Factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian not-for-profit organisations

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Dedication

The two persons who have constantly believed in me, have always been there for me, and most importantly, have encouraged me to stay the way I am:

Papi and Ritesh

…… This journey would have never been possible without both of you.

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Statement of Authentication

The work presented in this thesis is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, original except as acknowledged in the text. I hereby declare that I have not submitted this material, either in full or in part, for a degree at this or any other institution.

[redacted]

Signature

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standard Board
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACFID	Australian Council for International Development
ACNC	Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission
FP	For-profit
FPs	For-profit organisations
FS	Financial Statements
GPFS	General Purpose Financial Statements
ICNPO	International classification of non-profit organisations
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NFP	Not-for-Profit
NFPs	Not-for-Profit organisations
NSCOA	National Standard Chart of Accounts
RCI	Revenue Concentration Index
RDT	Resource Dependence Theory
SPFS	Special Purpose Financial Statements
QUT	Queensland University of Technology

Publications from and presentations of the current study

This study has been presented at:

(1) Resilience, Change and Third Sector, Australian and New Zealand Third Sector Research (ANZTSR) conference, Christchurch, November 2014.

(2) Western Sydney University, Three-Minute Thesis (School of Business) Competition, August 2015.

(3) Western Sydney University, 3MT Event (University), August 2015.

(4) Western Sydney University, School of Business Colloquium, 28 -29 October 2015.

(5) Australian and New Zealand Third Sector Research Chicago conference, in November 2015

(6) Western Sydney University, School of Business Colloquium, 05-06 July 2016.

(7) Macquarie University, Faculty of Accounting and Economics Research Seminar, September 2016.

The publications from the current study are:

(1) Published conference paper

Ghoorah-Hurrychurn, U; Donleavy, G, 2014, *Third Sector Accounting and Accountability in Australia: Anything but a level playing field*, ANZSTR, 12th Biennial Conference, Christchurch, 18-20 November 2014.

(2) Published conference Abstract

Ghoorah-Hurrychurn, U; Ross, P, 2015, *What are the determinants of accounting disclosures in the annual reports of Australian not-for-profit organisations?*, ARNOVA, 44th Annual Conference, Chicago II, 19-21 November 2015.

(3) Published colloquium Abstracts

(i) Ghoorah-Hurrychurn, U, 2015, *Determinants of factors influencing accounting disclosures in the annual reports of Australian not-for-profit organisations*, WSU School of Business Colloquium, 28 -29 October 2015.

(ii) Ghoorah-Hurrychurn, U, 2016, *Factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian not-for-profit organisations (NFPs)*, WSU School of Business Colloquium, 05-06 July 2016.

Abstract

Over the past few years, public interest in the not-for-profit (NFP) sector has increased. Following NFP-related fund misappropriation scandals making news headlines across the world, concerns have been raised about the extent to which NFPs demonstrate financial accountability in their accounting disclosures.

The Australian NFP sector has been no exception to these concerns. The Australian NFP sector is large and diverse with approximately 600,000 NFPs, including 56,894 economically significant NFPs. These economically significant NFPs contribute a total value added of $54.8 billion to the Australian national accounts, by engaging in a range of activities. The four largest NFP sub-sectors operating in Australia are education and research, culture and recreation, social services, and environment: combined, these four sub-sectors account for 69.4% of the economic contributions made by NFPs to the Australian economy and for 65.9% of the goods and services provided by the Australian NFP sector.

As a result of the concerns about the financial accountability of NFPs and the size of the Australian NFP sector, the financial disclosure practices of organisations operating in this sector, have attracted a lot of attention. In Australia, NFPs deal with a range of financial reporting requirements, depending on the main activities of the organisation, the jurisdiction in which the NFP operates, the legal form by which the NFP is established, among others. These different accounting disclosure requirements of Australian NFPs, lack uniformity and do not promote financial accountability, even though attempts have been make to harmonise the accounting disclosure practices among Australian NFPs. The complex and diverse financial reporting framework of Australian NFPs makes financial accountability an area of interest in the Australian context.

Research related to the financial reporting practices of NFPs operating in Australia is still at its preliminary stage. Existing studies which have explored accountability in the Australian NFP sector have observed the role of annual reports in the discharge of NFP accountability, the external financial reporting environment of NFPs and a potential framework to support accountability in the NFP sector. Some recent studies

have assessed the extent of NFP accountability discharged when NFPs make expenditure item disclosures, the potential survival of a national regulator in the NFP sector and the patterns involved in NFP fundraising financial reporting practices.

The main objective of this study is to examine the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian not-for-profit organisations (NFPs), where accounting disclosures refer to mandatory as well as voluntary financial statement information.

Given the key purpose of the study, its research question is *What factors influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs?.* The research findings associated with the main research question of this study are interpreted using a dual theoretical framework: a framework which is composed of institutional and resource dependence theories.

To address the main research question of this study, internal and external factors of Australian NFPs have been considered and some testable hypotheses have been identified. These hypotheses have eventually been used to develop the research model of this study. The finalised model of the study is composed of one dependent, seven independent and three control variables. The research model of the study is explored using a judgement sample of 52 NFPs, where these organisations operate in any one of the four most economically significant Australian NFPs sub-sectors (namely, education and research, culture and recreation, social services, and environment) and also, using time series data which span over 2013 and 2014. The statistical technique which is used in this study is multiple regression, a multivariate technique.

This study has observed that NFPs which operate in education and research sub-sector have the highest mean extent of mandatory accounting disclosures in their published annual reports; whereas NFPs which operate in the environment sub-sector make the highest extent of voluntary accounting disclosures in their published annual reports. On the other hand, this study has noted that organisations which operate in the culture and recreation sub-sector have the lowest mean extent of, both, mandatory as well as of voluntary accounting disclosures.

The main research finding of this study is that the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs is influenced by the revenue concentration of the organisation. This study has also noted that revenue concentration has an inverse relationship with the extent of accounting disclosures and this relationship is consistent with resource dependence theory (RDT) in the NFP context.

This study has also observed that in addition to revenue concentration, for the overall study period, extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is influenced by board structure factors whilst extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is impacted by sub-sector. The influence of board structure factors and of sub-sector on each respective type of accounting disclosures aligns with institutional theory.

Also, the current study has observed that a support for some of the hypotheses which it has tested, inconsistencies in the research findings across time periods, inverse relationships as opposed to expected positive relationships, and control variables which do not confirm the research findings of this study. The research findings and observations of this study confirm the potential for improvement in the current financial reporting framework of Australian NFPs.

By investigating the financial reporting practices adopted by NFPs operating in Australia, this study is original as well as contributes to the literature from four main stances. First, it is the first study to address the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs. Second, this study contributes to knowledge and literature about NFP financial disclosures by developing a disclosure index and a disclosure which explore accounting disclosures across different financial statements as well as the notes accompanying these statements. Third, this study considers the most economically significant NFP sub-sectors operating in Australia, compared to previous studies which have adopted a case-study approach, have focused only on service provider NFPs, or examined industry award-winning annual reports.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the study, and does so in seven sections. First, the context of the current study is described. Second, the research problem of the study is identified. Third, the research objective of this study is specified; and fourth, the motivation for this study is discussed. Fifth, the contribution of this study is outlined and sixth, the organisation of the study is defined. Last, the chapter is summarized.

1.1 Context of the study

This study examines the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian not-for-profit organisations (NFPs), where mandatory and voluntary accounting disclosures are considered as part of the study. NFPs, in Australia, are generally associated with organisations which have a social mission (Productivity Commission 2010). Social missions refer to missions which promote overall social welfare (CPA 2014); unlike economic missions, which are particularly focused on generating monetary surpluses for the benefit of their resource providers and employees, as in the commercial sector. Social missions usually support activities related to education, poverty relief, health programs, culture and religion (ACNC 2015a).

The economic contribution of NFPs to Western economies cannot be neglected (Irvine and Ryan 2010) and this is the case in Australia as well (McGregor-Lowndes 2014). The Australian NFP sector is composed of around 600,000 NFPs (Productivity Commission 2010; McGregor-Lowndes 2014), including 56,894 economically significant NFPs[1] (ABS 2015). During the financial year ending June 2013, these economically significant NFPs contributed nearly $55 billion to the Gross Value Added (GVA) and approximately $58 billion to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Australia (ABS 2015). These economic contributions of the Australian NFP sector, for the year ending June 2013, were more than two times the economic contribution of the state of Tasmania and were greater than the economic

[1] Economically Significant NFPs have been defined by ABS (2014) and McGregor-Lowndes (2014) as NFPs which have an active tax role, that is, are registered with the Australian Taxation Office.

contributions of some Australian sectors individually (McGregor-Lowndes 2014). Further, during the financial year ended June 2013, economically significant Australian NFPs received a total income of $107.5 billion and had assets which were valued at $176 billion (ABS 2015). A more detailed overview of the Australian NFP sector appears in Chapter Two.

1.2 Problem Statement

Given the size and contributions of the Australian NFP sector, the research problem which is addressed by the current study is to understand the motivations for the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs. This study addresses its research problem by applying a financial accountability perspective to an examination of the Australian NFP sector over a two-year period: 2013 and 2014. The study is limited to two years due to completeness and availability of data at the time of the study.

The current study takes a financial accountability stance, for three reasons. First, the current financial disclosure framework of Australian NFPs leads to disclosure practices which neither are consistent nor promote financial accountability (Cummings et al. 2010; Productivity Commission 2010; Adams and Simnett 2011; Browne and Whitbourn 2013; Irvine and Ryan 2013; Palmer 2013; Flack et al. 2014; McRobert et al. 2014). Second, over the years, there have been increased interests in the financial accountability of NFPs (UN 2003). These interests have been triggered by high profile fund misappropriation scandals within the NFP sector (Beattie et al. 2002; Brody 2002; Home Office 2003; Charity Commission 2004, Weinert 2013). Some of the latest fund misappropriation scandals making news headlines, in the Australian NFP sector, involve NFPs such as Make-A-Wish, National-Breast Cancer Foundation (Browne and Whitbourn 2013), The Red Cross, The Cancer Council, Make-A-Wish, Amnesty Australia, Save the Children (Duffy 2015), Shane Warne Foundation (van der Laan 2016), Oxfam Australia (Bolt 2015)and World Vision (Stewart 2016). Third, overtime, the number of “financial statement fraud” has increased in Australia, adding to stakeholders’ interest in the financial accountability of Australian NFPs (Fraud Survey 2014, p.14). NFPs have a “trusting" culture, where they rely on their employees and internal control systems to prepare financial statements (Fraud Survey 2012, p.28), eventually making these NFPs more vulnerable to financial statement manipulations and fraud than organisations which operate in the commercial sector (Young 2014; Fraud Survey 2010).

The scope of the current study is limited to financial disclosure practices, specifically the extent of accounting disclosures, and explores the factors influencing these disclosure practices. However, this study does not examine the potential of fund misappropriation or fraud within the financial statements of Australian NFPs.

1.3 Research objective

The main research objective of this study is to examine the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs. This focal objective leads to the main research question of the current study, as follows:

What factors influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs?

This study addresses its research question by exploring accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs. Annual reports represent one of the most commonly used method for discharging accountability; and accounting disclosures, being made in financial statements published within annual reports (Hooks et al. 2002; Connolly and Hyndman 2004; Kilcullen et al. 2007; Ling Wei et al. 2008; Gurd and Palmer 2013; Zainon et al. 2013). To answer its research question, the current study measures the extent of accounting disclosures by considering three financial statements as well as the notes which accompany these statements. The three accounting statements that are examined in this study are the income statement (also referred to as the statement of financial performance), the statement of financial position (also known as the balance sheet), and the statement of cash flows (also labelled the cash flows statement); and these statements are explored for two main reasons. First, most stakeholders (in particular resource providers) are interested in the information provided in published income statement, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows; as these statements include information which relate to the resource consumption as well as resource needs of an organisation (Torres and Pina 2003). Second, the income statement, statement of financial position and cash flow statement are part of the published financial disclosures of reporting entities (Connolly and Hyndman 2004; Zainon et al. 2013).

Further, to pursue its research question, this study gauges the extent of accounting disclosures by concentrating on specific accounting disclosures within each of the three statements examined by the study; and these specific accounting disclosure items are revenue and expenses (within the income statement), assets, liabilities and equity (within the statement of financial position), and operating, investing and financing activities (within the statement of cash flows).

In general, stakeholders use statement of financial performance as well as statement of financial position disclosures to assess the financial sustainability of a NFP (Tuckman and Chang 1991; Greenlee and Bukovinsky 1998; Greenlee and Trussel 2000; Trussel 2002; Cordery et al. 2013; Jean-Francois 2014); and in evaluating the financial sustainability of a NFP, financial report readers use accounting disclosures which relate to the revenue and expenses of the organisation (Hager 2001; Trussel 2002; Jones and Roberts 2006; Keating et al. 2008; van Iwaarden et al. 2009; Ashley and Faulk 2010; Ryan and Irvine 2012; Yetman and Yetman 2012, Patel and Prasad 2014; Zainon et al. 2014). In addition, annual report readers assess the financial sustainability of a NFP using accounting disclosures made in the statement of financial position. In particular, to evaluate the financial sustainability of a NFP, financial statement readers use statement of financial position disclosures which pertain to the assets as well as the liquidity of the NFP (Ryan and Irvine 2012). The liquidity of a NFP can be calculated using statement of financial position disclosures which relate to the assets and the liabilities (Trussel 2002; Greenlee and Tuckman 2007; Ryan and Irvine 2012; EY 2014). In addition, to assess the financial sustainability of a NFP, stakeholders use equity-related disclosures of the NFP (Booth et al. 2014).

Also, financial statement readers use cash flow statement disclosures, for two main reasons. First, the cash flow statement complements the information provided in the income statement and the statement of financial position (Zainon et al. 2011; Zeller and Stanko 2011; AASB107 2013), and thus presents information which facilitates the assessment and the prediction of the future cash movements of an organisation (Krishnan and Lagray 2000; Cheng and Hollie 2008; Farshadfar et al. 2008; Nasir et al. 2009; Orpurt and Zhang 2009; Habib 2010; Bradbury 2011; Goldwater and Fogarty 2011; Zeller and Stanko 2011; AASB107 2013; Jabbari et al. 2013; Megan et al. 2013; Collins et al. 2014; Dumont and Schmit 2014). Second, with close analysis, cash flow statement disclosures enable report users to assess all the cash received and paid by an organisation (Dumont and Schmit 2014). Given the use of the cash flow statement by report users, this study assesses extent of accounting disclosure by considering all three categories of cash flow statement disclosures: operating, investing and financing activities.

This study addresses its research question by focusing on publicly reporting NFPs; and it does so in order to have access to data that would be easily available to a range of stakeholders. Under the current sector-neutral reporting standards, in Australia, not all NFPs are reporting entities. This means that an Australian NFP can either be a non-reporting organisation and only prepares special purpose financial statements (SPFS) for specific users; or be a reporting entity and hence, publicly publishes general purpose financial statements (GPFS) (Palmer 2013) for any potential report users. There is a lack of publicly available data in the Australian NFP sector (ACNC 2015b); and to deal with this limitation, the current study pursues its research objective by focusing solely on GPFS, that is, the financial statements produced by publicly reporting NFPs.

In addition, this study examines the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs by being limited to large NFPs; where large NFPs refers to organisations which receive total annual revenue of at least $ 1 million, following the measurement used by the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission (ACNC) (ACNC 2015a). The main reason for focusing on large NFPs is that large NFPs deal with a series of financial and disclosures requirements; unlike smaller sized NFPs which are required to abide by either limited or no financial reporting guidelines (Productivity Commission 2010).

Moreover, this study addresses its research question by concentrating on four specific NFP sub-sectors: education and research, culture and recreation, social services, and environment. These four NFP sub-sectors have been selected on the basis that combined, they account for 69.4% of the economic contribution to the Australian economy (Productivity Commission 2010) and for 65.9% of the goods and services provided by the Australian NFP sector (Allday 2014). This study examines these four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors in Australia, given the lack of data available on the sector and also the resource and time constraint of the study. Each NFP sub-sector is likely to have inherent environmental pressures which influence the accounting disclosures made by NFPs operating within each respective category. Consideration of the disclosure practices, among the four NFP sub-sectors explored in this study, facilitates understanding of how the sub-sector of a NFP influences its disclosure practices and also, allows an in-depth analysis of the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures, across different NFP sub-sectors in Australia.

The research findings of this study are interpreted using a dual theoretical framework. More specifically, the observations pertaining to the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs are discussed using institutional and resource dependence (RDT) theoretical lenses. The latter two theories represent complementary theoretical lenses (Carpenter and Feroz 2001), which have the potential to explain the behaviors and practices adopted by an organisation when dealing with pressures from the environment in which the entity operates (Flack and Ryan 2003; Verbruggen et al. 2009; Verbruggen 2011; Verbruggen et al. 2011). Institutional theory argues that an organisation reacts to its environmental pressures by mimicking the practices adopted by other similar organisations operating in the same environment (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Dacin 1997; Stout and Cormode 1998; Powell and DiMaggio, 1991). RDT, on the other hand, advocates that an organisation engages in behaviours and practices which demarcate it from other organisations operating in its environment (Kramer 1981; Salamon 1987; DiMaggio and Anheier 1990; Verbruggen et al. 2011; Guo et al. 2013). RDT elaborates that an organisation manages its resource dependence by responding to pressures from its operating environment (Pfeffer and Salancik 2003), in order to eventually maintain and increase its resource base as well as independence (Mourey et al. 2013).

Thus, institutional theory establishes that, when an organisation has to deal with pressures from the environment in which it operates, that organisation adopts practices which are homogenous to the practices of other similar organisations operating in that same environment (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Powell and DiMaggio, 1991).

Conversely, RDT affirms that when a NFP deals with pressures from its operating environment due to its resource dependence, the NFP respond by adopting practices which are heterogeneous to the practices of similar firms operating within that environment in order to demarcate itself from those similar organisations and create a competitive advantage in attracting resource inflows (Verbruggen et al. 2011; Malatesta and Smith 2014).

1.4 Motivation for this study

The current study explores the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, for three main reasons.

First, in Australia, the NFP sector is a major contributor to the economic and social setting. In addition to its size and contributions to the Australian economy, in terms of GVA and GDP; the NFP sector also adds to the Australian social environment by undertaking the provision of a range of social goods and services (Cummings et al. 2010; Fraud Survey 2012) and promoting activities related to education, culture, recreation, environment, human rights and animal welfare (ACNC 2015b). Thus, the size and contributions of the sector (both, in terms of economic and social contributions), make the sector of interest.

Second, the current financial disclosure framework of Australian NFPs does not promote financial transparency and accountability (Palmer 2013; Ryan et al. 2014; Islam et al. 2015). In general, there have been concerns about financial accountability among NFPs (Ebrahim 2003a; Sinclair 2010; Szper and Prakash

2011), including Australian NFPs (Gurd and Palmer 2013; Ryan and Irvine 2012; Woodward and Fung 2012; Palmer 2013; Ryan et al. 2014; Tweedie 2016; Wilkins and Gilchrist 2016); where financial accountability refers to provision of financial information which demonstrates how the reporting entity has performed in relation to its “responsibilities” to different stakeholder groups (Mulgan 1997; Connolly and Hyndman 2004; Kilcullen et al. 2007; Mack and Ryan 2007; Palmer 2013, p. 218; O’Brien and Tooley 2013). Australian NFPs are required to use sector-neutral financial reporting standards (AASB 2014), that is, disclosure requirements which are applicable to the NFP as well as commercial sector. In addition, under the current accounting reporting regime, Australian NFPs deal with a range of financial reporting guidelines and requirements, depending on the jurisdictions in which the organisations operate, the categories of main activities by which the organisations are classified (ICAA 2006), the legal form in which the organisations are created (Rittlemeyer 2014), the fundraising arrangements of the NFPs (Flack 2007) and other general regulations relevant to the organisations, such as those set by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) (van Staden and Heslop 2009) and by NFP Industry Associations (ACFID 2015). This diverse accounting reporting framework, of NFPs operating in Australia, makes financial accountability an area of interest in the Australian context (Lyons 2000; Flack 2007; Choice 2008; Palmer 2013).

Third, this study focuses on accounting disclosures because the publication of these statements is the most common method used by NFPs to communicate information to their stakeholders (Firth 1979; Mack and Ryan 2003; O'Brien and Tooley 2013; Reck et al. 2013). Different stakeholder groups use the financial information provided in the annual reports of NFPs, for decision making purposes. One such group consists of resource providers; in the form of funders, donors, creditors and governmental bodies. These stakeholders rely on the financial disclosures made in the annual reports of NFPs, for economic decision-making purposes (Pearsons et al. 1998; Copley 2011, 2014; EY 2014). Resource providers decide whether to maintain or to discontinue their support to a NFP, by assessing the financial performance of the organisation (Hooks and Bruin 2011, Copley 2014), in terms of how the NFP utilises its donation income and resources to maximise its mission-related outputs

(Buchheit and Hyndman 2004; Trussel and Parsons 2007; Productivity Commission 2010; Ryan and Irvine 2012; Yetman and Yetman 2012; Patel and Prasad 2014; Zainon et al. 2014). Also, resource providers use the financial disclosures made by a NFP to evaluate the stewardship of the management of the organisation, and to appraise the financial sustainability of the NFP (Greenlee and Trussel 2000; Trussel 2002; Greenlee and Trussel 2007; Ashley and Faulk 2010; Reck et al. 2013; Patel and Prasad 2014).

1.5 Prior Research and Contributions of study

The economic and social importance of the Australian NFP sector implies an increased need for research on the sector (Cummings et al. 2010). With NFP accounting literature being at its preliminary stage (Ben-Ner and Gui 1993; Salamon et al. 1999; Doh and Teegan 2002; Christensen and Mohr 2003; Kamat 2003; Lee 2004; Ebrahim 2005, 2003b; Flack 2007; Parker 2007; Baber and Granof 2009; Palmer 2013; Tucker and Parker 2013; Islam et al. 2015), there have been few studies which have examined the financial reporting practices adopted by NFPs which operate in Australia.

In general, the existing NFP-related studies have examined accountability in terms of social and environmental accountability (Davison 2007), the uncertainty about the future of accountability reporting (McCall et al. 2010), the quality of audit reports (Sinclair et al. 2011), contributions received and contributions made by NFPs (Xiang et al. 2012), the nature and concept of accountability (Hasan et al. 2015), performance measurement and reporting (Yang 2015) and the evolution of reporting and control for charities (Heier 2016). Conversely, Australian NFP studies have focused on the role of annual reports in NFP accountability (Flack 2007), done an international comparison of financial reporting environments (Kilcullen et al. 2007), considered voluntary disclosures as a mechanism for defining the entity status of NFPs (Cummings et al. 2010), explored accountability relationships (Gurd and Palmer 2013), addressed integrated reporting (Adams and Simnett 2011) and examined the impact of a national regulator (MacDonald and Duggan 2011).

Other Australian NFP studies have examined NFP ratios for internal accountability and financial resilience (Ryan and Irvine 2012), investigated the need for communicating expenditure stories (Ryan and Irvine 2012), considered the reporting of volunteer contributions (O'Brien and Tooley 2013), explored attitudes to financial reporting (Palmer 2013), predicted the survival of a national regulator in the NFP sector (Irvine and Ryan 2013; Brown 2014), taken into account the drivers of accountability mechanisms (Crofts 2014), observed fundraising financial reporting practices of Australian NFPs (Flack et al. 2014), explored anti-corruption disclosure practices (Islam et al. 2015). Recent Australian NFP studies have examined at the legitimising processes of the Australian NFP national regulator (Artiach et al. 2016), accountability for public policy (Wilkins and Gilchrist 2016), the regulatory frameworks present before and after the establishment of the Australian NFP national regulator (McGregor-Lowndes 2016) and the potential barriers to accountability (Tweedie 2016).

Most of the Australian NFP studies have either taken a case-study approach (such as Irvine 2002, Les Hardy 2008; Guthrie et al. 2009, Irvine 2011) or have focused at one specific sub-sector (such as Ryan and Irvine 2012, Khanna and Irvine 2012, Moschaskis 2013, Crofts 2014, and Islam 2015). There are limited Australian studies (such as Cummings et al 2010, Chelliah et al. 2016 and Haski-Leventhal and Foot 2016) which have considered multiple NFP sub-sectors.

By examining the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs across four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors, this study adopts an innovative approach and contributes to accounting knowledge about NFPs from five main stances, namely:

1.1 It is the first study to address the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, across a range of NFP sub-sectors. Even though some Australian studies have examined NFPs across more than one sub-sector, these studies have either considered NFPs operating across multiple services sub-sectors (Cummings et al. 2010), ignoring NFPs which provide goods; or have used the International Classification of Non-Profit Organisations (ICNPO) as a guide to classify the organisations in their sample (Chelliah et al. 2016; Haski-Leventhal and Foot 2016). Further, other studies have focused on those NFPs which have made submissions to the Australian Senate Economics Committee (Palmer 2013) and on those NFPs whose annual reports have received industry awards (Flack et al. 2014). This study is the first one to focus on the most economically significant NFP sub-sectors in Australia.

1.2 This study contributes to knowledge about accounting disclosures in the NFP sector by measuring the extent of accounting disclosures using two disclosure measurement tools: a disclosure index (to gauge extent of mandatory accounting disclosures) and a disclosure score (to assess extent of voluntary accounting disclosures). Earlier NFP studies have adopted a disclosure index which has been determined from considering both mandatory and voluntary disclosure items (Ling Wei et al. 2008; Atan et al. 2012, Zainon et al. 2012), only voluntary disclosure items (Gandia 2011), the word count of accountability themes (Dhanani and Connolly 2012) and disclosure items which indicate financial disclosures (Saxton et al. 2014). None of these studies have examined disclosures across a wide range of specific financial disclosure items, namely, revenue, expense, asset, liability, equity and cash flow components of the financial statements published by Australian NFPs; as this study does. Also, none of the prior studies, which have used a disclosure index, has explored the Australian NFP sector. Further, earlier studies have assessed accounting disclosures using a pre-defined list of items (Fischer et al. 2010) or a range of different techniques, such as literature review, interviews, survey, content analysis (Zainon et al. 2014), "recommendations and programs (Whittaker 2013, p. 17). Thus, by using a disclosure index to assess extent of mandatory accounting disclosures and a disclosure score to measure extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, this study adds to both understanding of NFP disclosures and also to the NFP disclosure literature.

1.3 By providing insights about the accounting disclosure practices of Australian NFPs, this study could assist standard setters in the development of a NFP-specific financial reporting framework. Unlike the current sector-neutral accounting disclosure requirements of Australian NFPs, a NFP-specific financial reporting framework would contribute to consistency and comparability among the financial statement disclosures of Australian NFPs; and would eventually promote financial transparency within the sector.

1.4 Further, existing literature on NFP financial disclosures (Tuckman and Chang 1991; Pearson et al. 1998; Trussel 2003; Jones and Roberts 2006; Keating et al. 2008; Iwaarden et al. 2009; Ryan and Irvine 2012; Yetman and Yetman 2012, Patel and Prasad 2014; Zainon et al. 2014) have addressed the statement of financial performance; with limited attention paid to the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows. This study considers accounting disclosures in the statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, and statement of cash flows as well the notes accompanying these accounting statements; thus adding to the NFP disclosure literature.

1.5 In its attempt to identify the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures adopted by NFPs across Australia, this study draws on two intertwined and complementary theories: institutional and resource dependence theories. The evidence gained in this study will extend knowledge to these two different NFP-related disclosure theories and also, advance the institutional and resource dependence theoretical contributions to the NFP disclosure literature.

1.6 Organisation of the study

This study addresses its research objective and research question in nine chapters, including the current chapter. This chapter has outlined the context, the research problem, the research objective, the motivation for, the research gap in the literature, the contribution as well as the organisation of the current study. The eight remaining chapters of this study are organised as follows:

Chapter Two provides a comprehensive review of the Australian NFP sector. It does so by defining NFPs and giving an overview of the Australian NFP sector. Chapter Two provides an overview of the Australian NFP sector by addressing the describing the categorisations of NFPs, the economic importance of the NFP sector in Australia, the financial accountability of the NFP sector.

Next, Chapter Three outlines the theoretical framework used in this study. Chapter Three does so by giving background to and justification of the theoretical framework used in this study, prior to describing each of the two theories which form this framework, namely institutional and resource dependence theories.

Chapter Four then describes the development of the measurement tools, namely disclosure index and disclosures score, which the study uses to assess the extent of accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs. More specifically, Chapter Four addresses five questions: what are accounting disclosures, how are accounting disclosures measured, what accounting disclosure measurement tools are used in this study, which items form the disclosure index and disclosure score of this study, and how is the integrity of the disclosure index and disclosure score ensured.

Chapter Five develops hypotheses which measure the impact of internal and external factors on the dependent variable of this study: extent of accounting disclosures. The internal factors considered by Chapter Five are operational efficiency, resource dependence, and board structure; whilst the external factors addressed by the chapter are disclosure requirements of Australian NFPs and sub-sector. In addition to these internal and external factors, Chapter Five identifies three control variables: age of NFP, size of audit firm and size of NFP.

Next, Chapter Six describes the research methodology of this study. This chapter outlines the sample selection of the current study, describes the statistical power of the study and discusses both the data and the ethical consideration of this study. Also, Chapter Six defines, both, the preliminary research model of this study as well as the variables forming this model.

After this, Chapter Seven elaborates the data analysis and results of this study. Chapter Seven does so by specifying and justifying the multivariate technique adopted in the current study, prior to conducting statistical analyses. These latter analyses are carried out in two main stages. The first stage relates to a preliminary data analysis, and following this analysis the preliminary research model of this study is finalised. The second stage, on the other hand, pertains to a formal data analysis of the finalised research model of the current study.

Chapter Eight addresses the research question of this study; by further discussing the research findings of the Chapter Seven. Chapter Eight restates the research question of the current study, specifies the hypotheses which have been tested in the study, and then discusses the research findings with regards to the research question of this study. Chapter Eight also describes the overall observation made by this study, provides the reasons which may explain these overall observations and discusses these observations using the theoretical lenses adopted in the study.

Last, Chapter Nine concludes the study. This chapter describes the implications of the research findings of this study, identifies the research limitations of the study as well as makes recommendations for further research.

1.7 Summary

This chapter has introduced that the current study examines the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs. This study focuses on financial disclosures in the Australian NFP sector given the contribution of the sector to the Australian economy and society, the pertinence of financial accountability to the Australian NFP sector and the importance of financial statement disclosures to accountability. In particular, this study examines accounting disclosures by examining three financial statements (the income statement, the statement of financial position and the cash flow statement) as well as the notes accompanying these three statements. By examining the factors which influence the extent of accounting made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, among four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors, this study is innovative and contributes to accounting knowledge from five main stances.

Following the introduction of the current study in this chapter, the next chapter gives an overview of the Australian NFP sector.

CHAPTER 2 AUSTRALIAN NFP SECTOR

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview and background to the Australian NFP sector. This chapter discusses the Australian NFP sector using five sections. The first section defines NFPs and the second section addresses different NFP categorisation criteria. The third section gives an overview of the economic importance of the Australian NFP sector; whilst the fourth section addresses accountability in the NFP sector. The last section provides a summary of the chapter.

2.2 Definition of NFP

In Australia, the NFP sector is made up of a range of organisations which operate in different jurisdictions and engage in various types of activities (ACNC 2015a). By defining NFPs, this study sets the boundary of the types of organisations which it assumes to be part of the NFP sector. This section defines NFPs using two sub-sections. First, a general definition of NFPs, in the Australian context, is discussed. Second, the definition of NFPs, adopted in this study is specified and justified.

2.2.1 General definition of NFPs in Australia

In Australia, the NFP sector and NFPs, are associated with broad definitions and labels; making it difficult to clearly identify the organisations which specifically operate as NFPs (Salamon and Anheimer 1998).

The Australian NFP sector is known by different names and some of the most common labels of the sector include social economy, voluntary sector and third sector (Productivity Commission 2010). The Australian NFP sector, in general, is defined as a sector which is made up of charities and of other organisations in the form of "churches, sporting organisations, advocacy groups, community organisations, co-operatives, trade unions, trade and professional associations, chambers of commerce, welfare organisations and service providers" (Senate Standing Committee on Economics 2008a, p.2).

NFPs are also defined as organisations which have been set up to serve altruistic community purposes (Productivity Commission 2010), that is, entities which have not been set up with the main purpose of advancing the economic benefits of different stakeholder groups (ACNC 2015b). Similar to the NFP sector, NFPs are also known by different names in Australia. Some of these labels are non-profit organisations, not-for-profit organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), charities, churches, people's organisations, clubs, unions and cooperatives (Lyons 2003).

2.2.2 NFP definition used in this study

This study classifies an organisation as a NFP, if it meets all of the following criteria:

- It is a *legal or social organisation* which has been created to produce particular goods or services, as any other organisation is; and also
- It is created with the main objective of *promoting social welfare* by providing goods and services to either particular beneficiary groups or to society at large;
- It has a *non-distribution constraint*, that is, cannot distribute any economic surplus to those entities which establish, control and finance it; and
- It is a *separate* institution from the *government*, (Adapted from ABS 2009; 2014a; 2014b).

Each of the four above-mentioned criteria is included in the NFP definition used in this study for specific reasons.

First, the definition allows a NFP to be an organisation which can take either a legal form or a social structure, in order to not restrict the types of organisations which are considered as NFPs in this study. In Australia, a NFP can choose to either be incorporated and have a legal form (in terms of incorporated associations, companies limited by guarantee and cooperatives) or take the form of unincorporated entity and have a social structure (Productivity Commission 2010; CPA 2014). Taking into account the structures of organisations operating in the Australian NFP sector, the NFP definition of this study allows a NFP to be any legal or social organisation, in order to minimise the risk of limiting the organisations which are considered as NFPs.

Second, the above-mentioned definition refers to NFPs as organisations whose main purpose is to engage in activities which generate goods and services for the overall social welfare. NFPs provide goods and services which promote education, welfare, health, disabilities, social services, aged care, sports, and recreation, among others, for the overall social welfare; rather than their own economic benefits as commercial organisations do (Kilcullen et al. 2007; O'Brien and Tooley 2010; Productivity Commission 2010; CPA 2014). To highlight this focal distinction between NFPs and commercial entities, the NFP definition used in this study clearly specifies that the main purpose of the organisation should be the provision of goods and services which promote social welfare.

Third, for an organisation to be classified as a NFP, the entity is required to have a non-distribution constraint. This is because non-distribution constraint is one of the features which distinguish a NFP from a commercial entity (Nissan et al. 2012). A non-distribution constraint means that the NFP is required to invest its surplus revenues back into its mission-related activities; instead of distributing any of these profits to employers and/or managers or the latter's related parties (Hansman 1980). A NFP is allowed to make surpluses for operational sustainability purposes only, that is, it cannot distribute economic surpluses to its members as in the commercial sector where entities distribute profits to shareholders (Katzner 2004; McNamara 2008; Hansman 2010; ACNC 2014a; Considine et al. 2014a). Given the non-distribution constraint is a key characteristic which differentiates NFPs from commercial entities; it is included in the NFP definition used in this study.

Last, the above definition specifies that a NFP is separate from the government, to ensure no governmental organisation is classified as a NFP in this study. NFPs are entities which are distinct from both the commercial and the public sectors. To highlight the distinction of the NFP sector from the public and the commercial sectors, the NFP sector has been labelled as the third sector (Drucker 1990; Leo and Addison 2000; van Staden and Heslop 2009). By including the non-distribution constraint, the NFP definition of this study eliminates the possibility of including commercial organisations as NFPs; but does not exclude the risk of considering government organisations as NFPs. Government organisations, similar to NFPs, operate with the main purpose of providing goods and services which promote overall social welfare; and do not engage in activities which generate financial returns for their resource providers (van Staden and Heslop 2009). To eliminate the possibility of considering a governmental organisation as a NFP, the NFP definition used in this study clearly specifies that for an organisation to be categorised as a NFP, it must be separate from the government.

The NFP definition, used in this study, has been selected following three main processes. First, a review of the literature was carried out, to develop an overview of how NFPs have been defined in prior studies. Attempts have been made, in the literature, to describe NFPs (Kilcullen et al. 2007). Between 1987 and 2014, around 48 prior studies, have actually defined NFPs (For a summary of the NFP definitions used by these 48 studies, see Table A.1 in Appendix A). Taking into account the different definitions used by these 48 studies, it is observed that most of the NFP definitions available in the literature, seem to agree that a NFP is a mission-based organisation with some additional specific characteristics[2], namely:

- is a *private organisation* which can take *any legal form*.
- has a *non-distribution constraint*,
- has *social missions*, that is, its mission aims at increasing the overall social welfare rather than the financial benefits of its resource providers;
- undertakes the provision of *goods and services which are either undersupplied or not-supplied* at all by the private or the public sector;
- is composed, to a great extent, of *volunteers*; and its revenue income includes a high volume of *voluntary contributions*.

The NFP definitions available in the literature describe that, even though a NFP can be part of the private sector, it differentiates from other forms of private sector organisations, such as commercial or for-profit organisations (FPs) in four ways:

(1) NFPs have a *non-distribution constraint* (Hansmann 1980). As previously described, a non-distribution constraint means that, even though NFPs can

[2] As per observations made in Table A.1 of Appendix A.

generate incomes and revenues; unlike the commercial sector, they are not allowed by regulators to make any economic distribution to their members, employees, owners, managers or any other stakeholder group (Hansmann 1980, 1996; Weisbrod 1988; Gleaser and Shleifer 2001; Lyons 2001; Posner and Malani 2006). In other words, the non-distribution constraint of NFPs means there cannot be any 'residual claimant' of the surpluses, assets and revenues of a NFP (Gleaser 2002, page 2). The main purpose of the non-distribution constraint is to ensure that a NFP reuses any profits made, to support its mission-related activities (Mason et al. 2007).

(2) NFPs are *social welfare maximisers* rather than wealth maximisers as FPs (United Nations 2003; Kaine and Green 2013).

(3) The *ownership structure* of NFPs distinguishes them from FPs. NFPs do not have clearly identifiable owners in the form of shareholders as in the commercial sector (Hansman 1980; Gleaser 2002). More specifically, FPs have a “commercial businesses” form of ownership structure; where investors are able to inject funds into the FPs, with the eventual objective of making profits (Senate Standing Committee on Economics 2008b, p.3). Conversely, NFPs have a “social business” ownership structure: a structure where the organisation primarily exists for a specific social cause other than profit maximisation; and this cause impacts the interest of various stakeholder groups, making public scrutiny and accountability relevant in the NFP context (Senate Standing Committee on Economics 2008b, p.7). NFPs rely on *voluntary resources* in the form of donation income, volunteer services, grants and gifts to support their mission, whilst FPs acquire resources through capital investment by their shareholders into the organisation (Connolly et al. 2011).

The second step of selecting the NFP definition used in the study is to review the NFP definitions which have been provided by some of the main regulators operating in Australia, namely the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and the ACNC (For an overview of the NFP definition provided by these Australian regulators, see Table A.2 in Appendix A). From the NFP definitions used by these four different Australian regulators, it is observed that most regulators, in Australia, use a broad definition for NFPs, by focusing either on the non-distribution constraint or the social mission characteristics of NFPs. The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) have adopted very broad NFP definitions, which are mainly associated with the social mission and non-distribution constraint, respectively; whilst the NFP definition proposed by the ACNC encompasses both the social mission perspective and the non-distribution constraint. The ABS, on the other hand, does not provide one single definition for NFPs; but instead provides two NFP definitions (Table A.2 in Appendix A shows the different definitions used by the ABS as well by the three above-mentioned other Australian regulators).

Third, the NFP definitions which have been provided by the previously described four Australian regulators (namely, AASB, ABS, ATO and ACNC) are compared with the NFP definitions used by prior literature (Table A.3 in Appendix A compares the NFP definitions used in the literature with the NFP definitions adopted by Australian regulators). It is observed, from this process, that most of the NFP definitions adopted in the literature and by Australian regulators agree that for an organisation to be considered as a NFP, the latter is required to have a non-distribution constraint. Also, unlike the NFP definitions mentioned in the literature, the NFP definitions used by Australian regulators, do not expect a NFP to be a private entity, to be mainly composed of volunteers or to be receiving most of their incomes from donations. Among the NFP definitions given by Australian regulators, the NFP definitions used by ABS include most of the characteristics identified in the NFP definitions provided in the literature; and appear to be less broad than the definitions used by the other Australian regulators (again Table A.3 in Appendix A shows the different characteristics, which have been identified from the literature, and which have also been included in the NFP definitions used by main Australian regulators). Given the greater compatibility of the ABS definitions with the NFP definitions found in the literature, and the greater precision in the ABS definitions; compared to the definitions used by other Australian regulators, this study uses the definitions provided by the ABS.

Having defined NFPs, this section has set the boundary on the types of organisations which are considered as NFPs in this study. The next section describes how NFPs are categorised in Australia.

2.3 Categorisation of NFPs

NFPs are categorised for two main reasons. First, clustering NFPs into different categories assists with analysis of the accounting disclosure practices among NFPs operating in Australia. By grouping NFPs into categories, this study is able to investigate accounting disclosures among different categories of NFPs and also, compare the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures among different categories of NFPs. Categorising NFPs enables a more in-depth comprehension of the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, than had the study focused on the Australian NFP sector as a whole. Second, a categorisation of NFPs adds to understanding of the Australian NFP sector (Burkett 2011). In Australia, NFPs operate in different forms and across different sub--sectors, by engaging in a range of different activities and supporting a variety of causes (Productivity Commission 2010; ABS 2014; Allday 2014). A categorisation of NFPs operating in Australia allows an overview of the economic importance and contribution of each NFP category operating within the sector; and thus promotes an in-depth appreciation of the Australian NFP sector.

2.3.1 General NFP categorisation criteria used in Australia

In Australia, different NFP categorisation criteria are generally used. The three most common criteria used to categorise organisations operating in the Australian NFP sector are the legal structure (ATO 2014b), the purpose, and the activities and outcomes of NFPs (Productivity Commission 2010). Other bases of categorising NFPs are applied when categorising NFPs in Australia, as summarised in Table 2.1:

Table 2.1 General criteria used to categorise NFPs in Australia

Categorising basis	Description
Purpose	Some organisations exist to serve only members while others provide services to the wider community. Many do both. Some organisations focus on specific social and economic issues (such as Indigenous welfare, environmental sustainability or advancement of cultural or religious activity). Others have a broader agenda.
Activities and Outcomes	There is a group of NFPs which provide intermediary services, such as linking: donors to service providers and managing funds (foundations and trusts, and fundraising NFPs), NFPs to banks and other sources of finance (community development banks), volunteers to NFPs (volunteer match services), and individual to service providers (such as many community development organisations). Another distinction is between advocacy and service delivery, although many organisations, such as religious charities, do both. While only some have networking and making connections as their primary activity, many deliver these outcomes for their members and clients. Some NFPs are dedicated to creating or preserving scientific, cultural, artistic and/or physical endowments for use by themselves and others in the community, while for others this is a by-product of their activity. So even with activities, the distinctions are not clear cut.
Structure	NFPs range from small, volunteer-based community groups to national service delivery providers employing relatively large workforces. Most do not employ staff but rely on the contributions of volunteers.[3]

[3] Structure here is closely related to the "mutual" ownership structure of NFPs, which has been described in sub-section 2.2, where NFPs operates for a specific cause which impacts the interest of a range of stakeholder groups. Depending on the cause for which a NFP operates, the NFP can range from a group of volunteers to a large organisation with a large workforce.

Categorising basis	**Description**
Legal status[4]	Most organisations in the sector are unincorporated (that is, they do not have a distinct legal status from their members). The most common corporate structures are Company Limited by Guarantee under Commonwealth legislations or Incorporated Associations under state/ territory acts. Other legal structures for not-for-profit organisations include trusts; cooperatives; Aboriginal corporations; religious organisations (including those which are established by private Acts of Parliament); and organisations formed by Royal Charter or by a special Act of Parliament (SSCE 2008, p. 61).
Taxation treatment	Tax treatment of NFPs varies, with some receiving income, input and land tax exemptions.
Market or non-market	Some NFPs undertake most of their activities using the market. This includes many mutual and trading cooperatives, and trading arms of charities such as those delivering aged care services. While in these cases the market activity is part of achieving the community purpose, it can also be undertaken to raise revenue to finance non-market activities. NFPs that operate mainly through the market are described as social enterprises. Other NFPs do not engage in any market activity, including non-trading cooperatives and some mutual self-help groups.
Financing sources	A small minority of NFPs receive the bulk of their funding from government. Most rely on private contributions (such as fees for goods and services, volunteers, philanthropy and 'in-kind' gifts).

Source: Productivity Commission (2010), p.7.

[4] Legal status (that is, legal structure) is different from the structure of a NFP. Structure relates to the stakeholders involved in the operations of a NFP; whereas as legal structure refers to the legal form which a NFP chooses to take to carry its operations.

2.3.2 NFP categorisation criterion used in this study

Whilst there are a range of criteria which may to be used to categorise NFPs in Australia, this study addresses its research question by adopting the activities and outcomes criterion and it does so for four reasons.

First, activities and outcomes categorisation basis aligns with the NFP definition used in this study. One of the criteria which an organisation is required to meet, to be considered a NFP is that the entity is "created with the main objective of *promoting social welfare* by providing goods and services to either particular beneficiary groups or to society at large." This criterion translates that the activities of a NFP involve the provision of goods and services for either particular beneficiary groups or to society at large. Also, the outcome of a NFP is associated with the promotion of social welfare. By categorising NFPs according to their activities and outcomes, this study uses a grouping basis which harmonises with its NFP definition.

Second, activities and outcomes NFP categorisation criterion is representative of the Australian NFP sector. NFPs, operating in Australia, support a range of causes and these organisations provide goods and services across different sub-sectors and engage in a range of different activities (Productivity Commission 2010). For instance, Australian NFPs support diverse causes related to healthcare, hospitals, education and sports, culture and religion (Allday 2014) and provide goods and services ranging from emergency, education, welfare, sports, arts, to culture and worship (ABS 2014).

Third, the purpose of a NFP eventually determines the activities and outcomes of a NFP. The purpose categorisation criterion groups NFPs based on whether they are public-servicing or a member-oriented organisation, as described in Table 2.1 above. Public-serving and member-oriented NFPs are formed with the objective of providing specific goods and services to a particular group of stakeholders. Public-based NFPs provide goods and services to the community or to society at large; whilst member-based NFPs usually take the form of clubs and associations and engage in the provision of goods and services to their members only (Kilcullen et al. 2014). In other words, the purpose which a NFP serves, eventually determines the goods and services which an organisation produces (CPA 2014) and these goods and services would, in turn, be closely related to the activities and outcomes of a NFP. Given the purpose of a NFP eventually determines the activities which the organisation engages into, to provide specific goods and services, this study uses the activities and outcome categorisation criterion; instead of the purpose categorisation criterion, to group NFPs and to gain a better understanding of the Australian NFP sector.

Fourth, the structure of a NFP is not a relevant categorisation criterion, for the purpose of this study. Structure categorisation criterion groups NFPs according to the structure by which each organisation is created. In Australia, the structure of NFPs range from organisations which are created as small groups of volunteers, who engage in social activities, to large entities which provide social goods and services, with the support of a large labour force and range of resource providers (Productivity Commission 2010). This study is interested in those large NFPs which produce and publish annual reports, as further discussed Section 2.5, leading to the small NFPs being outside of the scope of this study. Also, in Australia, legal structure (that is, legal form) of NFPs determines their relevant accounting disclosure framework. Chapter Four further elaborates on the financial disclosure requirements associated with the legal structures of Australian NFPs.

Further, most of the small groups of volunteers who have joined to provide goods and services that add to social welfare, operate as unincorporated associations (Productivity Commission 2010). In Australia, unincorporated associations do not have a "legal form" (CPA 2014, p. 6) and do not fall under the "regulatory system" of NFPs in Australia (Productivity Commission 2010, p. 114). NFPs which have an unincorporated structure are not required to produce financial statements and annual reports. Given the focus of this study is related to the extent of accounting disclosures, NFPs which do not publish accounting reports, such as unincorporated associations, are not relevant to this study.

2.3.3 Sub-sectors forming activities and outcomes NFP category of this study

In this study, the activities and outcomes NFP category is made of the NFP sub-sectors which have been used by the ABS. The ABS sub-sectors are adopted in this study, given they are representative of the Australian NFP sector, as elaborated below. The ABS uses nine different sub-sectors of NFPs; and Table 2.2 summarises these different ABS sub-sectors:

Table 2.2 NFP sub- sectors introduced by ABS

Sub-Sectors	**Include**
Culture and Recreation	Hospitality clubs, sporting organisations, performing arts organisations, libraries and museums.
Education and Research	Schools, universities and research institutes
Hospitals	NFP hospitals
Health	Aged care residential establishments providing high care health services, community health centres, flying doctor services, general and specialist medical practices (such as psychiatry) and allied health services (such as dental and optical).
Social Services	Youth and family welfare services, childcare, services for the disabled and elderly (excluding high care residential services), refugee and homeless assistance, emergency accommodation and shelters.
Religion	Churches, mosques, synagogues and services such as religious studies and the operation of spiritual retreats.
Business and Professional associations, unions	Business and professional association and union services.

Sub-Sectors	Include
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Employment placement and recruitment services, labour supply services, legal services, interest groups and international aid agencies.
Other activities	Cooperative schemes, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and cemetery operators

Adapted from ABS (2009)

To categorise NFPs according to their activities and outcomes, this study uses the nine sub-sectors which have been introduced by the ABS, given the ABS categorisation is representative of the Australian NFP sector. The ABS has come up with these nine different NFP sub-sectors, after taking into account international NFP classifications, such as International Classification of Non-Profit Organisations (ICNPO), and Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC); and also, after applying these international classifications to the Australian NFP context (ABS 2009). The ICNPO include 12 NFP sub-sectors (For a summary of the 12 sub-sectors which are used by the ICNPO, see Table A.4 in Appendix A). These 12 ICNPO sub-sectors reflect the activities of NFPs operating across or within different countries (Weinert 2013). The ANZSIC classifications, on the other hand, are made up of 19 sub-sectors (Table A.5 in Appendix A provides an overview of the 19 sub-sectors which are adopted by ANZSIC). These 19 ANZSIC activities and outcomes groups represent the activities of organisations operating across different economic sectors, including the commercial, the NFP and the public sectors, in both Australia and in New Zealand (ABS 2014). Given the ABS has come up with its own NFP sub-sectors after applying alternative international NFP classifications to the Australia context, it is concluded that the ABS sub-sector classification is more representative of the Australian NFP sector than the ICNPO and ANZSIC sub-sector classifications; and for this reason, this study uses the ABS classifications to group NFPs operating in Australia, according to their activities and outcomes.

Having discussed the categorisation of Australian NFPs in the current section, this chapter further adds to the overview of the Australian NFP sector by describing the economic importance of the NFP sector in Australia, in the next section.

2.4 Economic Importance of the NFP Sector in Australia

The main objectives of this section are twofold: further contribute to the overview of the Australian NFP sector and highlight the NFP sub-sectors which contribute the most to the Australian economy.

This section pursues its objectives in two subsections. First, it gives a general overview of the economic importance of Australian NFPs. Second, this section outlines the economic importance of different NFP sub-sectors in Australia.

2.4.1 General overview of the economic importance of NFPs in Australia

In Australia, the size and economic importance of the NFP sector has been increasing constantly, over the past few years. From 2000 to 2007, the Australian NFP sector grew at an average annual rate of 7.8%, compared to the real growth rate of 3.1% of the Australian economy for the same period[5] (Productivity Commission 2010).

As at 2007, the Australian NFP sector was made up of around 600,000 NFPs[6], of which around 440,000 organisations operated as unincorporated organisations, 136,000 were incorporated associations and 11,700 took the form of companies limited by guarantee. Nearly 70% of the NFPs which have been set up as companies limited by guarantee have annual total revenue which is less than $1 million (Productivity Commission 2010).

[5] Based on latest available information on the average growth rate of the Australian NFP sector, as at 09 September 2016.

[6] Based on latest available information on the Australian NFP sector, as at 09 September 2016.

Among the 600,000 NFPs, there were approximately 56,894 economically significant[7] NFPs operating in Australia (Productivity Commission 2010). These economically significant NFPs contributed $43 billion to national GDP, $41 billion to national GVA and 8% of total employment in 2007 (ABS 2009; Productivity Commission 2010). In 2013, the economic contribution (measured by GVA[8]) of economically significant Australian NFPs reached$54,796 million of total GVA, denoting a 3.2% growth from 2007 (ABS 2014). Further as at 2013, the value of production of Australian NFPs, in terms of GDP, increased by 66.5%, from $34,662 million in 2007 to $ 57,710 million in 2013 (ABS 2014).A snapshot of the 2013[9] economic contributions of Australian NFPs is provided in Table 2.3:

Table 2.3 Economic contributions of economically significant NFPs

	Period ended June 2013
Number of NPFs	56 894
NFP value added – national accounts basis	$54.8 billion
NFP Income	$ 107.5 billion
NFP assets	$176 billion
NFP employment	1,081,900 persons

Source: ABS (2014)

Similar to its economic contributions, the Australian NFP sector has increased in size in recent years: the number of economically significant NFPs rose from 56,894 in 2013 (ABS 2014) to approximately 68,500 in 2014 (Allday 2014), representing a 20.4% growth in size.

[7] Economically Significant NFPs have been defined by ABS (2014) and McGregor-Lowndes (2014) as NFPs which have an active tax role, that is, are registered with the Australian Taxation Office (ABS 2014; McGregor-Lowndes 2014), as mentioned in Chapter One.

[8] GVA representing the direct value NFPs contribute to the economy (ABS 2014).

[9] 2013 were the latest available data on the Australian NFP sector as at September 2016.

Economically significant NFPs operate across different Australian jurisdictions (Productivity Commission 2010), with the highest proportion of these organisations being concentrated in NSW (34.7%) and Victoria (23.4%), as shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Jurisdictions where NFPs operate in Australia

Jurisdiction	**Percentage of total NFPs operating in each jurisdiction**
New South Wales	34.7 %
Victoria	23.4%
Queensland	19.2%
South Australia	7.8%
Western Australia	8.8%
Tasmania	2.6%
Australian Capital Territory	2.1%
Northern Territory	1.4%

Source: Adapted from Allday (2014)

2.4.2 Economic importance of NFP sub-sectors in Australia

Each NFP-sub-sector contributes differently to the Australian economy. Over the years, the NFP sub-sectors which have consistently been main contributors the Australian economy are social services, culture and recreation, education and research and environment; as described hereunder.

The economic contributions of the NFP sub-sectors are outlined in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Economic Activity of NFP sub-sectors (2007)[10]

Sub-Sector	Economically Significant NFPs	Total Employees	Volunteers	Sector contribution to GDP	
	No.	*'000*	*'000*	*$m*	*% of total*
Culture & Recreation	11,510	102.7	2,072.3	6,644	16.2
Education & Research	6,621	218.4	608.0	11,012	26.9
Hospitals	102	55.7	41.4	3,510	8.6
Health	919	99.7	389.8	3,433	8.4
Social Services	7,811	221.5	1,474.6	6,608	16.1
Environment etc.	11,972	110.5	344.0	4,161	10.2
Religion	12,174	40.7	-*	1,325	3.2
Associations	3,224	22.5	102.6	2,075	5.1
Other activities	4,446	18.3	-*	2,192	5.4
Total	**58,779**	**889.9****	**4,616.1****	**40,959****	

Source: Productivity Commission (2010), p. XXVIII and p. 66[11].

Notes:

** These data are not available (Productivity Commission 2010, p. 66).*

*** These totals do not add up with the individual figures provided in Table 2.5, and these individual as well as total figures have been taken as given in the Productivity Commission (2010) report.*

[10] The data summarised in this table have been taken from the Production Commission (2010) report and even though they relate to 2007, these data were the latest available on the Australian NFP sector as at September 2016.

[11] The productivity commission report (2010) uses information collected by the ABS, on the economic contributions of the Australian NFP sector; and thus, in discussing the economic contribution of the sector, the report adopts the above-described nine NFP categories which have been introduced by the ABS.

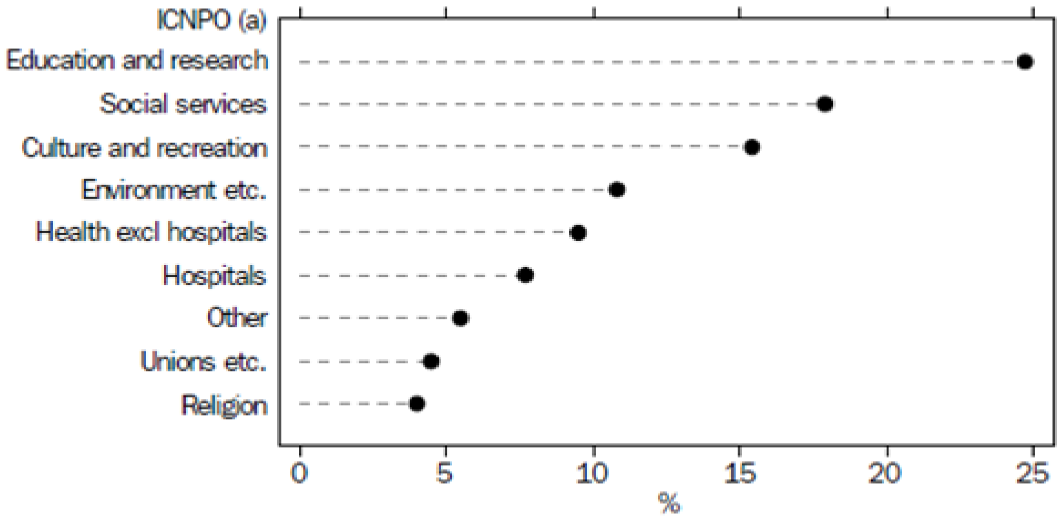
Some of the NFP sub-sectors play a greater economic role than others, as highlighted by Table 2.5. The table shows, as at 2007, sub-sector the highest number of Australian NFPs operated in religion (12,174), environment (11,972), culture and recreation (11,510) and social services (7,811) sub-sectors. Table 2.5 also demonstrates that the NFP sub-sectors which employed the highest number of people in Australia were from the education and research (218,400), social services (221,500), environment (110,500) and culture and recreation (102,700) sub-sectors; whilst most people volunteered their services to NFP sub-sectors which provided goods and/or services related to culture and recreation (2,072,300), social services (1,474,600), education and research (608,000) and health (389,800). Further, as per Table 2.5, NFP sub-sectors which contributed the most to Australian GDP were education and research (26.9%), culture and recreation (16.2%), social services (16.1%) and environment (10.2%).

Thus, Table 2.5 highlights that the main Australian NFP sub-sectors, as at 2007, were social services, culture and recreation, education and research, and environment. Even though religious NFPs had the highest numbers of organisations in 2007, as per Table 2.5, they lagged behind in terms of total number of employees and GDP contribution, compared to other Australian NFP sub-sectors.

From 2007 to 2013, the economic contributions of Australian NFP sub-sectors. During this six years' time period, the highest economic contributions were registered in health (99.4%), education and research (83.8%), social services (83.0%) and culture and recreation (73.3%) NFP sub-sectors (McGregor-Lowndes 2014).

The 2013 economic contributions, in terms of national income, of the Australian NFP sub-sectors are depicted in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 NFP Income 2013, % contribution to total



Source: ABS (2014)

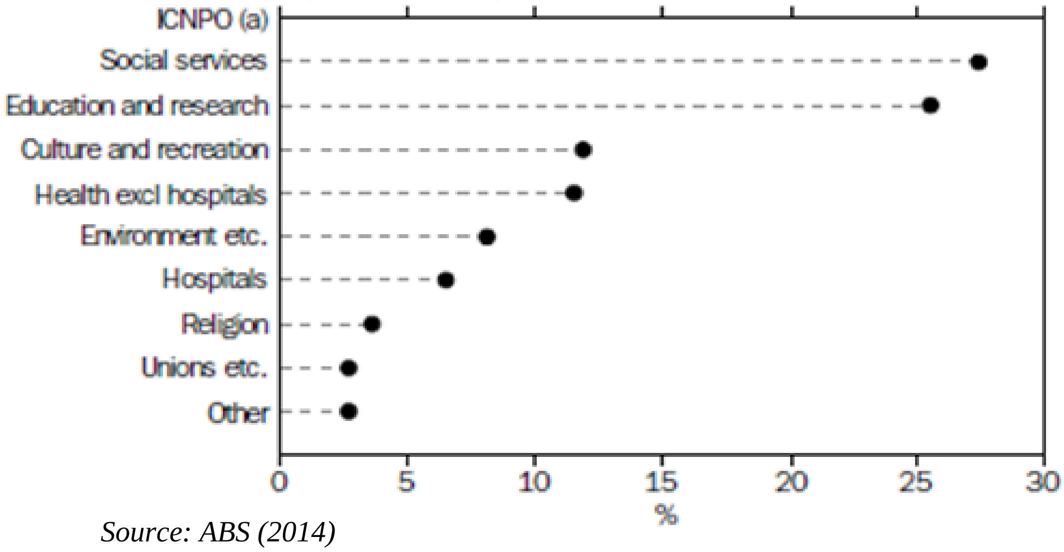
Figure 2.1 illustrates that education and research maintained the lead in terms of the main contributor to national income in 2013 ($26,561m) from 2007 ($16,016 m), representing an increase of 65.84% (ABS 2014), in terms of national income contribution. The above figure also shows that in 2013, other main contributors to the Australian national income were social services, culture and recreation, environment and health (excluding hospitals).

The NFP sector is a key employer in the Australian economy. In 2013, around 1,081,900 people were employed across the different Australian NFP sub-sectors (ABS 2014), as illustrated in Table 2.3, representing an increase of 21.58%[12] in the number of people employed by the sector since 2007.

Each of the NFP sub-sectors contributed differently to employment in Australia, as depicted in Figure 2.2.

[12] From 889,900 in 2007 (as shown in Table 2.5) to 1,081,900 in 2013 (as per Table 2.3).

Figure 2.2 Contribution to total NFP employment (2013)



Source: ABS (2014)

Figure 2.2 highlights that, in 2013, the NFP sub-sectors which contributed most to Australian employment were social services, education and research, culture and recreation and health (excluding hospitals).

In 2014, NFP sub-sectors which provided the highest proportion of goods and services to the Australian society were education and research (22.9%), culture and recreation (16.5%), social services (15.8%), health and hospitals (15.4%) and environment (10.7%), as summarised in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Proportion of goods and services provided (2014)

NFP Sub-sector	Proportion of goods and services provided (%)
Education and research	22.9%
Culture and recreation	16.5%
Social Services	15.8%
Health and hospital	15.4%
Environment, development, housing and employment	10.7%
Professional associations and unions	5.5%
Religious Services	3.3%
Other	9.9%

Source: Allday (2014)

An examination of the economic contributions of the Australian NFP sector, across two different eras: 2007 and 2014, reveals that the main NFP sub-sectors which have continuously added to the Australian economy have been social services, culture and recreation, education and research and environment. This study focuses on these four NFP sub-sectors to address its research question.

2.5 Financial Accountability in the NFP Sector

Further, this study pursues its research question: *What factors influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs?*, by taking a financial accountability stance.

Financial accountability is pertinent to the Australian NFP sector. This sector deals with increasing pressures to demonstrate its accountability, in particular its financial accountability, given the growing size and economic importance of the sector (Ebrahim 2003a, 2003b; O'Dwyer and Unerman 2007; Ryan et al. 2014), and following fund misappropriation scandals associated with the NFP sector (Keating and Frumkin 2003).

This section gives a background to financial accountability in the NFP sector in five sub-sections. The first sub-section explains the concept of accountability in general; and the next sub-section describes accountability in the NFP sector. The third sub-section discusses the different types of accountability which pertain to the NFP sector; while the fourth sub-section addresses financial accountability, in general. The last sub-section elaborates financial accountability in the Australian NFP sector.

2.5.1 Accountability in general

Accountability is a concept which does not have one generally accepted and precise definition (Sinclair 1995; Najam 1996; Munro and Mouritsen 1996; Ebrahim 2003b; Geer et al. 2008; Tenbensel et al. 2013). However, in broad terms, accountability refers to one entity having to provide an account of its activities and performance to its stakeholders either directly or indirectly (Patton 1992; Dhanani and Connolly 2012; Tenbensel et al. 2014). Accountability involves providing explanations and justifications of the past, present and planned actions of a NFP (Jackson 1982) and includes reporting what the NFP is accountable for (Gray et al. 1996). For accountability to be present, a stakeholder should have a duty to make certain information available and at least one other stakeholder group should have the right to access to that information (Gray 1992). An organisation can be held accountable for its actions, performances and motives (Goodin 2003).

Accountability arises from interactions and relationships which an organisation shares with various stakeholder groups (Gray et al. 2006). The accountability discharged by an organisation directly impacts the extent of support which it receives from its stakeholder groups (Baur and Schmitz 2011). As a result, in most instances, an organisation would be accountable to stakeholder groups which support its activities and it is likely to do so by demonstrating how its uses that support (Candler and Dumont 2010; Tenbensel et al. 2014).

However, an organisation does not owe accountability only to one stakeholder group, that is, its resource providers: it has an accountability duty to all those stakeholders who are affected by its activities, including society at large (Tenbensel et al. 2014). When a NFP is accountable, through disclosure of information, the NFP demonstrates its response to the information needs of different stakeholder groups (Charity Commission 2004), which in turn can range from disclosures about the activities, allocation of resources between competing expenditure items (Pallota 2009; Edwards 2010; Baur and Schmitz 2012) to governance of the organisation (Vaccaro and Madsen 2009; Burger and Owens 2010). Established regulatory bodies (such as the Charity Commission in the UK) argue that a NFP needs to consider the range of stakeholder groups within the NFP sector when publicly discharging accountability (Jetty and Beattie 2009).

A desirable feature of publicly discharged NFP accountability involves reporting and disclosing information to all stakeholder groups in an equal manner (Yasmin et al. 2014). Accounting regulators also recommends that accountability be provided irrespective of whether stakeholders use the information or not (Kilcullen et al. 2007). A key characteristic of accountability however remains the disclosure of information (Patton 1992; Mulgan 1997; Turilli and Floridi 2009; Gurd and Palmer 2013) which is "relevant, accurate and up-to-date" (Woodward and Marshall 2004, p. 8) and hence, which addresses different stakeholder groups' information needs.

This study acknowledges NFPs face the potential of having mission drift (Hyndman and Jones 2011; Considine et al. 2014b). However, the issue of mission drift is outside the scope of this study.

There are different ways of discharging accountability (Ryan and Irvine 2012). The most common method used to make disclosures and to demonstrate accountability is the publication of annual reports, including financial statements, which contain information about the activities and the performance of the reporting entity (Tower 1993; Banks and Nelson 1994; Behn 2001; Brinkerhoff 2001; Woodward 2003; Connolly and Hyndman 2004; Lee 2004; Davison 2007; Kilcullen et al. 2007; Hooper et al. 2007; Mack and Ryan 2007; Gurd and Palmer 2013; Samkin and Scheinder 2010; Saxton et al. 2011; Dhanani and Connolly 2012; Rodriguez et al.

2012; Palmer 2013; Yasmin et al. 2014). In demonstrating accountability, an organisation needs to ensure that its disclosures cater different stakeholders' information needs, that is, enable its stakeholders to evaluate, assess and control the activities of the organisation (Buckmaster et al. 1994; Buckmaster 1995; Gordon and Khumawala 1999; Charity Commission 2004; Flack and Ryan 2005; Greenlee and Tuckman 2007).

2.5.2 Accountability in the NFP Sector

In the NFP sector also, accountability is not clearly defined (Munro and Mouritsen 1996; Ebrahim 2003a, 2003b; Geer et al. 2008) and has different interpretations (Ebrahim and Weisband 2007; Alexander et al. 2010). In general, accountability of the NFP sector refers to the need to provide information on the activities of the NFP and on how well the organisation has achieved its stated objectives (Connolly et al. 2011). NFPs can be accountable for a range of causes, including the use of their resources, the achievement of their mission, their priorities (Charity Commission 2004), their compliance with regulatory requirements, and the externalities associated with their activities (Tenbensel et al. 2013).

Accountability in the NFP sector originates from the idea of reporting for "trust", which, in turn, is part of legal accountability (Gross 1977, p.66 as cited in van Staden and Heslop 2009). Trust reporting requires the trustee (that is, the entity controlling the funds received by a NFP) to account for the use of the resources which the NFP has solicited from the public in general. Trust reporting is based on the idea that a NFP receives support from different stakeholders because these stakeholders trust the activities of the NFP and also, stakeholders have a "sense of betrayal" when the NFP misuses that support (van Staden and Heslop 2009, p.45). Over time, trust accountability of NFPs has become the essence of a type of accounting, namely, fund accounting (van Staden and Heslop 2009). Fund accounting, in turn, refers to the provision of different financial statement disclosures for each of the various "funds" held by a NFP, where fund refers to diverse amounts of resources which have been categorised based on restrictions placed by donors[13] (Gross et al. 2005,

[13] Under fund accounting, all unrestricted donation inflows are grouped under one type of fund and the restricted funds (that is, those on which donors have placed restrictions), are categorised in different funds, as per their restriction (Gross et al. 2005).

p.19). Even though the constraints placed by donors are legal restrictions, they are still relevant for financial reporting purposes. This is because NFPs still have to make accounting disclosures to demonstrate how they have applied the resources, received from donors, to purposes which align with the restrictions placed by the different resource providers (Gross et al. 2005). Fund accounting, as originated from the concept of trust accounting, remains pertinent in contemporary times following concerns about the accountability of NFPs.

Recent NFP-related fund misappropriation scandals have led to concerns about the extent to which NFPs are accountable (Dhanani and Connolly 2012; Ryan and Irvine 2012). Given that NFPs rely on donors for their resources, they have the “responsibility” to spend their resources on the social causes they promote to support (Dhanani and Connolly 2012, p.1146). A NFP shows its accountability to stakeholders who have a legitimate interest in its activities, by producing annual reports, including financial statements (Tower 1993; Baber et al. 2002). NFPs are required to produce financial reports which cater for the information needs of financial statement users (AASB101 2009). More specifically, in demonstrating their accountability through financial report disclosures, a NFP is required to demonstrate how well the organisation uses its resources to achieve its mission (AASB 2015).

Unlike USA, UK, Canada and New Zealand, Australia does not have any accounting standard which is specific to the overall Australian NFP sector. In the United States, NFPs have to file the Federal IRS Form 990 (Behn et al. 2010), in Canada NFPs are required to use NFP-specific accounting standards (Pounder 2011). In general, NFPs operating in Australia deal with sector neutral standards: one set of accounting standards which is applicable to all sectors and which have been slightly amended for NFPs (Irvine et al. 2010). Further, in Australia, there is no single institution where all NFPs are required to lodge their financial statements: NFPs which are registered as charities with the ACNC lodge their GPFS with this Australian national regulator (provided the NFP does not have an annual revenue which is less than $250,000) (ACNC 2017), whereas NFPs which are not registered with the ACNC (that is, are not charities) may lodge their financial statements at the state/territory level and if these NFPs are registered as companies limited by guarantee, they would lodge their GPFS with ASIC (IPA 2017). Thus, unlike other similar country contexts (such as USA, UK, Canada and New Zealand), Australia does not have a specific NFP financial reporting framework.

The Australian reporting framework for NFPs adds to concerns about NFP. For transparency, and hence accountability purposes, it is desirable that NFPs have reporting requirements which prescribe how funds are "recognised, measured and disclosed" by NFPs (Sinclair et al. 2014, p 40). Sector neutral standards do not represent standards, which prescribe how NFPs disclose their use of funds on which resource providers had placed restrictions, that is, for fund accounting (Breen 2013). In light of NFP-related fund misappropriation scandals and the sense of betrayal which stakeholders have when NFPs do not use their resource inflows as expected, the current Australian sector neutral reporting framework makes NFP accountability of interest.

2.5.3 Types of Accountability in the NFP sector

In general, NFPs are held accountable for a range of things by their stakeholders, leading to various types of accountability being associated with the NFP sector (Patton 1992; Dhanani and Connolly 2012, Tweedie 2016).

Some NFP accountabilities pertain to disclosures about the adherence of NFPs to rules, guidelines and procedures and they refer to compliance, fiscal and process accountabilities. C*ompliance accountability* relates to the provision of information about the extent to which the organisation complies with regulatory requirements (Choudhury and Ahmed 2002), whereas f*iscal accountability* is associated with disclosures about how well the organisation has allocated its resources in line with set rules and guidelines (Torres and Pina 2003; Cordery and Baskerville 2005). P*rocess accountability* (Drucker 1990; Hayes 1996; Quarter and Richmond 2001; Martin and West 2003; Abraham 2007), on the other hand, refers to disclosure about how well the organisation follows procedures to achieve its mission (Cordery and Baskerville 2005; Yasmin et al. 2014).

In addition, NFP accountabilities are associated with the use of the resource inflows by NFPs to achieve their mission. Some of these types of NFP accountabilities are performance, allocative efficiency, effectiveness, strategic and fiduciary. *Performance accountability*, also referred as *program accountability*, is associated with making mission-related disclosures in terms of the activities undertaken by the reporting organisation to achieve its mission (Hayes 1996; Cordery and Baskerville 2005; Abraham 2007; Yasmin et al. 2014). Closely related to program accountability are *accountability for allocative efficiency* and for *effectiveness. Accountability for allocative efficiency* refers to making disclosures about how well resources are allocated to support the NFP’s mission (Rose-Ackerman 1986; Ben-ner and Gui 1991; Doern 1993; Young and Steinberg 1995; and Foster et al. 2001), whereas *accountability for effectiveness* implies disclosures about how well outputs are generated (Parker and Case 1993; Auditor General of Canada 1997; Forbes 1998; Auditor General of Western Australia 2001; Kaplan 2001; Campbell 2002). Conversely, *strategic accountability* denotes disclosures of the mission and vision of the organisation, of the activities undertaken by the entity to achieve these mission and vision and of the performance of the NFP towards achieving its mission and vision (Goodin 2003; Keating and Frumkin 2003; Dhanani and Connolly 2012). Further, f*iduciary accountability* encompasses disclosures about the professional use of resources by a NFP, the governance as well as the operational compliance of the NFP (Choudhury and Ahmed 2002; Keating and Frumkin 2003; O'Dwyer and Unerman 2007).

Also, NFPs are required to provide *financial accountability*. This type of accountability relates to disclosures which underlie the finances of the NFP and it is mainly discharged using the financial statements of the NFP (Dhanani and Connolly 2012). More specifically, financial accountability relates to the provision of an account of the financial position of the NFP, to enable stakeholders evaluate the operational efficiency, the financial stability and also, both the financial and the operational sustainability of the organisation (Tuckman and Chang 1991; Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) 2010; Dhanani and Connolly 2012).

Given the absence of a NFP-specific financial reporting framework in Australia, unlike other similar countries (namely, the USA, UK, Canada and New Zealand), this study examines the annual reports of Australian NFPs from a financial accountability perspective.

2.5.4 Financial Accountability in general

Financial accountability refers to the disclosure of accounting information which is related to the financial transactions, performance and position of an organisation (Laughlin 1990; Parker and Gould 1999; Mack and Ryan 2006). An organisation demonstrates its financial accountability by publishing financial statements, that is, by making accounting disclosures (Parker and Guthrie 1993; Doost 1998; Irvine 2001; Hyndman et al. 2004; Mack and Ryan 2006; Pina et al. 2007; Stewart 2009; Moschakis 2011; O'Brien and Tooley 2013).

Financial accountability involves the disclosure of accounting information which is related to how and by how much an organisation is developing financially (Dhanani and Connolly 2012). Financial accountability disclosures include accounting information about the resources acquired by the reporting entity and how the latter allocates its resources among competing uses (Mack 2003; Torres and Pina 2003; Cordery and Baskerville 2005; Gettler 2007; Pina et al. 2007; Gonzalez 2010). Financial accountability disclosures encompass accounting information related to the financial sustainability of the reporting entity; and the financial performance of the organisation, in comparison to its budget and other similar organisations (Mack and Ryan 2006). In discharging financial accountability, a NFP is expected to include enough accounting information to give the financial statement reader an overview of the efficiency with which the organisation utilises its resources to support its social mission and to enable the report user to evaluate the performance of the organisation (O'Brien and Tooley 2013).

Financial accountability disclosures are used by different stakeholder groups, including society in general (Goetz and Jenkins 2001). Financial accountability can be of two types: *external financial accountability*, that is, accounting disclosures which cater for the information needs of external stakeholders such as resource providers, state, recipients of the goods and services provided by the reporting entity, and society at large; and *internal financial accountability*, that is, accounting disclosures which meet the information requirements of the employees of the organisation (Raffer 2004). This study examines the overall financial accountability of a NFP. In other words, this study considers accountability to any stakeholder group rather than financial accountability to a specific stakeholder group, in terms of internal or external financial accountability. In general, stakeholders rely on the financial accountability disclosures (in terms of accounting disclosures) of an organisation, to make economic decisions, such as whether to extend or to withdraw their support to that organisation (Keating and Frumkin 2003; Mack 2003). For decision making purposes, stakeholders are interested in financial disclosures which enable them to assess the financial performance (Mack and Ryan 2006), efficiency, solvency and sustainability of an organisation (Abraham 2003; Mack 2003; ECNL 2009).

The extent to which an organisation is considered to be financially accountable is directly influenced by the extent to which its accounting disclosures facilitate decision making (Mack 2003; Hyndman et al. 2004). Financial accountability is promoted by accounting disclosures which are consistent (Parker and Guthrie 1993; Flack and Ryan 2005), reliable and relevant (Keating and Frumkin 2003). Variances in accounting disclosures adversely affect the comparability as well as the transparency of information published within financial statements (Dooley 2008); and these variances reduce the overall decision usefulness of those financial disclosures (Chia et al. 2011; O'Brien and Tooley 2013). In other words, the financial reporting and disclosure requirements of an organisation directly influences its financial accountability framework (Flack and Ryan 2005; ECNL 2009).

2.5.5 Financial Accountability in the Australian NFP Sector

In Australia, NFPs are required to abide by a range of financial reporting requirements, contributing to the lack of coordination and similarity in the financial reporting and disclosure practices of these organisations (Productivity Commission 2010; ACNC 2013a). The variances in the accounting disclosure practices of Australian NFPs have raised concerns about the extent to which these organisations are financially accountable (Browne and Whitbourne 2013).

To improve the financial accountability of NFPs, the main initiative which has been undertaken in Australia, is the creation of a national NFP sector regulator, the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission (ACNC). Unlike the USA, UK and New Zealand, Australia did not have a national regulator of the NFP sector until the ACNC started its operations in December 2012 (ACNC 2012). Before the creation of the ACNC, by default, the Australian Tax Office (ATO) was the primary national regulator of NFPs in Australia (The Treasury 2012). With the ATO, access to data related to NFPs was limited. The ATO neither published nor allowed access to detailed information on NFPs operating in Australia (Leat and Lethlean 2000; Crimm 2002).

The main objective of the ACNC is to advance financial accountability, by promoting financial transparency and comparability in the accounting disclosure practices of NFPs operating in Australia (Ryan and Irvine 2012; ACNC 2013b). The ACNC has made attempts to address its objective of improving financial accountability by facilitating access to some NFP-related information. The ACNC did so by introducing the charitable passport, which is the first official website in Australia where different stakeholder groups can easily access information about NFPs (ACNC 2013a, c). In line with its objective of encouraging financial comparability among NFPs, in 2013, the ACNC adopted a national standard chart of accounts (NSCOA) which was initially developed by Queensland University of Technology (QUT) (ACNC 2013d). This NSCOA is a data entry tool which represents a set of guidelines, than a mandatory disclosure requirement, to NFPs on how to record and report their financial transactions (ACNC 2013a). The NSCOA has been accepted by Australian governments (at the “Commonwealth, state and territory” levels) as a guide when requesting information from NFPs (ACNC 2013e, p.1).

To date, there appears little evidence that the introduction of the ACNC has significantly contributed to standardising the financial reporting and disclosure practices, that is, to enhance financial accountability among NFPs operating in Australia, for different reasons, namely:

(1) As from July 2013, even though the ACNC is the sole national regulator of NFPs, it does not regulate the financial disclosures of all NFPs. In its initial stages of operation, the ACNC is only regulating NFPs which are classified as charities. In other words, only charities are required to lodge their financial statements with the ACNC. NFPs which are not classified as charities and which are required to produce financial statements, submit their financial statements to ASIC (ACNC 2013a).

(2) The ACNC does not represent the sole regulator of charities in Australia. Charities operating in Australia still need to abide by other regulating bodies at the Commonwealth, State and Territory levels (ACNC 2013a).

(3) The financial reporting requirements, set by the ACNC, are inconsistent across charities, depending on the activities undertaken by the organisation. For instance, a reporting charity is required to produce general purpose financial statements, while a non-reporting charity can choose to produce either special purpose or general purpose financial statements (ACNC 2014c). Also, a religious charity, regardless of its size, is not required to submit its annual financial reports with ACNC (ACNC 2014d).

(4) The ACNC financial reporting requirements of a charity depend on the size of the organisation. Small charities, that is, charities with total annual revenue below $250,000, can choose whether or not to submit a financial report to the ACNC, and whether to use cash or accrual based accounting (ACNC 2014e). Medium sized charities, that is, charities with total annual revenues ranging between $250,000 and $ 1 million, are required to submit an audited or reviewed financial report to the ACNC and can use transitional reporting arrangements (ACNC 2014f). Transitional reporting arrangements refer to a progressive reporting arrangement where charities are required to provide only an annual information statement in the first reporting period with the ACNC (that is 2013), and conform to additional reporting obligations until 2016, when all reporting obligations became applicable to reporting charities (ACNC 2014g, 2017).

(5) Further, the establishment of the ACNC has not reduced the financial disclosure burden on NFPs operating in Australia. Incorporated associations are still required to follow the reporting requirements set out by their respective state and territory regulators (ASIC 2014a, 2014b); while remaining incorporated forms of NFPs, such as NFPs set up as limited by guarantee organisations, remain under the financial reporting requirements of AASB (ASIC 2014a, 2014b).

(6) In Australia, standard setters, policy makers and regulators lack the commitment to have a national regulator of the financial disclosure practices of NFPs. From March 2014, there have been discussions about repealing the ACNC (Third Sector 2014) and only in March 2016, a decision to maintain the ACNC was settled (Turner 2016). Further, the AASB has long been determined to wait for an international precedent for NFP disclosure standards to be introduced before it introduces some guidelines relevant to the Australian context (Senate Standing Committee on Economics 2008a), even though some reports such as '*Disclosure regimes for charities and not-for-profit organisations*' (Senate Standing Committee on Economics 2008a) and '*Contribution of the Not-for-Profit Sector*' (Productivity Commission 2010) highlighted that the actual reporting standards prevailing in the voluntary sector are inadequate in guiding NFPs accounting disclosures and in promoting financial accountability.

(7) It has not been until recently that Australian standard setters have proposed some changes to how NFPs recognise, measure and disclose income and communicated these proposals through the publication of the Exposure Draft 270 - Reporting Service Performance Information by the AASB (AASB – ED270 2015) and AASB 1058 – Income for Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB1058 2016). The Exposure Draft 270 and the AASB 1058 requirements would be applicable as from July 2018 (AASB-ED270 2015) and January 2019 (AASB1058 2016), respectively. This implies that, at the time of the study, none of these reporting requirements were likely to be included in the financial statement disclosures made by Australian NFPs.

2.6 Summary

In Australia, NFPs have a range of labels. To set the boundary of the organisations which are considered as NFPs in this study, a NFP definition, comprising of four different criteria, has been specified. To further describe the Australian NFP sector, this study categorises NFPs using the activities and outcomes criterion. The activities and outcomes categorisation basis of this study is made up of nine sub-sectors which have been specified by the ABS.

The Australian NFP sector, in general, and the different NFP sub-sectors within the sector are key contributors to the Australian economy. This study examines accounting disclosures in the annual reports of Australian NFPs from a financial accountability perspective. Financial accountability refers to the disclosure of accounting information which enables stakeholders to make economic decisions. In the Australian NFP sector, organisations deal with a range of inconsistent and incomparable financial reporting requirements. To standardise the reporting requirements and practices of NFPs operating in Australia, a national NFP regulator, the ACNC was introduced. In addition, some recent amendments to revenue recognition by Australian NFPs have been proposed by standard setters. However, till date, there appears to be little evidence which highlight the contribution of the ACNC and of other regulators to financial accounting in the Australian NFP sector.

This chapter has given an overview and background of the Australian NFP sector. To address its research question, this study relies on a theoretical framework; which is addressed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

The main objective of this chapter is to outline the theoretical framework of this study. After consideration of a range of disclosure-related theoretical lenses, as further elaborated in the current chapter, this study identifies a dual theoretical framework as being pertinent for addressing its research objective.

The theoretical framework used to analyse as well as interpret the research findings associated with the research question of this study is composed of institutional and resource dependence theories. These two theories represent complementary theoretical lenses to aid to understanding of how an organisation reacts to pressures from its external environment. Each of the theories advocates distinct reactions by the organisation. Institutional theory argues that an organisation reacts to pressures from its operating environment by engaging in practices which are homogenous to practices of other similar organisations in that environment. Resource dependence theory explains that an organisation manages its dependence on resource providers by adopting practices which are heterogeneous to the practices of other organisations within its operating environment. Given their complementarity, institutional and resource dependence enable a holistic examination of the research question of the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs in their publicly available annual reports.

This chapter further justifies and discusses the theoretical lenses used in the current study, using four sections. The first section gives a background to the theoretical framework used in this research. The second section addresses institutional theory; whilst the third section focuses on RDT. The last section summarises the chapter.

The chapter discusses the theoretical lenses applied in this study using four sections. The first section gives a background to the theoretical framework used in this research. The second section addresses institutional theory; whilst the third section focuses on RDT. The last section summarises the chapter.

3.2 Theoretical Framework Background

A theoretical framework represents the lenses through which the behaviours and practices of an organisation, in reaction to different influences, are analysed and interpreted (Gill and Johnson 2010). This section describes and justifies the theoretical framework used to analyse and interpret the research findings of this study, using three sub-sections. First, an overview of the theoretical framework is given. Then the most common disclosure-related theoretical frameworks and the reasons for not including some of these common disclosure theories are described. Last, the theoretical framework used in the study is justified.

3.2.1 Overview of theoretical framework

This study relies on a dual theoretical framework, instead of adopting either a single or a multiple theoretical framework, to interpret and analyse its research findings, for two main reasons. First, this study uses dual theoretical lenses, to gain an understanding of its research findings. This is because in many instances, a single theoretical framework does not provide enough insights to explain the phenomenon being studied (An et al. 2011). Second, this study does not use a multiple theoretical framework, to minimise any potential risk of having a framework which lacks compatibility and clarity when analysing the findings of the study. Multiple theoretical frameworks adopt more than two theories in interpreting the research results associated with the phenomenon being studied. This type of framework runs the risk of including theories which are not compatible to each other (Branco and Rodrigues 2008). Incompatibility among theories, in a theoretical framework, reduces the potential of the framework to interpret the research findings of a study as well as diminishes the ability of the framework to identify the theories which account for the different variables in the research model (Abraham and Shrives 2014).

3.2.2 Disclosure-related theoretical frameworks

Diverse disclosure-related theoretical frameworks have been considered in the process of selecting the most appropriate theories for the dual theoretical framework of this study. Extant disclosure-related studies have relied on a range of theories to interpret their research findings, given a theoretical framework which explains and describes organisational disclosures is still to be developed (Abraham and Shirves 2014). Some of the most common theories, which have been used in single disclosure-related frameworks, are agency (Reverte 2009), legitimacy, stakeholder, institutional (Milne 2002; O'Dwyer 2003; Tagesson et al. 2013), resource dependence (Abeysekera 2010), and signaling theories (Abraham and Shrives 2014). Among dual theoretical frameworks, the key disclosure-related theories, used in extant literature, include agency and signaling theories (Garcia-Meca et al. 2005; Aly et al. 2010), stakeholder and legitimacy theories (Guthrie et al. 2006), resource dependence and institutional theories (Verbruggen et al. 2011). The main multiple theoretical frameworks, adopted in disclosure-related studies, have combined legitimacy, institutional and resource dependence theories (Flack 2007); agency, stakeholder, signaling and legitimacy theories (An et al. 2011); or legitimacy, stakeholder and institutional theories (Fernando and Lawrence 2014).

To interpret its research findings, this study relies on a theoretical framework which is composed of institutional and resource dependence theories, as mentioned in the introduction section. The study does not include the other disclosure theories, namely, legitimacy, agency, signaling and stakeholder theories, as part of its theoretical framework. These four theoretical lenses have not been considered, for reasons which are specific to each individual theory, as described next.

According to legitimacy theory, an organisation engages in different behaviors, including its disclosure practices, to demonstrate and manage its legitimacy (Gray et al. 1995; Deegan and Rankin 1996; Campbell 2000; Hooghiemstra 2000; Woodward et al. 2001; Reverte 2009). Legitimacy refers to the licence which allows an organisation to maintain the operations of those activities which are considered appropriate and desirable by society in general (DiMaggio and Powell 1983). Legitimacy represents an umbrella concept which overarches many theories (Flack

2007), including institutional and resource dependence theories (Branco and Rodrigues 2008; Chen and Roberts 2010; Brey 2014) as organisations engage in different behaviours, including their disclosure practices, to demonstrate the legitimacy of their activities (An et al. 2011).

Legitimacy theory has been commonly adopted among a range of disclosure and accountability studies (Dowling and Pfeffer 1975; Guthrie and Parker 1989; Patten 1992; Deegan and Gordon 1996; Milne 2002; Watson et al. 2002; Hasseldine et al. 2005; Lodhia 2005; Mobus 2005; Pellegrino and Lodhia 2012). The focal arguments of legitimacy theory are that a social contract, which is based on societal norms and expectations, exists between an organisation and society at large (Shocker and Sethi 1974; Cormier and Gordon 2001; Reverte 2009); and an organisation is only able to operate in society, as long as its activities and practices align with this social contract (Brown and Deegan 1998; Deegan 2002; Chen et al. 2014). Legitimacy theory takes a holistic approach by considering the accountability an organisation owes to society at large (Woodward et al. 1996; Deegan 2002; Reverte 2009; Chen and Roberts 2010; Fernando and Lawrence 2014). Some researchers (Chen and Roberts 2010; Brey 2014) have explained that legitimacy theory is the foundation of institutional and resource dependence theories, by describing the relationship between institutional and resource dependence theories to institutional and strategic legitimacies, respectively[14].

This study does not take a legitimacy theory perspective, for two main reasons. First, even though legitimacy represents a concept which has been widely applied in disclosure studies; it still needs to be further developed and refined (Suchman 1995; Deegan 2002; Chen and Roberts 2010). Second, legitimacy theory does not serve the purpose of this study, which is to analyse the factors which explain the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs. Legitimacy theory explains why an organisation engages in certain behaviors; unlike institutional and resource dependence theories which address how an organisation reacts to influences and expectations it faces from the environment in

[14] See Note B.1 in Appendix B for a discussion on the link between legitimacy, institutional and resource dependence theories.

which it operates (Chen and Roberts 2010). In other words, legitimacy theory addresses the motivation for the behaviors of an organisation; whilst institutional and resource dependence theories consider the factors which influence the different practices of an organisation.

Agency theory is not used as a theoretical lens of the study; because in the NFP context, agency theory is underdeveloped (Cormier et al. 2005). Agency theory argues that a conflict of interest exists between the principals (that is, the shareholders, resource providers, or any other stakeholder groups who engage another stakeholder group to manage the organisation on their behalf) and the agents (that is, the managers) of an organisation (Jegers 2009; An et al. 2011). Agency theory is a popular disclosure theoretical lens (Healy et al. 1999; Hermanson 2000; Bushman and Smith 2001; Francis et al. 2003; Flack 2007; Brennan and Solomon 2008), in the commercial sector (Cooke 1989a; Cooke 1992; Watson et al. 2002; Heath 2009; Lan and Heracleaous 2010; Harrison and van der Lann Smith 2015). However, in the NFP context, agency theory is not as well-established as in the commercial sector. This is because NFPs do not have one specific principal group, as elaborated in the next paragraph.

The non-distribution constraint of a NFP implies that a NFP does not have a specific stakeholder group which acts as the principal of the organisation, that is, which gets a share of the economic surplus of the organisation and which has common direct interest to monitor the activities of the organisation; similar to shareholders in the commercial sector (Olson 2000; Koning et al. 2007). In the NFP sector, any stakeholder group has the potential to act as the principal of the organisation. A NFP can have different groups of stakeholder, each with different interests and objectives, as principals (Jegers 2009; Steinberg 2010). NFPs can have "multiple principals" (Van Puyvelde et al. 2012, page 432; Wellens and Jegers 2014, page 224). With the focus of agency theory on one specific principal stakeholder group, with one common interest; an agency theory with "multiple principals" is yet to be developed (Jegers 2009, page 146).

Signaling theory is not used in this study; given, signaling theory borrows from two theories which are not included in the theoretical framework of the study, namely, legitimacy and agency theories. Signaling theory argues that an organisation engages in different behaviors, including disclosure practices, to signal the legitimacy of the organisation to different stakeholder groups (Toms 2002; Watson et al. 2002; Hasseldine et al. 2005). Signaling theory borrows from legitimacy and agency theories. The insights provided by signaling theory are similar to the intuitions of legitimacy theory (Watson et al. 2002); given that signaling theory explains that an organisation engages in practices which signal the legitimacy of its activities, as previously described. Signaling theory overlaps agency theory. This is because one of the main causes of agency issues is information asymmetry; and signaling theory stipulates that, in the presence of information asymmetries, an organisation (the agent) uses its disclosures to signal the good performance of its operations to its resource providers (the principals) (An et al. 2011; Frey and Gallus 2014).

This study does not adopt stakeholder theory as one of its theoretical lenses as, this theory needs further development, in the NFP context. Stakeholder theory advocates that an organisation owes accountability to different stakeholder groups (Freeman 1984; Donaldson and Preston 1995; Jones 1995; Edwards and Hulmes 1996; Deegan 2000; Freeman et al. 2007; Harrison and van der Lann Smith 2015), particularly to its most salient stakeholders (Graham et al. 2000; Richardson and Welker 2001; Williams and Adams 2013); where stakeholder salience is made up of stakeholder power, urgency and legitimacy (Mitchell et al. 1997; Orij 2010). Stakeholder theory adds that the greater the salience of a stakeholder group, the greater its ability to influence the behaviours and practices of an organisation (Roberts 1992). This emphasis on salient stakeholders implies that stakeholder theory focuses on the direct relationship an organisation shares with its key and clearly identifiable stakeholder groups (Gray et al. 1996; Guthrie et al. 2006; An et al. 2011; Eltaib 2012; Fernando and Lawrence 2014). This study does not include stakeholder theory in its theoretical framework because the process of identifying salient stakeholders in the NFP sector is not clearly outlined. A NFP is defined as an organisation whose main purpose is to promote "*social welfare, by providing goods and services to either particular beneficiary groups or to society at large."* The definition implies that NFPs have a range of stakeholder groups. For some organisations, the identification of the direct and most salient stakeholder groups is a challenge; and the relevance of stakeholder theory to these organisations, is contested (Neville and Menguc 2006; Sen et al. 2006; Sweeney and Coughlan 2008). In the NFP context, it is difficult to identify the most salient stakeholders to whom an organisation is accountable. This is because, first, stakeholder relationships are complex and uncertain in the NFP sector (Palmer 2013); and second, the process involved in recognising salient NFP stakeholders, is not well guided; with the literature on NFP accountability relationships being at its preliminary stage (Gurd and Palmer 2013). Stakeholder theory is not included in the theoretical framework of this study, because in the NFP context, the theory needs further refinement.

This section has contributed to the background of the theoretical framework of the study, by describing the most common disclosure theoretical lenses and explaining why some of these common theories are not used to interpret the research findings associated with the research question of this study. To further add background of the theoretical framework of the study, the next sub-section justifies the choice of the theoretical lenses used to analyse the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs.

3.2.3 Theoretical framework used in the study

This study relies on institutional and resource dependence (RDT) theoretical lenses to analyse and interpret its research findings. The study uses this dual theoretical framework for three specific reasons.

First, both, institutional and resource dependence theories represent theoretical lenses which add to understanding how the external environment of a NFP influences its behaviors. Institutional theory focuses on the influences and pressures an organisation faces from its overall external environment (Verbruggen et al. 2009). The theory argues that an organisation conforms to the different influences which emanate from its external environment, to attain legitimacy (Meyer and Rowan 1977; DiMaggio and Powell 1983). RDT, on the other hand, emphasises the pressures and influences an organisation faces from its external environment, as a result of its dependence for resource inflows from that environment (Oliver 1991).

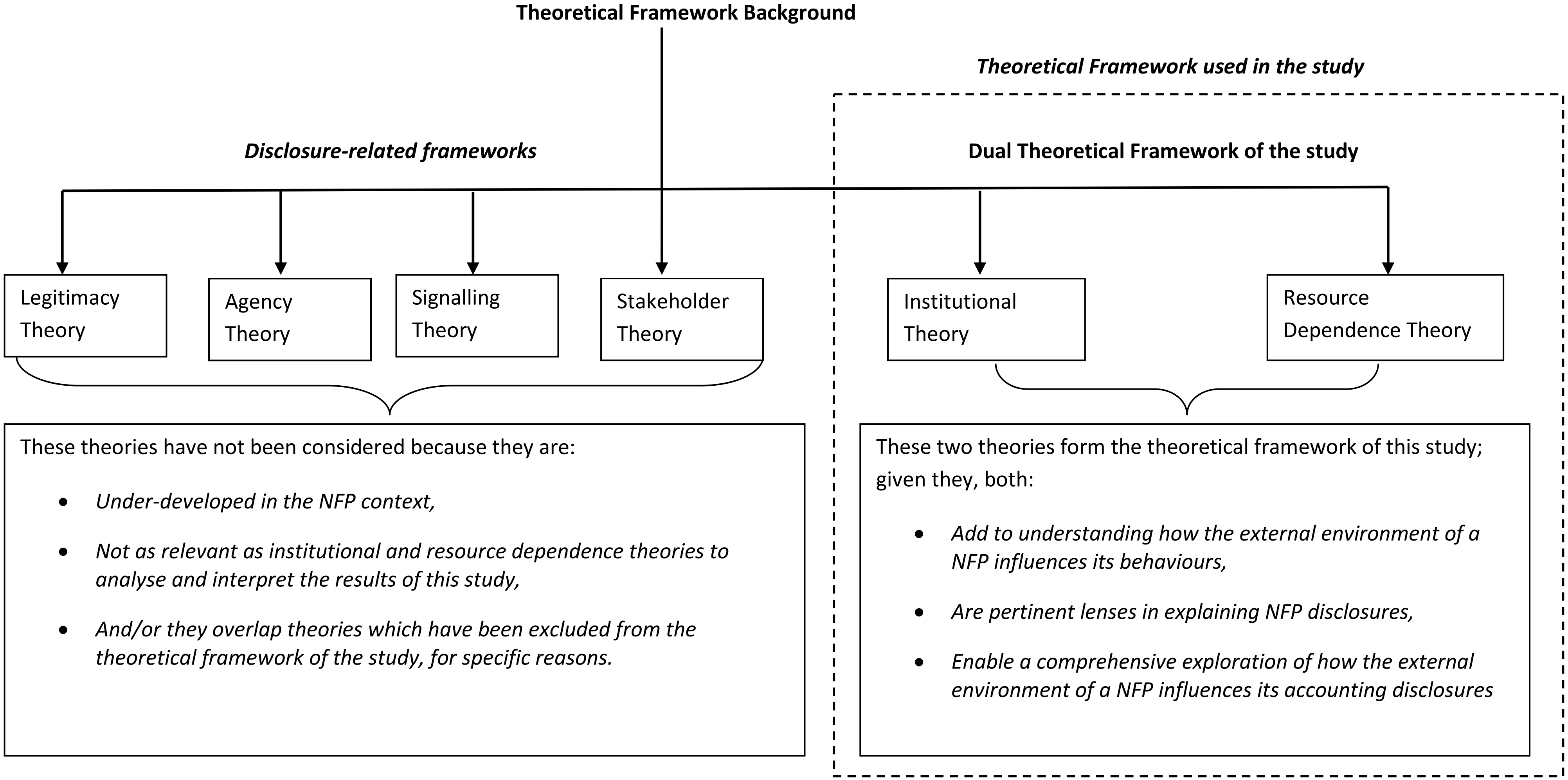
RDT explains that, given its resource dependence, an organisation adopts behaviors and practices which signal how well it allocates its resources among competing activities, to achieve its objective; and to eventually demonstrate the legitimacy of its operations (Parsons 1960; Perrow 1970; Dowling and Pfeffer 1975; Milne and Patten 2002). The resource dependence of an organisation influences how the organisation responds to environmental pressures (Tschirhart 1996; Dolnicar et al. 2008); by making the organisation vulnerable to institutional pressures (Oliver 1991; Verbruggen et al. 2011). Institutional and resource dependence theoretical lenses are relevant to the NFP sector as well. NFPs rely on resource inflows from their external stakeholders to maintain and sustain their activities; and this reliance makes NFPs vulnerable to influences from, both, their resource providers (Verbruggen et al. 2011) and their external environment (Meyer and Rowan 1977; Covaleski and Dirsmith 1988; Oliver 1991; Meyer et al. 1992; Ang and Cummings 1997; Irvine 2000; Eikenberry and Kluver 2004; Dolnicar et al. 2008; Akey 2012). For instance, a NFP which is highly dependent on the public sector for its resources is likely to conform to environmental pressures to abide to government rules and regulations (Froelich 1999; Verbruggen et al. 2011). Given, both, institutional and resource dependence theories explain how the external environment of an organisation influences its practices, prior studies (Oliver 1991; Greening and Gray 1994; Carpenter and Feroz 2001; Guler et al. 2002), including NFP researches (Trussel 2002; Guo 2007; Verbruggen 2011) have adopted these two theories, as one theoretical framework, to interpret and understand the influence of the external environment of an organisation, on its behaviors. In summary, institutional and resource dependence theories represent theoretical lenses which contribute to understanding how the practices of a NFP are influenced by its external environment.

Second, institutional and resource dependence theories are two pertinent lenses for studying NFP disclosures. Both institutional and resource dependence theories predict the behaviors, including disclosure practices of an organisation; in reaction to the influences and pressures it faces from the environment in which it operates (Flack and Ryan 2003; Verbruggen et al. 2009; Verbruggen 2011; Verbruggen et al. 2011), as previously mentioned. As this study explores the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, from a financial accountability perspective, both institutional and resource dependence theories argue that organisations disclose financial information in response to the pressures and expectations of their external environment (Meyer and Rowan 1977; Verbruggen 2009; Rodriguez et al. 2012). An organisation is not an "isolated" entity: it operates in an environment which is composed of other similar organisations; and it constantly has to deal with influences and pressures from this external environment to adopt certain behaviors and practices (Thompson 1967; Macedo and Pinho 2006, page 537; Harrison and van der Lann Smith 2015). To be able to maintain operations in its external environment, an organisation has to demonstrate that its activities are legitimate, that is, its operations align with the expectations of the environment in which it operates (Suchman 1995). Organisations highlight the legitimacy of their operations, by engaging in different disclosure practices (Dowling and Pfeffer 1975; Ashforth and Gibbs 1990; Suchman 1995; Froelich 1999; Taylor and Warburton 2003; Christensen and Mohr 2003; Rodriguez et al. 2012), including their accounting disclosure behaviours (Meyer and Rowan 1977; Elsbach and Sutton 1992; Allen and Caillouet 1994; Arndt and Bigelow 2000). Institutional and resource dependence theories, both, consider the different behaviours, including disclosure practices, which an organisation engages into; in response to pressures and influences from the environment in which it operates (Chen and Roberts 2010; Verbruggen 2011; Brey 2014), making these two theories relevant to explicate and understand the disclosure practices of organisations operating in the NFP context (Flack and Ryan 2003; Verbruggen et al. 2009; Verbruggen et al. 2011).

The third reason for using the dual theoretical framework which is made up of institutional and resource dependence theories is to allow analysis of how the external environment of a NFP influences its accounting disclosures. An organisation responds to different influences, from its external environment, in different strategic ways (Oliver 1991; Irvine 1999). Institutional theory acknowledges the conformity of an organisation to external influences; whilst RDT highlights the resistance of an organisation to pressures from its operating environment (Watt Geer 2009). Institutional theory advocates homogeneity in organisational behaviors and practices, by arguing that organisations adhere to their environmental pressures (Meyer and Rowan 1977; DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Tolbert and Zucker 1983; Scott and Meyer 1991; Verbruggen et al. 2011; Zorn et al. 2011). Institutional theory is built around the idea that organisations operating in the same environment adopt homogenous practices to signal the conformity of their activities with acceptable best practices of that environment (Meyer and Rowan 1977; DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Dart 2004). On the other hand, RDT acknowledges heterogeneity in organisational behaviors and practices. This theory explains that different organisations, operating in the same environment, adopt dissimilar practices; in order to demarcate themselves from each other; and to signal the greater legitimacy of their operations, from other organisations operating in the same external environment, to resource providers (Salamon 1987; DiMaggio and Anheier 1990; Irvine 1999; Guo et al. 2013). Institutional and resource dependence theories are complementary, rather than competing theoretical lenses (Oliver 1991; Wry et al. 2013). This is because each of these two theories hypothesises different behaviors and practices adopted by an organisation, in response to influences and pressures from the environment in which it operates (Oliver 1991; Watt Geer 2009; Verbruggen 2011).

Taking into account the discussions made in this section, the background of the theoretical framework used in this study, is summarised and illustrated, next, in Figure 3.1:

Figure 3.1 Summary of Theoretical Framework Background



One of the main purposes of this chapter is *to outline the theoretical framework of the study*, as specified earlier in section 3.1 of the chapter. In line with this objective, this chapter has given background to and justification of the theoretical framework used in this study, by giving an overview of the framework, describing different disclosure-related frameworks, and discussing the theoretical lenses of the study. To further align with the above-mentioned aim of this chapter, each of the next two sections elaborate on one of the two theories which form the theoretical framework of this study, namely, institutional and resource dependence theories.

3.3 Institutional Theory

This section describes institutional theory in the next four sub-sections. The first sub-section provides an overview of the theory. The next sub-section briefly describes the three types of isomorphism. Sub-section three and four discuss the relevance of institutional theory to the NFP sector and to explain disclosures, respectively.

3.3.1 Overview of theory

There are different schools of institutional theory. The institutional theory version which forms the theoretical framework of this study is neo-institutional theory, as developed by DiMaggio and Powell (1983)[15].

Institutional theory represents a theoretical lens which predicts how an organisation reacts to influences from its institutional environment (Martinez and Dacin 1999; Flack 2007; Bies 2010; Jalaludin et al. 2011), where institutional environment refers to the external environment in which the organisation operates (Scott and Meyer 1994; Flack and Ryan 2003). The theory advocates that organisations operating in the same institutional environment deal with similar pressures (Leiter 2013) and they react to these pressures by engaging in mimetic behaviours, that is, practices which were similar to those of other organisations operating in that environment (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Dacin 1997; Stout and Cormode 1998; Powell and DiMaggio 1991). As per institutional theory, the institutional environment of an organisation

[15] See Note B.2 in Appendix B for discussions on the development of neo-institutional theory from traditional institutional theory; and see Note B.3 of Appendix B for the justifications of using DiMaggio and Powell (1983) version of new institutional theory.

has established rules and practices to which the organisation is expected to comply (Dillard et al. 2004), given the organisation has little power, on its own, to dismiss these institutional rules and practices (Tam and Hasmath 2015).

The main tenet of institutional theory is legitimacy (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Covaleski et al. 1993; Suchman 1995; Irvine 1999; Brignall and Modell 2000; Scott 2001; Kostova and Roth 2002; Dickson et al. 2004; Krishnan and Yetman 2010; Claeyé and Jackson 2012; Mucciarone 2012; Cavusoglu et al. 2015). More specifically, institutional theory argues that an organisation responds to pressures from its institutional environment by adopting practices which are considered legitimate by key stakeholders groups and society, in general (Meyer and Roman 1977; DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Oliver 1991; Irvine 1999; Dillard et al. 2004; Dolnicar et al. 2005). The theory elaborates that an organisation conforms to the social norms and expectations of its institutional environment (Meyer and Scott 1992) with the principle objective of legitimising its operations, which in turn will contribute to increasing its inflows of stakeholders' support (Scott and Meyer 1983; Scott 1987) and reducing any risk of additional scrutiny from different stakeholder groups (Meyer and Rowan 1977; Oliver 1991; Scott 2001; Bansal and Clelland 2004; Krishnan and Yetman 2011).

As per institutional theory, an organisation signals the legitimacy of its operations by mimicking other similar organisations in its institutional environment (Gray and Wood 1991; Oliver 1991; Jennings and Zanbergen 1995; Einkenberry and Kluver 2004; Kostova et al. 2008; Oates 2013; Glover et al. 2014) and in this legitimisation process, the organisation ends up resembling these other organisations (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Stout and Cormode 1998; Deegan 2002). In other words, institutional theory states that organisations operating in the same institutional environment, by mimicking each other, end up engaging in homogenous practices (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Tolbert and Zucker 1983; Scott and Meyer 1991; Dolnicar et al. 2008; Scott 2008; Mussari and Monfardini 2010; Sarma 2011; Zorn et al. 2011; Kreander et al. 2015) even though each organisation operates as an entity on its own (Roberts and Greenwood 1997; Irvine 2011). The theory elaborates that organisations do so because these homogeneous practices are considered legitimate, that is, the accepted norm within their institutional environment (DiMaggio and

Powell 1983; Zucker 1987; DiMaggio and Anheiner 1990; DiMaggio and Powell 1991; Herman and Renz 2008; Tucker 2010).

Institutional theory expands on homogeneity in organisational practices using either decoupling or isomorphism (Fernando and Lawrence 2014). Decoupling is concerned with the actual and the formal practices of an organisation (Meyer and Rowan 1977). It refers to the process where organisations present themselves, to their stakeholders and society in general, in a way which is different from the actual manner in which they operate (Moll et al. 2006). In other words, decoupling implies a difference between actual and presented or perceived activities of an organisation. One of the main reasons entities engage in decoupling is for legitimacy purposes (Irvine 1999; Dillard et al. 2004). An organisation is most likely to engage in decoupling when there are agency issues present within the organisation (Tilcsik 2010; Baker et al. 2014). On the other hand, isomorphism (also known as isomorphic pressures) refers to the process by which the practices of an organisation are influenced by pressures from the environment in which the organisation operates (Meyer and Rowan 1977; DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Dacin 1997; Stout and Cormode 1998; Irvine 2000; Dolnicar et al. 2008; Carpenter and Feroz 2001; Irvine 2011; Zorn et al. 2011; Raynard et al. 2014). There are two forms of isomorphism: competitive and institutional (DiMaggio and Powell 1983). Competitive isomorphism applies to sectors where the competitive market forces prevail, such as the commercial sector; whilst institutional isomorphism relates to influences which organisations conform to, in order to increase the legitimacy of their operations (Carpenter and Feroz 2001).

This study takes an institutional isomorphism perspective, to analyse and interpret the disclosures practices of NFPs, for two reasons. First, isomorphism is more relevant than decoupling; to explain the reporting behaviors of NFPs. As previously discussed, decoupling is associated with differences in the actual and the communicated activities of an organisation; whilst isomorphism refers to the process by which organisations abides to the pressures from its institutional environment. Given the focus of the study, decoupling is not relevant to the research objective of this study; as the latter is not comparing the differences between the formal and the actual disclosures of NFPs. Isomorphism, on the other hand, is pertinent to the purpose of this study; given isomorphic pressures considers the influence of the different pressures from the external environment of an organisation, on its behaviors, including its disclosure practices. Second, this study considers institutional isomorphism because this type of isomorphic pressure pertains to the NFP sector. Previous discussions highlighted that competitive isomorphism is associated with the commercial sector; whereas institutional isomorphism is related to situations where organisations adopt certain practices to legitimise their activities. Since this study focuses on NFPs, competitive isomorphism is irrelevant to this research. By considering institutional isomorphism, this study is able to analyse how NFPs, which operate in different NFP sub-sectors, adopt varying disclosure practices to legitimise their operations in each sub-sector.

3.3.2 Types of institutional isomorphism

Institutional isomorphism of an organisation arises from different sources, such as the comparative performance of similar organisations operating in the same environment as the organisation, the regulatory requirements applying to the entity, the general social expectations about the activities of the organisation, among others (Greenwood and Hinnings 1996; Scott 2001; Child and Tsai 2005; Dacin et al. 2007; Krishnan and Yetman 2011). Institutional theory classifies these different environmental influences into three types, namely, mimetic, coercive and normative (Meyer and Rowan 1977; DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Scott 1987; Palmer et al. 1993; Irvine 2000; Mussari and Monfardini 2010; Irvine 2011; Verbruggen 2011; Zorn et al. 2011; Raynard et al. 2014; Skelcher and Smith 2014). Each of these three isomorphic pressures is described next.

3.3.2.1 Mimetic Isomorphism

Mimetic isomorphism occurs when an organisation is uncertain about the course of action it should adopt and, as a result, mimics the behaviors of organisations which appear to be most successful and legitimate in its operating environment. In other words, mimetic isomorphism refers to influences which cause an organisation, that lacks certainty about the best practice to adopt, to imitate the behaviors of the main organisations operating in its external environment (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Abrahamson and Rosenkopf 1993; Irvine 2000; Carpenter and Feroz 2001; Flack and Irvine 2003; Dolnicar et al. 2005; Jalaludin et al. 2011; Verbruggen 2011; Mucciarone 2012; Raynard et al. 2014; Skelcher et al. 2014). Mimetic isomorphism causes a firm to benchmark itself against "best practice" organisations within the sector and adopt practices which align with the behaviors of these more legitimate and successful entities (De Villiers and Alexander 2010, p.7; Mussari and Monfardini 2010). An Australian example of mimetic pressure would be gambling companies mimicking other similar organisations within their institutional environment and adopting corporate social responsibility practices which are considered as “best practice” in that environment, when these gambling entities had to deal with political scrutiny (Loh et al. 2015, p.814).

3.3.2.2 Coercive Isomorphism

Coercive isomorphism refers to the pressures faced by one organisation from another entity on which the former is dependent (Flack and Ryan 2003; Verbruggen 2011; Andersson 2013). This type of isomorphic pressure is created by the political influences, which are present in the institutional environment of an organisation. The most common source of coercive isomorphism is regulatory requirements to which an organisation is required and expected to conform to (Dolnicar et al. 2005; De Villiers and Alexander 2010; Mussari and Monfardini 2010; Jalaludin et al. 2011; Mucciarone 2012). Coercive isomorphism can also be created from pressures which are exerted on an organisation by its key stakeholders on which an organisation is highly dependent or a stakeholder having the power to control the inflow of resources to the organisation, such as resource providers (Carpenter and Feroz 2001; Frumkin and Kim 2002; Miller-Millesen 2003; Leiter 2005). Mandatory disclosure requirements, such as accounting standards, represent a form of coercive isomorphic pressure: Hoque (2008) highlighted that the accounting disclosure practices of Australian government departments have been observed to be influenced by coercive isomorphism in the form of accounting standards. This type of coercive isomorphic pressure is relevant to the Australian NFPs as similar to government departments, these NFPs do not have sector-specific disclosure requirements.

3.3.2.3 Normative Isomorphism

Normative isomorphism results from the norms, values and beliefs shared among the organisations operating in the same environment (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Flack and Ryan 2003; De Villiers and Alexander 2010; Tucker 2010). This type of isomorphism relates to the adoption of similar practices because of professionalisation (Zorn et al. 2011; Bailey 2013; Raynard et al. 2014; Skelcher et al. 2014). The professionalism of an institutional environment depends on factors which are related to the extent to which the environment has an educated labour force (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Irvine 2000; Carpenter and Feroz 2001; Fogarty and Rogers 2005; Mussari and Monfardini 2010) and the extent to which this environment includes professional associations (Irvine 1999; Flack and Ryan 2003; Verbruggen 2011; Jalaludin et al. 2011); given that formal training and professional memberships determine the common beliefs which are considered as accepted norms in an environment (de Villiers and Alexander 2014). Publicly disclosed accounting disclosures may also be influenced by professionals, such as auditors (Keerasuntonpong and Cordery 2016).

These three isomorphic pressures are, in most cases, interrelated and they tend to overlap each other, even though they are each created by distinct conditions (Frumkin and Galaskiewicz 2004; Frumkin and Galaskiewicz 2004). Mimetic, coercive and normative isomorphism have the potential to influence the behaviors and practices of an organisation (De Villiers and Alexander 2010); both individually and in combination (Tucker and Parker 2013).

3.3.3 Institutional theory and the NFP sector

Institutional theory is relevant to understanding organisational behaviors and practices in the NFP sector, for three reasons. First, this theory explains the practices adopted by all types of organisations, including NFPs (Powell 1985; Goodstein 1994; Mezias 1990; Irvine 1999; Fogarty and Rogers 2005). Institutional theory has been used in non-commercial sectors, such as public and NFP sectors (Basu 1995; Fogarty and Rogers 2005). Institutional theory is relevant to organisations, like NFPs, where the agents (that is managers) and the principals (that is resource providers) are unlikely to influence organisational decisions to promote their individual economic self-interests (Carpenter and Feroz 2001).

Second, institutional theory applies to the NFP sector because NFPs are likely to face coercive, mimetic and normative influences (Leiter 2005). The main reason why institutional theory is appropriate to explain the organisational behaviors among NFPs is the uncertainty prevailing in the NFP sector. NFPs deal with uncertainty in terms of their inflow of resources and to demonstrate their legitimacy, NFPs tend to conform to different environmental influences (Meyer and Rowan 1977; DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Scott 1995; Tilt and Symes 1999; Irvine 1999; Miller 2002; Dolnicar et al. 2005; Leiter 2005; Lazarevski et al. 2008; Tucker and Parker 2013). Given the dependence of NFPs on the voluntary support of their stakeholders, isomorphic pressures are more likely to be intense in the NFP sector, than in the commercial sector (Sarma 2011).

Third, institutional theory represents a theoretical lens which has been commonly used; by prior studies, to understand the dynamics and behaviors of organisations operating in the NFP sector (Brint and Karabel 1991; D'Aunno et al. 1991; Basu 1995; Kraatz 1998; Flack and Ryan 2003; Frumkin and Galaskiewicz 2004). A review of the literature shows that a range of international and local NFP studies have relied on institutional theory to explain organisational behaviors and practices in the NFP sector, in the last 17 years (that is, between 1999 and 2016) (Refer to Table B.1 in Appendix B for a summary of NFP-related studies which have used institutional theory between 1999 and 2016). Even though the use of institutional theory in the NFP literature is not as extensive as the adoption of the theory in the for profit (FP) literature, the consistent use of institutional theory in the NFP literature, over the past 16 years, still highlight the relevance of institutional theory in interpreting research findings related to NFP-related studies.

3.3.4 Institutional theory and disclosures

Institutional theory has been used to explain disclosure practices in the commercial sector by some recent studies (An et al. 2011; Nikolaeva and Bicho 2011; Zeng et al. 2012; Doshi et al. 2013; Chelli et al. 2014). A review of the NFP literature shows that institutional theory has also been relied upon by some studies (Irvine 1999; Irvine 2000; Carpenter and Feroz 2001; Flack and Ryan 2003; Goddard et al. 2006; Cummings et al. 2010; Irvine 2011; Krishnan and Yetman 2011) to gain insight on disclosure practices adopted by the NFP sector organisations (As previously mentioned, for a summary of NFP-related studies which have used institutional theory between 1999 and 2016, see Table B.1 in Appendix B). The range of studies, which have exploited institutional theory to explore disclosure behaviors among different organisations, highlight the relevance of this theory to investigate disclosure practices among NFPs.

Disclosure practices, including accounting disclosures, are in many instances adopted by an organisation, not because it is rational to do so, but as a result of institutional influences (Carpenter and Feroz 2001), making institutional theory pertinent for the purpose of understanding organisational disclosure behaviors and practices (DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Ang and Cummings 1997; Irvine 2000; Cormier et al. 2005; Goddard and Assad 2006), including financial statement disclosures (Oliver 1991; Irvine 1999; Baker and Rennie 2006; Kury 2007; Sila 2007; Irvine 2008; Martinez-Costa 2008; Al-Omari 2010; Barbu and Baker 2010; Judge et al. 2010; Irvine 2011; Jalaludin et al. 2011; Barbu et al. 2012; Mucciarone 2012; Alver et al. 2013).

3.4 Resource dependence theory

RDT was introduced by Pfeffer and Salancik (1978) and it is one of the most dominant theories used to explain organisational practices (Hillman et al. 2009).

The current section addresses RDT using three subsections. First, an overview of the theory is given. Next, the relevance of RDT to the NFP sector is described. Third, the use of RDT in explaining disclosure practices is reviewed.

3.4.1 Overview of theory

RDT focuses on the influences emanating from the external environment of an organisation (Guo and Acar 2005; Zainon et al. 2014). RDT represents a theoretical lens which considers how the dependence, which an organisation has on its resource providers, influences the behaviors and practices of that organisation (Anheier et al.1997; Hodge and Piccolo 2005; Watt Geer 2009; Callen et al. 2010; Malatesta and Smith 2014; Zainon et al. 2014). The theory defines a resource provider as a stakeholder group which has the ability to exert control over the recipients of the resources which it provides; through its ability to control the supply of the resource to those recipients (Pfeffer and Salancik 2003). RDT acknowledges that the behaviors and practices adopted by an organisation are influenced by pressures from its external stakeholders which have the ability to control its inflow of resources (Pfeffer and Salancik 1978; Pfeffer and Salancik 1992; Oliver 1991; Chang and Tuckman 1994; Greening and Gray 1994; Dunn 2010); where resources refer to something which is either tangible or intangible and which is required by an organisation to carry its operational activities; and which the organisation receives from its stakeholders (Verbruggen et al. 2011; Seo 2016). The theory explains that resource providers have control over the supply of resources to an organisation, making the inflow of resources for each individual organisation uncertain (Irvine 1999; Arvidson and Lyon 2014). This lack of certainty about the inflow of key resources and the resource dependence of an organisation implies the need for an organisation to compete for resources available in its environment; and abide to the requirements of the resource providers (Irvine 1999; Pfeffer and Salancik 2003; Seo 2011, 2016).

RDT rests on three assumptions. First, this theory assumes that no organisation is self-sufficient, that is, it relies on resources for its operational sustainability (Arshad et al. 2012; Guo et al. 2013). Second, RDT assumes that stakeholders, having control over the supply of a key resource, are able to exert power to influence the resource dependence of the recipient organisation (Seo 2011; Malatesta and Smith 2014). Third, organisations adopt behaviors and practices to reduce their resource dependence (Watt Geer 2009).

RDT argues that resource providers have the ability to influence the behaviors and practices of an organisation; because the latter is motivated to maximise its resource inflows (Mwai et al. 2014). This theory explains that the ability of an organisation to survive depends on its ability to attract and maintain its resource inflows (Irvine 1999), as mentioned above. The theory states that the influence of a resource provider is directly related to the dependence which the recipient organisation has on the resource which the stakeholder supplies (Pfeffer and Salancik 2003; Vermeer 2008), and on the extent to which these resources are easily available from other resource providers (Mwai et al. 2014). RDT elaborates that the more competitive the access to the main resources of an organisation is, the higher the resource dependence of the organisation on specific resource providers, the greater the attention this resource provider receives from the organisation, and the higher the ability of the resource provider to influence the activities of the recipient entity (Milne and Patten 2002; Seo 2016). The dependence which organisations, including NFPs, have on their resource providers for their resource inflows, adversely affect the ability of these organisations to adopt autonomous decisions; that is, to take decisions without considering whether these decisions would lead to retaliation by their resource providers (Froelich 1999; Hager et al. 2004; Fernandez 2008). When the resource dependence of an organisation decreases; the influence of resource providers, on the behaviors and practices of the organisation, decreases as well (Pfeffer and Salancik 2003; Seo 2016). This is because when the inflow of resources of an organisation increases, its ability to maintain operations and achieve its main objectives increases (Zainon et al. 2014); eventually reducing the uncertainty associated with its future inflows of resources (Froelich 1999; Hager et al. 2004; Fernandez 2008). In a nutshell, the more dependent an organisation is on a stakeholder, for its resource inflows, the greater the influence of this stakeholder on the practices of the organisation.

The resource dependence of an organisation is influenced by different factors. The extent to which an organisation is dependent on its resource providers is determined by factors associated with where the resources come from (Lan 1991), the diversity of the inflow of the resources (Pfeffer and Salancik 2003), the certainty with which the inflow of resources can be predicted, the abundance of the resource, the competitiveness involved in obtaining the resources (Seo 2016), and how the organisation manages and utilises its resources (Arshad et al. 2014). The availability of the key resource of an organisation has a high influence on the resource dependence of that entity. The dependence, which an organisation has on its resource providers, is determined by the concentration and the importance of the resource supplied by those contributors (Froelich 1999). An organisation which relies on one main resource provider for a large proportion of its resource inflows, has a high resource dependence; irrespective of the number of small resource providers available (Singh and Mofokeng 2014). In other words, the more diversified the resource providers of an organisation, the less dependent the organisation is on each individual resource provider (Pfeffer and Salancik 1978; Kramer 1981; Palmer and Randall 2002; Macedo and Pinho 2006). For instance, an organisation which relies on a limited number of sources for its key resource has high resource dependence; compared to an organisation which is able to obtain its main resource from a range of different sources (Froelich 1999; Carroll and Stater 2008; Rose 2011; Singh and Mofokeng 2014). Also, the level of resource dependence of an organisation varies from one source of resources to another (Brooks 2000). This is because each source of resource influences the resource dependence of an organisation in its own individual way (Mitchell 2014). To summarise, the resource dependence of an organisation is highly influenced by the extent to which the resource is important to the organisation and the extent to which the supply of the resource is concentrated among different resource providers.

RDT advocates heterogeneity in the practices of organisations operating in the same environment (Kramer 1981; Salamon 1987; DiMaggio and Anheier 1990; Guo et al. 2013). RDT states that the ability of an organisation to survive depends on its ability to attract resources (Pfeffer and Salancik 1978; Barringer and Harrison 2000). The objectives of an organisation, underlying the behaviours and practices it undertakes, may be to reduce its resource dependence and ensure the continuation of its resource inflows (Pfeffer and Salancik 1978; Pfeffer and Salancik 2003; Dees et al. 2004; Hodge and Piccolo 2005). In other words, RDT recognises that the external environment of an organisation comprises stakeholders, in the form of resource providers, who have the ability to control the flows of resources to the organisation.

The theory adds that these resource providers have their own personal interests and expectations from the organisation and; through their control over key resources; they are able to influence the behaviors and practices of the organisation (Wry et al. 2013). This ability of resource providers to influence the behaviors and practices of an organisation rests on the argument that organisations rely on their external environment for their resource inflows; and it competes for these resources, by seeking legitimacy through its organisational behaviors and practices (Huse 2005; Irvine 2011; Akey 2012). Organisations attempt to legitimise their practices vis-à-vis their main resource providers, to increase their resource inflows; given the greater the availability and access of resources to an organisation, the higher the ability of the organisation to meet its objectives and to attract resources in future periods; at the disadvantage of other similar organisations operating in the same external environment (Malatesta and Smith 2014). RDT further explains that, due to their resource dependence, organisations operating in the same environment adopt different behaviors and practices which demarcate themselves from other organisations operating in the same institutional environment; in order to convince resource providers of their organisational legitimacy and to eventually increase their inflow of resources (Barman 2002; Verbruggen et al. 2011; Malatesta and Smith 2014).

3.4.2 Resource dependence theory and the NFP sector

RDT is relevant to explain organisational behaviors and practices in the NFP sector (Middleton 1987; Bielefeld 1992; Heimovics et al. 1993; Anheier et al. 1997; Ebrahim 2003a; Miller-Millesen 2003; Brown 2005; Macedo and Pinho 2006; Vermeer et al. 2006), for two main reasons.

First, the resource dependence of NFPs makes RDT a pertinent theoretical lens to analyse research findings of NFP-related studies. NFPs raise resources from their external environment and they rely on the inflow of these resources to achieve their mission and for their operational sustainability (Pfeffer and Salancik 1978; Prakash and Gugerty 2010; Mitchell and Schmitz 2012; Arshad et al. 2014). To maximise their inflow of resources, NFPs compete among different NFPs operating in the same environment (Keating et al. 2005; Reheul et al. 2014); and adopt behaviors and practices which manipulate their external environment and promote their legitimacy (Gronbjerg 1993; Silver 1998). In other words, the organisational behaviors and practices of a NFP are characterised by its dependence on different sources of resources (Bretscheneider 1990; Heimovics et al. 1993; Anheier et al. 1997; Galaskiewciz and Bielefeld 1998; Froelich 1999; Palmer and Randall 2002; Macedo and Pinho 2006; Arshad et al. 2012; Ruggiano and Taliaferro 2012; Seo 2016), making resource dependence relevant, in the NFP context.

While most of the RDT-related NFP literature argues that NFPs manage their resource dependence by engaging into practices which maximise their sources of revenue inflows (Froelich 1999; Chang and Tuckman 2010), some studies (Foster and Fine 2007; Fischer et al. 2011; Chikoto and Neely 2014) found empirical evidence that revenue concentration (that is, the inverse of revenue diversification) adds to the financial capacity of a NFP. Chikoto and Neely (2014) elaborates by explaining that the revenue concentration adds to the financial capacity of a NFP and revenue diversification contributes to the financial stability of the organisation[16]. Given this study focuses on financial disclosures, it does not go into the fine detail of financial capacity and financial stability; but instead considers how the resource dependence of a NFP impacts, as an overall, the practices (particularly disclosure practices) of the NFP. In other words, this study follows the view that RDT argues for greater revenue sources, that is, revenue diversification.

Second, RDT has been used to interpret the behaviors and practices of NFPs in a number of prior studies (For a summary of the NFP-related studies which have used RDT between 1999 and 2016, see Table B.2 in Appendix B). The range of NFP studies which have taken a resource dependence perspective, demonstrates the relevance of the theory to analyse research findings of studies which focus on the NFP sector.

[16] Financial capacity refers to having resources which contribute to the ability of a NFP to react to "unexpected threats" (Bowman 2011, p.38) and to achieve its mission (Chikoto and Neely 2014). Financial stability, on the other hand, implies the ability of a NFP to resist the impact of fluctuations in revenue inflows (Chikoto and Neely 2014) and to eventually maintain operations in the future (Parsons 2003).

After discussing the application of RDT in the NFP context, in this sub-section; this section adds to its description of RDT, by considering the relevance of the theory in understanding organisational disclosure practices.

3.4.3 Resource dependence theory and disclosures

RDT is relevant in interpreting and analysing the results of disclosure-related studies, for two main reasons.

First, the resource dependence of an organisation influences its disclosure practices. In general, the resource dependence of an organisation determines its disclosure behaviours, including its accounting disclosure practices; given organisations commonly use their financial disclosures to signal the legitimacy of their operations to different stakeholder groups (Guo et al. 2013). In sectors where the organisations have a high resource dependence, such as the NFP sector, the organisations adopt disclosure practices which cater for the information needs and expectations of their resource providers (Irvine 2005), to eventually increase their resource inflows (Ntim et al. 2012). An organisation with a high resource dependence, tends to adopt disclosure practices which inflate and highlight its allocation of different resources to activities which support its stated mission and objectives (Leone and Van Horn 2001; Krishnan et al. 2006; Yetman and Yetman 2011; Verbruggen and Christiaens 2012; Reheul et al. 2014). This is because resource providers use the accounting disclosures made by an organisation, to evaluate how the organisation has used its resource inflows; and to eventually make economic decisions, in terms of whether to maintain or withdraw their support from that organisation (Healy and Palepu 2001; Ebrahim 2003a; Keating and Frumkin 2003; Hossain and Hammami 2009; Gandia 2011; Ntim et al. 2012; Arshad et al. 2012; Rodriguez et al. 2012; Zainon et al. 2014). For instance, in the NFP sector, resource providers are more likely to contribute and provide support to a NFP with a high program ratio[17] than to an organisation which has a low program ratio (Weisbrod and Dominguez 1986; Harvey and McCrohan 1988; Posnett and Sandler 1989; Callen 1994; Greenlee and Brown 1999; Tinkelman 1999; Okten and Weisbrod 2000; Marudas 2004; Parsons 2007; Tinkelman and Mankaney 2007; Jacobs and Marudas 2009; Kitching 2009;

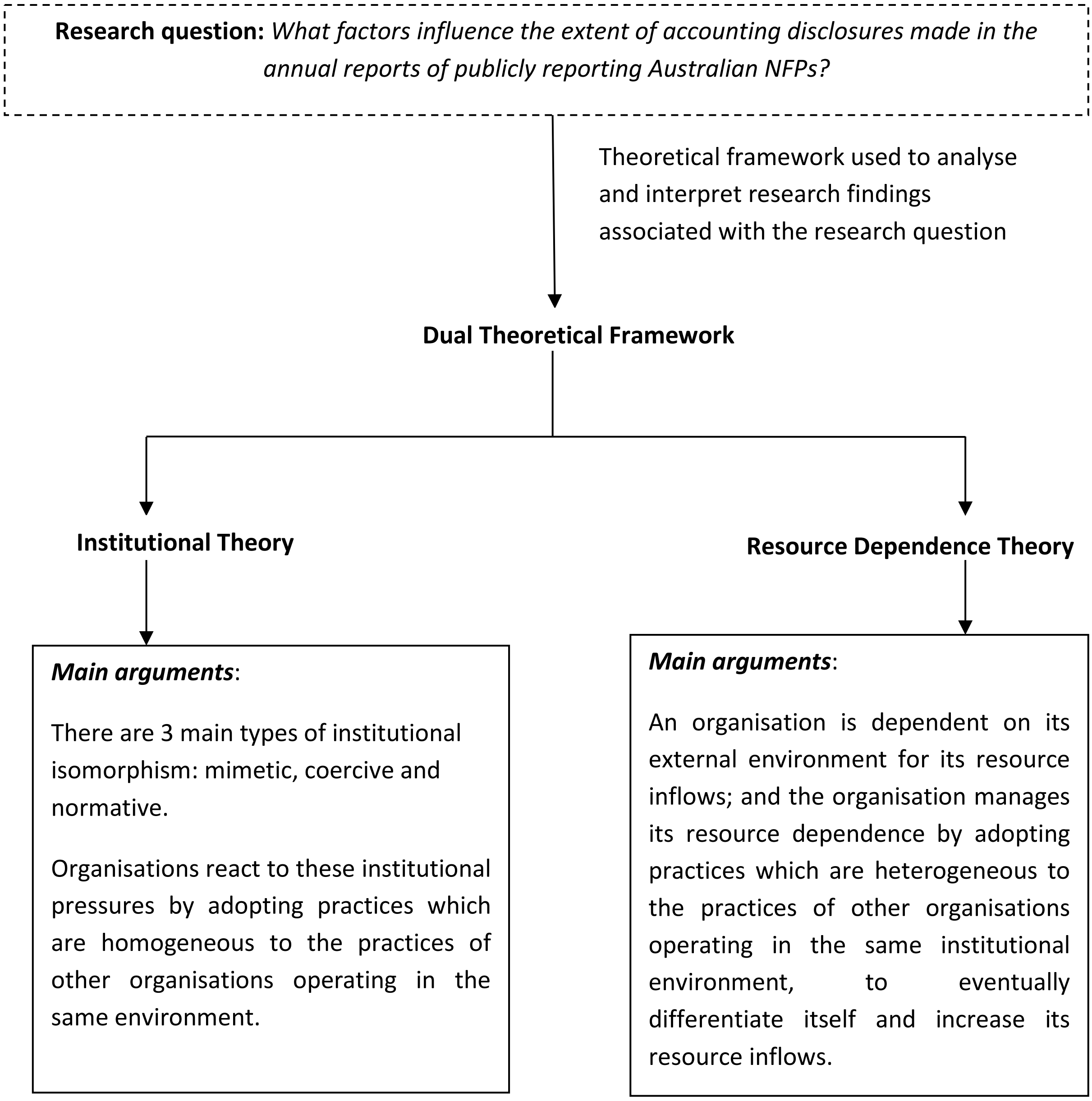
[17] Program ratio refers to the proportion of total expenses allocated to program-related activities.

Kitching et al. 2012). Resource providers invest in NFPs with high program ratios because a high program ratio indicates that the organisation invests a greater proportion of its resources to activities which are related to its mission and to the cause it promotes; rather than to non-mission related expenditure items, such as administration and fundraising expenditure items (Weisbrod and Dominguez 1986; Khumawala and Gordon 1997; Okten and Weisbrod 2000; Parsons 2007; Yetman and Yetman 2013; Chen 2015). In summary, given their resource dependence, organisations adopt disclosure practices which legitimise their operations vis-à-vis resource providers and eventually, increase their resource inflows.

Second, the influence of resource dependence on organisational disclosure practices have been explored by a series of recent studies (Watt Geer 2009; Verbruggen et al. 2011; Rodriguez et al. 2012; Arshad et al. 2013; Reheul et al. 2014; Zainon et al. 2014) (Table B.2 in Appendix B includes these six recent studies which have explored the influence of resource dependence on organisational disclosure practices); even though the literature on the link between resource dependence and disclosure practices is still at its preliminary stages (Verbruggen et al. 2009). Recapitulating, the recent use of resource dependence theories by disclosure-related studies signals the relevance of the theory in interpreting research findings associated with organisational disclosure practices.

Taking into account the discussions on the theoretical lenses used in this study, the theoretical framework of the study is illustrated in Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2 Theoretical Framework of the study



3.5 Summary

This research uses a dual theoretical framework, which is composed of institutional and resource dependence theories, to interpret and analyse the research findings associated with its research question, *What factors influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs?.* These two theoretical lenses have been adopted, after consideration of common-disclosure related theories, namely, legitimacy, agency, institutional, resource dependence, signaling and stakeholder theories. Some of these theories do not form the theoretical framework of the study because they are under-developed in the NFP context, they are not as pertinent as institutional and resource dependence theories to interpret the results of this study, and/or they borrow from theories which have been excluded from the framework for specific reasons. Institutional and resource dependence theories are included in the theoretical framework of the study given they both consider the influence of the external environment of an organisation, on its behaviors; these two theories are pertinent for studying organisational disclosures; and they represent complementary theories, which together, allow a comprehensive analysis of the disclosure behaviors of NFPs.

Institutional theory, as developed by DiMaggio and Powell (1983), explains that organisations deal with pressures from their institutional environment, in the form of mimetic, coercive and normative isomorphism; and these organisations react to these isomorphic pressures by mimicking the practices of other similar organisations operating in the same external environment. Institutional theory is relevant to NFP studies given this theory takes into account the organisational behaviors in different sectors, including the NFP sector; NFPs are prone to isomorphic influences; and prior NFP-related studies have used institutional theory to explain their research findings. Institutional theory is also pertinent for studying organisation disclosure practices, as it has been employed by a range of disclosure-related studies to interpret organisational disclosure practices.

RDT, on the other hand, recognises that an organisation faces pressures from its external environment, due to its resource dependence. The theory argues that organisations are dependent on their external environment for resource inflows; and due to this resource dependence, the external environment of an organisation is able to influence its behaviors. The theory explains that, given organisations manage their resource dependence by engaging in practices to differentiate themselves from other entities operating in the same institutional environment, and to signal to resource providers that their activities are more legitimate and deserve greater support, in the form of resource inflows; than the other organisations. RDT has been extensively used by both prior NFP studies and disclosure researches, which imply the relevance of the theory in interpreting NFP disclosure behaviors.

This study acknowledges that the use of institutional and resource dependence theories in NFP studies has been less than in the FP literature, allowing this study to add to current NFP literature. The research question of this study is pursued in the remaining chapters of the study. To answer the question, this study uses a disclosure index which gauges the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs. The next chapter discusses the development of this disclosure index.

CHAPTER 4 DISCLOSURE INDEX AND DISCLOSURE SCORE

4.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this study is to examine the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting NFPs in Australia.

Given the research question of this study, extent of accounting disclosures is a fundamental part of the question and represents the dependent variable of the current study. This variable is measured using a disclosure index and a disclosure score, for mandatory and voluntary disclosures, respectively.

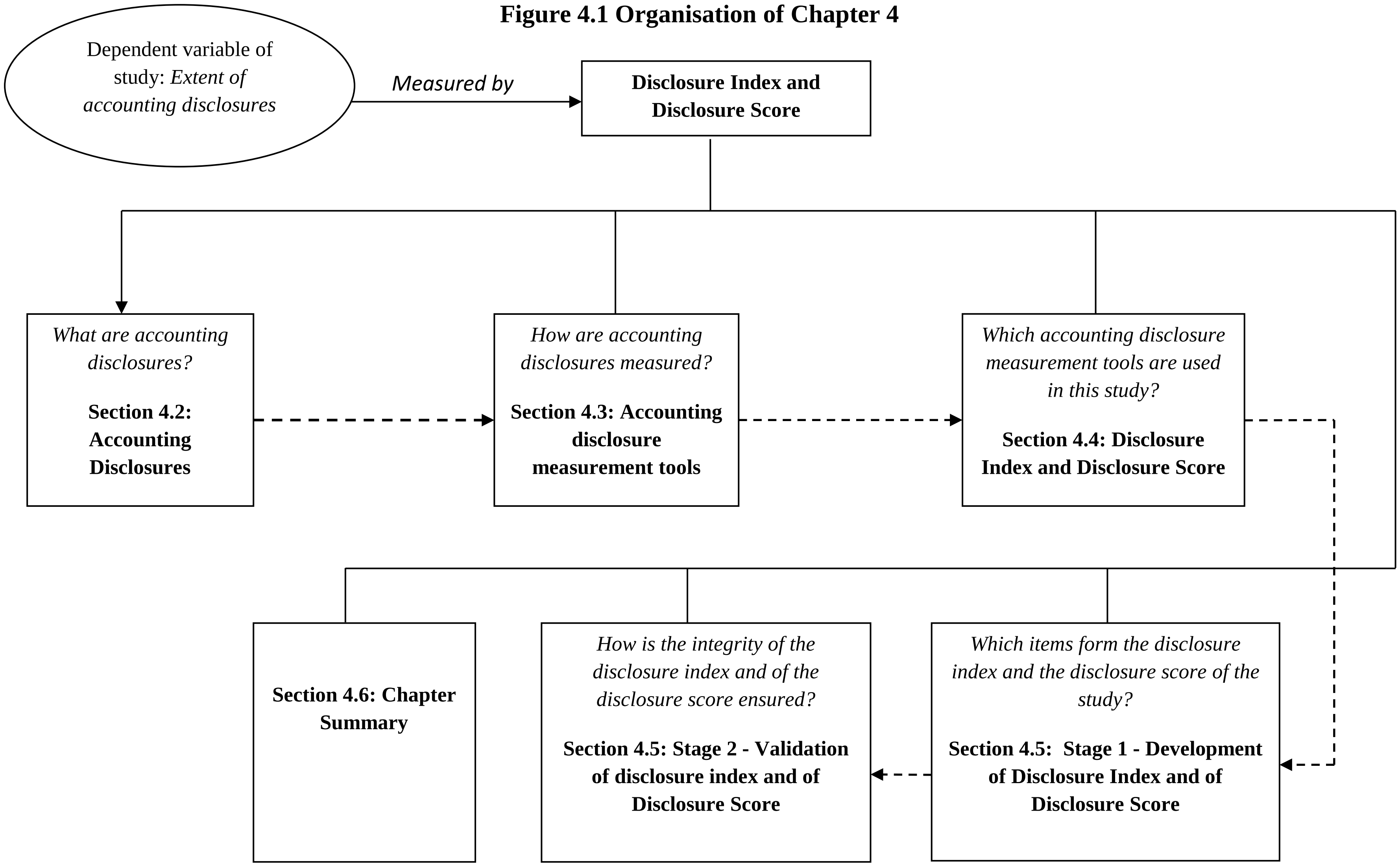
The purpose of this chapter is to outline the development of, both, the disclosure index and the disclosure score used in this study. To demonstrate the logical development of the index and the score, this chapter follows a structured process by posing a number of questions, namely:

1. *What are accounting disclosures?*
2. *How are accounting disclosures measured?*
3. *Which accounting disclosure measurement tools are used in this study?*
4. *Which items form the disclosure index and the disclosure score of the study?*
5. *How is the integrity of the disclosure index and the disclosure score ensured?*

Taking the above questions into account, this chapter describes the development of the disclosure index as well as the disclosure score of this study, in five sections. The first section defines accounting disclosures and describes two specific types of accounting disclosures: mandatory and voluntary disclosures. The next section gives an overview of the measurement tools available for gauging accounting disclosures; as well as specifies and justifies the accounting disclosure measurement tools used in the study. The third section describes the disclosure index and the disclosure score of the study, the different types of disclosure indices/scores (that is, weighted and unweighted disclosure indices/scores), and the type of disclosure index and score, which is adopted in this study. Then, the fourth section discusses the development of both, the disclosure index and the disclosure score, by outlining the two main stages involved in creating the index and the score: selection of the accounting disclosure items and validation of the disclosure index as well as of the disclosure score used in the study. Finally, section five summarises this chapter.

An overview and justification of the organisation of this chapter is depicted in Figure 4.1, as follows:

Figure 4.1 Organisation of Chapter 4



4.2 Accounting Disclosures

The dependent variable of this study is associated with accounting disclosures. In general, disclosure is a concept which lacks clear definition (Wallace and Naser 1995; Barako et al. 2006). Similarly, accounting disclosure is an abstract term which is hard to define and measure (Cooke and Wallace 1989; Nelson et al. 2003).

To address its research question, this study examines accounting disclosures by focusing on three particular financial statements, namely, income statement, statement of financial position and cash flow statements; as well as on the notes which accompany these three statements. Within these three financial statements, this study focuses on explicit accounting disclosure items, namely, revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities, equity, and cash flow statement items which are classified as operating, investing or financing activities. These specific accounting disclosure items and the notes which accompany the three financial statements can include a wide range of different disclosure items (AASBCF 2007).

To delineate the disclosure items which are considered as part of accounting disclosures, in this study, the current section describes accounting disclosures; using two sub-sections. First, accounting disclosures are defined; and then, the types of accounting disclosures, in terms of mandatory and voluntary disclosures, are discussed.

4.2.1 Definition of accounting disclosures

This study defines accounting disclosures, as any information which meets all of the following three criteria:

(1) It is *published in either any one of three financial statements, namely, the income statement, the statement of financial position, the cash flow statement* or in *the notes accompanying these three financial statements* of an organisation;

(2) It *facilitates different financial assessments* of the organisation; and

(3) And/or it *has the ability to influence the decisions* of the stakeholders of the organisation (Adapted from Morck et al. 1990; Marston and Shrives 1991; AASB Framework 2004; AASB101 2007; Iatridis 2008; Heinle and Hofmann 2011; Atan et al. 2012b; AASBCF 2013-1; Arif and Tuhin 2013).

The accounting disclosure definition, used in this study, has been derived following a three-step process.

First, the requirements of the approved Australian Accounting Standards (commonly referred to as AAS), with regards to accounting disclosures, are considered. The AAS are prescribed by the Australian Accounting Standard Board (AASB) and are taken into account to derive a definition for accounting disclosures for this study, because these standards set down the accounting disclosure requirements of any organisation which publicly publishes financial statements, in Australia (AASB101 2007). The AASB conceptual framework (AASBCF 2014) explains that the main purpose of financial statement information is to assist different stakeholder groups, in their decision-making process. The standards add that accounting disclosures include any supplementary information which has the potential of adding to the disclosures made within the financial statements and/or which can influence the decision of any stakeholder group (AASB Framework 2004). Such supplementary information refer to a range of different types of disclosures and include, among others, disclosures which are related to the claims and economic resources of the reporting entity; disclosures which are associated with changes in the operating environment of the organisation and how those changes influence the entity; as well as disclosures which address the uncertainties to which the organisation is vulnerable (AASBCF 2013-1).

Second, the accounting disclosure discussions made in the literature are taken into account. In general, accounting disclosures refer to financial statement information which stakeholders use to cater their different information needs (Heinle and Hofmann 2011) and to assist their decision-making purposes (Marston and Shrives 1991; Arif and Tuhin 2013). Annual report users, in most instances, rely on accounting disclosures to assess the efficiency with which an organisation has been managed, that is, to evaluate how well the managers of the organisation have adopted practices which maximise its organisational goals (Morck et al. 1990; Iatridis 2008). In the NFP context accounting disclosures often refer to information which stakeholders use to evaluate "performance efficiency"[18] of the organisation (Atan et al. 2012b, p. 119).

The third step involved in identifying an accounting disclosure definition for the purpose of this study, compares the discussions made by the AAS and by extant literature, in relation to accounting disclosures. Comparing the discussions advanced by AAS and prior studies, it is observed that accounting disclosures refer to information which is published within the financial statements, which supplement the financial statements, which facilitates financial assessments about the reporting entity, and which have the ability to influence the decisions of stakeholders.

4.2.2 Types of accounting disclosures: Mandatory and Voluntary

This study measures its dependent variables (the extent of accounting disclosures), by considering two types of accounting disclosures, as described hereunder.

Financial statement disclosures can be of two types: mandatory and voluntary (Marston and Shrives 1991; Inchausti 1997; Cheung et al. 2010; Popova et al. 2013). Mandatory disclosures refer to those disclosures which an organisation is required to make under a disclosure regulatory regime (Owusu-Ansah 1998). In most sectors, the content of this type of disclosure is specified and set by statute, professional regulations, industry associations, and in the case of listed organisations, by the stock exchange (Firth 1984; Marston and Shrives 1991). In other words, mandatory disclosures refer to those disclosures which regulatory bodies and authorities impose on an organisation (Popova et al. 2013). Mandatory disclosures represent disclosures of the same information by all organisations operating within an industry or sector (Firth 1984; Lev 1992; Ho and Wong 2001); and most of the disclosures made by an organisation are part of a mandatory reporting requirement (Alam 1989; Karim et al. 1998).

[18] Where performance efficiency refers to the extent to which an organisation uses its scarce resources to maximise its mission-related activities (Parsons 2003).

In addition to mandatory disclosure, an organisation, sometimes, publishes information which is not part of mandatory disclosure (Firth 1984). Non-mandatory disclosure is known as voluntary disclosure (Barako et al. 2006). The latter represents disclosure which an organisation makes in supplement to what are required by legislations and professional associations (Marston and Shriver 1991; Meek et al. 1995; Hanniffa and Cooke 2002; Ghazali and Weetman 2006; Raffournier 2006; Popova et al. 2013). This type of disclosure is driven by institutional factors (Gray et al. 1990; Healy and Palepu 1995), that is, both internal (firm-specific) and external (institutional, regulatory and environmental) factors (Lopes and Rodrigues 2007). Some of the disclosures which are required by statute, regulations and professional associations allow enough latitude to a reporting entity and these choices within the mandatory disclosure requirements impact the extent of disclosures made by the organisation (Land and Lundholm 1993; Wallace et al. 1994; Palmer 2008).

This study gauges its dependent variable (that is, extent of accounting disclosure), by considering both mandatory and voluntary accounting disclosure, to get a holistic overview of the accounting disclosure practices undertaken by publicly reporting Australian NFPs, in their annual reports. The dependent variable of the study extent of accounting disclosure is measured using specific accounting disclosure measurement tools: a disclosure index and a disclosure score, as specified in section 4.1. To contribute to understanding of both, the disclosure index and disclosure score, the next section describes accounting disclosure measurement tools, whilst section 4.4 further elaborates on the disclosure index and the disclosure score of the study.

4.3 Accounting disclosure measurement tools

There is no specific theory which guides how to measure the disclosures made by an organisation (Marston and Shrives 1991). To gauge extent of accounting disclosures, this study uses two accounting disclosure measurement tools: disclosure index and disclosure score, as previously mentioned and the choice of these accounting disclosure measurement tools is justified in the current section. The latter does so in two sub-sections. First, an overview of different accounting disclosure measurement tools is given. Second, the selection of the accounting disclosure measurement tools of this study is specified and justified.

4.3.1 Overview of accounting disclosure measurement tools

Accounting disclosure measurement tools include survey questionnaires (Mirshekary 1999), disclosure indices (Guthrie and Abeysekera 2006; Hanafi et al. 2009; Al-Htaybat 2011; Abed et al. 2016) and disclosure scores (Leung et al. 2015). The tool used to gauge accounting disclosures, depends on whether the quality or the quantity of accounting disclosures is being assessed (Marston and Shrives 1991).

The quality of disclosures refers to the extent to which the information disclosed are accurate, reliable and complete, to different stakeholder groups, for decision making purposes (Singhvi and Desai 1971; Iatridis 2011). The quality of disclosures is not precisely defined and hence is difficult to measure with precision (Cook and Wallace 1989; Schipper and Vincent 2003; Daske and Gebhardt 2006; Beretta and Bozzolan 2008). The main measurement tool used to gauge the quality of the disclosures made by an organisation is often a survey questionnaire that identifies the importance which different stakeholder groups assign to specific annual report items (Mirshekary 1999).

On the other hand, quantity of disclosures refers to the extent or “volume” of disclosures (Lee 2015, p.5). The typical tools which are used to measure the quantity of disclosures are either a disclosure index or a disclosure score (Marston and Shrives 1991; Hossain et al. 1995; Ahmed and Courtis 1999, p. 35; Coy and Dixon 2004; Barako et al. 2006; Guthrie and Abeysekera 2006; Hanafi et al. 2009; Al-Htaybat 2011). A disclosure index or disclosure score can be used to measure two types of disclosures: disclosure abundance and disclosure occurrence (Joseph and Taplin 2011). Disclosure abundance refers to the number of words, sentences, lines and pages which are provided within an annual report; and is quantified using content analysis. Disclosure occurrence, on the other hand, counts the number of items which are actually disclosed, compared to a checklist of items which are expected to be disclosed. Disclosure occurrence is measured using a disclosure score[19] (Joseph and Taplin 2011).

Taking into account the different accounting disclosure measurement tools, as described in the current sub-section; the next sub-section specifies and justifies the accounting disclosure measurement tools which are used in this study.

4.3.2 Accounting disclosure measurement tools used in the study

To measure its dependent variable, extent of accounting disclosures, this study uses a disclosure index and a disclosure score. These two accounting disclosure measurement tools have been adopted for three main reasons.

First, a disclosure index and a disclosure score are relevant for gauging the dependent variable of this study. The latter examines the extent of accounting disclosures made by NFPs and does not explore the quality of those disclosures (in terms of accurateness, reliability and completeness of those accounting disclosures), making disclosure indices and disclosure scores pertinent disclosure measurement tools for pursuing the research question of the study. Further, when examining financial statements, this study only takes into account particular disclosure items, that is, revenues and expenses disclosure items (within the income statement), assets, liabilities and equity disclosure items (within the statement of financial position), operating, investing and financing disclosure items (within the cash flows statement) and the notes accompanying these three financial statements. This study does not take into account the number of words, sentences, lines and pages published within the narrative and descriptive parts of the annual report of a NFP, as has been explored by some prior NFP studies (such as Christensen and Mohr (2003)[20], Wills (2009), Khanna and Irvine (2012) . In other words, by focusing on specific financial

[19] This chapter later explains why a disclosure index is also used.

[20] Christensen and Mohr (2003, p.154) observed “variability and lack of consistency” in the annual report disclosures made by NFP museums in the USA and they assessed financial statement disclosures in terms of number of pages published within NFP annual reports. This study takes a different perspective to the initial work done by Christensen and Mohr (2003) by gauging extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of Australian NFPs using a disclosure index and disclosure score.

statements[21] and related disclosures[22], this study addresses disclosure occurrence, rather than disclosure abundance, within the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs.

The second reason, for the selection of the disclosure measurement tools used in this study, is to get a comprehensive assessment of the extent of accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs. A disclosure index/score can be exclusively composed of either mandatory disclosure items (Hodgdon et al. 2008; Abdullah and Minhat 2013) or voluntary disclosure items (Firth 1979; Chow and Wong-Boren 1987; Wagenhofer 1990; Raffournier 1991; Meek et al. 1995; Ho and Wong 2001; Hanniffa and Cooke 2002; Alsaeed 2006; Vu et al. 2011); or it can include both voluntary and mandatory disclosure items (Singhvi and Desai 1971; Choi 1973; Barret 1976; Cooke 1989a; Marston and Shriver 1991; Inchausti 1997; Ahmed and Courtis 1999; Atan et al. 2012b). Further, a disclosure index/score can take the form of either a weighted or an unweighted disclosure index/score; and, neither of these two forms contributes better to a research finding, as further discussed in sub-section 4.4.2.

This study assesses its research question by taking into account both mandatory and voluntary accounting disclosures, as earlier discussed in section 4.2. Given mandatory disclosures are disclosures which are prescribed by statute, professional bodies and industries[23], this study is able to develop a predetermined list of accounting disclosure items, which is then used as a checklist to gauge the extent of mandatory disclosures made by a NFP. As a result, this study is able to adopt a disclosure index to assess and compare the extent of mandatory disclosures made by publicly reporting Australian NFPs. Conversely, voluntary disclosures (being disclosures which are made in supplement to what is required by legislations and professional associations[24]) cannot be assessed using a predetermined list of items[25],

[21] More specifically the items disclosed within those statements, as previously mentioned in the paragraph.

[22] In the form of notes accompanying the three financial statements which are considered in this study

[23] As defined earlier, in section 4.2.

[24] Similar with mandatory disclosures, following the definitions provided in section 4.2.

and hence a disclosure index cannot be applied. To gauge the extent of voluntary disclosures made by Australian NFPs, this study uses a disclosure score. The disclosure index and disclosure score of the current study are further discussed and elaborated in the remaining sections of this chapter.

The third reason for using a disclosure index and a disclosure score, in the current study, is that disclosure indices and scores have been commonly used in prior studies. Since its introduction by Cerf (1961), the disclosure index/score has been extensively utilised by different studies (Singhvi and Desai 1971; Buzby 1975; Barrett 1976; Firth 1978, 1979, 1980, 1984; Chow and Wong-Boren 1987; Cooke 1989a), including NFP studies (Connolly and Hyndman 2000, 2001; Gordon et al. 2002; Christensen and Mohr 2003; Coy and Dixon 2004; Ling Wei et al. 2008; Jetty and Beattie 2009). A review of the literature shows that, in the past twenty years, fifty-eight disclosure studies have relied on a disclosure index/score, and in the past decade, thirteen NFP studies have used a disclosure index/score to observe different organisational disclosure practices (For a summary of the local and international accounting studies which have adopted a disclosure index, in the past twenty years, see Table C.1 in Appendix C).

To sum up, given the focus of the study and the exploitation of, both, disclosure indices and disclosure scores by prior studies, this study measures its dependent variable (that is, extent of accounting disclosures), using specific accounting disclosure measurement tools: a disclosure index and a disclosure score. The next section contributes to understanding of these accounting disclosure measurement tools, by elaborating the disclosure index and disclosure score of this study.

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[25] Only one study (Basset et al. 2007) has been identified to calculate mandatory and voluntary disclosure indices as respective percentages of the total disclosure index. Even though the study by Basset et al. (2007) is cited (citation of 70, as at August 2016), it has not been cited by any study which explores both mandatory and voluntary disclosures.

4.4 Disclosure Index and Disclosure Score

This section addresses the disclosure index and the disclosure score of the study, in three sub-sections. First, an overview of the disclosure index as well as of the disclosure score is given. Second, the different types of disclosure indices/scores, namely weighted and unweighted indices/scores, are described; and last, the type of disclosure index and disclosure score used in the study is identified and justified.

4.4.1 Overview of disclosure index and disclosure score

This sub-section provides an overview of the disclosure index and of the disclosure score, used to measure extent of accounting disclosures in this study, in two stages. First, the disclosure index is addressed. Second, the disclosure score is described.

4.4.1.1 Disclosure Index

The disclosure index used to measure the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, in this study, is the ratio of the number of mandatory disclosure items provided in the annual reports of a NFP, to the total maximum possible number of mandatory accounting disclosure items which applies to the organisation (Tsalavoutas et al. 2010). This index is denoted as:

$$\text{Disclosure index}_k = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i \;/\; \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_i$$

where,

Disclosure Index $_k$ = Disclosure index of NFP $_k$

d_i = Score of mandatory accounting disclosure item *i*, for NFP_k; *(A dichotomous scoring process is used, where d_i = 1 if item 'i' is disclosed; and 0 if* otherwise)[26];

n = Total number of mandatory accounting disclosure items provided by NFP_k

[26]Based on prior studies (Cooke 1989a; Marston and Shrives 1991; Ahmed and Nicholls 1994; Wallace et al. 1994; Karim 1995; Hossain 2000, 2001; Hanniffa and Cooke 2002; Owusu-Ansah and Yeoh 2005; Ali et al. 2004; Hossain 2008; Tsalavoutas et al. 2010; Vu et al. 2011; Al-Janadi et al. 2012; Hossain et al. 2012; Al-Shattarat et al. 2013; Arif and Tuhin 2013; Sufian and Zahan 2013; Popova et al. 2013; Tan and Cam 2013).

m = Maximum possible number of mandatory accounting disclosure items which NFP_k can possibly publish

Adapted from Cooke (1989a, 1989b); Aly et al. (2010); Tsalavoutas et al. (2010); Vu et al. (2011); Hossain et al. (2012); Arshad et al. (2013); Popova et al. (2013)

4.4.1.2 Disclosure Score

In this study, the disclosure score used to assess extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, represents the total number of voluntary disclosure items which a NFP includes in its published financial statements (namely, the income statement, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows; and the notes which accompany these statements), where a score of 1 is allocated to each voluntary disclosure item.

To further contribute to understanding of the disclosure index and score of this study, the next sub-section describes the two main types of disclosure indices/scores, that is, weighted and unweighted disclosure indices/scores.

4.4.2 Types of disclosure indices and scores: Weighted and Unweighted

Accounting disclosure studies have used, both, weighted and unweighted disclosure indices/ scores: some studies have relied on a weighted index/score (Botosan 1997; Eng et al. 2001; Ho and Wong 2001; Perez et al. 2005; Barako et al. 2006; Atan et al. 2012b); whilst others have adopted an unweighted one (Cooke 1989a; Meek et al. 1995; Raffournier 1995; Owusu-Ansah 1998; Chen and Jaggi 2000; Street and Bryant 2000; Chau and Gray 2002; Hanniffa and Cooke 2002; Leuz et al. 2003; Gul and Leung 2004; Akhtaruddin 2005; Alsaeed 2006; Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Aljifri 2008; Vu et al. 2011; Hossain et al. 2012; Zainon et al. 2012; Adbullah and Minhat 2013).

A weighted disclosure index/score refers to an index/score which assigns a specific weight to each disclosure item, in its calculation of the extent of disclosures made by an organisation. The weight of each disclosure item is based on the perceived relative importance which specific stakeholder groups assign to that item (Cerf 1961;

Singhvi and Desai 1971; Cooke 1991; Inchausti 1997; Prencipe 2004; Zainon et al. 2012; Arif and Tuhin 2013). Weights are used in disclosure indices/scores, to acknowledge that different disclosure items have varying levels of importance to a report reader (Cerf 1961; Buzby 1975; Williams 2001; Zainon et al. 2012; Arif and Tuhin 2013). The weights, which are assigned to different disclosure items, are determined from information which has been collected from either particular groups of annual report users or from specific categories of stakeholders (Singhvi and Desai 1971; Prencipe 2004). In most instances, the information used to assign weights to disclosure items, are gathered by conducting a survey among the stakeholders of the reporting entity (Cerf 1961; Buzby 1975; Marston and Shrives 1991).

An unweighted index/score, on the other hand, is a disclosure index/score which does not allocate any weight to the different items disclosed by an organisation. This type of disclosure index/score treats all disclosure items as having equal importance (Wallace 1988; Cooke 1989a, 1989b; Bonson-Ponte and Escobar-Rodriguez 2002; Prencipe 2004; Akhtaruddin 2005; Al-Janadi et al. 2012; Zainon et al. 2012; Al-Shattarat et al. 2013; Arif and Tuhin 2013). The implied assumption of an unweighted disclosure index/score is that each piece of information disclosed by an organisation, is equally important to any stakeholder group in their decision making process (Chow and Wong-Boren 1987; Cooke 1989a, 1993; Chau and Gray 2002). An unweighted disclosure approach is mainly relevant to studies which do not focus on a single group of annual report users; but which instead consider all annual report users (Hossain et al. 1995; Vu et al. 2011).

In summary, there are two main types of disclosures indices/scores: weighted and unweighted disclosure indices/scores. This study adopts an unweighted disclosure index/score to measure extent of accounting disclosures; and the next sub-section provides justification for this approach.

4.4.3 Justification for using an unweighted disclosure index/score in the study

The study adopts an unweighted disclosure index/score to measure its dependent variable, extent of accounting disclosures, for three specific reasons.

First, unweighted disclosure indices/scores are free of the subjectivity involved in assigning weights to different disclosure items (Slovi et al. 1972; Ashton 1974; Dhaliwal 1980; Owusu-Ansah 1998, Ahmed and Courtis 1999; Owusu-Ansah 2000; Al-Shattarat et al. 2013). The weighted approach assumes that different items have different importance to report readers (Copeland et al. 1968; Barrett 1977; Courtis 1978), as discussed above. This allocation of importance is however subjective (Cooke 1989a), given it is based on the perception of only specific stakeholder groups; and the relative importance of a disclosure item, varies from one stakeholder group to another (Baker and Haslem 1973; Gray et al. 1984; Cooke and Wallace 1989; Cooke 1991; Marston and Shrives 1991; Nicholls and Ahmed 1995; Abu-Nassar and Rutherford 1996; Craig and Diga 1998; Al-Htaybat 2011; Popova et al. 2013). In most instances, the stakeholder groups who are surveyed, for the purpose of identifying the weights of different disclosure items, are investors (individual and institutional) and financial analysts (Baker and Haslem 1973; Chandra 1975; Baker et al. 1977; Belkaoui et al. 1977; Chenhall and Juchau 1977; Most and Chang 1979; Anderson 1981; McNally et al. 1982; Arnold et al. 1984); ignoring the relative importance which other stakeholders assign to these disclosure items. Also, different report users, within one specific stakeholder group, can score each disclosure item differently; further adding to the subjectivity introduced by the use of weights in a disclosure score (Akhtaruddin 2005). This subjectivity is undesirable because it is likely to cause the research findings, of a study, to be biased and misleading (Dhaliwal 1980; Chow and Wong-Boren 1987; Marston and Shrives 1991; Owusu-Ansah 1998; Barako et al. 2006).

In addition, the subjectivity associated with the weights in disclosure indices/scores, particularly biases the findings of studies which consider organisational behaviours across different sub-sectors (Aly et al. 2010). This is because the relative importance, which a specific stakeholder group allocates to one disclosure item, varies from one organisation to another, from one operating environment to another, and from one sub-sector to another (Abd El Salam 1999). Given weights bias research findings of studies which consider different sub-sectors, a weighted disclosure index has the potential of adding some biases to the results of this study.

Further, it is acknowledged that disclosure indices/scores suffer from inherent subjectivity: there is subjectivity involved in choosing which items to include and which items to exclude from the disclosure index/score (Raffournier 1995; Coy and Dixon 2004; Laksmana 2008; Owusu-Ansah 2008; Said Mokhtar and Mellet 2013). This subjectivity cannot be eliminated, but at least attempts can be made to minimise it (Hassan et al. 2012; Golcalves and Lopes 2015). For instance, given the inherent subjectivity of disclosure indices/scores, the additional subjectivity incorporated in an index/score, from the assignment of weights, is dismissed by the use of unweighted disclosure indices/scores (Chang et al. 1983). The bias, which is introduced from the use of an unweighted index/score, is much smaller than the bias which emanates from the use of weights in a disclosure index/score (Courtis 1986; Ahmed and Courtis 1999; Williams 2001; Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Cyriac 2013).

The second reason for adopting an unweighted disclosure index/score is that the results obtained from a weighted and an unweighted disclosure index/score are consistent (Choi 1973; Firth 1980; Robbins and Austin 1986; Chow and Wong-Boren 1987; Cooke 1989a; Inchausti 1997; Coombs and Tayib 1998; Xiao et al. 2004; Hossain 2008). The similarity in the results of a weighted and unweighted disclosure indices/scores implies that the use of weights may not provide additional insights to a disclosure index/score (Freedman and Jaggi 2005; Barako et al. 2006). When a disclose index/score is used across different organisations, sub-sectors and users; weights do not improve the findings obtained from an unweighted index/score, given entities which disclose important items, are as likely to disclose less important items, as well (Spero 1979). Also, the weights which are assigned, by different stakeholder groups, tend to average each other out (Cooke 1989a, 1989b); explaining why, weighted and unweighted disclosure indices/scores produce identical results, when large number of items are included in a disclosure index/score (Firth 1980; Wong-Boren 1987).

Third, an unweighted disclosure index has been extensively used by prior disclosure studies. A survey of the literature shows that, in the past two decades, among fifty-eight studies which have utilised a disclosure index/score, at least twenty-eight of them have adopted an unweighted index/score (For an overview of, both, accounting studies which have used a weighted disclosure index/score, and accounting studies which have adopted an unweighted disclosure index/score, see Table C.1 in Appendix C). Unweighted disclosure indices/scores have been used to assess the quality of annual reports (Ling Wei et al. 2008); but they are most commonly adopted to assess the quantity of disclosures (Patton and Zelenka 1997; Guthrie and Abeysekera 2006; Al-Htaybat 2011), in terms of the compliance of the disclosures made by an organisation with accounting standards (Street and Bryant 2000; Glaum and Street 2003; Ali et al. 2004). The above-mentioned review of the literature shows that unweighted disclosure indices/scores have been used to observe both mandatory and voluntary disclosures (Table C.1 in Appendix C specifies the type of accounting disclosures, in terms of voluntary and mandatory disclosures, which have been explored by prior accounting studies which have used a disclosure index/score).

In addition it is considered the "norm" among studies which focus on annual report disclosures to use an unweighted disclosure index/score (Courtis 1996; Ahmed and Courtis 1999, p. 36). This is because the unweighted disclosure index/score is mainly appropriate for studies which focus on all users of annual reports, rather than on a particular group of report readers (Cooke 1989a); given that annual reports are, most of the time, general purpose reports published by an organisation (Firth 1979; Chau and Gray 2002). As this study examines the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, by focusing on publicly available general purpose financial statements (GPFS). This study takes into account all the users of the annual reports of a NFP, instead of focusing on specific annual report readers or stakeholder groups, therefore making unweighted disclosure indices/scores pertinent for the purpose of the study.

This study acknowledges its scoring process has limitations. One of these limitations is that the scoring process adopted in this study does not recognise the relative importance which different groups of financial statement users assign to different accounting disclosure items.

In summary, this study uses an unweighted disclosure index/score to gauge its dependent variable, extent of accounting disclosures, for three main reasons: weights tend to bias research findings, the results found using weighted and unweighted indices/scores are consistent, and unweighted disclosure indices/scores have been extensively utilised by extant disclosure studies.

4.5 Development of disclosure index and disclosure score

The current section adds to the discussions of the accounting disclosure measurement tools (that is, disclosure index and disclosure score) of this study, by describing the processes involved in the development of each of the disclosure index and disclosure score. These processes are depicted in Figure 4.2, as follows:

Figure 4.2 Development of Disclosure Index and Disclosure Score

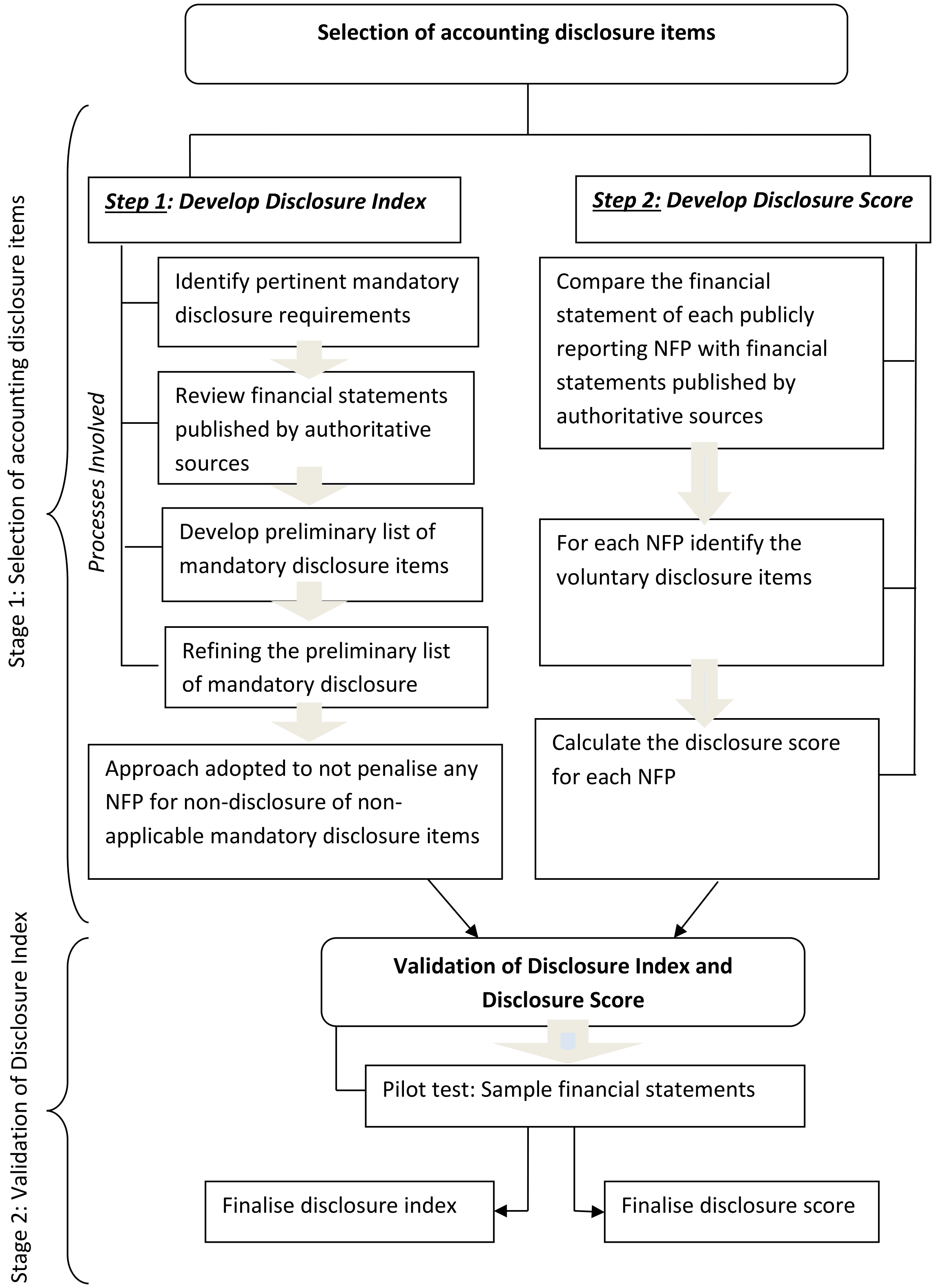


Figure 4.2 shows that, both, the disclosure index and disclosure score used in this study, are developed following two main stages: first, accounting disclosure items are identified; and second, the disclosure index and disclosure score are validated. The current section addresses these two stages, in three sub-sections. First, a preliminary list of mandatory disclosure items is created; and also, the process of identifying voluntary disclosure items of NFPs is described. Second, the disclosure index and disclosure score, developed in this study, are validated. Third, both, the disclosure index as well as the disclosure score are finalised.

4.5.1 Stage 1: Selection of accounting disclosure items

The selection of items, which form a disclosure index/score, is the most important stage of developing the index/score (Marston and Shrives 1991; Prencipe 2004); given there is no guideline or theory which prescribes the selection of these items (Gracia-meca et al. 2005).

This sub-section describes the items which form the disclosure index and disclosure score of the study, following two main steps: first, a preliminary list of mandatory disclosure items, representing the disclosure index of the study, is developed; and second, the process involved in identifying the voluntary disclosure items of NFPs, which form the disclosure score of this study, is outlined.

4.5.1.1 Step 1: Selection of mandatory disclosure items

The mandatory disclosure items, which form the disclosure index of the study, are selected following five main processes; as depicted in Figure 4.2 above. First, mandatory disclosure requirements, which are pertinent to this study, are identified. Second, the financial statements, which have been published by authoritative sources, are reviewed. Third, a preliminary list of mandatory disclosure items is developed and fourth, this preliminary list of mandatory disclosure items is refined. Last, an approach to not penalise any NFP for non-disclosure of non-applicable disclosure item is considered. Each of these five processes is elaborated hereunder.

4.5.1.1.1 Process one: Identify pertinent mandatory disclosure requirements

Sub-section 4.2.2 defined mandatory disclosure items as those items which are part of the reporting requirements set by regulatory bodies. A range of disclosure items is part of the mandatory disclosure requirements of an organisation (Akhtaruddin 2005). The usual procedure, of identifying the mandatory disclosure items of an organisation, is to explore the disclosure obligations which pertain to the organisation and to the environment in which the entity operates (Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Aljifri 2008).

To develop the list of mandatory disclosure items which form the disclosure index of this study, the focus is on the financial reporting disclosure requirements of NFPs which operate as companies limited by guarantee. The justification for selecting these disclosure requirements is discussed next.

Justification for using mandatory accounting disclosure requirements of NFPs which are created as companies limited by guarantee

This study uses the disclosure requirements of NFPs which are created as companies limited by guarantee; because these financial reporting obligations have been identified as being most pertinent for the purpose of this study, as discussed hereunder.

In Australia, NFPs deal with a range of different mandatory financial disclosure requirements. These accounting disclosure obligations are influenced by the legal form of a NFP as well as by the jurisdiction in which the organisation operates (ACNC 2013b).

Australian NFPs adopt a variety of legal forms, as summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Number of NFPs by legal form

Legal Form	**Number**	**Percentage**
Companies limited by guarantee	11,700	1.95%
Incorporated associations	136,000	22.72%
Cooperatives	1,850	0.31%
Incorporated by other methods	9,000	1.50%
Unincorporated associations	440,000	73.51%
Total	**598,550**	**100.00%**

Adapted from Productivity Commission (2010), Institute of Criminology (2012), ACNC (2013b)

Table 4.1 shows that the legal form by which most Australian NFPs are created, are unincorporated associations (73.51%), incorporated associations (22.72%) and companies limited by guarantee (1.95%). Even though, in Australia, NFPs which are created as unincorporated associations and incorporated associations, are the most numerous. To develop the list of mandatory disclosure items which form the disclosure index of the study, the financial reporting obligations of NFPs that operate as companies limited by guarantee are used. This is because NFPs which operate as unincorporated associations do not have any accounting disclosure obligations, for publicly releasing financial statements.

On the other hand, incorporated associations (the second most common form by which Australian NFPs operate, as previously specified) have a diverse financial reporting framework which cannot be used to develop the disclosure index of this study. The accounting disclosure requirements of NFPs, which carry their operations under the form of incorporated associations, have reporting obligations which allow for choices. Incorporated associations are required to abide by the financial reporting guidelines of the state or territory in which they are incorporated; and these disclosure guidelines vary from one jurisdiction to another (Table C.2 in Appendix C provides an overview of the main accounting disclosure requirements of incorporated and limited by guarantee NFPs). For instance, NFPs which operate in

New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, have specific accounting disclosure obligations, but are exempt from auditing requirements, under their respective state legislations; whilst NFPs, which carry their main activities in Western Australia, do not have any financial disclosure requirements at all, and those NFPs which are incorporated in any other state or territory, are required to lodge audited financial statements. Taking into account the difference in the accounting disclosure requirements of incorporated associations, the reporting requirements of NFPs that operate as incorporated associations are not adopted for the development of the disclosure index of this study.

The accounting disclosure obligations of NFPs, operating as companies limited by guarantee, are discussed next.

Accounting disclosure obligations of NFPs operating as companies limited by guarantee

NFPs which are created as companies limited by guarantee, are obliged to follow the financial disclosure requirements of either the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) or of the ACNC Act 2012, at the Commonwealth level (ACNC 2013b). The accounting reporting requirements which apply to a company limited by guarantee NFP depend on whether the organisation is a charity which is registered with the ACNC. Not all NFPs operate as a charity (Figure C.1 in Appendix C provides a diagrammatical representation of the main components of the NFP sector). The companies limited by guarantee which are operate as charities and are also registered with the ACNC, have to follow the financial reporting requirements of the ACNC Act 2012 (ACNC 2013b).

Conversely, NFPs, which operate as companies limited by guarantee and which are not registered with the ACNC; are required to comply with the relevant financial disclosure obligations of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (ACNC 2013b; ASIC 2016a, 2016b, 2016c). This is because, as discussed in Chapter Two, even though the ACNC was created in late 2012, to overlook and regulate the activities of the whole Australian NFP sector (CAANZ 2014) up till now, it has only been focusing on the financial transparency and accountability of charities (ACNC 2014h). Under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), companies which are required to prepare financial statements, have to follow the AAS (s295 of Corporations Act 2001; AASB1053, 2010).

To develop the list of mandatory disclosure items, which make up the disclosure index of the study, the financial disclosure requirements set by the Corporations Act 2001, that is, the AAS instead of the ACNC Act 2012 disclosure obligations are considered, for two main reasons. First, there is hardly any difference between the financial reporting requirements of the ACNC Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). In other words, a comparison of the disclosure requirements which are prescribed by the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and by the ACNC Act 2012, for companies limited by guarantee, shows no major difference between the financial obligations set by each of these two regulations (Table C.3 in Appendix C provides a comparison of the financial disclosure requirements of the ACNC Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001).

Second, the AAS are more pertinent for the purpose of this study. The current study pursues its research question by only considering Australian NFPs which operate in specific sub-sectors. Hence, to measure its dependent variable: extent of accounting disclosures, this study does not take into account the charity status of a NFP[27]. Given the similarities in the accounting disclosure obligations of ACNC Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001 (that is the AAS[28]) and also, given this study does not consider the charity status of a NFP when gauging the disclosure index of the organisation; the AAS are concluded as being more relevant than the ACNC requirements, for developing the list of mandatory disclosure items which form the disclosure index of the study.

The financial disclosure requirements of AAS, in turn, vary between organisations; depending on whether the entity produces GPFS or SPFS (AASBCF 2014; Carey et al. 2014). The standards require reporting entities to publish GPFS, whilst they allow non-reporting entities to produce SPFS (AASB1053 2010).GPFS refer to those

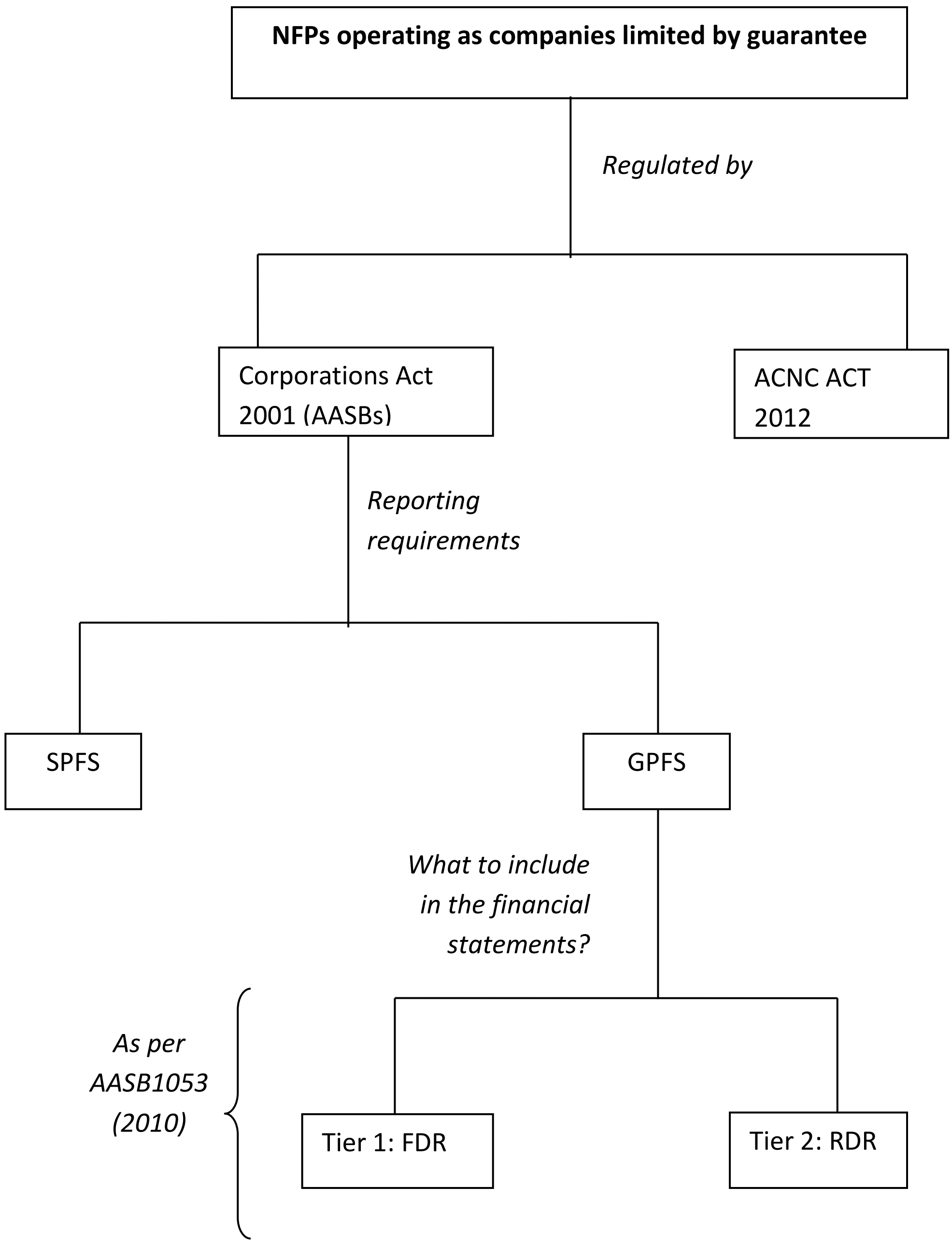
[27] Earlier discussions in this Chapter, clarified that not all NFPs are charities; and the charity status of a NFP refers to whether the organisation is registered as a charity with the ACNC or not.

[28] Given organisations which report under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), have to follow the AAS.

statements which are published with the intention of meeting the information needs of those stakeholders who are not in a position to require the reporting entity to produce annual reports which meet their individual information needs (AASB – CF 2016). SPFS, on the other hand, refer to those financial statements which are prepared to meet the information needs of a particular group of stakeholders (AASB-RR1 2014).

Reporting entities prepare GPFS and the AAS, which apply to GPFS (that is, AASB 1053) have two sets of disclosure requirements: full disclosure requirements (FDR) and reduced disclosure requirements (RDR) as illustrated by Figure 4.3:

Figure 4.3 Mandatory disclosure requirements applicable to NFPs



FDR reporting obligations apply to all organisations which are considered to be publicly accountable and these disclosure requirements necessitate compliance with all applicable AAS (AASB1053 2010; KPMG 2014). Publicly accountable entities are those organisations which either trade on the securities market or which "hold assets in a fiduciary capacity" (AASB1053 2010). Conversely, RDR, are relevant to specific types of organisations, that is organisations which are categorised as non-publicly accountable organisations, such as public sector organisations, public companies which are not listed, and NFPs (AASB1053 2010; Locke 2016). Given, under AAS: AASB 1053 (2010), the minimum reporting requirements of Australian NFPs are RDR, the financial reporting obligations which are prescribed under RDR are identified as pertinent for developing the disclosure index of this study.

Having identified and discussed the mandatory disclosure requirements which are pertinent for developing the disclosure index of this study; the second process involved, in creating the list of mandatory disclosure items which form this disclosure index, is elaborated next.

4.5.1.1.2 Process two: Review financial statements published by authoritative sources

This second process, of selecting the mandatory disclosure items which represent the disclosure index of this study, reviews the financial statements which have been published by authoritative sources, in Australia; where authoritative sources refer to Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CAANZ) and Grant Thornton Australia Limited (Grant Thornton).

CAANZ and Grant Thornton as authoritative sources

The financial statements which have been published by CAANZ and Grant Thornton are used in this study, for specific reasons.

First, CAANZ and Grant Thornton are authoritative sources which produce example annual reports for NFPs that have the legal status of companies limited by guarantee. Both organisations represent authoritative sources of accounting information in Australia. CAANZ (previously Institute of Chattered Accounts in Australia, ICAA) is a professional organisation which represents accountants in Australia (CAANZ

2016) and is one of the two largest accounting bodies in Australia (Nalan 2012). Grant Thornton, on the other hand, is an international network of accountant and solicitors operating in Australia since 1996; and provides specialist services to different industries, including the NFP sector (Grant Thornton 2016).

Second, the financial statements which have been produced by some other authoritative sources are not pertinent for the purpose of this study. Other authoritative sources, such as CPA Australia and the ACNC, have produced example financial statements. The example accounting reports prepared by CPA Australia, for the NFP sector, constitute SPFS which apply to non-reporting entities (CPA 2014). Further, the example financial reports, which have been published by the ACNC, represent summary accounting information which any charity has to lodge with the ACNC, regardless of the legal form of the organisation and of the type of financial statement (GPFS or SPFS) which it has to prepare (ACNC 2014d). Sub-section 4.5.1 explained that not all NFPs are charities.

The third reason, for using the accounting reports that have been published by CAANZ and Grant Thornton, is that these financial statements represent readily available information. The example financial statements, prepared by CPA Australia and Grant Thornton, summarise the AAS which are relevant to NFPs that operate as companies limited by guarantee. Further, these example financial statements identify each of the different AAS which applies to different financial statements (such as the income statement, the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows), to different items within those statements, and also, to the notes accompanying these statements.

Last, the example financial statements, published by CAANZ and Grant Thornton, are considered in order to minimise the extent of subjectivity included in the disclosure index. Section 4.4 of this chapter acknowledges that the selection of items, which form a disclosure index, involves subjectivity. Section 4.4 also recognises that even though the inherent subjectivity of disclosure indices/ scores cannot be eliminated; attempts can be made to minimise this subjectivity. By using financial statements from authoritative sources (that is, CAANZ and Grant Thornton), this study minimises the extent of subjectivity associated with identifying the mandatory disclosure items which form its disclosure index. This is because the example financial statements produced by CAANZ and Grant Thornton, allow the development of an authoritative list of mandatory accounting disclosure items (to represent the disclosure index of this study).

Review and comparison of example financial statements

In developing its disclosure index, this study considers the most recent CAANZ and Grant Thornton example financial statements which apply to NFPs that operate as companies limited by guarantee in Australia, at the time of this study.

A comparison of the two above-mentioned example financial statements facilitated the identification of the mandatory disclosure requirements and the mandatory disclosure items which apply to Australian NFPs. From the CAANZ and Grant Thornton example financial statements, it is observed that eighteen AAS and two Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) reporting obligations apply to NFPs that operate in the Australian NFP sector. A review of the financial reporting obligations of each of these eighteen AAS, as prescribed by the AASB, revealed that some of these AAS exempt NFPs from specific disclosure requirements (For a summary of the AASs exemptions which apply to Australian NFPs, following the review of the example financial statements published by CAANZ and Grant Thornton, see Table C.4 in Appendix C). Also, from the example financial statements produced by CAANZ and Grant Thornton, a list of 173 mandatory disclosure items has been identified, at this stage of the study (Table C.5 in Appendix C compares the financial statement items which have been used in the example financial statements by CAANZ and Grant Thornton; and identifies the 173 mandatory disclosure items).

4.5.1.1.3 Process three: Develop preliminary list of mandatory disclosure items

In the previous process of selecting the mandatory disclosure items, which form the disclosure index of this study, 173 disclosure items have been identified. The current process develops a preliminary list of mandatory disclosure items, for the disclosure index of the study, by closely reviewing these 173 items. Following this review, it is concluded that these 173 mandatory disclosure items can be clustered into nine different groups and as 150 items [29] (Note C.1 in Appendix C provides justification of this clustering of the 173 mandatory accounting disclosure items; and Table C.6 in Appendix C summarises these 150 mandatory disclosure items).

4.5.1.1.4 Refining the preliminary list of mandatory accounting disclosure items

The preliminary list of 150 mandatory disclosure items is then refined to a list of 111 items, following eight steps:

(1) Each of the 150 mandatory accounting disclosure items are numbered such that each of these items is assigned a unique identifier, “REF”;

(2) Repetitive items are identified and eliminated. During this process, 13 mandatory disclosure items are found to be duplicate items (Table C.7 in Appendix C identifies these 13 duplicate items) and removed from the preliminary list of mandatory accounting disclosure items; leading to a list of 137 mandatory disclosure items (Table C.8 in Appendix C provides a list of these 137 disclosure items).

(3) Mandatory accounting disclosure items which are labelled or termed differently; but which describe the same thing, are identified and eliminated. At this third step, the disclosure items which have the word "Table" are filtered one-by-one; and compared with other disclosure items, to ensure that disclosure items which took the form of a table are not similar to other disclosure items. This step discovered two mandatory items have the word "table" in their label (Table C.9 in Appendix C identifies the two mandatory disclosure items which have the word “table” in their labels). After comparing each of these two disclosure items with the other items in the list of 137 mandatory accounting disclosure items, it is observed that none of the two mandatory disclosures are replications of any other disclosure items in

[29] These 150 items will be reclassified, as per financial statement disclosures, when the above-mentioned preliminary list of mandatory accounting disclosure items is refined, at a later stage in the chapter.

the list. Hence, no mandatory disclosure item is removed from the list of 137 mandatory disclosure items.

(4) Different mandatory disclosure items which can be combined into one single item are identified and combined. The current process identifies items which refer to the same group of mandatory disclosure items; and which hence, can be categorised together. For instance, dividend income and interest income both refer to sources of income and can be combined into one item, namely, main sources of income. This process identifies four mandatory disclosure items which can be combined with other items (See Table C.10 in Appendix C for the items which imply the same things and can be combined with other disclosure items). Eliminating these four disclosure items, from the list of 137 mandatory disclosure items, reduces the list to 133 items (For a summary of these 133 disclosure items, see Table C.11 in Appendix C).

(5) All mandatory accounting disclosure items which have "more than one accounting period" in their label are identified and combined into one umbrella item. This step identified five mandatory disclosure items as having the words "more than one accounting period," in their labels (Table C.12 of Appendix C recognises the five disclosure items which have the words “more than one accounting period” in their label). These five disclosure items are deleted and replaced with one umbrella disclosure item; namely, “comparative figures are available for all statements”, leading to a list of 129 mandatory disclosure items (Table C.13 from Appendix C lists these 129 disclosure items).

(6) The 129 mandatory accounting disclosure items are then compared to the accounting disclosures definition of this study. This step identified 18 disclosure items as not being accounting disclosure items (Table C.14 in Appendix C identifies the mandatory disclosure items which do not satisfy the accounting disclosure definition of this study; as well as summarises those items which meet this definition). These 18 disclosure items are removed from the list of 129 mandatory disclosure items; resulting in a

preliminary list of 111 mandatory accounting disclosure items (Table C.15 in Appendix C summarises these 111 accounting disclosure items).

(7) Taking into account the financial statements examined in this study, each of the 111 accounting disclosure item is classified as per the financial statement where the item is most likely to be disclosed (Table C.16 of Appendix C classifies the 111 disclosure items according to the financial statement in which the item is most likely to be published). When an item applies to all the three statements examined in this study, the item is clustered under "notes to financial statements" (Table C.16 in Appendix clusters the mandatory accounting disclosure items which apply to all the financial statements of an NFP as "notes to financial statements").[30]

(8) After the 111 mandatory financial statement items have been clustered in the above-mentioned different categories of financial statement disclosures; each of the accounting disclosure items is observed and compared with each other. In so doing, no accounting disclosure item is found to be similar to another item; and no item is identified as being a non-accounting disclosure item, for the purpose of this study. Given the list of 111 mandatory accounting disclosure items cannot be reduced or altered any further, it is finalised as the preliminary list of mandatory accounting disclosure items which is used to represent the disclosure index of the study (For an overview of these 111 mandatory accounting disclosure items, see Table C.17 in Appendix C).

Figure 4.2 of the current chapter depicts that this study develops its disclosure index by first identifying a preliminary list of accounting disclosure items; before undertaking an approach which ensures that the index does not penalise any NFP for non-disclosure of non-applicable items. Having developed a preliminary list of 111 disclosure items which represents the disclosure index of this study, next, the approach used to not penalise any NFP for non-disclosure of non-applicable disclosure items is discussed.

[30] Note Classifying each item, under a specific type of financial statement does not imply that when the extent of mandatory disclosure of a NFP is gauged; the accounting disclosure item will only be looked up in the financial statement under which it is classified.

4.5.1.1.5 Approach taken to not penalise a NFP for non-disclosure of non-applicable mandatory disclosure items

This study adopts a relative disclosure index, to not penalise a NFP for non-disclosure of non-applicable mandatory disclosure items; and also to minimise the extent of subjectivity included in its disclosure index; as discussed hereunder.

The disclosure index of this study is represented by a preliminary generic list of 111 mandatory disclosure items. With disclosure indices, there are instance where not every disclosure item, which forms the index, is applicable to all the organisations being considered by a study (Marston and Shrives 1991; Raffournier 2006; Galani et al. 2011; Hassan et al. 2012; Goncalves and Lopes 2015; Alrazi et al. 2016). However, a disclosure index should not penalise any organisation for not disclosing an item which is not applicable to the organisation, as acknowledged by extant literature (Cooke 1989a, 1989b, Marston and Shrives 1991; Hanniffa and Cooke 1992; Hossain et al. 1995; Depoers 2000; Barako et al. 2006; Aljifri 2008; Galani et al. 2011).

To deal with non-applicable disclosure items, this study adopts a “relative disclosure index” approach, following prior studies (Cooke 1989a; Wallace et al. 1994; Hossain et al. 1995; Nicholls and Ahmed 1995; Wallace and Naser 1995; Inchausti 1997; Owusu-Ansah 1998; Owusu-Ansah 2005; Barako et al. 2006; Ghazali and Weetman 2006; Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Aljifri 2008; Galani et al. 2011; Hassan et al. 2012; Mardini et al. 2013; Said Mokhtar and Mellet 2013, p.848; Santos et al. 2013; Muttakin and Khan 2014; Gonvalces and Lopes 2015; Mardini 2015; Alzari et al. 2016; Tauringana and Chithambo 2016). This relative disclosure index approach adjusts the list of items, which form a disclosure index downwards for each organisation, where necessary; such that the disclosure index does not penalise any organisation for non-disclosure of items which are not applicable to the entity (Mardini et al. 2013; Said Mokhtar and Mellet 2013; Muttakin and Khan 2014). The relative disclosure index approach follows three steps. First, the annual report of an organisation is read in entirety, to get an understanding of the entity; and to eventually, facilitate an “informed judgement” in terms of identifying the disclosure items which are not applicable to the organisation (Ali et al. 2004; Said Mokhtar and

Mellet 2013, p. 848; Gonvalces and Lopes 2015). Second, non-applicable disclosure items are identified. Third, for each organisation, the respective non-applicable disclosure items are eliminated from the list of items which represent the disclosure index. Thus, to eliminate any items which are not applicable to that entity, both, the numerator and the denominator of the disclosure index are adjusted for each organisation (Firth 1980; Wallace 1987; Cooke 1989a; Meek and Roberts 1995; Raffournier 1995; Inchausti 1997; Hassan et al. 2012; Muttakin and Khan 2014; Alzari et al. 2016; Tauringana and Chithambo 2016).

In adjusting the disclosure index for each NFP, following the relative disclosure index approach, an item is determined to be non-applicable to an organisation, only when it is clearly identifiable that the item is not appropriate to the nature of the organisation (Cooke 1989a, Cooke 1992; Ghazali and Weetman 2006; Said Mokhtar and Mellet 2013; Alzari et al. 2016). In instances, where it is hard to use judgement to determine whether an item has not been disclosed by a NFP either due to non-applicability of the item to the organisation or because of lack of disclosure from the organisation, the disclosure item is not categorised as a non-applicable disclosure item (Raffournier 2006; Hassan et al. 2012; Santos et al. 2013). For example, given there is no obvious way of identifying whether a NFP does not disclose any "non-current liabilities" due to lack of disclosures or because the item is not applicable to the organisation, "non-current liabilities" is not removed from the list of 111 mandatory disclosure items, which make up the disclosure index of this study. Using this approach of only eliminating those disclosure items which, with certainty, can be identified as being non-applicable to an organisation; the above-mentioned list of 111 mandatory disclosure items is closely examined. This analysis identified that some of these 111 mandatory disclosure items are relevant to a NFP, only if some other items are applicable to the organisation. For example, "Provisions (Non-current)" and "Total non-current liabilities" are only applicable to a NFP, if the organisation has and discloses "non-current liabilities".

Further, as previously mentioned, when it is not obvious whether or not a NFP should disclose an item, the item is not eliminated from the disclosure index of the entity. A review of the list of 111 mandatory disclosure items, which form the disclosure index of this study, found that the disclosure of each of 26 mandatory accounting disclosure items depends on the disclosure of ten other items (For a summary of the disclosure items which are not applicable to a NFP, if the organisation does not disclose specific disclosure items, see Table C.18 in Appendix C). If a NFP does not disclose any of these previously mentioned ten disclosure items, the related item whose disclosure depends on the item which has not been disclosed, is eliminated. For example, if a NFP does not disclose any “property, plant and equipment”, then, “breakdown of property, plant and equipment”, “recognition of property, plant and equipment”, “carrying amount of each property, plant and equipment, “depreciation or impairment amount of each property, plant and equipment item”, and “Depreciation expenses” are classified as being not applicable to the organisation; whilst “property, plant and equipment” is assumed to have not been disclosed by the NFP.

It is acknowledged that there is subjectivity in the relative disclosure index approach, particularly in terms of determining the applicability of a disclosure item to an organisation (Cooke 1989a; Cooke 1993; Ali et al. 2004; Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Galani et al. 2011). However, this approach of adjusting the disclosure index, for each organisation in a sample, is less subjective than the approach of treating all the items which form a disclosure index, to be equally applicable to all organisations in the sample (Cooke 1989a; Raffournier 1995; Wallace et al. 1994; Wallace and Naser 1995; Inchausti 1997; Owusu-Ansah 1998; Raffournier 2006; Galani et al. 2011; Mardini et al. 2013).

The disclosure index of this study measures the proportion of the score of mandatory disclosure items provided by an organisation, to the total maximum possible number of mandatory accounting disclosure items which applies to the organisation, as previously specified in section 4.4. This use of proportions, by a disclosure index, implies that even though a disclosure index is tailored for different organisations, the index still allows inter-organisational and inter-industry disclosure comparisons (Cooke 1992; Mardini et al. 2013; Said Mokhtar and Mellet 2013; Muttakin and Khan 2014; Ali et al. 2004; Alzari et al. 2016).

Having described the selection of the mandatory disclosure items which form the disclosure index of the study, this section next discusses the processes involved in identifying the voluntary disclosure items which represent the disclosure score of this study.

4.5.1.2 Step 2: Selection of voluntary disclosures items

It is acknowledged that the selection of voluntary disclosure items is not guided by any generally accepted model (Nurunnabi and Hossain 2012), making subjectivity in the selection of voluntary disclosure items inevitable (Arif and Tuhin 2013).

To minimise the extent of subjectivity involved in developing the list of voluntary disclosure items, for the disclosure index of this study, three processes are followed, as previously demonstrated by Figure 4.2. Each of these processes is elaborated hereunder.

4.5.1.2.1 Process one: Compare financial statements of each NFP with the example financial statements published by authoritative sources

First, the annual report of each publicly reporting Australian NFP, which is considered for answering the research question of this study, is compared with the example financial statements which have been prepared by authoritative sources (namely, CAANZ and Grant Thornton).

Extant studies (Hossain et al. 1995; Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Eng and Mak 2003; Gul and Leung 2004; Nikolaj Bukh et al. 2005; Meek et al. 2005; Barako et al. 2006; Ghazali and Weetman 2006; Donnelly and Mulcahy 2008; Gallego et al. 2009; Atan et al. 2012a; Allegrini and Greco 2013; Arif and Tuhin 2013) have used the literature as a guide to develop a list of voluntary disclosure items. This approach is however not pertinent for the purpose of this study.

A review of the literature highlighted that, in the past fifteen years, there are ten NFP-related studies which have, both, explored accounting disclosures and publicly provided their list of voluntary disclosure items (Table C.19 in Appendix C summarises these ten studies). To select voluntary disclosure items, from the literature, a rule of thumb is used to recognise items which are "consistently" perceived as relevant (Barako et al. 2006, p. 115). The criteria, adopted in this study, requires each disclosure item to be mentioned in at least one key study (Hossain et al. 1995; Barako 2004; Alsaeed 2005; Ho 2009); where a key study refers to a study which has at least ten citations (Li and Tsui 2002; Neely 2005). Taking this rule of thumb into account, it is noted that, among the ten NFP-related accounting studies which have disclosed their list of voluntary disclosure items, four of them had a minimum citation number of ten (For a summary of the number of citations garnered by each of the above-mentioned ten studies, see Table C.20 in Appendix C). In other words, only four of the above-mentioned ten studies, classify as key studies. These four studies are Nelson et al. (2003), Parsons (2003), Flack (2007) and Kilcullen et al. (2007) and they are used to develop the list of voluntary disclosure items which form the disclosure index of the study. A comparison, of the disclosure items mentioned in these four studies, identifies 23 unique disclosure items (Table C.20 in Appendix C compares the voluntary disclosure items which have been used and disclosed by the four key studies; whilst Table C.21 in Appendix C summarises the 23 unique disclosure items which have been identified from exploring the above-mentioned key studies).

However, the list of voluntary disclosure items identified, from the literature, is limited for three reasons. First, there are jurisdictional differences between the four studies which have been used to identify voluntary disclosure items for the disclosure index of this study, and the context in which this study is conducted (Table C.22 in Appendix C provides an overview of the jurisdictional context of each of the four key studies which have been used to identify voluntary disclosure items in this study). Second, only four studies are available as reference for developing a list of voluntary disclosure items which represent the extent of voluntary disclosures made by Australian NFPs. Further, these four studies were conducted approximately a decade ago[31] (in 2003 and 2007); creating the risk that the 23 voluntary disclosure items (which have been identifies from the literature) may not be as representative of today's requirement requirements. Third, the list of

[31] Including the studies which explored the Australian NFP sector (Flack 2007 and Kilcullen et al. 2007).

23 voluntary disclosure items appear to not highly represent the voluntary disclosure practices adopted by Australian NFPs, in their publicly released annual reports as identified during the pilot test of the disclosure score used in this study (and later elaborated in sub-section 4.5.2).

Given the limitations of the approach of reviewing the literature, to develop a list of voluntary disclosure items; this study uses example financial statements (which have been published by authoritative sources) as a guide to measure the disclosure score of each NFP which is consider to address the research question of this study. Financial statements, published by authoritative sources, represent "best practice criteria" (Hooks et al. 2002; p. 504). This study considers the CAANZ and Grant Thornton example financial statements to identify voluntary disclosure items, for two main reasons: first, these accounting reports have been prepared for NFPs operating in the Australian NFP sector (in other words, they are reflective of the Australian context); and second, these example annual reports clearly denote mandatory disclosures by citing the relevant AASs next to each mandatory disclosure item; thus facilitating the identification of voluntary disclosures made by Australian NFPs.

4.5.1.2.2 Process two: Identify voluntary disclosure items of each NFP

Second, the voluntary accounting disclosure items of each NFP are recognized. Voluntary disclosures have been defined, in this chapter, as disclosures which are made in addition to mandatory disclosures. To identify the voluntary accounting disclosures made by a NFP, the published annual reports of the organisation are compared with the example financial statements produced by CAANZ and Grant Thornton; and any disclosure which is made, by the NFP, in addition to the mandatory disclosure items included in the example financial statements. In other words, using the example financial statements produced by authoritative sources (namely, CAANZ and Grant Thornton) as guide, this study identifies the voluntary disclosures items made by an Australian NFP.

4.5.1.2.3 Process three: Calculate the disclosure score for each NFP

Third, the disclosure score of each NFP is calculated. The disclosure score of a NFP is measured by using a score of one for each voluntary accounting disclosure item published in the financial statements of the organisation; and then, adding up all the scores registered by the NFP, for its voluntary accounting disclosures.

Figure 4.2 of this chapter outlines that this study develops its accounting disclosure measurement tools (disclosure index and disclosure score), in two stages: first the accounting disclosure items are selected and then these two accounting disclosure measurement tools are validated. The current sub-section has described the selection of accounting disclosure items, that is, the first stage involved in developing the disclosure index and disclosure score of the study. To elaborate on the development of the accounting disclosure measurement tools of this study, the next sub-section address the validation of the disclosure index and disclosure score of the study.

4.5.2 Stage 2: Validation of disclosure index and disclosure score of the study

To ensure the integrity of the disclosure index and the disclosure score, used to measure extent of accounting disclosures in this study, the current sub-section validates these two accounting disclosure measurement tools. This is done in three steps. First, the disclosure index and disclosure score are pilot tested, against a stratified sample of NFPs, where each strata of the sample refers to the sub-sector in which a NFP operates. Second, based on the observations made from the pilot testing stage, the disclosure index and disclosure score are revised, if necessary. Last, the disclosure index and disclosure score are finalised.

4.5.2.1 Pilot test of disclosure index and disclosure score

The main purposes of conducting a pilot test on the accounting disclosure measurement tools (that is, disclosure index and disclosure score) of this study, are twofold. First, the pilot test is carried to detect any weakness in these research instruments (Cooper and Schindler 2011). In other words, the pilot test is used to ensure the integrity of the accounting disclosure measurement tools used in the current study. Second, the pilot test is adopted to determine whether the items included the disclosure index and also, the processes used to gauge the disclosure score of each NFP, are relevant (Haniffa and Cooke 2002).

The disclosure index and disclosure score are pilot tested using a sample, which is described next.

4.5.2.1.1 Sample used for pilot testing

This study focuses on the four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors in Australia, namely, *social services, culture and recreation, education and research, and environment*, as per Chapter Two. To conduct the pilot test, of the disclosure index and disclosure score of this study, four annual reports from each of the above-mentioned four sub-sectors are reviewed, following Leventis and Weetman (2004).

The sample annual reports, used for the pilot test, are derived from the list of NFPs supplied by Pro Bono. The latter is the only available list of NFPs by sub-sectors, in Australia; at the time of this research. Pro Bono groups NFPs into 52 different sub-sectors (For a summary of the NFP sub-sectors which are used by Pro Bono Australia, see Table C.23 in Appendix C). Referring to section 2.3 of Chapter Two, this study clusters NFPs as per the NFP sub-sectors which have been introduced by ABS. Considering that this study relies on four NFP sub-sectors to answer it research question, and taking into account the definitions, given by ABS, for each of these four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors (Table C.24 in Appendix C provides a summary of the types of NFP activities which ABS categorises under each of the four different sub-sectors that are considered in this study), the 52 sub-sectors of Pro Bono Australia, are grouped such that they align with the nine sub-sectors used by ABS (Table C.24 in Appendix C illustrates this clustering of the 52 sub-sectors of Pro Bono Australia into the nine ABS sub-sectors). Using the Pro Bono Australia database, it is observed that 471 NFPs can be grouped under the four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study (For a breakdown of the number of NFPs which are clustered under each of the four NFP sub-sectors which are explored in this study, see Table C.25 in Appendix C), as further explained in Chapter Six.

To pilot test the disclosure index and disclosure score of this study, four annual reports are selected from each of the four sub-sectors which are explored in this study. Given, the study only considers large NFPs, four large NFPs are selected from each of the four NFP sub-sectors which are examined in this study. In selecting these NFPs, one important criterion which is observed is that each organisation is clustered under only one sub-sector. The main reason, for not using NFPs which operate across different NFP sub-sectors, is to have clearly distinct four different sub-sectors in the sample, as further discussed in Chapter Six. Following this criterion, from the list of NFPs which has been provided by Pro Bono, 16 NFPs are selected for the pilot test stage (Table C.26 in Appendix C summarises these 16 NFPs).

Also, in pilot testing the disclosure index and disclosure score, for each NFP, the disclosure indices are calculated for two consecutive years. The main reason for computing the disclosure indices and scores of each NFP, for two consecutive years, is to add to the assessment of the integrity of, both, the disclosure index and disclosure score of the study. At the time of this study, the annual reports and financial statements which are published for the latest consecutive accounting periods are considered. Given the 2014 annual reports are the latest available reports, which have been published at the time of this research; to conduct the pilot test, for each of the above-mentioned 16 NFPs, the 2013 and 2014 disclosure indices are measured.

Having identified, both, the sample of NFPs and the accounting periods which are used to verify the integrity and applicability of the disclosure index and disclosure score of the current study; next, the pilot test is carried out.

4.5.2.1.2 Pilot testing of disclosure index and disclosure score

The pilot test of the accounting disclosure measurement tools of this study: its disclosure index and disclosure score, are pilot tested in two stages. First, the disclosure index is pilot tested; and then, a pilot test of the disclosure score is carried out.

Pilot Test of Disclosure Index

The aim of pilot testing the disclosure index is to validate the list of mandatory disclosure items which represents the index. This index is pilot tested following three different steps.

First, the disclosure indices of each of the sampled 16 NFPs, is calculated, for two consecutive years, namely 2014 and 2013. The annual report of each NFP is read in entirety, prior to calculating the disclosure indices of the organisation. The main objective of exploring the annual report of a NFP, before calculating the disclosure index of the organisation, is to first get an overview of the activities of the organisation and to develop an understanding of the operations of the organisation. This understanding facilitates identification of any accounting disclosure item which is not applicable to the NFP (Cooke 1989a; Cooke 1989b; Cooke 1991; Cooke 1992; Cooke 1993; Hossain et al. 1995; Nicholls and Ahmed 1995; Cooke 1996; Hanniffa and Cooke 2002; Street and Gray 2002; Leventis and Weetman 2004); and reduces any potential of bias, in judging the relevance of a disclosure item, to a reporting entity (Cooke 1989a; Cooke 1992; Nicholls and Ahmed 1995; Cooke 1996; Street and Bryant 2000; Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Street and Gray 2002; Abdelsalam and Weetman 2007). Also, the disclosure index of each NFP is measured separately, that is, the disclosure index of a NFP is assessed before the disclosure index of the next organisation, in the sample of 16 NFPs, is quantified. The reasons for adopting such a procedure are the same as the reasons for considering the entire annual report of a NFP, before measuring the disclosure index of the organisation, that is, to gain greater understanding of the activities of the NFP, to contribute to the identification of non-applicable items, and to reduce any potential bias in deciding whether or not an item is relevant to the reporting entity, as previously explained.

The 2013 and 2014 disclosure indices of each of the16 NFPs are determined, following the above-mentioned processes, that is, reading the annual report of a NFP and calculating the disclosure index of the organisation; prior to exploring the annual report and calculating the disclosure index of another NFP (Table C.27 in Appendix C shows the disclosure index of the 16 NFPs, as calculated for the first time).

Second, the 2013 and 2014 disclosure indices of each NFP, among the 16 NFPs used in the pilot test, is measured a second time. The objective of reading the annual reports of each NFP and calculating the disclosure indices of each organisation, more than once, is to ensure consistency in the scoring process (Depoers 2000; Samaha et al. 2012). This second computation of the disclosure indices of each NFP, carried after all the financial statements have been analysed and the disclosures indices, of all the 16 organisations, have been recorded. This sequence, in calculating the disclosure indices a second time, is followed for two reasons: first, to minimise any risk of letting the first scoring influence the second scoring, and second to ensure consistency in the scoring process (Hossain et al. 1995; Ghazali and Weetman 2006; Samaha et al. 2012). In this second computation of the disclosure indices of each NFP, the same processes which is used in the previous step is applied; that is, the annual report of each NFP is read and the disclosure indices of the organisation are assessed, before the annual report of the next organisation is read and its disclosure index is determined. Following these processes, the disclosure indices, of each of the 16 NFPs, is calculated a second time (Table C.28 in Appendix C provides the disclosure index of the 16 NFPs, as calculated for the second time).

The third step in the pilot testing of the disclosure index involved calculating the disclosure index of most of the 16 NFPs a third time. The disclosure scores, calculated in the first and the second scoring processes, are compared; and any difference between the two indices, for each NFP and year financial period, is recognised. This comparison identified four instances where the disclosure indices were consistent, that is, the same in both the first and second computations of the disclosure indices (Table C.29 in Appendix C compares disclosure indices calculated in the first and second readings and identifies the NFPs for which the indices were the same in both instances). Except for these four instances, the disclosure indices of the remaining 12 NFPs are calculated one more time (Table C.30 in Appendix C provides the disclosure indices of each of the remaining 12 NFPs, as calculated a third time); and a final disclosure index, for each NFP and respective accounting periods, is settled (Hossain et al. 1995; Ghazali and Weetman 2006; Samaha et al. 2012).

Observations made from pilot testing the disclosure index

Following the exploration of the 2013 and 2014 annual reports of the above-mentioned 16 NFPs, and the pilot of the disclosure index used to assess extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, three observations are made. Taking these observations into account, some adjustments are brought to the disclosure index of this study, as discussed in the following paragraphs.

First, some inconsistent accounting disclosure items are identified and deleted from the list. During the pilot testing stage, it is observed that 21 accounting disclosure items do not appear to add insight to the disclosure index. Hence, these 21 accounting disclosure items are deleted from the list of 111 mandatory disclosure items which represents the disclosure index of the study (Table C.31 in Appendix C provides a summary of and justification for deleting these 21 disclosure items). Deleting these 21 items leads to a list of 90 mandatory disclosure items.

Second, some of the accounting disclosure items are reworded. During the pilot test phase, it is noted that one disclosure item (Total revenue and other income), from the list of 90 items which form the disclosure index of the study, need to be reworded; to eventually better reflect the disclosure items which are actually included in the annual reports of most Australian NFPs (Table C.32 in Appendix C provides justifications for rewording this item). Rewording this one mandatory disclosure item, did not change the number of disclosure items which represent the disclosure index used in this research.

Third, three mandatory disclosure items are replaced with one mandatory accounting disclosure item. From the pilot test of the disclosure index of the study, it is observed that these three mandatory accounting disclosure items can be replaced by one other accounting disclosure item, to better represent the accounting disclosures which are actually published in the annual reports of Australian NFPs (Table C.33 in Appendix

C lists the three disclosure items which are replaced, provides reasons for rewording them; and specifies the disclosure item with which those three mandatory disclosure items are replaced). Replacing these three mandatory disclosure items with one disclosure item, leads to a disclosure index which is composed of 88 mandatory disclosure items.

Pilot Test of Disclosure Score

There is no predetermined list which represents the disclosure score used to measure extent of voluntary disclosures in this study, as previously discussed in sub-section 4.5.1. As a result, the pilot test phase reviewed the integrity of the processes involved in the measuring the disclosure score of the NFPs[32] considered to answer the research question of this study. The disclosure score is pilot tested using three main steps.

First, similar to the pilot testing of the disclosure index, the annual report of each of the 16 sampled NFPs is read in entirety[33]; and the disclosure score of the organisation is measured. This is done by comparing the financial statement published by a NFP, in a specific year, with the example financial statements published by authoritative sources, for that respective year. Given the disclosure score gauges extent of voluntary disclosures made by a NFP, any accounting disclosure made in the financial statements of the organisation, in addition to its mandatory disclosures, are included in the disclosure score of that NFP. This process is carried for both the 2013 and 2014 financial statements of each of the sampled 16 NFPs; and the disclosure score of each of these NFPs were recorded (See Table C.34 for the 2013 and 2014 disclosure scores of each of 16 NFPs, as measured a first time).

[32] These NFPs are identified in Chapter 6.

[33] For the same objective as to why the annual reports of a NFP is read in entirety first, prior to measure the disclosure index of the organisation.

Second, the 2013 and 2014 disclosure scores of each of the 16 previously-mentioned sampled NFPs, are gauged a second time[34] (See Table C.35 in Appendix C for the 2013 and 2014 disclosure scores of each of 16 NFPs, as measured the first and second times). Similar to the pilot of the disclosure index, this second measurement of the disclosure score of a NFP is carried after all the 2014 and 2013 disclosure scores of all the 16 NFPs were computed.

Third, the 2013 and 2014 disclosure scores of some of the 16 NFPs are assessed a third time. The disclosure scores measured in the first two steps, of pilot testing the disclosure score, are compared for any differences in the disclosure score of each NFP and each financial year. This step identified no difference between the disclosure scores calculated in the first and second steps of pilot testing the disclosure score

Observations made from pilot testing the disclosure score

The consistency, in the 2013 and 2014 disclosures scores of each of 16 NFPs which had been identified in the pilot test phase, shows the integrity of this accounting disclosure measurement tool. Given the disclosure scores assessed during the first step of the pilot test are the same as the disclosure scores gauged in the second step of pilot testing the disclosure score, no change is made to the processes used to measure the disclosure score of a NFP; and these processes are finalised.

To validate the disclosure index and disclosure score used to measure extent of mandatory accounting disclosures and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, respectively; a pilot test is first carried out; and each of these two accounting disclosure measurement tools is finalised (as previously depicted in Figure 4.2). The current sub-section has pilot tested, both, the disclosure index and disclosure score of the current study; and the next section finalises these two disclosure measurement tools.

[34] Same reason, as those for which, the disclosure index was measured more than once, during the pilot test phase.

4.5.3 Finalised disclosure index and disclosure score

There is no specific number of items which should be included in a disclosure index/score (Nikolaj Bukh et al. 2005). The number of disclosure items which make up a disclosure index/score varies across studies: from 17 items (Barret 1976) to 295 items (Abdullah and Minhat 2013) (See Table C.2 in Appendix C for the number of disclosure items considered by prior studies which have used disclosure indices).

4.5.3.1 Finalised Disclosure Index

A list 88 mandatory accounting disclosure items is finalised to represent the disclosure index used to assess extent of mandatory accounting disclosures in the current study. This list of 88 disclosure items has been established following a series of processes conducted during the pilot test of the disclosure index, as elaborated in the previous sub-section; and is summarised in Table 4.2:

Table 4.2 Final list of mandatory accounting disclosure items forming disclosure index

Income Statement items	
1	Income Statement
2	Revenue
3	Breakdown of different sources of revenue
4	Other income
5	Total revenue and other income
6	Other comprehensive income
7	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period
8	Employees benefits expenses
9	Depreciation expenses
10	Total expenses
11	Surplus or deficit for the year
12	Grant related expenses

Notes to Income Statement items	
13	Main sources of revenue
14	Measurement of revenue
15	Recognition of revenue
16	Breakdown of sources of expenditures
17	Expenditure items related to inventory
18	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses
19	Salaries of senior staffs
20	Notes to the financial statements
21	Recognition of income tax
22	Financial health trends
23	Statement of financial position
24	Current Assets
25	Cash and cash equivalents
Statement of financial position items	
26	Trade and other receivables
27	Inventories
28	Total current assets
29	Non-current assets
30	Other financial assets
31	Available for sale financial investments
32	Property, plant and equipment
33	Total non-current assets
34	Total assets
35	Current liabilities
36	Trade and other payables
37	Provisions (Current)
38	Total current liabilities
39	Non-current liabilities
40	Provisions (Non-current)

Statement of financial position items	
41	Total non-current liabilities
42	Total liabilities
43	Net assets
44	Reserves
45	Breakdown of reserves
46	Retained Earnings
47	Total equity or total funds
48	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items
49	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items
50	Depreciation of non-current assets
51	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses
52	Useful life applied to different non-current assets
53	How residual value estimates are updated
54	Recognition of impairment losses
55	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents
56	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents
57	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items
58	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses
59	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item
60	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item
61	Breakdown of reserves
62	Opening balance of each reserve item
63	Gains during the year (reserves)
Notes to Statement of financial position items	
64	Fair value measurements adopted
65	Fair value hierarchy
66	Fair value measurements of different instruments
67	Capital management policies and procedures
68	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation

Notes to Statement of financial position items	
69	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards
70	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable
71	Any change made because of accounting policies
72	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
73	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts
74	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions
Statement of cash flows items	
75	Statement of cash flows
76	Receipts from operating activities
77	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees
78	Cash flows from operating activities
79	Cash flows from investing activities
80	Cash flows from financing activities
81	Net change in cash and cash equivalents
82	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities
83	Auditors' declaration of independence
84	Dependence on the going concern concept
85	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items
86	Comparative figures are available for all statements
Notes to Financial Statements	
87	Budgeted related disclosures
88	Transactions with related parties

As mentioned in sub-section 4.5.1, to not penalise any NFP for non-disclosure of non-applicable items, the disclosure index is unique to the needs of each organisation: the above list of 88 mandatory accounting disclosure items is adjusted for each NFP considered in answer the research question of this study.

4.5.3.2 Finalised processes for measuring disclosure Score

Conversely, a three-stepped process is finalised to measure the disclosure score of the NFPs considered in answering the research question of this study. These processes have been confirmed after pilot testing the disclosure score developed in the current chapter. The finalised three main processes of measuring the disclosure score: extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, of a NFP are:

(1) The financial statement of each publicly reporting NFP, for a particular year, is compared with the example financial statements published by authoritative sources (that is, CAANZ and Grant Thornton) for that particular year;

(2) The voluntary accounting disclosures (that is, accounting disclosures made in addition to the mandatory disclosures provided within the example financial statements) are identified; and

(3) Each voluntary accounting disclosure made by the NFP is given a score of one; and the scores are totalled; leading to the disclosure score of the organisation, in that particular year.

4.6 Summary

This chapter has outlined the development of, both, the disclosure index and disclosure score which is adopted in this study, in four sections. First, accounting disclosures have been defined and the types of accounting disclosures (both mandatory and voluntary disclosures), which are explored in this study, have been specified. Second, the chapter has described that there are different accounting disclosure measurement tools; and this study measures extent of mandatory accounting disclosures and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures using a disclosure index and disclosure score, respectively. Third, after describing the different types of disclosure indices and scores (in terms of weighted and unweighted disclosure indices/scores), the current chapter has justified its choice of using unweighted disclosure measurement tools for measuring its dependent variable: extent of accounting disclosures. Fourth, this chapter elaborates the development of the disclosure index and score of this study. It does so by outlining the processes involved in the disclosure index as well as in the disclosure score; and also, by validating both accounting disclosure measurement tools. This fourth section has also finalised the disclosure index and disclosure score used to assess extent of accounting disclosures, in this study.

The current chapter has described the dependent variable of this study and the accounting disclosure measurement tools: disclosure index and disclosure score used to measure this variable. The next chapter identifies the hypotheses which address the research question of this study.

CHAPTER 5 HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

The main argument of both institutional and resource dependence theories is that an organisation engages in certain behaviors and practices as a result of factors (also referred to pressures in the Chapter Three) present within its operating environment. Taking this argument into account, the current chapter develops hypotheses which measure the impact of internal and external factors on the dependent variable of this study.

Internal factors refer to factors which are specific to an organisation, that is, which relate to the individual characteristics of the organisation (Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Liu and Anbumozhi 2009; Khlifi and Bouri 2010; Massa et al. 2015); whilst external factors are those factors which are associated with the environment in which an organisation operates (Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Liu and Anbumozhi 2009; Khlifi and Bouri 2010). This study examines both internal and external factors of Australian NFPs, to get an understanding of the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs.

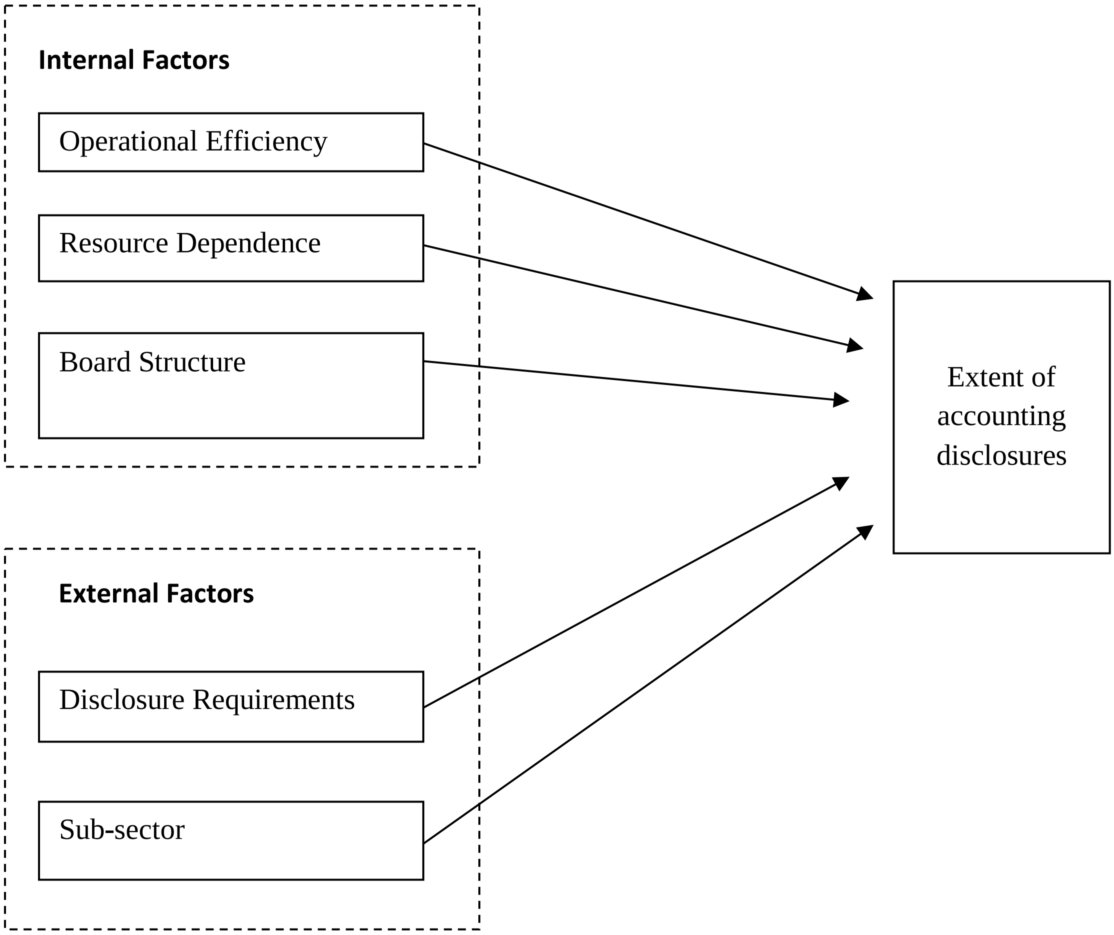
Internal factors which influence the disclosure behaviours of an organisation include the operational efficiency (Parsons 2003; Krishnan and Yetman 2011; Verbruggen et al. 2011; Ryan and Irvine 2012), resource dependence (Verbruggen et al. 2009; Verbruggen et al. 2011), and board structure (Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Al-Shammari and Al-Sultan 2010; Vali Khodadadi et al. 2010; Allegrini and Greco 2013) of the organisation. Conversely, the external factors which determine the reporting practices of an organisation, comprise of regulatory pressures (Zeng et al. 2012), in terms of the disclosure requirements which apply to the organisation (Verrecchia 2001; Patten 2002; Hope 2003; Elsayed and Hoque 2010; Mussari and Monfardini 2010; ElSherif 2011; Pilcher 2011; Moschakis 2013; Tsalavoutas and Dionysiou 2014) and the sub-sector in which the organisation operates (Wallace 1988; Cooke 1992; Lang and Lundholm 1993; Wallace et al. 1994; Raffournier

1995; Inchausti 1997; Patton and Zelenka 1997; Owusu-Ansah 1998; Street and Gray 2001; Naser et al. 2002; Abd-Elsalam and Weetman 2003; Al-Shiab 2003; Glaum and Street 2003; Ali et al. 2004; Akhtaruddin 2005; Owusu-Ansah and Yeoh 2005; Oliveira et al. 2006; Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Aljifri 2008; Mutawaa and Hewaidy 2010; Tsalavoutas 2011). The above-mentioned internal and external factors have been identified from, both, reviewing the literature and considering the context of this study, that is the Australian NFP sector.

The influences of internal as well as external factors on organisational disclosure practices, have been explored in the literature (Glaum and Street 2003; Ali et al. 2004; Akhtaruddin 2005; Sangle 2010; de Silva Monteiro and Aibar-Guzman 2010; Tsalavoutas 2011), by studies which investigated financial reporting (Gibbins et al. 1990; Street and Gray 2001; Al-Shiab 2003; Okike et al. 2015). In the NFP context, the examination of the influence of internal and external factors on disclosure practices is still at its preliminary stages: one Australian study (Zainon et al. 2014) has assessed the influence of internal and external governance factors on NFP accountability. Taking into account extant literature, this study adds to the NFP literature by examining internal as well as external factors of Australian NFPs, to eventually develop hypotheses and address the research question of this study.

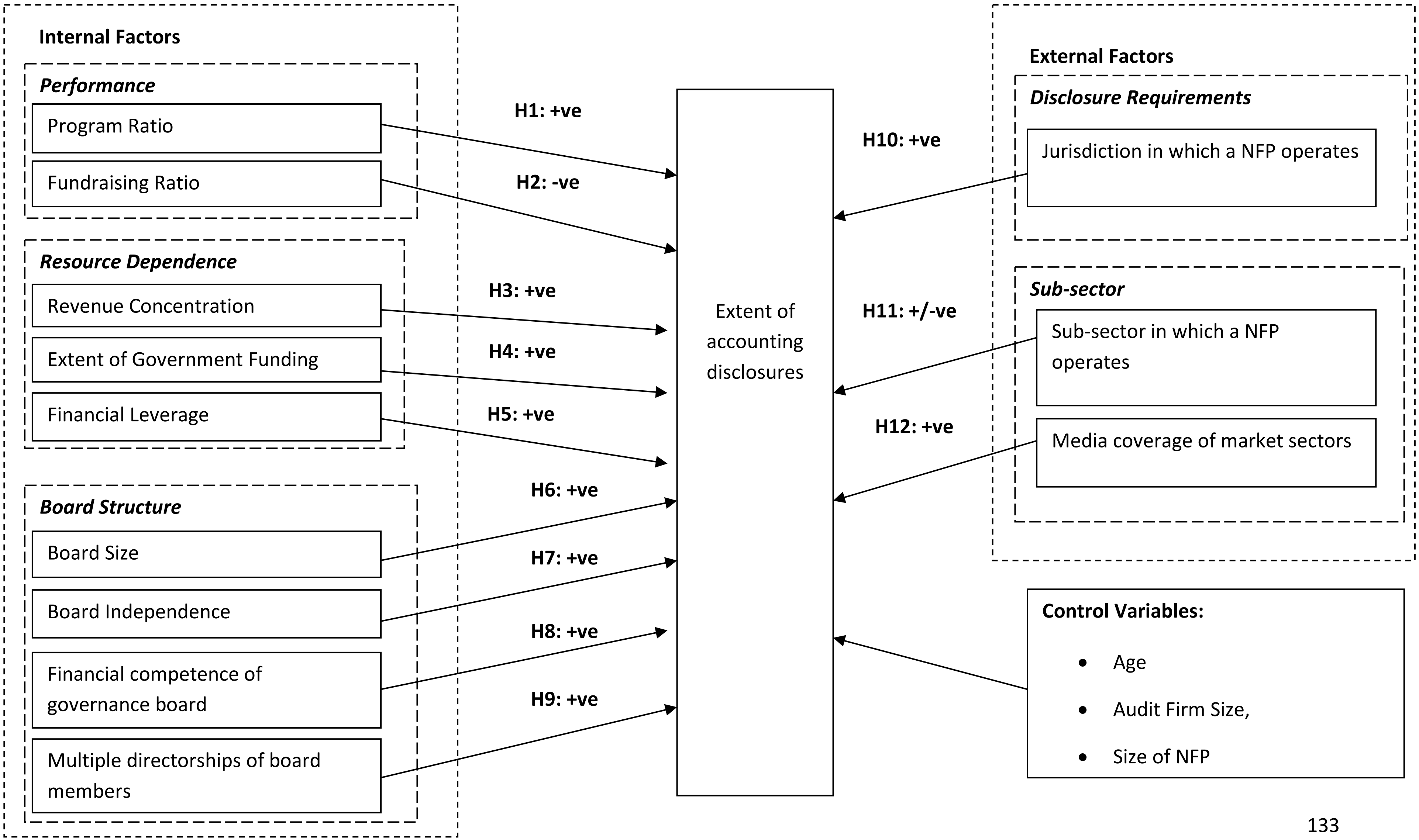
Acknowledging that a hypothesis is a proposed relationship between two variables (Perkins 2010) and that this relationship is created by considering theoretical propositions (Gelso 2006). This chapter develops hypotheses by considering internal as well as external factors. As a result, for each hypothesis identified in the current chapter, one variable is extent of accounting disclosures whilst the other variable is either an internal or an external factor which influences this dependent variable; as illustrated in Figure 5.1:

Figure 5.1 Impact of internal and external factors on extent of accounting disclosures



After considering the internal and external factors depicted in Figure 5.1, this chapter identifies 12 hypotheses. Figure 5.2 gives an overview of these 12 hypotheses; whilst the remainder of this chapter provides detailed discussions of how these hypotheses have been established. The ability of this study, to test all of these 12 hypotheses, is subject to its ability to collect data on as well as to operationalise the variables derived from these hypotheses, as elaborated in Chapter Seven.

Figure 5.2 Expected impacts of internal and external factors (including control variables) on extent of accounting disclosures



This chapter develops testable hypotheses which align with the research objective of the study, in five sections. First, internal factors, in terms of the operational efficiency, resource dependence and governance of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, are considered. Then, the external factors of these organisations, that is, their disclosure requirements and sub-sectors, are explored. Third, the hypotheses identified in this chapter, are summarised. Fourth, control variables are discussed; and last, the chapter is summarised.

5.2 Hypothesis Development - Internal factors

As illustrated in Figure 5.1, the internal factors which influence the disclosures of an organisation include the operational efficiency, resource dependence and board structure of the organisation. This section considers each of these internal factors, to develop hypotheses which address the research question of the study, in three sub-sections. First, the impacts of the operational efficiency of a NFP on its extent of accounting disclosures are explored. Then, the relationships between the resource dependence of an organisation and its extent of accounting disclosures are identified. Last, the influences of the board structure of a NFP on its disclosure practices are examined.

5.2.1 Operational Efficiency

In general, the operational efficiency of an organisation refers to the extent to which it has used its available resources to achieve its objectives (Anthony 1983; Drtina 1984; Cherny et al. 1992; Daft 2000; Ricardo and Wade 2001). In the NFP context, performance of the operational efficiency of a NFP is associated with the extent to which the organisation allocates its available resources to activities which support its social mission (Parsons 2003).

Most stakeholders are interested in disclosures which are related to the operational efficiency of an organisation, in general (Meyer and Rowan 1977; Gandia 2009; Ryan and Irvine 2012; Carey et al. 2013; Flack et al. 2014; Parsons et al. 2014; Eckerd 2015) as well as in the NFP sector (Hyndman 1991; Callen and Falk 1993; Khumawala and Gordon 1997; Gordon and Khumawala 1999; Parsons 2007; Trussel and Parsons 2007; Bonga and Jegers 2009; Gandia 2009; Ryan and Irvine 2012; Carey et al. 2013; Flack et al. 2014; Parsons et al. 2014; Eckerd 2015).

NFPs are dependent on the support of different stakeholder groups, for their resource inflows, as discussed in Chapter Three. To promote the legitimacy of their operations vis-à-vis different stakeholder groups (Hines and Jones 1992; Burger and Owen 2010); and to influence these stakeholders' economic decisions (Holthausen 1990; Jones and Roberts 2006; Krishnan et al. 2006; Borgloh et al. 2013), NFPs use accounting disclosures (Michel and Rieunier 2012).

Accounting disclosures, which are related to the operational efficiency of an organisation, are those published financial information which reflect "how well" the organisation uses resource inflows to achieve its mission (Drtina 1984; Parsons 2003, page 113; Parsons 2014). In the NFP sector, stakeholders use different ratios to assess the operational efficiency of an organisation; and these ratios include administration expense ratio (measured as the proportion of total administration expenses to total expenses), program ratio (calculated as the program expenses to total expenses) (Khumawala and Gordon 1997; Barrett 1999; Jones and Roberts 2006; Faulk 2011), fundraising ratio (being the ratio of fundraising expenses to total expenses) (Greenlee et al. 2007); and the cost of fundraising ratio (calculated as the proportion of fundraising expenses to total revenue) (Ryan and Irvine 2012). Among these different ratios, the most commonly used measures of NFP operational efficiency are program and fundraising ratios (Weisbrod and Dominguez 1986; Posnett and Sandler 1989; Callen 1994; Tinkelman 1999; Okten and Weisbrod 2000; Baber et al. 2002; Krishnan et al. 2002; Yetman and Yetman 2002).

To consider the influence of the performance of a NFP on its extent of accounting disclosures, this sub-section discusses the two above-mentioned most common NFP operational efficiency measures, namely, program and fundraising ratios, next.

5.2.1.1 Program Ratio

Program ratio represents the proportion of total expenses which are incurred to directly support the social mission of a NFP (Baber et al. 2001; Krishnan et al. 2002; Tinkelman 2006; Trussel and Parsons 2007; Hoffman and McSwain 2013; Burks 2015). The main purpose of a NFP is to maximise social welfare-related outputs (Rose-Ackarman 1996; Brown and Moore 2002) and the performance of a NFP is measured in terms of its provision of social welfare goods and services rather than in terms of its financial surpluses, as in the commercial sector (Ebrahim 2003b; Saxton et al. 2014). Thus, in the NFP context, program ratio represents a direct measure of the performance of an organisation (Hyndman 1991; Khumawala and Gordon 1997; Baber et al. 2001; Krishnan et al. 2002; Roberts et al. 2003; Trussel and Parsons 2007).

Program ratio is an important financial statement disclosure metric which is used by stakeholders, mainly resource providers, in their economic decision-making process (Weisbrod and Dominguez 1986; Harvey and McCrohan 1988; Posnett and Sandler 1989; Callen 1994; Tinkelman 1998; Trussel and Parsons 2007; Chen 2011; Yetman and Yetman 2013). Accounting disclosures which are related to the program ratio of a NFP, allow stakeholders to compare the operational efficiency of the organisation, with the performance of other similar NFPs (Herman and Renz 2008; Cnaan et al. 2011; Ashley et al. 2012) and to eventually make economic decisions, that is, to decide whether to extend or withdraw their support from a NFP (Weisbrod and Dominguez 1986; Hyndman 1991; Khumawala and Gordon 1997; Parsons 2003; Trussel 2003; Chen 2015).

In general, stakeholders perceive NFPs as organisations which engage in social welfare activities (Austin 2000; Frumkin and Andre-Clark 2000; Parker and Bradley 2000; Lyons 2001; Taylor and Warburton 2003; Kilby 2006; Cheverton 2007) and these stakeholders expect NFPs to allocate most of their resource inflows to social welfare activities (Chen 2015). Stakeholders associate high program ratios with operationally efficient NFPs and low program ratios with NFPs which allocate most of their resources to activities which are unrelated to their social mission (Krishnan et al. 2006). This implies that NFPs which have large program ratios attract higher levels of resource inflows, than organisations which have low program ratios (Weisbrod and Dominguez 1986; Posnett and Sandler 1989; Callen 1994; Tinkelman 1999; Greenlee and Brown 1999; Okten and Weisbrod 2000; Parsons 2003; Marudas 2004; Tinkelman 2004; Buccheit and Parsons 2006; Tinkelman and Mankaney 2007; Parsons 2007; Gandia 2009; Gordon et al. 2009; Jacobs and Marudas 2009; Kitching 2009; Thornton and Belski 2010; Verbruggen et al. 2011; Kitching et al. 2012; Hoffman and McSwain 2013).

To influence stakeholders' perception of its performance, an organisation uses disclosures, including accounting disclosures (Merkl-Davies and Brennan 2011; Osma and Guillamon-Saorin 2011; Nagy et al. 2012; Brennan and Merkl-Davies 2013). NFPs rely on the stakeholders' resource inflows to carry out their operational activities. To retain current or attract additional stakeholders' support, NFPs have incentives to make themselves appealing to different stakeholder groups (Krishnan et al. 2006). Given the positive relationship between the program ratio of a NFP and its resource inflows NFPs have incentives to manipulate their financial disclosures, to eventually inflate their program ratio (Smallwood and Levis 1977; Tinkelman 1998; Krishnan et al. 2002; Hager 2003; Torres and Pina 2003; Hager and Greenlee 2004; Roberts 2005; Khumawala et al. 2005; Jones and Roberts 2006; Krishnan et al. 2006; Greenlee et al. 2007; Keating et al. 2008; Ayer et al. 2009; Krishnan and Yetman 2011; Kitching et al. 2012; Parsons et al. 2012; Lecy and Searing 2014; McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2014; Parsons 2014; Chen 2015).

However, the manipulation of financial statement disclosures is outside the scope of this study, as previously outlined in Chapter One. For this reason, this study does not consider the manipulation of accounting disclosure items to inflate program ratios; and only focuses on the influence of the program ratio on the extent of accounting disclosures made by a NFP.

Further, NFPs use disclosures related to their program expenditure items, to demonstrate the legitimacy of their operations (Kreander et al. 2009; Hyndman and McMahon 2010; Samkin and Schneider 2010; Chen 2011; Hyndman and McMahon 2011); as well as to demarcate themselves from organisations which are less operationally efficient (Healy and Palepu 2001; Whittaker 2013; Peng et al. 2015).

The literature on the relationship between the program ratio of a NFP and the disclosure practices adopted by the organisation is still at its preliminary stages. Studies which have examined this relationship (namely, Parsons (2003) which relates to the US NFP sector and Ryan and Irvine (2012) which examined Australian NFPs) observed a positive relationship between the program ratio of a NFP and the extent of disclosures made by the organisation. Taking into account the observations made by the two extant studies which have explored program ratio and NFP disclosures, this study develops its first hypothesis as follows:

H1: The higher the program ratio of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

5.2.1.2 Fundraising Ratio

The fundraising ratio of a NFP represents the proportion of total expenses which are allocated to fundraising activities (Greenlee et al. 2007), as previously described in this chapter. In other words, this study assesses fundraising ratio in terms of the cost of fundraising. In Australia, fundraising is not a precisely defined concept (McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2014).

Fundraising expenditure items, in broad terms, refer to those expenditure items which a NFP engages in, to promote its mission vis-à-vis stakeholders and to eventually attract resource inflows (Flack 2004; McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2014).

Fundraising expenses, being the costs that are not directly related to the social mission of a NFP, are generally perceived as overhead costs which indicate the operational inefficiency of the organisation (Eldenburg and Krishnan 2003; Krishnan et al. 2006; Bagwell et al. 2013). In most instances, stakeholders withdraw their support from organisations which disclose high fundraising ratios[35] (Greenlee and Brown 1999; Tinkelman and Mankaney 2007; Jacobs and Marudas 2009; Tinkelman and Mankaney 2007; Chen 2009; Tinkelman 2009; Szper and Prakash 2011; Yetman and Yetman 2012; Chikoto and Neely 2014); and conversely, they support NFPs which have low fundraising ratios[36] (Weisbrod and Dominguez 1986; Posnett and

[35] The proportion of fundraising costs to total expenses.

Sandler 1989; Callen 1994; Schervish and Havens 1997; Schlegelmilch et al. 1997; Tinkelman 1999; Bennett and Gabriel 2003; Parsons 2003; Bowman 2006; Sargeant et al. 2006).

In line with the arguments of RDT, NFPs signal their operational efficiency by disclosing information which highlight their operational efficiency (Froelich et al. 2000; Brooks 2005; Eckerd and Moulton 2011; Krishnan and Yetman 2011; Verbruggen et al. 2011), by understating their fundraising costs, to eventually maintain stakeholders' support and hence their resource inflows (Jacobs and Marudas 2012; Morales and Caraballo 2014).

Recall from Chapter One and prior discussions made in the current chapter, this study does not consider financial statement frauds and distortions; but instead focuses on the influence of different factors, such as fundraising ratio, on the extent of accounting disclosures made by a NFP.

Similar to the relationship between program ratio and NFP disclosures, few studies (namely Ryan and Irvine (2012), Saxton et al. (2014) and McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014)) have examined the impact of fundraising ratio on NFP disclosures. These existing studies have drawn mixed conclusions about the relationship between the fundraising ratio of a NFP and its extent of disclosures. Saxton et al. (2014) examined NFPs operating in the USA and argues a positive relationship between the fundraising ratio of a NFP and the extent of web disclosures made by the NFP. Ryan and Irvine (2012, p.359) examined Australian NFPs and observed a positive relationship between the fundraising ratio of NFPs and the disclosures made in the "narrative sections" of annual reports published by these NFPs (Ryan and Irvine 2012, p.359). On the other hand, the study by McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014) identified an inverse relationship between the fundraising ratio of Australian NFPs and the extent of financial statement disclosures made by the organisation.

Taking into account the limited number of studies which have examined the relationship between the fundraising ratio of NFPs and the disclosures made by the organisation, this study develops a hypothesis which measures the influence of

[36] NFPs which disclose a low proportion of fundraising costs to total expenses.

fundraising ratio and NFP financial statement disclosures following McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014). The latter has considered financial statement disclosures made by Australian NFPs; and hence is more closely related to the purpose of this study than the works done by Ryan and Irvine (2012) and Saxton et al. (2014[37]).

Taking into account McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014), it is hypothesised:

H2: The higher the fundraising ratio of a NFP, the lower its extent of accounting disclosures.

This study acknowledges that ratios, such as program and fundraising ratios, run the risks of being misinterpreted (Wesibrod and Dominguez 1986, Posnett and Sandler 1989) and misrepresented (Hager 2003, Jones and Roberts 2006, Yetman 2009) in the annual report disclosures made by NFPs. Ryan and Irvine (2012) examplify the risks associated with the use of ratios by highlighting that some NFPs tend to report zero fundraising-related expenses and yet disclose high levels of fundraising income; indicating that NFP financial statement disclosures, on their own, might not depict have enough transparency about the activities of a NFP. The Charity Commission however advocates that NFP annual report users are interested in disclosures which are associated with program-related expenses (Charity Commission 2004) and there has been a call for greater transparency about the fundraising expenses of NFPs (Charity Commission 2012). Taking into account the claims made by the Charity Commission, this study pursues its exploration H1 and H2 in the Australian NFP context.

Figure 5.1, from section 5.1, depicts that three types of internal factors, namely, performance, resource dependence and governance, influence extent of accounting disclosures. The current sub-section has developed hypotheses which measure the impact of the performance of a NFP on its extent of accounting disclosures. To

[37] Narrative (explored by Ryan and Irvine 2012) and web disclosures (examined by Saxton et al. 2014) may include financial disclosures; but unlike financial statement disclosures, narrative and web disclosures are not formulated by the AAS (AASB101 2015) AASB101 (2015) prescribes the presentation of financial statements. This AAS, however, only mentions that narratives, in the form of notes, can be used to support financial statement disclosures (without any further elaboration). Further, AASB101 (2015) does not include any description nor prescription about web disclosures.

further develop hypotheses which address the research question of the study, the next sub-section considers the resource dependence of a NFP.

5.2.2 Resource Dependence

The resource dependence of a NFP relates to the reliance which the organisation has on its stakeholders for resource inflows (Malatesta and Smith 2011); and is a pertinent factor when examining the accounting disclosure practices of the NFP (Verbruggen et al. 2009; Verbruggen et al. 2011). In considering the influence of the resource dependence of an organisation on its disclosure practices, prior studies have explored a range of factors, namely revenue concentration (Verbruggen et al. 2011; Whittaker 2013**)**, extent of government funding (Desai and Yetman 2005; Gordon et al. 2002; Trussel and Parsons 2007; Fischer et al. 2010; Verbruggen et al. 2011; Zainon et al. 2014) and financial leverage (Bradbury 1992; Meek et al. 1995; Cormier and Magnan 2003; Linsley and Shrives 2006; Abraham and Cox 2007; Rajab and Handley-Schachler 2009; Marshall and Weetman 2007; Deumes and Knechel 2008; Kammal Hassan 2009; Taylor et al. 2010; Casey et al 2011; Elshandidy et al. 2011; Jitaree 2015).

This sub-section develops hypotheses which measure the influence of the resource dependence of a NFP on its extent of accounting disclosures, by considering each of resource dependence factors: revenue concentration, extent of government funding and debt levels.

5.2.2.1 Revenue concentration

The revenue concentration of a NFP refers to the extent to which the revenue sources of the organisation are diversified (Tuckman and Chang 1991; Parsons 2003; Huang and Hooper 2010; Frumkin and Keating 2011; Surysekar and Turner 2012). NFPs deal with a competitive fundraising environment, limited resources and increasing demands for their social supports (NFF 2011). Also, they rely on different sources of resource inflows to produce their mission-related outputs (Arshad et al. 2013), making revenue concentration a pertinent factor when exploring the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made by NFPs. The revenue concentration of an organisation is a direct indication of its financial vulnerability

(Greenlee and Trussel 2000). An organisation, with a high revenue concentration, is an organisation which has only few sources of revenue inflows, and which is highly dependent on few resource providers (Trussel and Parsons 2007). Conversely, a NFP with a low revenue concentration is an organisation which has diversified sources of revenue inflows and has greater ability to sustain operations in future periods (Tuckman and Chang 1991; Kingma 1993; Chang and Tuckman 1994; Jegers 1997; Greenlee and Trussel 2000; Frumkim and Keating 2002; Carroll and Stater 2009; Chikoto and Neely 2014).

NFPs with high revenue concentration, conform to stakeholders' expectations (Macedo and Pinho 2004; Verbruggen 2011) and these organisations signal their adherence to stakeholders' expectations, using disclosures (Holder-Webb et al. 2009; O'Brien and Tooley 2010, 2013; Parsons 2014; Zainon et al. 2014). These NFPs do so because stakeholders withdraw their support from an organisation that engages in activities which deviate from their expectations (Frumkin and Kim 2001; Hodge and Piccolo 2005; Hyndman and Jones 2011; Saxton et al. 2012); and extend their support to an organisation which adopt practices which align with their expectations (Forbes 1998; Parsons 2003; Krishnan and Yetman 2011). The financial disclosures of a NFP encourage stakeholders' confidence in the operations of the organisation and eventually increase the resource inflows to the entity (Gordon et al. 2010; Salterio and Legresley 2011).

The relationship between the revenue concentration of a NFP and its extent of disclosure are still at its preliminary stages: only two studies (Behn et al. 2010; Whittaker 2013) have so far examined the relationship between these two variables; with most studies having explored the relationship between the revenue concentration of a NFP and donations received by the NFP (Trussel and Parsons 2003; Surysekar and Turner 2012). In the Australian NFP context, there has been no study which has explored the relationship between the revenue concentration of an organisation and its disclosure practices.

Given the lack of Australian studies addressing the potential impact which the revenue concentration of a NFP has on the disclosures adopted by the NFP, this study develops its third hypothesis by considering two studies: Behn et al. (2010)

and Whittaker (2013). Both studies examined NFP revenue concentration and disclosures and observed a positive relationship between the revenue concentration of and the extent of disclosures made by NFPs. Hence, the next hypothesis is:

H3: The higher the revenue concentration of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

5.2.2.2 Extent of government funding

The extent of government funding received by a NFP determines the extent of resource dependence which the organisation has on the government[38] (Nah and Saxton 2013). For NFPs, government funding represents an important source of resource inflows (Marudas and Jacob 2009; ACNC 2015b). Government funding to a NFP has a positive influence on stakeholders' perception of the legitimacy of the organisation and eventually, on the overall resource inflows of the NFP (Smith and Gronbjerg 2006). Conversely, when the government withdraws its support from a NFP, in most instances, the financial resources and sustainability of the organisation are adversely affected (Tinkelman 1998; Fisman and Hubbard 2003; Core et al. 2006).

In most instances, when the government provides funding to a NFP, it scrutinises and monitors the disclosures of the organisation to encourage the NFP to be financially accountable (Trussel and Parsons 2007; Fafchamps and Owens 2009; Verbruggen et al. 2011). In addition, when a NFP receives state funding, the government[39] imposes a range of different financial reporting requirements on the organisation (Trussel and Parsons 2007), to increase the extent of disclosures which the organisation is required to make (Liu and Anbumozhi 2009). In line with RDT, NFPs which have a high resource dependence on this source of revenue, tend to abide by the different financial disclosure requirements which are imposed by the government, such as “accounting standards” for NFPs and regulations requiring the disclosure of audited financial statements in the annual reports of NFPs; in order to

[38] as a resource provider

[39] as a regulator

minimise any risk of losing their inflow of government funding (Whittaker 2013, p.8).

It is acknowledged that government support and funding increase the extent of disclosures made in the SPFS which a NFP produces for the government (Trussel and Parsons 2007[40]). Given the focus of the study is on GPFS (as further discussed in Chapter Six), only studies which explore publicly available information are considered. Two studies: Fischer et al. (2010) and Zainon et al. (2014) have been observed examined the relationship between extent of government funding received by an organisation and its extent of disclosures. The studies by Fischer et al. (2010) has explored the NFPs in the USA and by Zainon et al. (2014) have examined Malaysian NFPs; with no extant study which has addressed the impact of government funding on the disclosures made by Australian NFPs.

Acknowledging the lack of Australian studies on extent of government funding received by a NFP and the extent of disclosures made by the NFP, this study develops its fourth hypothesis by considering Fischer et al. (2010) and Zainon et al. (2014). Both studies observed a positive relationship between the extent of government funding inflows of a NFP and the extent of disclosures made by the NFP; where Fischer et al. (2010) measured disclosures in terms of financial statement disclosures whilst (Zainon et al. 2014) gauged disclosures by considering annual report information.

Following Fischer et al. (2010) and Zainon et al. (2014), it is next hypothesised:

H4: The greater the extent of government funding received by a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

[40] Trussel and Parsons (2007) explored the financial reporting factors which affect donations to NFPs.

5.2.2.3 Financial Leverage

The financial leverage of a NFP refers to ratio of the debt to the total assets of the organisation (Behn et al. 2010; Verbruggen et al. 2011; Saxton et al. 2012), where debt refers to total liabilities (Eng and Mak 2003).

NFPs are also financed by debt (Hodge and Piccolo 2005; Yetman and Yetman 2006; Verbruggen et al. 2011), making financial leverage a relevant factor in developing hypotheses which relate to the extent of disclosures made in the annual reports of NFPs. The debt providers of an organisation are interested in disclosures which describe the financial leverage of the organisation; namely, its ability to meet financial obligations (Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Parsons 2003; Ali et al. 2004; Vermeer et al. 2014). In general, the higher the leverage of an organisation, the greater the extent of scrutiny and monitoring it receives from different stakeholder groups (Jensen and Meckling 1976; Watts and Zimmerman 1990; Meek et al. 1995; Watson et al. 2002; Brammer and Pavelin 2006). An organisation, with high financial leverage, minimises the potential of any additional scrutiny from creditors, using disclosures (Jensen and Meckling 1976; Courtis 1979; Wallace et al. 1994; Ahmed and Courtis 1999; White et al. 2010; Abeysekera 2011) which communicate its ability to meet financial obligations when they fall due (Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Verbruggen 2011; Elzahar and Husainey 2012).

In general, empirical findings on the influence of the financial leverage of an organisation on its extent of disclosures, are mixed (Lu and Abeysekera 2014): some studies concluded a positive relationship (Bradbury 1992; Deumes and Knechel 2008; Kammal Hassan 2009; Taylor et al. 2010; Saxton et al. 2012; Elshandidy et al. 2013; Jitaree 2015), some have identified an insignificant relationship (Ahmed and Nicholls 1994; Raffournier 1995; Gordon et al. 2002; Ali et al. 2004; Hassan et al. 2006; Linsley and Shrives 2006; Abraham and Cox 2007; Rajab and Handley-Schachler 2009; Elzahar and Hussain 2012), whilst others have observed a negative relationship (Craswell and Taylor 1992; Meek et al. 1995; Cormier and Magnan 2003) between the financial leverage of an organisation and its extent of disclosures.

The NFP literature, on the other hand, has noted that NFPs with financial leverage are more likely to publish financial reports containing a greater range of information, including performance related disclosures (Behn et al. 2010; Verbruggen 2011). These studies have explored USA (Behn et al. 2010) and Belgian NFPs (Verbruggen 2011). The relationship between the financial leverage and disclosures of a NFP remains unexplored in the Australian NFP literature.

Hence, considering the studies by Behn et al. (2010) and Verbruggen (2011), the next hypothesis is:

H5: The higher the financial leverage of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

5.2.3 Board Structure

Board structure stance refers to the characteristics of the governance board of an organisation (Finegold et al. 2007; Galbreath 2010; Harford et al. 2012). Prior studies have explored governance from either a “policy” standpoint or a board structure perspective (Galbreath 2010, p.337). The policy stance relate to development of specific policies and strategies of an organisation; where the strategies can be long-term and/or unique to specific matters (Galbreath 2010). To develop hypotheses which address the research question of this study, the current chapter takes the board structure stance of governance. This is because the policy stance is outside the scope of this study.

Governance refers to the processes by which the activities of an organisation are managed, controlled and directed (Ott and Shafritz 1986; UK Cadbury Report 1992; AS-8000 2003; Cornforth 2004; Petrovic 2008; Renz 2010; Cornforth 2012). The governance of an organisation is potentially influenced by its external audit firm, some external governance factors and also, its internal governance mechanism (Gao and Kling 2012). The influence of an external audit firm, on the extent of accounting disclosures made by an organisation, is later addressed in section 5.5, where the control variables of this study are discussed. The external governance factors are associated with legal frameworks, that is, legislations and regulations (Gao and Kling 2012). The disclosure requirements of Australian NFPs are considered as part of the discussions of the external factors of Australian NFPs, in section 5.3 of this chapter. The internal governance mechanism denotes factors which are related to the internal governance of an organisation, including the characteristics of its governance board (Gao and King 2012). The governance board of an organisation represents an internal control mechanism which supervises and controls the activities of the organisation (Fama 1980; Pound 1995; Rosentein and Wyatt 1990). The governance of an organisation is influenced by its governance board (Baysinger and Butler 1985; John and Senbet 1998; Bettington et al. 2014; Tricker and Tricker 2015).

The governance board of an organisation is assigned the responsibility of monitoring the activities of the organisation (John and Senbet 1998; Cornforth 2004; Letza et al. 2008; de Andrés-Alonso et al. 2009; Atan et al. 2013) and taking decisions which determine the activities adopted by the organisation (Board Source 2010), including the accountability (Comforth 2002; Atan et al. 2013) and transparency practices of the entity (Arjoon 2005; Brink 2011; Anderson 2013). Before the financial statements of an organisation are published, its governance board has the responsibility of approving these accounting reports (Verbruggen et al. 2011) and ensuring that these statements fairly represent the financial situation of the organisation (Anderson et al. 2004; Abraham and Cox 2007; Abdullah et al. 2015). Thus, the governance board of an organisation is responsible for the extent to which the organisation makes accounting disclosures (Jensen 1993); and hence, is fundamental to the discharge of accountability by the organisation (Ostrower 2014).

In the NFP sector, governance board members often take up the position on a voluntary basis (Herman and Renz, 2000, 2004; Iecovich 2004) as part of their philanthropic service (Brower and Shrader 2000; Viader and Espina 2014) and, unlike FP sector, NFP board members, in general, do not receive remuneration for their NFP board appointments (Viader and Espina 2014). Given NFPs are characterised with a non-distribution constraint, a NFP does not have clearly identifiable principals (Cornforth and Brown 2014). As a result, the governance board of a NFP has the duty to act in the interest of multiple stakeholder groups (Wellen and Jegers 2014), such as members, donors, employees and society at large (Miller 2002; Anheier 2005; O'Regan and Oster 2005; BoardSource 2010, p.20;

Jegers 2011; Considine et al. 2014a; Viader and Espina 2014); rather than primarily in the interests of just one stakeholder group, that is the principals of the organisation, as in the FP sector. In addition, whilst the FP governance boards are primarily accountable to the principals of their organisation, NFP board members are accountable to a range of stakeholder groups (van Puyvelde 2012), including resource providers (donors as well as volunteers), employees, regulators, and society at large (O'Regan and Oster 2005; Ostrower 2014; Viader and Espina 2014). NFP boards are different from FP boards, in terms of the activities they engage into and also, in terms of the extent to which they are involved in the operations of the organisation (Coombes et al. 2011).

Despite their differences, NFP and FP boards share some common characteristics : they both have the function of overseeing that the resources of their respective organisation are allocated such that the organisational mission is maximised (Viader and Espina 2014); and in both, the NFP and FP contexts, ownership and control of the organisation are separate (van Puyvelde et al. 2012); even though the owners (or principals) of NFPs are not clearly identifiable (Ostrower and Stone 2006; Jegers 2008). Taking into account the differences, as described in the previous paragraph, and the similarities between NFP and FP boards; it is noted that even though NFP boards follow the same structure and primary functions as FP boards, the motivation of the members for joining the board, the stakeholders in whose interest the board acts, and the stakeholders to whom the board owes accountability differ between the two types of boards, namely, FP and NFP boards.

The extent to which a governance board is able to influence the activities undertaken by an organisation, depends on the characteristics of the board (Dechow et al. 1996; Beasley et al. 2000; Carcello et al. 2002; Luo 2005; Adawi and Rwegasira 2011; Mitra and Hossain 2011; Cassell et al. 2012), such as its size (Abeysekera 2010; Amran et al. 2010; Freedman and Jaggi 2011; Saxton et al. 2011; Saxton and Guo 2011; Saxton et al. 2012; Zainon et al. 2012; Fifka 2013), its independence (Tengamnuay and Stapleton 2009; Arshad et al. 2010; Garcia-Meka and Sanchez-Ballesta 2010; Samaha and Dahawy 2010; Khan et al. 2013; Zainon et al. 2014; Jitaree 2015), its financial competence (Hashim and Rahman 2011) and the extent of multiple directorships shared by its board members (Courtois et al. 2011; Razek 2014).

This sub-section develops hypotheses which measure the impact of the governance of a NFP on the extent of accounting disclosures made by the organisation, by considering the four above-mentioned governance characteristics, namely board size, board independence, financial competence of the board, and multiple directorships of board members.

5.2.3.1 Board Size

Board size refers to the number of members on a governance board (Rodriguez et al. 2012). A large board is usually composed of members with different skills, knowledge, educational background and experience (Amran et al. 2010). This is because when the size of a governance board increases, the number of members with different backgrounds, professional qualifications (Pfeffer 1973; Singh et al. 2004), expertise and experience increases as well (Forbes and Milliken 1999; Olson 2000; Di Pietra et al. 2008; Abeysekera 2010; Al-Shammari 2014). Large governance boards have a large number of members with expertise and experience, adding to the ability of the board to take decisions (Larmou and Vafeas 2010), to carry its monitoring duties (Klein 2002; Anderson et al. 2004; Coles et al. 2008; Chen 2009; Sanchez et al. 2011; Zainon et al. 2014), and to ensure the activities of the organisation are communicated to different stakeholders (Abeysekera 2010). The RDT literature argues that uncertainties pertaining to the external environment of an organisation are likely to impact its board size (Pfeffer 1973; Pfeffer and Salancik 1978). When an organisation has uncertainties about its resource inflows, the organisation is likely to manage its resource dependence by recruiting more members who have a “link to important resources in the external environment” to potentially increase its access to resource inflows (Arshad et al. 2013, p.287).

However, there is also the risk that as the board size of an organisation increases, problems associated with "communication, coordination and decision making" among the different members amplify (Saxton et al. 2011, p. 8); making it harder for the board to monitor the activities of the organisation and to take decisions (Gordon et al. 2002; Coles et al. 2008; Di Pietra et al. 2008; Lynck et al. 2008; Larmou and

Vafeas 2010). These drawbacks of increased board size, in turn, create incentives for large boards to make disclosures and eventually shift monitoring of the activities of an organisation from the board to external stakeholders (John and Senbet 1998; Tinkelman 1999; Parsons 2003; Buchheit and Parsons 2006), such as resource providers (Saxton et al. 2012).

The literature has drawn mixed conclusions around the influence of board size on extent of disclosures: some studies concluded a positive relationship between the board size of an organisation and its extent of disclosures (Brown 1999; Abeysekera 2010; Amran et al. 2010; Cormier et al. 2011Fifka 2013;Garcia-Torea et al. 2016); whilst other some studies did not find a significant relationship between the board size of an organisation and its level of disclosures (Gordon et al. 2002; Cheng and Courtenay 2006; Samaha et al. 2012; Uyar et al. 2015).

Similarly, in the NFP literature, some studies (Gallego et al. 2009; Saxton et al. 2011; Saxton et al. 2012; Arshad et al. 2013) have observed a positive influence of the board size on the extent of disclosures made by the organisation; and others have devised an insignificant relationship between board size and extent of disclosures (Zainon et al. 2012; Atan et al. 2013).

Some studies which have observed a positive relationship between the board size of a NFP and the extent of disclosures made by the organisation have considered disclosures in one specific NFP sub-sector, such as universities (Gallego et al. 2009) and medical NFPs (Saxton et al. 2012); whilst others (Arshad et al. 2013) have conducted a content analysis of mandatory and voluntary disclosures made in the annual reports of a range of NFPs, across different sub-sectors (234 NFPs). Conversely, NFP studies which have identified an insignificant relationship between the board size and the extent of disclosures of NFPs, have focused solely on charities (Zainon et al. 2012; Atan et al. 2013). These extant studies are associated with the Spanish (Gallego et al, 2009), Taiwanese (Saxton et al. 2012) and the Malaysian (Arshad et al. 2013) contexts. The Australian NFP literature on the relationship between board size and disclosures, however, remains unexplored.

Since Arshad et al. (2013) has examined the mandatory and voluntary disclosures which NFPs make as part of their annual report disclosures and this study pursues its research question by considering both mandatory and voluntary financial statement disclosures made by Australian NFPs in their published annual reports (as per Chapters One and Four), the next hypothesis has been developed following Arshad et al. (2013) as:

H6: The larger the board size of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

5.2.3.2 Board Independence

A governance board is composed of executive and non-executive directors (Amran et al. 2010); and, in general, the board independence of an organisation refers to the proportion of the number of non-executive directors to the total number of directors present on its governance board (Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Abeysekera 2010). Executive directors refer to those members who are involved in the daily operations of an organisation (Baysinger and Hoskinsson 1990); whilst those directors who are engaged in the operating activities of the organisation, are known as non-executive (Tricker 1994; Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Siladi 2006; Gao and Kling 2012; Romano 2013), independent or outside directors (Jitaree 2015).

A review of the literature shows that there is no board independence definition which is specific to the NFP context. Hence, for the purpose of this study, the FP definition of board independence is adopted. This definition describes board independence as the proportion of the number of non-executive directors to the total number of directors on the governance board of a NFP.

The independence of a governance board has a major influence on the ability of the board to manage, monitor and direct the activities of an organisation (Pearce and Zahra 1991; Beasley 1996). Compared to executive members, the independent directors of an organisation are likely to have limited knowledge about the operations of the organisation (Keasey et al. 2002). Yet, when the proportion of non-executive directors on a governance board increases, the independence of the board to monitor and control the activities of the organisation goes up as well (Fama and

Jensen 1983; Brickley and James 1987; Haleblian and Finkelstein, 1993), for three reasons. First, non-executive board members represent members who add to the professional experience (Barros et al. 2013), expertise and competence of a governance board (Siladi 2006; Elzahar and Husainey 2012). Second, independent directors have high "reputation costs" which encourage them to monitor and control the activities of the organisation (Barros et al. 2013, p. 564). Third, outside directors may be in a better position, than executive directors, to monitor and control the activities of an organisation (Fama and Jensen 1983; Rosentein and Wyatt 1990; Forker 1992; Haniffa and Cooke 1992); and to take decisions which are in the best interests of the organisation (Scherrer 2003). This is because outside directors are not directly affiliated with the organisation, in the form of employees, (Pincus et al. 1989; Beasly 1996; Samaha et al. 2012); which in turn implies that they are not concerned about their career advancement and employability within the organisation (Scherrer 2003).

Independent board members, in addition to controlling and scrutinising the activities of an organisation, also monitor the disclosure practices of the organisation (Beasley 1996; Jameel and Weerathunga 2013). These directors do so, in order to ensure that different disclosure requirements are observed (Williamson 1985; Baysinger and Hoskisson 1990; Forker 1992); thus positively affecting the extent of disclosures made by an organisation (Lim et al. 2007; Patelli and Prencipe 2007).

Prior studies have drawn conflicting conclusions on how the independence of the governance board of an organisation influences the extent of disclosures made by the organisation: some have noted that the higher the number of independent members on the governance board of an organisation, the higher its extent of disclosures (Fama 1980; Fama and Jensen 1983; Adams and Hossain 1998; Chen and Jaggi 2000; Eng and Mak 2003; Leung and Horwitz 2004; Chau and Leung 2006; Cheng and Coutenay 2006; Abdelsalam and Street 2007; Abraham and Cox 2007; Lim et al. 2007; Patelli and Prencipe 2007; Donnolly and Mulcahy 2008; Ezat and El-Masry 2008; Arshad et al. 2010; Samaha 2010; Samaha and Dahawy 2011; Samaha et al. 2012; Jitaree 2015), some have observed that the independence of a governance board of an organisation has no significant influence on the extent of disclosures made by the organisation (Ho and Wong 2001; Hanniffa and Cooke 2002;

Vandemele et al. 2009; Amran et al. 2010); whilst others have noted a negative relationship between the board independence of an organisation and its extent of disclosures (Eng and Mak 2003; Gul and Leung 2004).

Similar to the definition of NFP board independence, a review of the literature shows there has been no study which has explored the influence of board independence on the extent of disclosures made by NFPs. This absence of disclosure studies, which have addressed NFP board independence, is potentially explained by measurement issues that are associated with NFP board independence, as further discussed in Chapter Seven.

Considering the earlier discussions made on board independence and the conclusions drawn by most prior studies, it is expected that the board independence of a NFP has a positive influence on its extent of accounting disclosures. It is hence hypothesised that:

H7: The greater the board independence of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

5.2.3.3 Financial competence of governance board

In general, the competence of a governance board is measured by the educational backgrounds and extent of industry experience of its members (Luo 2005; Adawi and Rwegasira 2011). The competence or expertise of the members of a governance board impacts on the perspectives and abilities of the members; eventually influencing the extent to which the organisation is able to carry out its advising and monitoring functions (Gray and Nowland 2015). For a governance board, to carry out its duties effectively, it must have the right mix of members, in terms of knowledge, experience and skills; and the minimum skills required include financial literacy or expertise (AICD 2013). This is because financial accounting forms an important part of the governance mechanism of an organisation (Dionne and Triki 2005). The financial competence of board members of an organisation, adds to their understanding of accounting principles, standards and disclosure requirements of the organisation (ASIC 2016c). Board members who are equipped with financial expertise, in terms of accounting related qualifications and work experiences, are able to understand, analyse and interpret the financial statements produced by the organisation (Minton et al. 2012; Bettington et al. 2014). These members, thus, add value to the decisions taken and strategies adopted by the organisation (Lawson et al. 2014).

To develop hypotheses which measure the impact of the competence of the governance board of a NFP on its extent of accounting disclosures, the study considers the financial competence of these members, for two reasons. First, the financial competence of board members is a prerequisite for the proper functioning of the organisation, as discussed in the previous paragraph. Second, this study focuses on financial accountability and financial statement disclosures. Given this focus of the study, the financial competence of the board members of NFPs is explored. This study assesses the financial competence of a governance board, by considering the accounting-related educational level, professional experience and professional association memberships of board members, as explained next.

The educational level of board members is considered as part of the competence of a governance board, given the educational backgrounds of members determines the behaviours and practices adopted by an organisation (Finkelstein et al. 2009). Board members, who have high educational level, demonstrate greater skills in taking decisions which are in the best interest of an organisation; than board members who have hardly any formal qualification (Grimm and Smith 1991; Geletkanycz and Black 2001; Graham and Harvey 2001). Board members, who have some formal qualification, are more aware of the consequences of not complying with reporting requirements; and of not publishing information which do not harmonise with the expectations of key stakeholder groups (Krishnan and Yetman 2011; Verbruggen 2011); than those members who do not have formal qualifications. Given the focus of the study on financial accountability, the level of accounting education of board members forms the financial competence of the board.

The financial competence of a governance board is also influenced by the professional experiences of its board members. Directors' experiences contribute to their understanding of the mechanism of the organisation and of the industry in which the organisation operates (Siladi 2006); eventually adding to these members' ability to monitor the activities of the organisation (Carpenter and Westphal 2001). Also, the professional accounting experiences of board members add to the financial expertise of the board (DeFond et al. 2005; Jeanjean and Stolowy 2009). Board members, who have expertise in accounting are able to identify potential “red flags” which are likely to be present in the financial statements produced by the organisation (Abbott et al. 2004; Bedard et al. 2004; Davidson et al. 2004; Agrawal and Chadha 2005; DeFond et al. 2005; Chan and Li 2008; Felo 2010, p.6). The financial expertise of board members adds to the monitoring ability of the governance board (Jensen 1986) and influences the effectiveness of the board to take decisions which are in the best interest of the organisation (McNulty et al. 2003). The professional experiences of board members of an organisation have a direct impact on the financial disclosures made by the organisation (Hashim and Rahman 2011).

In considering the financial competence of a governance board, the study also takes into account the professional accounting membership of the board directors. This is because professional certifications in accounting determine the accounting expertise of the members (Blue Ribbon Committee 1999); and accounting professionals play a key role in the governance of an organisation (Crittenden II and Crittenden 2014).

Organisations use disclosures to signal the expertise with which they have been managed (Elzahar and Husainey 2012). For instance, when the board members of an organisation are equipped with accounting qualifications, the organisation uses its financial disclosures to signal, both, the credibility of its board (Haniffa and Cooke 2002) and also, the legitimacy of the operations of the organisation; to eventually attract stakeholders' support (Patten 1992; Hart 1995; Bansal and Clelland 2004; Slater and Dixon-Fowler 2010).

NFP literature on the influence of board competencies on the extent of disclosures made by a NFP is still at its preliminary stage. A review of the NFP literature identified one recent study (Arshad et al. 2016) which examined the relationship between NFP board competencies and the extent of disclosures made by the organisation; observing that board competencies positively impact the extent of disclosures made by a NFP.

Following prior discussions on board financial competence and the NFP literature, it is expected that:

H8: The higher the financial competence of the governance board of a NFP, the higher its level of accounting disclosures.

5.2.3.4 Multiple directorships of board members

Multiple directorships occur when a board member sits on more than one governance board simultaneously (Haniffa and Cooke 2000; Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Haniffa and Hudaib 2006; Razek 2014). Multiple directorships, also known as interlocking directorship (Courtois et al. 2011), allow board members to gain skills and expertise; as well as develop networks and reputation (Fama and Jensen 1983; Zahra and Pearce 1989; Johnson et al. 1996; Nicolson and Kiel 2004). Thus, directors who are on multiple governance boards, bring with them different resources, in terms of experience (Naughton 2002; Fich and Shivdasani 2006; Siladi 2006), expertise, (Haunschild 1993; Haunschild and Beckman 1998; Carcello et al. 2002; Harris and Shimizu 2004) reputation (Di Pietra et al. 2008), and networking (Koenig et al. 1979; Booth and Deli 1996; Grundei and Talaulicar 2002; Harris and Shimizu 2004; Gabrielsson and Huse 2005; van de Heuvel et al. 2006; Sarkar and Sarkar 2009; Adawi and Rwegasira 2011).

A direct relationship exists between the multiple directorships of a member and the latter's perceived quality as a board member (Gilson 1990; Kaplan and Reishus 1990; Shivdasani 1993; Booth and Deli 1996; Brickley et al. 1999; Masulis and Mobbs 2011). This is because multiple directorships of a board member represent the different experiences (Carpenter and Westphal 2001; Perry and Peyer 2005) as well as reputations of the director (Fama 1980; Fama and Jensen 1983; Mace 1986; Ferris et al. 2003; Sarkar and Sarkar 2009). To maintain their reputation, directors with multiple directorships have incentives to act in the best interests of each of the organisation on whose board they are members (Booth and Deli 1995; Fich and Shivdasani 2006). Also, being equipped with different resources (in terms of experience, expertise, reputation and networking, as described in the previous paragraph), directors with multiple directorships are better able to perform their duties as governance board members (Shivdasani 1993; Cotter et al. 1997; Vafeas

1999); explaining the positive influence which multiple directorships have on the compliance of an organisation with its mandatory disclosure requirements (Alfraih and Alfraih 2016).

However, a director's ability to perform his/her duties, as a governance board member, can be undermined when he/she has membership on a large number of boards (Lipton and Lorsch 1992). Each governance board has varying levels of requirements, in terms of reading time of materials, attendance of meetings, expected level of involvement, from its members (Forbes and Milliken 1999). Given these different requirements, non-executive directors who have multiple directorships, run the risk of either being distracted (Core et al. 1999; Shivdasani and Yermack 1999; Fich and Shivdasani 2006) are so involved with different commitments across different boards, that they are unable to devote enough time to conduct their membership duties and act in the best interests of each individual governance board (Lipton and Lorsch 1992; Bosch 1995; Shivdasani and Yermack 1999; Ferris et al. 2003; Carter and Lorsch 2004; Kiel and Nicholson 2006).

Extant studies have drawn different conclusions on the relationship between the proportion of directors with multiple directorships on the governance board of an organisation and the extent of disclosures made by the organisation: some noted a positive relationship (Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Razek 2014); some argued a significant impact (Courtois et al. 2011); and others deducted an insignificant relationship (Amran et al. 2010).

Though the impact of board multiple directorships on disclosure practices has been explored in the non-NFP literature, the NFP disclosure literature has, so far, not considered the relationship between multiple board directorships and the extent of disclosures made by a NFP.

To develop the hypothesis which measures the impact of the multiple directorships of board members of a NFP on the extent of accounting disclosures made by the NFP, Haniffa and Cooke (2002) is followed. Haniffa and Cooke (2002) have explored accounting disclosures (although solely non-mandatory ones, in addition to other non-accounting disclosures), whilst the other studies which have considered disclosures in terms of either social responsibility and environmental disclosures

(Courtois et al. 2011; Razek 2014) or corporate governance statement disclosures (Amran et al. 2010). Taking into account that extent of accounting disclosures is the dependent variable of the current study, the study by Haniffa and Cooke (2002) has been identified to align most with this study. Following Haniffa and Cooke (2002), it is hypothesised that the multiple directorships of the board members of a NFP, positively impacts the extent of disclosures made by the organisation:

H9: The greater the extent of multiple directorships of the board members of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

As specified in the introduction section of the chapter, the main objective of this chapter is to develop hypotheses which measure the impact of internal and external factors on the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of large Australian NFPs. The current section has identified nine hypotheses which address the research question of the study, by considering three internal factors of Australian NFPs, namely performance, resource dependence and governance. In line with the main objective of this chapter, the next section develops hypotheses by considering external factors of publicly reporting Australian NFPs.

5.3 Hypothesis Development - External factors

The external factors which impact on the extent of accounting disclosures made by a NFP include its disclosure requirements and sub-sectors. This section develops hypotheses by considering external factors of Australian NFPs, in two sub-sections. First, the influence of the disclosure requirements of an Australian NFP, on its extent of disclosures, are examined; and second, the impacts of the sub-sector in which a NFP operates, on its disclosure practices, are identified.

5.3.1 Disclosure requirements of Australian NFPs

The disclosure requirements of an organisation is a form of environmental pressure which influences the practices (Fennell and Alexander 1987; D'Aunno et al. 2000; Flack and Ryan 2003; Xiao et al. 2004; Huang and Kung 2010), including the disclosure behaviours, adopted by an organisation (Moschakis 2013; Tsalavoutas and Dionysiou 2014), for three reasons. First, the disclosure practices of an organisation play a vital role in legitimising its activities, vis-à-vis different stakeholder groups (Goddard and Assad 2006; Goddard et al. 2015). When an organisation does not conform to the disclosure requirements which pertain to its operating environment, the legitimacy of the entity is adversely affected; and the organisation, eventually, loses support from different stakeholder groups (Deephouse and Carter 2005; Phillips and Zuckerman 2001). Second, an organisation adopts reporting practices which align with the disclosure requirements of its environment, to avoid attracting any potential scrutiny from its stakeholders (Krishnan and Yetman 2011). Last, an organisation adheres to its disclosure requirements, to minimise the risk of additional regulatory cost for the organisation (Patten and Trompeter 2003; Cho and Patten 2007; Zeng et al. 2012).

The Australian NFP sector does not have a single set of disclosure requirements, specific to the whole sector. The reporting obligations of Australian NFPs depend on a range of criteria, including the jurisdiction in which the organisation operates. This sub-section develops testable hypotheses which address the research question of the study, by considering the jurisdiction in which a NFP operates, next.

5.3.1.1 Jurisdiction in which a NFP operates

As outlined in Chapter Four, a NFP which operates in Australia, deals with a range of different disclosure requirements, depending on the jurisdiction in which it operates; given the accounting disclosure requirements set at the jurisdictional levels (that is, at the Commonwealth, state and territory levels) have their respective reporting obligations and exemptions (Table D.3 in Appendix D summarises the main legislation which applies to Australian NFPs).

The jurisdiction in which a NFP operates, also determines how the organisation is required to disclose its fundraising financial transactions (Flack 2007; McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2014). The Australian NFP sector does not have one sector specific reporting guideline which prescribes how NFPs should disclosure their fundraising financial transactions, such as their fundraising revenues and expenses (McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2014). Instead, the accounting disclosure requirements, associated with the fundraising financial transactions of Australian NFPs, depend on the jurisdiction (that is, state or territory) in which the organisation carries its activities (Table D.4 of Appendix D provides an overview of the fundraising legislations and regulators which apply to different Australian jurisdictions); and these financial reporting obligations differ across each state and territory (Flack 2007; Dooley 2008; McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2014). As a result, Australian NFPs which operate across different jurisdictions, have to abide by a range of jurisdictional disclosure requirements (McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2014). This is exemplified by the Australian Red Cross, being a NFP which conducts activities across multiple Australian states, is required to make accounting disclosures following seven different sets of "fundraising legislations reporting requirements each year" (Adams and Simnett 2011. p.297).

There has been no NFP research, at the time of the current study, which has examined the relationship between the jurisdictional disclosure requirements of Australian NFPs and the extent of disclosures made by these organisations. However, as per earlier discussions, extant studies have concluded a positive relationship between the disclosure requirements of an organisation and its extent of disclosures. Taking into account the discussions made in the previous paragraph and the findings of extant studies, it is expected that the number of jurisdictions in which a NFP operates, positively influences its extent of accounting disclosures:

H10: The greater the number of jurisdictions in which a NFP operates, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

5.3.2 Sub-sector

Each sub-sector has its own specific characteristics (Gao et al. 2005). In response to the characteristics and pressures which are inherent to the sub-sectors in which an organisation operates, the latter adopts specific behaviours (Patten 1991; Loh 2014); including disclosure practices (Courtis 1979; McNally et al. 1982; Cooke 1992; Fekrat et al. 1996). Organisations which operate in the same sub-sector engage in similar extents of disclosures, to minimise any potential of attracting stakeholders' attention and scrutiny to their operations (Lopes and Rodrigues 2007). The sub-sector in which an organisation operates influences its disclosure practices due to two factors: the disclosure requirements and exemptions of the sub-sector, and the extent of media coverage of the sub-sector, as elaborated hereunder.

5.3.2.1 Disclosure requirements and exemptions of NFP sub-sectors

In Australia, each sub-sector has its own specific disclosure requirements and exemptions, in addition to the reporting obligations which apply to all organisations (Wallace et al. 1994; Botosan 1997; Inchausti 1997; Nagar et al. 2003; Debreceny and Rahman 2005; Bozzolan et al. 2006; Chia et al. 2011). For example, Australian NFPs which are registered as charities and which also carry activities in the religion sub-sector, are exempted from lodging their financial statements with the ACNC (ACNC 2014c).

Further, in Australia, some NFP sub-sectors are overseen by industry associations; and the latter establish disclosure guidelines for their respective sub-sector (ICAA 2006; Chia et al. 2011). One such NFP industry association, which sets disclosure requirements for its sub-sector, is the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID). ACFID is an organisation which provides guidance and leadership to its members, that is, to NFPs which contribute to the Australian development and aid sector; and ACFID members are required to conform to the ACFID code of conduct, when preparing and publishing their financial statements (ACFID 2014a)[41]. In other words, the ACFID code of conduct represents an additional set of financial disclosure requirements which apply to Australian NFPs that operate in sub-sectors which are related to aid and development (ACFID 2014b).

Previous studies have drawn mixed conclusions in relation to the influence of the sub-sector in which an organisation operates and its extent of disclosures (Galan et al. 2011): some studies have identified a significant relationship between the sub-sector of an organisation and its extent of disclosures (Cho and Patten 2007; Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Aljifri 2008; Holder-Webb et al. 2009; Aly et al. 2010; Mutawaa and Hewaidy 2010; Kimbro and Melendy 2010; Casey et al. 2011; Faisal et al. 2011; Galan et al. 2011; Russel 2011; Zeng et al. 2012; Deng et al. 2015), including extent of financial disclosures (Christensen and Mohr 2003; Oyelere et al. 2003); whilst others identified no relationship between the sub-sector in which an

[41] See Note D.1 in Appendix D for an overview of the financial disclosure requirements set by the ACFID code of conduct.

organisation operates and its extent of disclosures (Akhtaruddin 2005; Owusu-Ansah and Yeoh 2005; Alsaeed 2006; Aljifri and Hussainey 2007; Elzahar and Hussainey 2012).

On the other hand, the NFP literature remains underdeveloped, with two studies: (Christensen and Mohr 2003) and Whittaker (2013) having explored the influence of the sub-sector of a NFP on its disclosures practices. The study by Christensen and Mohr (2003) has examined the disclosure practices of NFPs operating in the USA; whilst the work done by Whittaker (2013) explored annual report (including financial) disclosures made by Canadian NFPs. The Australian NFP literature, on the relationship between the sub-sector in which a NFP operates and the disclosures made by the NFP, remains unaddressed.

The studies by Christensen and Mohr (2003) and Whittaker (2013) have observed a significant relationship between the sub-sector in which a NFP operates and the disclosures made by the organisation. Following these two studies, it is next hypothesised:

H11: The sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, influences its extent of accounting disclosures.

5.3.2.2 Media Coverage of sub-sectors

Following some recent fund misappropriation scandals in the NFP sector[42], media coverage is a pertinent variable, when considering the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of NFPs.

The media coverage of a sub-sector has an important role in shaping the perceptions and expectations which different stakeholders have, in relation to the sub-sector (McCombs and Shaw 1972; Mayer 1980; Smith 1987; Brosius and Kepplinger 1990; Fombrun and Shanley 1990; Ader 1993; Rao 1994; Fombrun 1996; Zuckerman 1999; Deephouse 2000; Pollock and Rindova 2003; Golan 2006; Pollock at al. 2008; Deephouse and Heugens 2009; Pfaffer et al. 2010; Borchers 2013; Zavyalova et al.

[42] For instance, World Vision, Salvation Army and Shane Warne Foundation NFPs making news headlines in 2016.

2014). In general, media plays an informative role among different stakeholder groups (Dutton and Dukerich 1991; Rao 1994; Deephouse 2000; Dyck and Zingales 2002; Stromberg 2002; Dyck and Zingales 2002; Stromberg 2002; Djankov et al. 2003; Einwiller et al. 2010); and the extent of media coverage of an issue, directly increases the extent to which stakeholders consider the issue to be salient (McCombs and Shaw 1972; Deephouse 2000; Deegan et al. 2002). Similarly, as the media coverage of a sub-sector augments, stakeholders' concerns and scrutiny of organisations operating in that sub-sector go up (McCombs and Shaw 1972; Funkhouser 1973; Neuman 1990; Patten 1992; Ader 1995; Deegan and Rankin 1996; Brown and Deegan 1998; Hooghiemstra 2000; Cormier et al. 2011).

Media coverage of a sub-sector has different consequences: it influences stakeholders' level of concerns about the sub-sector (Ader 1995), it affects stakeholders' perceptions about the legitimacy of, both, the sub-sector and the organisations operating within this particular sub-sector (Fombrun and Shanley 1990; Rao 1994; Fombrun 1996; Zuckerman 1999; Pollock and Rindova 2003; Deephouse and Carter 2005; Miller 2006; Kennedy 2008; Pollock et al. 2008; Deephouse and Heugens 2009; Pfaffer et al. 2010; Zavyalova et al. 2014); and it eventually has an effect on whether stakeholders maintain or withdraw their support to organisations operating in that sub-sector (Suchman 1995; Zuckerman 1999; Pollock and Rindova 2003; Kennedy 2008; Pollock et al. 2008; Jonsson et al. 2009; Desai 2011; Zavyalova et al. 2014). In response to these different consequences of media coverage, organisations react by adopting practices which contribute to reinstate any lost legitimacy (Scott and Lyman 1968; Meyer and Rowan 1977; Ashforth and Gibbs 1990; Elsbach, 1994; Suchman 1995; O'Donovan 1997; Frost and Seamer 2002; Deegan et al. 2002; Lodhia 2005; Cho and Patten 2007; Islam 2009; Deegan and Islam 2014); and they do so by using accounting disclosures, to legitimise their operations (Patten 1991; Milne 2002; Hartono et al. 2013), to shift stakeholders' perceptions of their activities (Brown and Deegan 1998; O'Donovan 1999; Deegan et al. 2002) and, also, to minimise any additional scrutiny from different stakeholder groups (McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2014).

Prior studies have made three observations on the influence of the media coverage of a sub-sector on the extent of disclosures made by organisations operating within that sub-sector. First, media coverage of a sub-sector has a direct influence on the extent of disclosures made by its constituents (Neu et al. 1998; van Nimwegen et al. 2008; Islam and Deegan 2010). Second, negative media coverage of a sub-sector has a greater influence on stakeholders' perceptions of the operations of the sub-sector, than positive media coverage (Deegan et al. 2002; Barnett and King 2008; Yu et al. 2008; Jonsson et al. 2009).

This study adopts the definition of negative media coverage as media information which indicates that the practices of an organisation do not align with the expectations of different stakeholder groups and of society, at large (Deegan et al. 2002; Islam 2009; Islam and Deegan 2010). Extant literature has also noted that any negative media coverage which targets a particular organisation within a sub-sector, has a spill-over effect, that is, ends up attracting stakeholders' attention to the activities of other organisations operating within that sub-sector (Patten 1992; Deegan and Rankin 1996; Reger and Palmer 1996; Brown and Deegan 1998; Kostova and Zaheer 1999; Deegan et al. 2000; Fiss and Zajac 2006; Barnett and Hoffman 2008; Barnett and King 2008; Islam 2009; Islam and Deegan 2010; Kang 2008; Lange et al. 2011; Zavyalova et al. 2014); and organisations facing negative spill-over effects, use their disclosures, including accounting disclosures, to signal the legitimacy of their operations (O'Donovan 1999; Deegan et al. 2002; Lodhia et al. 2012). Third, media coverage does not influence the extent of disclosures made by an organisation in the same period that the media coverage took place, that is, there is a lagged effect between media coverage and the change in extent of disclosures made by an organisation (Brown and Deegan 1998). Media coverage of a sub-sector precedes the change in stakeholders' perception about the activities and legitimacy of the sub-sector (McCombs and Shaw 1973; Frunkhouser 1973; Neuman 1990; Trumbo 1995); and the change in the disclosure practice of the organisations operating within the sub-sector (Griffith 1994; Islam and Deegan 2010).

Even though, NFP-related fund misappropriation scandals have been making news headlines (as earlier described), NFP literature on the influence of media attention on the disclosure practices is still at its preliminary stage. Extant NFP literature has examined the usage of media reporting by Australian Red Cross blood service (Guthrie et al. 2009), considered the extent of disclosure made by Australian NFPs and how the extent of expenditure disclosures of an Australian NFP can potentially attract media attention (Ryan and Irvine 2012) and also, acknowledged that NFPs used media to conduct impression management during the financial crisis (Khanna and Irvine 2012). However, so far, there has been no study which has explored the relationship between the extent of media attention received by a NFP and the disclosure practices adopted by the organisation.

Considering the three observations made by general extant studies and described in the earlier paragraphs, it is next hypothesised that:

H12: The greater the extent of negative media attention of a sub-sector, in the prior period, the greater the extent of accounting disclosures made by NFPs operating in that sub-sector, in the current period.

5.4 Summary of hypotheses

The previous two sections have, altogether, developed 12 hypotheses which address the research question of the study, by considering internal and external factors. After considering three types of internal factors, namely performance, resource dependence and governance of a NFP, Section 5.2 has identified nine hypotheses; whilst section 5.3 has advanced three hypotheses which pertain to the external factors of Australian NFPs, in terms of the disclosure requirements and sub-sectors of these organisations.

The above-mentioned 12 hypotheses are summarised in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Summary of hypotheses

Factors		Variable to which hypothesis relates to	Hypotheses	Expected Relationship
Internal	***Performance***	*Program Ratio*	H1: The higher the program ratio of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive
		Fundraising Ratio	H2: The lower the fundraising ratio of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Negative
	Resource Dependence	*Revenue Concentration*	H3: The higher the revenue concentration of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive
		Extent of Government Funding	H4: The greater the extent of government funding received by a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive
		Financial Leverage	H5: The higher the financial leverage of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive
	Governance	*Board Size*	H6: The larger the board size of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive

Factors		Variable to which hypothesis relates to	Hypotheses	Expected Relationship
Internal	***Governance***	*Board Independence*	H7: The greater the board independence of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive
		Financial competence of governance board	H8: The higher the financial competence of the governance board of a NFP, the higher its level of accounting disclosures.	Positive
		Multiple directorships of board members	H9: The greater the extent of multiple directorships of the board members of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive
External	***Disclosure requirements of Australian NFPs***	Jurisdiction in which a NFP operates	H10: The greater the number of jurisdictions in which a NFP operates, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive
	Sub-sector	*Disclosure requirements and exemptions of NFP sub-sectors*	H11: The sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, influences its extent of accounting disclosures.	Significant (Positive/Negative)
		Media Coverage of sub-sectors	H12: The greater the extent of negative media attention of a sub-sector, in the prior period, the greater the extent of accounting disclosures made by NFPs operating in that sub-sector, in the current period.	Positive

5.5 Control Variables

A control variable, also known as an extraneous variable, is a variable which impact on the relationships being explored by a study; and which, although potentially affecting the dependent variable of the study, is not of direct interest to that study (Kleinbaum et al. 2008; Peck et al. 2008, p.46). Given control variables are related to the variables which are of interest to the study, control variables are considered as part of the analysis carried out in a study. In the research model analysed by a study, control variables are held constant; in order to not confound the effects of these control variables with those of independent variables (Kleinbaum et al. 2008; Peck et al. 2008).

To address the risk of omitting variables which have the potential to explain the dependent variable of the study: extent of accounting disclosures, control variables are considered (Elsayed and Hoque 2010). This approach is consistent with prior studies. Prior disclosure-related studies have examined the age (Lang and Lundholm 1993; Wallace et al. 1994; Oliveira et al. 2006; Jeanjean and Stolowy 2009; Deng et al. 2015), the size of auditor firm (Street and Gray 2001; Al-Shiab 2003; Glaum and Street 2003; Ali et al. 2004; Akhtaruddin 2005; Lopes and Rodrigues 2007; Tsalavoutas 2011), and also, the size of the organisation (Jeanjean and Stolowy 2009).

Taking the prior disclosure-related studies into account, three control variables, namely the age, the audit firm size and the size of a NFP, are each addressed hereunder.

5.5.1 Age

The age of an organisation has been considered as a control variable by a range of prior disclosure-related studies (Rashid and Lodh 2008; Atan et al. 2013; Zainon et al. 2014; Jitaree 2015; Haski-Leventhal and Foot 2016). The disclosure practices of an organisation which has been newly created are different from the reporting behaviours of an organisation which has been operating in an environment for a long time (Courtis 1976; Bennet and DiLorenzo 1994; Owusu-Ansah 2000; Alsaeed 2006; Hossain 2008; Galani et al. 2011; Rodriguez et al. 2012; Soliman 2013).

Organisations which have a low age (that is, young organisations) focus on their performance rather than on their disclosures (Peloza 2006). These organisations only shift their focus from performance to their disclosure practices, after they have been operational for some time, for instance a few years (Jitaree 2015).

Prior studies have identified mixed results in terms of the relationship between the age of an organisation and its extent of disclosures: some have not identified any significant relationship between these two variables (Hossain and Reaz 2007; Deng et al. 2015); whilst others have observed a positive and significant relationship (Roberts 1992; Owusu-Ansah 1998; Owusu-Ansah and Yeho 2005; Al Mutawaa et al. 2010; Jitaree 2015) between the two variables.

In the NFP context, an insignificant relationship has been concluded between the age of an organisation and its extent of disclosures (Christensen and Mohr 2003; Saxton and Guo 2011; Zainon et al. 2012).

5.5.2 Audit Firm Size

Depending on their size, audit firms are classified as either Big 4 firms or as non-Big 4 organisations. Big 4 audit firms[43] refer to the "four largest international accounting and professional services firms"; whilst all remaining audit firms are classifies as non-Big 4 audit firms (Al Mutawaa et al. 2010, p.37).

Audit firms form part of the governance mechanism of an organisation (Jensen and Meckling 1976; Lo et al. 2010; Al-Janadi et al. 2013; Kukah et al. 2016) and it represents a form of internal control which adds to the quality of the financial disclosures made by an organisation (McMullen 1996; Razek 2014); where quality of accounting reports refers to *extent to which the information disclosed are accurate, reliable and complete, to different stakeholder groups, for decision making purpose*, as specified in Chapter Four. Prior studies (DeAngelo 1981; Barros et al. 2013) have, in turn, defined the quality of an audit firm by the size of the organisation. To protect their reputation, large audit firms, that is, Big 4 audit organisations, encourage and ensure their client firms disclose high levels of

[43] The Big 4 audit firms are "Deloitte, Ernst & Young (EY), KPMG, and PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC)" (Hodgdon and Hughes 2016, p.32).

accounting information (Dumontier and Raffournier 1998; Chalmers and Godfrey 2004), comply with different disclosure requirements (Dumontier and Raffournier 1998) and increase their overall extent of accounting disclosures (Signhvi and Desai 1971; Firth 1979). Also, to maintain their independence, large audit firms require their client organisations to make extensive disclosures (Xiao et al. 2004). Small audit firms, on the other hand, are motivated to conform to the demands and influences of their client organisations (DeAngelo 1981; Deis and Giroux 1992; Malone et al. 1993).

Further, an organisation uses its choice of audit firm, as a signal of the quality of its accounting disclosures (Titman and Trueman 1986; Datar et al. 1991). Organisations which have transparent and accurate financial reports, tend to use the services of external accountants, to audit their accounting statements (Fan and Wong 2005; Krishnan et al. 2006). Also, organisations which employ the services of "professional accountants to audit" their accounting reports, have high extents of disclosures (Whittaker 2013; p. 22).

Extant literature has drawn mixed conclusions with regards to the relationship between the size of the audit firm of an organisation and its extent of disclosures: some studies identified a positive relationship between type of audit firm and extent of disclosures (Singhvi and Desai 1971; Craswell and Taylor 1992; Inchausti 1997; Raffournier 1997; Patton and Zelenka 1997; Debreceny et al. 2002; Street and Gray 2002; Glaum and Street 2003; Xiao et al. 2004; Owusu-Ansah and Yeho 2005; Kelton and Yang 2008; Al Mutawaa et al. 2010), some observed that the size of the audit firm of an organisation has no significant influence on the extent of disclosures made by the organisation (McNally et al. 1982; Wallace et al. 1994); and others have found an inverse relationship between the two variables (Wallace and Naser 1995).

In the NFP context, mixed results have been found with regards to the influence of the size of the audit firm of a NFP and its extent of disclosures: some (Gordon et al. 2002; Whittaker 2013) have observed an insignificant relationship; whilst others (Saxton et al. 2011) have noted that size of audit firm of a NFP inversely influenced the extent of disclosures made by the organisation.

5.5.3 Size of NFP

Another control variable used in this study is size of NFP, where size refers to the total annual revenue received by the organisation.

Organisational size has been used as a control variable by prior studies (Jitaree 2015; Haski-Leventhal and Foot 2016). Following extant literature, this study considers size of a NFP as a control variable of the disclosures made by the organisation. Extant literature has used different measures for the size of an organisation, such as the gross assets (Chang and Tuckman 1994), number of employees of the organisation (Bates et al. 2003) or turnover (Saxton et al. 2012). This study is limited to large NFPs; where large NFPs refers to organisations having total annual revenue of at least $1 million, following the measurement used by the ACNC, as per Chapter One. To align with Chapter One, the study gauges the size of a NFP using total annual revenue.

Large organisations are prone to political costs, in the form of media attention, monitoring from regulators (Luoma and Goodstein 1999; Gipper et al. 2013), and scrutiny from different stakeholder groups (Milne 2002; Leventis and Weetman 2004; Wang 2013). To reduce these costs, organisations make disclosures (Watts and Zimmerman 1978; Adams et al. 1998; Ahmed and Courtis 1999; Ortas et al. 2014).

In the literature, different conclusions have been drawn about the influence of the size of an organisation on its extent of disclosures: some studies have noted that the size of an organisation significantly influences its extent of disclosures (Cerf 1961; Singhvi and Desai 1971; Buzby 1975; Salamon and Dhaliwal 1980; Cooke 1989a; Wallace et al. 1994), some studies have noted a positive relationship between these two variables (Salamon and Dhaliwal 1980; Wallace et al. 1994; Wallace and Nasser 1995; Owusu-Ansah 1998; Cormier and Magnan 2003; Oyelere et al. 2003; Ali et al. 2004; Gul and Leung 2004; Marston and Polei 2004; Owusu-Ansah and Yeoh 2005; Al Mutawaa et al. 2010; Deng et al. 2015); and others have noted no association between the size of an organisation and its extent of disclosures (Street and Gray 2002; Glaum and Street 2003).

Conversely, the NFP literature has observed a significant relationship (Saxton and Guo 2011) as well as a positive relationship (Simnett 1987; Christensen and Mohr 2003; Gallego et al. 2009; Behn et al. 2010; Zainon et al. 2012) between the size of a NFP and the extent of disclosures made by the organisation.

5.6 Summary

This chapter has developed 12 different hypotheses which measure the impact of different factors on the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of large Australian NFPs. These hypotheses have been identified by considering both internal and external factors of large NFPs which operate in Australia.

Of the 12 hypotheses developed in the chapter, nine hypotheses relate to internal factors of Australian NFPs, in terms of the performance, the resource dependence and the governance of a NFP. Two performance related hypotheses have been identified by considering the impact of program and fundraising ratios on the extent of accounting disclosures made by large Australian NFPs. Conversely the resource dependence of a NFP, has led to three hypotheses, each associated with the revenue concentration, the extent of government funding and financial leverage of the NFP, respectively. The last internal factor, governance, generated four hypotheses which address the research question of the study; and these four hypotheses are each associated with the board size, board independence, financial competence of governance board and multiple directorships of board members, of a NFP.

In line with the objective of this Chapter, external factors of NFPs, in terms of their disclosure requirements and sub-sector, have also been examined; and three hypotheses have been identified from these factors. Consideration of the disclosure requirements of a NFP (from the perspectives of the legal form by which the organisation was created and also, the jurisdiction in which the NFP operates), led to one hypothesis which measures the impact of the disclosure requirements of a NFP, on its extent of accounting disclosures. Further, by investigating the influence of the sub-sector in which a NFP operates (in terms of the disclosure requirements and exemptions of the sub-sector; as well as the media coverage of that sub-sector), this chapter has developed two hypotheses.

In addition to these different internal and external factors, to address the research question of the study, some control variables (that is the size, audit firm size and size of NFP) have been acknowledged from the literature.

Recall from Chapter One, the main objective of this study is to examine factors which explain the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of large Australian NFPs. To pursue this focal purpose of the study, the 12 hypotheses and three control variables which have been identified in this chapter, must be tested using a specific research method. The next chapter addresses the research method of this study, as well as the ability of the study, given its data scope, to measure the variables included in its research model.

CHAPTER 6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter has two objectives. First, it describes the method used to gather data, which is eventually used to both test the 12 hypotheses developed in the previous chapter as well as to measure the three control variables. Second, this chapter identifies the research model of the current study and also defines each of the variables included in this model.

This chapter describes the research method of the study, in seven sections. First, the sample selection process of the current study is addressed; and second, the statistical power of this study is discussed. Third, the data used to test the 12 hypotheses developed and also, to measure the three control variables identified in the previous chapter, is considered. Then, that is, fourth, the ethical consideration of this study is discussed. Fifth, the preliminary research model of this study is specified; whilst, sixth, each of the variables, included in this model, is defined. Seventh, the chapter is summarised.

6.2 Sample Selection

The current section addresses the sample selection of this study, in four sub-sections. First, the main reasons for using a sample are outlined. Then, the sample frame, from which the sample of the study is drawn, is specified and justified. Third, the sampling technique adopted, to develop the sample of the current study, is discussed; and last, the sample which is used in this study, is described.

6.2.1 Main reasons for using a sample

A sample is a subset of the population to which the phenomenon being investigated relates (Kiess and Green 2010; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). In general, samples are used to make analyses and draw conclusions which are eventually inferred back to the population (Cooper and Schindler 2014; Easterby-Smith et al. 2015).

This study uses a sample, to test the 12 hypotheses which have been identified in the previous chapter, for three main reasons. First, for manageability purposes: gathering data from a whole population involves a lot of resources, in terms of time and money (Chuan 2006); and it is not possible for a study which has time and resource constraints, as the current study does, to explore a large population of organisations (Marshall 1996; Faugier and Saregant 1997; Bernard 2006; Bryman 2011; Blumberg et al. 2014). Given the size of the Australian NFP sector and the limited availability of data on the sector, a sample is used in order to keep this study manageable within its time and resource constraints. Second, a sample is used to avoid loss of timeliness in the research findings of this study, as a result of delays in data collection. Gathering data from a large population is time consuming and causes delays in the data collection period. Since data change over time, these delays can potentially lead to loss of timeliness of the research findings of a study (Blumberg et al. 2014; Cooper and Schindler 2014); and to avoid the risk of any such delays, this study uses a sample to test its research model[44]. Third, when investigating a specific phenomenon, samples lead to greater accuracy in research findings, than populations do (Blumberg et al. 2014). This is because a sample can allow a thorough data collection and hence a more in-depth analysis of the phenomenon being studied, than a large population potentially does (Blumberg et al. 2014; Cooper and Schindler 2014). Hence, to have an understanding of the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, a sample is used.

6.2.2 Sample Frame

A sampling frame is related to a population; and it lists the units from which a sample can be drawn (Carletto 1999; Bernard 2006; DiGaetano 2013; Blumberg et al. 2014; Cooper and Schindler 2014; Easterby-Smith et al. 2015).

The sample frame of this study is the Pro Bono Australia database. Pro Bono Australia is an organisation which provides "online media and communication," in the form of news, webinars and surveys, on the Australian NFP sector (EY 2016, p.

[44] A preliminary research model of this study is developed in section 6.6, after considering the 12 hypotheses and three control variables described in Chapter Five.

6). Created in 2000, Pro Bono Australia is now the "largest online publisher" of information which is related to the Australian NFP sector (Caneva 2016, p. 1).

Pro Bono Australia is identified as the most pertinent sample frame for answering the research question of this study. The relevance of the Pro Bono Australia database has been concluded after considering a range of potential sample frames, namely, Third Sector, Pro Bono Australia, IBIS World, ABS, ACNC[45], Australian Government websites, ATO: Corporate Research Centre, the NFP literature, Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), Productivity Commission, Our Community, Pathways, Grant Thornton, Volunteer Australia, ACOSS, and Professional accounting bodies in Australia. These 16 potential sample frames represent some of the most common databases which have either published reports or conducted research in the context of the Australian NFP sector.

However, among these above-mentioned 16 potential sample frames, Pro Bono Australia has been observed to be the only database which provides a list of Australian NFPs that meets all of three specific criteria, namely:

(1) is solely composed of NFPs,

(2) *categorises Australian NFPs as per the sub-sector(s) in which the organisation operates,* and

(3) *is readily as well as publicly available* (For an overview of the observations made whilst selecting the sample frame for this study, see Table E.1 in Appendix E).

Most of these three criteria have been identified following discussions made in prior chapters of this study. Recall from Chapter One, the research objective of this study is to examine factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs. Given the focus of the study is on NFPs, a sample frame which does not clearly segregate or differentiate

[45] Even though the ACNC is the national regulator of NFPs in Australia, it does not provide a full set of accounts produced by these NFPs.

between NFPs and non-NFPs (such as commercial organisations) on its database, cannot be used to develop the sample of this study. For instance, IBIS World provides the names of organisations operating in specific sub-sectors; but does not segregate NFPs from non-NFP organisations (as described in Table E.1 of Appendix E); and hence cannot be used for the purpose of this study. Thus, since this study only explores NFPs, the first criterion which a database has to conform to, in order to be used for developing the sample of this study, is that it "*is solely composed of NFPs.*"

Further, Chapter Two has specified and justified that to pursue its research objective, this study concentrates on four specific NFP sub-sectors, namely, *social services, culture and recreation, education and research, and environment*. Taking these discussions from Chapter Two into account, the second prerequisite which a database has to meet, to qualify as the sample frame of this study, is that it *categories Australian NFPs as per the sub-sector(s) in which the organisation operates.* This criterion facilitates identification of NFPs that operate in the four NFPs sub-sectors which are considered in this study.

In addition, to develop its sample from a specific sample frame, this study must have access to the list of NFPs which are available on that database. This requirement of the study leads to the last criterion, *is readily as well as publicly available,* which a database must satisfy to be used for identifying NFPs for the sample of this study.

6.2.3 Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used to identify the sample of this study is judgment sampling. Judgment sampling is a form of purposive sample; which in turn is a non-probability sampling method (Bryman 2011; Lussier 2011; Blumberg et al. 2014; Cooper and Schindler 2014; Easterby-Smith et al. 2015).

Non-probability samples are not random samples, that is, the units are not selected on an unsystematic basis; but are instead sampled in a deliberate manner such that the units are directly applicable for answering the research question of a study (Bryman 2011; Lussier 2011). A purposive sample is different from a convenience sample; even though they are both non-probability samples. A convenience sample refers to a sample which is used because there is ease of access to the sample; whilst with a purposive sample, the units are identified and selected following a specific set of criteria (Blumberg et al. 2014; Easterby-Smith et al. 2015).

It is acknowledged that purposive sampling, being a non-probability sampling method, has some limitations. First, non-probability samples are subjective, eventually increasing the risk of sampling bias (Blumberg et al. 2014). Second, non-probability samples are not always representative of the whole population (Bryman 2011). The representativeness of a sample determines whether or not the conclusions drawn from a sample can be inferred back to the population from which the sample is drawn (Easterby-Smith et al. 2015). Non-probability samples, potentially being non-representative of the whole population, do not allow the inferences drawn from the sample, to be extended to the whole population (Bryman 2011).

In spite of the above-mentioned limitations of purposive sampling, judgement sampling is used in this study, for four main reasons. First, judgement sample is appropriate for the sample frame, being the Pro Bono Australia database, used in this study. Even though Pro Bono Australia database includes a range of NFPs, only a small proportion of this database can be used to develop the sample of this study, as discussed in sub-section 6.2.4. This limitation of Pro Bono Australia database makes random sampling methods inapplicable for selecting NFPs. Second, non-probability samples, like judgement samples, are relevant to studies which investigate the influence of one or more variables on another; whilst probability sampling is more pertinent for studies which attempt to identify the extent of the influence of one variable on another (Blumberg et al. 2014; Cooper and Schindler 2014). Given this study is limited to the factors which influence another variable, namely, extent of accounting disclosures; and the study does not explore the magnitude by which these factors influence extent of accounting disclosures, non-probability samples (such as judgment samples) are relevant for the purpose of this study. Third, judgment sampling is mainly appropriate for studies exploring a phenomenon which is not well developed, that is, which is at its early stage (Blumberg et al. 2014). As previously discussed in Chapter One, this study explores the Australian NFP and research related to the Australian NFP sector is at its preliminary stages, making judgment sampling relevant for creating the sample of this study. Last, non-probability sampling is one of the most common sampling techniques which have been used by prior disclosure-related studies that have been conducted in the Australian context. A review of the accounting and NFP literature across a range of journals (such as Accounting, Auditing and Accountability, Australian Accounting Review, Accounting History, Accounting Horizons, Journal of Applied Accounting Research, Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, Third Sector Review, Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organisations, to name a few) shows that in the past 17 years (that is, from 1999 to 2016), 62 studies have explored NFP disclosures[46]; and 19 of these 61 studies are associated with the Australian NFP sector (Table E.2 in Appendix E summarises these 61 studies; clearly identifies the 19 Australian studies; as well as specifies the journal where each of these studies have been published). An analysis of these 19 Australian studies noted that five studies adopted a case study approach, five studies either did not specify or did not need a sampling method, four studies used probability sampling, and five studies relied on non-probability sampling (Table E.3 in Appendix provides an overview of the sampling method adopted by the 19 disclosure-related studies which are associated with the Australian NFP sector).

6.2.4 Sample used in this study

The sample used in this study is discussed in three stages. First, the criteria adopted to select NFPs which form the sample of the study, are described. Then, the processes involved in selecting the NFPs which are included in the sample of this study, are outlined. Last, the size of the sample adopted in this study, is elaborated.

[46] Even though the main focus of these studies has not been disclosures, these studies have considered disclosures through their discussions about regulating annual report disclosures (Cordery and Baskerville 2007), stakeholders' satisfaction levels about the financial reporting practices adopted by NFPs (Palmer 2013) and trust, transparency and donation inflows of charities (Furneaux and Wymer 2015).

6.2.4.1 Criteria used to select NFPs which form the sample of the study

For a NFP to be included in the sample of the current study, it has to meet all of the following four criteria:

(1) *It operates in one of the four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors in Australia: social services, culture and recreation, education and research, and environment; and*

(2) *It operates in only one sub-sector;*

(3) *It produces general purpose financial statements (GPFS) which are publicly available for two consecutive years (that is, 2013 and 2014);*

(4) *It is a large organisation, that is, has an annual total revenue of at least $ 1 million;*

Each of these four above-mentioned criteria has been determined, following discussions made in the previous chapters of this study, as outlined hereunder.

6.2.4.2 Processes involved in selecting NFPs which form the sample of the study

The technique used to identify the sample of this study is judgment sampling. This sampling method selects units *following a specific set of criteria*, which for this study, are developed following six processes.

First, the NFP sub-sectors, adopted by Pro Bono Australia, are grouped such that they align with the ABS NFP sub-sectors which are used in this study. Chapter Two explained that the ABS has nine NFP sub-sector categories; and this study pursues its research objective by focusing on four of these nine NFP sub-sectors, namely, social services, culture and recreation, education and research, and environment. Sub-section 6.2.2 of this chapter specified and justified that the most pertinent sample frame for addressing the research question of the study is the Pro Bono Australia database. An exploration of this database revealed that Pro Bono Australia uses 52 different sub-sectors to categorise Australian NFPs (A list of these 52 NFP sub-sectors is provided in Table E.4 of Appendix E). To ensure consistency with the NFP sub-sectors used in this study, the 52 sub-sectors of Pro Bono Australia are grouped such that they align with the nine NFP sub-sectors adopted by ABS (Table E.5 of Appendix E shows how the 52 categories used by Pro Bono Australia have been grouped into the nine NFP sub-sectors of ABS). This process leads to 38 of the sub-sectors of Pro Bono Australia, to be clustered into the four NFP sub-sectors (namely social services, culture and recreation, education and research and environment) which are considered in this study (For an overview the Pro Bono sub-sectors that form the four NFP sub-sectors considered in this study, see Table E.6 of Appendix E).

Second, NFPs which operate in one of the four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors in Australia are identified from the Pro Bono Australia database. This process aligns with one of the four criteria which a NFP has to meet to form the sample of the study and identifies a total of 471 organisations, from the database of Pro Bono Australia, which operate in at least one of the four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors in Australia (Table E.7 in Appendix E shows a breakdown of the number of NFPs that carry their operations in each of these four sub-sectors; whilst Table E.8 in Appendix E lists the NFPs which fall under each of the four NFP sub-sectors which are considered at in the study).

The third process of selecting NFPs which form the sample of the study involves identifying and eliminating any NFP which operates in more than one sub-sector. The second criterion which a NFP has to meet, to form the sample of the study, is that the organisation should operate in only one sub-sector. Taking this criterion into account, NFPs which operate exclusively in one sub-sector are identified. During this process, if an organisation operates under different Pro Bono Australia sub-sectors, but all of these Pro Bono Australia sub-sectors represent only one sub-sector as per the grouping which was previously done, in the first process involved in selecting NFPs which form the sample of the study; then the NFP is assumed to carry operations in only one sub-sector. For instance, given Life Without Barriers is a NFP which is classified under four different sub-sectors by Pro Bono Australia (namely, aged care and seniors, children, disabilities, and youth); and all of these four sub-sectors have been clustered under one sub-sector, “social services”, in the previously described first process of selecting NFPs which form the sample of the study; Life Without Barriers is recognised as a NFP which operates in only one sub-sector, in this study. Conversely, Murdoch Children's Research Institute, is a NFP which is clustered under children and research by Pro Bono Australia; and each of these two NFP sub-sectors have been grouped under two different sub-sectors in process one above (children sub-sector from Pro Bono Australia having been grouped under social services; whereas the research sub-sector from Pro Bono Australia, has been clustered under education and research, as illustrated in Tables E.5 and E.6 of Appendix E); leading to the conclusion that Murdoch Children's Research Institute operates in more than one sub-sector. Taking the grouping which was done in the first process of selecting NFPs for the sample of this study into account, it is observed that among the previously identified 471 NFPs, 378 organisations operate in only one sub-sector and the remaining 93 NFPs carry their operations in more than one sub-sectors (Table E.9 in Appendix E identifies whether a NFP operates in one or more than one NFP sub-sectors).

One of criteria, for inclusion in the sample of the current study, is that the organisation operates in only one sub-sector[47]. In accordance with this criterion, the 93 NFPs which carry their operations in more than one NFP sub-sectors are eliminated from the list of 471 NFPs that were identified in the previous process; leading to an eventually list of 378 NFPs (Table E.10 in Appendix E provides a summary of the 378 NFPs which operate in only one sub-sector). This list of 378 NFPs is further refined in the next three processes, to eventually finalise the NFPs which form the sample of the study.

Fourth, NFPs which have been duplicated in the list of 378 NFPs are identified and the duplicates are removed from the list. An analysis of this list identifies that 64 NFPs have been included more than once on the list (Table E.11 in Appendix E highlights these 64 NFPs in red), and these 64 duplicated NFPs relate to 28 unique NFPs. Keeping these 28 NFPs and eliminating the instances where the organisations have been included more than once in the list of 378 NFPs, leads to an eventual list

[47] NFP market sector as defined by ABS

of 342 unique organisations (Table E.12 in Appendix E provides a list of the 342 unique NFPs).

The fifth process of selecting the NFPs which form the sample of the study, involves identifying the organisations which publish, both, annual reports and general purpose financial statements for two consecutive years, namely, 2013 and 2014. In other words, this process identifies the NFPs which meet the previously described third criterion used to select NFPs which form the sample of the study. Recall from the previous process, 342 unique NFPs have been identified to operate in only one NFP sub-sector. For each of these 342 organisations, the website of the NFP is explored, to find whether the organisation makes its annual reports and GPFS publicly available for, both, 2013 and 2014. This process has identified that only 55 of the 342 NFPs have annual reports and GPFS which are publicly available for both 2013 and 2014 (Table E.13 in Appendix E provides a breakdown of, both, the 55 NFPs which satisfy the fourth criterion used to identify NFPs that form the sample of this study and the 287 organisations which fail to meet this requirement).

The last process, involved in selecting NFPs which form the sample of the study, is to make sure that the sample is only composed of large NFPs, that is, of organisations which have annual total revenue of at least $ 1 million. This process aligns with the last criterion which a NFP has to meet to be sampled for the purpose of this study, namely *is a large organisation, that is, has annual total revenue of at least $ 1 million*. To allow comparison between the research findings of the study over the two consecutive years which are considered in this study (that is, 2013 and 2014, as previously specified), and to ensure consistency; only NFPs which have registered an annual total revenue of at least $ 1 million, for both 2013 and 2014, are considered. A review of the financial statements of each of the 55 NFPs, which have been identified in the prior process, shows that 52 of these 55 organisations have been operating as large NFPs, for both 2013 and 2014 (For a list which includes the 52 NFPs that had an annual total revenue of at least $1million, for both 2013 and 2014; and also, the 3 NFPs which failed to do so, see Table E.14 in Appendix E).

It is observed from the sample selection process that the sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, potentially influences its disclosure practices (Table E.16 in Appendix E summarises the proportion of NFPs, from each sub-sector, which have been used in this study). This observation will be further pursued in Chapters Seven and Eight. Further, by following the above-mentioned six-step processes to select NFPs which form its sample, this study has minimised the potential for any selection bias.

6.2.4.3 Size of sample used in the study

This study uses a sample which is composed of 52 NFPs. In general, sample size varies from one study to another: in some instances, a sample size of 40 is enough to explore a phenomenon; whilst in other cases, more than 2,000 units are required to form a sample which is appropriate for investigating a specific phenomenon (Blumberg et al. 2014). Recall from earlier discussions, in the last 17 years, 61 studies have examined the disclosure practices of NFPs and these 61 studies include 19 studies which are related to the Australian NFP sector. From this literature review, it is observed that the sample size of these 61 studies have varied from one NFP to 42,720 organisations; whilst the sample sizes of the 18 Australian studies have been between one case study and 432 NFPs (For an overview of the sample sizes of these 61 and 19 studies, see Tables E.2 in Appendix E).

This study acknowledges limitations associated with its sample in Chapter Nine and one of these limitations is associated with the sample size used by the study. One of the arguments against small samples is they tend to be less precise than large samples (Easterby-Smith et al. 2015); given that larger samples are more likely to reduce the extent of sampling error included in a sample and as the size of a sample increases, the extent of sampling error decreases (Bryman 2011). Further, it is the absolute size of a sample that matters, not its relative size (Bryman 2011). It is the actual size of a sample rather than its proportionate size to the population, which determines the inferences which can be made using the sample (Easterby-Smith et al. 2015).

6.3 Statistical Power of Study

The statistical power of a study refers to the probability that the study rejects the null hypothesis, when this hypothesis is false (Cohen 1992; Desmond and Glover 2002; Chuan 2006; Faul et al. 2007; Ellis 2010; Kupzyk 2011; Lussier 2011; Sullivan and Fein 2012). Also, statistical power determines whether the research findings of a statistical test have statistical significance (Cohen 1988).

In statistical testing, mutually exclusive conclusions can be drawn, that is, either the null hypothesis is accepted or the alternative hypothesis is accepted (Myer et al. 2010). This implies that with statistical testing, two types of errors can be made: the null hypothesis can be rejected when it is true (known as Type I error); and conversely, the null hypothesis can be accepted when it is false (referred to as Type II error) (Cohen 1992; MacCallum et al. 1996; Borkowski et al. 2001; Chuan 2006; Goodhue et al. 2006; van Voorhis and Morgan 2007; Ellis 2010), as illustrated in Figure 6.1:

Figure 6.1 Possible decisions derived from statistical findings

		Ho is True	***Ho is False***
Decision	Reject Ho	Type I error *(False Rejection)*	Correct Decision
	Fail to reject Ho	Correct Decision	Type II error *(False retention)*

Adapted from Chuan (2006), van Voorhis and Morgan (2007), Lind (2010), Lussier (2010), Myer et al. (2010), Ott and Longnecker (2010), Bryman (2011), Kupzyk (2011), Lussier (2011), and Marder (2011).

The statistical power of a study is an important consideration (Cohen 1988; Chuan 2006). The lower the statistical power of a study, the greater the risk that the study will make a Type II error (Cohen 1992). As a result, low statistical power reduces both, the extent to which the research findings of the study can be accepted; as well as the extent to which there is confidence in the conclusions drawn from the study (Borkowski et al. 2001). Low statistical power can cause a whole study to fail (Suresh and Chandrashekara 2012). Conversely, a high statistical power implies the need for a large sample size which can exceed the resources, in terms of time and money, available for carrying out the study (Cohen 1992; Borkowski et al. 2001; Suresh and Chandrashekara 2012). The standard statistical power level which most studies attempt to achieve is 0.80 (Suresh and Chandrashekara 2012; Hoyle and Gottfredson 2015). This is because a statistical power which is less than 0.80, tends to inflate the risk of making a Type II error; whereas a value which is greater than 0.80, implies a large sample (Suresh and Chandrashekara 2012); which in turn, requires a lot of resources to conduct the study (Cohen 1992).

One of the main factors which affect the statistical power of a study (that is, the probability that the study will correctly reject the null hypothesis) is the sample size used by the study (Kupzyk 2011; Lussier 2011). In most instances, there is a direct relationship between the sample size and the statistical power of a study (Kupzik 2011). However, large samples do also involve the risk of making Type I or Type II errors (Lussier 2011). To ensure that the sample size of a study leads to adequate statistical power, some techniques are adopted. These methods include a rule of thumb approach (where a ratio of ten units or subjects are sampled, per variable included in the research model of the study) (Tanaka 1987; Barclay et al. 1995, Chin 1998; Kupzik 2011; Lussier 2011); software programs which help determine the desired sample size for a study (Dupont and Plummer 1990; Erdfelder et al. 1996); and manual computations: using power tables that allow estimation of the sample size of a study (Cohen 1988; Dupont and Plummer 1990). However, these statistical power techniques can only estimate the required sample size which will allow for a desired statistical power level to be achieved; none of these methods "can guarantee" that the sample size used for a study will lead to adequate statistical power (Ellis 2010, p. 61).

In this study, statistical power and sample size considerations are made using manual calculations; in terms of power tables, as introduced by Cohen (1988). This technique is adopted given it is the most common and popular approach which is relied on to determine the sample size required to achieve specific statistical power levels by a particular study (Cappelleri and Darlington 1994; Chuan 2006). Also, Cohen's approach allows an accurate determination of the statistical power associated with sample sizes (Goodhue et al. 2006).

Cohen's statistical power method identifies the sample size required to achieve a specific power level, by considering some specific factors, namely, significance level (that is, the value of alpha[48]), effect size, desired power level, (Desmond and Glover 2002; Chuan 2006; Lind 2010; Myer et al. 2010; Cooper and Schindler 2014), and the statistical test (Cohen 1988). In other words, the statistical power of a study is influenced by the significance level, the sample size, the effect size of the study (Borkowski et al. 2001; Faul et al. 2007) and the statistical test adopted by the study (Cohen 1988, 1992).

The significance of a study, being the probability of making a Type I error (denoted by alpha), is commonly assumed to be either 0.05 or 0.1 (Cowles and Davis 1982), even though other values may be considered (Cohen 1992; Lind 2010; Cooper and Schindler 2014). Most studies adopt a significance level of 0.05 (Cohen 1990; Chuan 2006; Suresh and Chandrashekara 2012). The probability of making a Type I error is considered a much lower concern than the probability of making a Type II error (Ellis 2010). This is because a Type II error has more serious consequences on the research findings and inferences made by a study, than Type I error. For this reason, the probability of making a Type II error (that is, beta) is usually set at 0.20; whilst alpha is determined at 0.05, for two-tailed tests (Cohen 1988; 1992).

Further, to conduct a power analysis, the effect size of a study must be specified, as previously discussed. The effect size of a study measures the extent of discrepancy between the null and the alternate hypothesis (Cohen 1988; Chuan 2006); and hence, denotes the extent to which the null hypothesis is assumed to be false (Cohen 1969). The effect size of a study is independent of the sample size adopted by that study (Sullivan and Feinn 2012). However, in practice, the effect size of a study is unknown at the time of the study (Borkowski et al. 2001; Ellis 2010; Suresh and Chandrashekara 2012); and it can only be estimated (MacCallum et al. 1996; Lind

[48] Alpha refers to the probability of making Type I error.

2010; Beck 2013). It is recommended that an estimate of the effect size of a study be specified, before statistical tests are conducted, so that the study can adjust its sample size or research method, such that it is able to achieve a desired power level (Sullivan and Feinn 2012). Effect size is specific to each study; and Cohen (1988) has introduced standardised effect sizes, depending on the type of statistical analysis which is adopted by a study (Chuan 2006). Cohen's standardised effect sizes are clustered into small, medium and large effect sizes (MacCallum et al. 1996); and Cohen denotes effect sizes as d, where d is equal to 0.2, 0.5 and 0.8 for small, medium and large effect sizes, respectively (Faul et al. 2007), for independent mean tests (Cohen 1969), as summarised in Table 6.1:

Table 6.1 Variances between groups having different effect sizes

Relative Size	***Effect Size***	***Percentile***
	0	50
Small	0.2	58
Medium	0.5	69
Large	0.8	79
	1.0	84

Adapted from Cohen (1988), Coe (2002), Bartolucci et al. (2011) and Sullivan and Fein (2012).

Cohen’s effect sizes are influenced by the statistical test adopted by each respective study (Cohen 1969). For instance, the effect sizes of studies which use multiple regression tests, have small, medium, and large effect sizes which equate to 0.02, 0.15 and 0.35, respectively (Cohen 1969), as illustrated in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Cohen's Effect Size for Multiple Regression Tests

Relative Size	***Effect Size***	***Equivalent R^2 value***
Small	0.02	0.0196
Medium	0.15	0.1300
Large	0.35	0.2600

Adapted from Cohen (1969), Cohen (1988), Kotrlik et al. (2011)

Further, in the case of studies which use multivariate analyses, power statistical analysis takes into account the number of predictors (that is, independent variables) that are included in the research model of the study, to eventually determine the minimum sample size required for that study (Ellis 2010).

However, these effect size categories (small, medium and large) do not consider factors which affect a study, such as the diversity of the population of the study or the "accuracy" with which an instrument has been developed (Sullivan and Feinn 2012, p.281). Cohen acknowledges that these effect size categories (small, medium and large) run the risk of being ineffective, if they are used "out of context" of the actual study (Cohen 1988; Glass et al. 1981); and also, in general, effect size is prone to spurious influence (Coe 2002, p. 45). The effect size, being an estimate (as previously specified), is prone to inconsistency across different studies (Maxwell et al. 2008; Beck 2013).

Despite the limitations of effect size estimates, as described the previous paragraph, the effect size clusters which had been introduced by Cohen, have so far been considered "useful" by extant literature (Erdfelder et al. 1996, p.7; Smith and Bayen 2005). Medium effect sizes are considered most appropriate for behavioural accounting studies (Borkowski et al. 2001); and Cohne (1992) recommends a medium effect size; unless a small or large effect size is known. However, a review of the literature shows that there is an increasing trend for medium and large effect sizes (Borkowski et al. 2001); and that, in general, effect sizes have been increasing over the years (Aguinis et al. 2005). A survey of the NFP literature, in both the international and Australian context, shows that, in general, quantitative studies have not specified the effect size of the NFP population[49].

Taking the above discussions into account, the sample size of a study is most likely to be determined using an alpha value of 0.05, a power level which equals to 0.80, and a medium effect size, that is, an effect size of 0.8 (Cohen 1992; MacCallum et al. 1996). Even though in most instances, a study sets the desired statistical power level and identifies the sample size which allows this statistical power level to be achieved (Suresh and Chandrashekara 2012); there are cases where it is impractical to gather a specific sample size which allows a given statistical power to be achieved (Myers et al. 2010); as with this study. Recall from sub-section 6.2.4, even though Pro Bono Australia database includes more than 378 NFPs, only 52 of these organisations can be sampled to address the research question of this study. This implies that this study has a fixed sample size and it does not have flexibility to let its desired power level determine its sample size.

As previously discussed, the most common alpha value and power level are 0.05 and 0.80 respectively. Given the effect size of the population of Australian NFPs which engage in accounting disclosures, cannot be estimated from the literature, this study assumes a large effect size; although Cohen recommends a medium effect size (as mentioned earlier in this section), for three reasons. First, over the years, effect sizes have been observed to be increasing, as previously mentioned. Second, few studies have disclosed or considered their effect sizes, which implies, there is no indication of whether these studies have been adopting small or large effect sizes. Third, the sample size of this study is limited to 52 NFPs, at an alpha value of 0.05 and using multiple regression[50], the study can have statistical power only if it assumes a large effect size (For an overview of the sample sizes required, to have statistical power at an alpha value of 0.05, see Table E.17 in Appendix E).

[49] None of the studies which mentioned effect size have examined disclosures. They have explored to quality of family bequest (Baker and Gilding 2011), fraud (Kummer et al. 2014), charity trust (Furneaux and Wymer 2015), and audit fee determinants (Priest 2015).

[50] Justification for the use of multiple regression, in this study, is provided in the next chapter.

Given this study has a predetermined sample size of 52 NFPs, it attempts to achieve the desired power level of 0.80 through the number of independent variables which are included in its research model. The research model which addresses the research question of this study, is composed of one dependent, 12 independent and three control variables, as later described in section 6.6,. Also, as previously mentioned in this section, Cohen's statistical power analysis takes into account the statistical technique adopted by a study. This study uses multiple regression analysis to examine its research model, as is later described and justified in Chapter Seven. Cohen (1992) shows that with an alpha of 0.05, a power level which equals to 0.80; and a large effect size, a study which relies on multiple regression analysis to explore its research model, needs to have a sample size of at least 50 and should have a maximum of eight independent variables (For an overview of this statistical power table by Cohen (1992), see Table E.16 in Appendix E). Given the sample size of this study is fixed at 52 NFPs, to achieve a power level of 0.80, this study limits its research model to eight independent variables. However, at this stage of the study, the number of independent variables included in the research model, is not modified. The 12 independent and three control variables, which form the research model of this study, will be reduced to a maximum of eight independent variables, after collecting data; and also, after testing the compliance of the independent variables of this study, with the assumptions of multivariate analyses. Discussions related to the measurement of each of the 12 independent and three control variables of the research model of this study are made in Section 6.7 of the current chapter; whilst compliance of these variables with the assumptions of multivariate analyses is assesses in the next chapter.

The previous section has described the selection of the sample used to test the 12 hypotheses developed in the previous chapter; whilst the current section has addressed the statistical power of this study. One of the main objectives of this chapter is to describe the method used to gather data, which is eventually used to test the hypotheses developed in the previous chapter and also to measure the control variables of this study; as per earlier discussions. In line with its objectives, this chapter discusses the data used to gauge the hypotheses and control variables of the current study; in the next section.

6.4 Data

To measure the different variables which are included in the research model of this study, time series data is adopted. More specifically data for two consecutive years, 2013 and 2014, are used. These data are collected for two main reasons.

First, time series data, being data which is collected over time, in a sequential manner, allows observation of regular patterns among different variables (Kirchgassner et al. 2013; Granger et al. 2015). For this reason, time series data is commonly used for analysing financial statements, among different organisations (Chotkunakitti 2005; Sharma 2012). Given this study focuses on accounting disclosures, as explained in Chapters One and Four, time series data will enable examination of any trend among the variables included in the research model of this study.

Second, at the time of data collection of this study, 2013 and 2014 were the latest available data for most of the variables. The independent variable of this study is measured using a disclosure index, as described in Chapter Four; and, as further discussed in section 6.7 and summarised in Table 6.4, most of the independent and control variables of this study (that is, 10 out of 11 variables) are quantified using annual report disclosures. When gathering the annual reports of the 52 sampled NFPs of this study, it was observed that for a large majority of these organisations, the annual reports related to years prior to 2013, were available only upon request or were not publicly available at all. Given its time and resource constraints, this study pursues its research question by focusing solely on GPFS; but acknowledges, in Chapter Nine, that the examination of SPFS represents potential for future research. Taking into account the limited public access to the annual reports and GPFS, of the 52 sampled NFPs and the constraints of this study, the latter uses time series data which span over 2013 and 2014, to measure its dependent, independent and control variables.

6.5 Ethical Consideration

Studies which involve animals, plants and humans have ethical considerations; that is, there is need to ensure that the conduct of these studies do not adversely affect or cause any form of harm to human beings (Recker 2012), plants and animals (Marder 2011; Collis and Hussey 2014). Given this study is desk-based, that is, only uses secondary data and does not involve collection of data from plants, animals and human beings; it does not have any ethical consideration.

6.6 Preliminary Research Model

A research model represents the statistical dependence among different variables (Gujarati and Porter 2009). More specifically, a research model expresses the relationship between the variables used to explain a phenomenon (Triola 2014).

The current section defines the preliminary research model of the study, by considering the discussions made in Chapters Four and Five. This model is, then, refined by taking into account data availability from the sample used in this study, in the next chapter.

The dependent variable of this study is the extent of accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs, as described in Chapter Four. Taking into account the 12 hypotheses and three control variables, which have been identified in Chapter Five, the preliminary research model of this study is defined as:

$$EXT\_ACCDIS_{t} = ß_0 + ß_1\, PROG_t + ß_2\, FUND_t + ß_3\, REVCON_t + ß_4\, GOVTFD_t + ß_5\, FINLEV_t + ß_6\, B\_SIZE_t + ß_7\, B\_IND_t + ß_8\, B\_FINCOM_t + ß_9\, B\_MULTI_t + ß_{10}\, JURIS_t + ß_{11}\, SUBSECTOR_t + ß_{12}\, MEDIA_{t-1} + ß_{13}\, AGE_t + ß_{14}\, AUDIT\_SIZE_t + ß_{15}\, NFP\_SIZE_t + \mathcal{E}$$

…. Equation 6.1

Where,

EXT_ACCDIS = Extent of accounting disclosures

PROG = Program Ratio

FUND = Fundraising Ratio

REVCON	= Revenue concentration
GOVTFD	= Extent of government funding
FINLEV	= Financial leverage
B_SIZE	= Board size
B_IND	= Board independence
B_FINCOM	= Financial competence of governance board
B_MULTI	= Multiple directorships of board members
JURIS	= Number of jurisdictions in which the NFP operates
SUBSECTOR	= Sub-sector in which the NFP operates
MEDIA	= Extent of negative media attention
AGE	= Number of years since the NFP is created
AUDIT_SIZE	= Size of audit firm
NFP_SIZE	= Size of NFP

The preliminary research model of this study is composed of one dependent, 12 independent and three control variables, as specified in equation 6.1 above. Section 6.3 explained that to have statistical power, given its sample size (of 52 NFPs), this study can include a maximum of eight independent variables in its research model. In line with the discussions made in section 6.3, the preliminary research model (as per equation 6.1) is further refined and finalised in the next chapter.

The next section pursues the one of the key objectives of the current chapter, namely, to define the variables included in the research model of this study.

6.7 Definition of Variables

The main purpose of the current section is to define the variables of the preliminary research model specified in equation 6.1. This section pursues its objectives, in three sub-sections. First, the dependent variable of the current study is discussed. Second, each of the 12 independent variables of the preliminary research model of this study is described; and third, the control variables of the study are addressed.

6.7.1 The dependent variable

The dependent variable of this study is extent of accounting disclosures and has been denoted by EXT_ACCDIS in the research model of the study. This variable is assessed by considering, both, mandatory and voluntary accounting disclosures, as elaborated in Chapter Four.

This study measures the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures made by each of its 52 sampled NFPs, using a disclosure index which is composed of 88 accounting disclosure items, as described in section 4.5 of Chapter Four. For each of these 52 sampled NFPs, the disclosure index is gauged following the three-step processes which had been carried out during the pilot test outlined in sub-section 4.5.2 of Chapter Four. Further, to not penalise any of the 52 NFPs for non-disclosure of non-applicable mandatory disclosure items, a relative disclosure index has been used for each sampled NFP, as per discussions made in Section 4.5 of Chapter Four.

Conversely, this study assesses the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures of a NFP, using a disclosure score; as explained in Chapter Four. Similar to the disclosure index, the disclosure score of each of the 52 sampled NFPs of the study is measured following the three main steps which have been used during the pilot test of the disclosure score developed in this study; as described in sub-section 4.5.2 of Chapter Four.

Taking into account the definition of accounting disclosures which is used in this study, as discussed in section 4.2 of Chapter Four, the dependent variable of this study (that is, extent of accounting disclosures) is assessed using financial statement disclosures made in the annual reports of the 52 sampled NFPs of the study.

After defining the dependent variable of the research model of this study, this section pursues its objectives, by next describing the 12 independent variables of the preliminary research model of the study.

6.7.2 Independent variables

Each of the 12 independent variables, included in the preliminary research model specified in section 6.6, is defined hereunder.

6.7.2.1 PROG

PROG represents the program ratio of a NFP. This ratio refers to the proportion of total expenses which an organisation spends on its mission (Frumkin and Kim 2001; Krishnan et al. 2002; Jones and Roberts 2006; Krishnan et al. 2006; Parsons 2007; Keating et al. 2008; Kitching 2009; van der Heijden 2013). In other words, the program ratio of a NFP is calculated by dividing program-related expenses by total expenses (Baber et al. 2001; Trussel and Parsons 2007; Krishnan and Yetman 2011; Hoffman and McSwain 2013; Im 2014; Parsons et al. 2014); as follows:

$$\text{PROG} = \text{Program-related expenses} / \text{Total expenses}$$

(Adapted from Keating et al. 2008; Kitching 2009; Krishnan and Yetman 2011; Hoffman and McSwain 2013; van der Heijden 2013; Im 2014; Parsons et al. 2014)

The program ratio of a NFP is gauged using income statement disclosures made in the annual reports of the organisation. The main purpose of a NFP is to maximise its social welfare-related outputs, as described in Chapters Two and Five. So, to identify the program-related expenses of a NFP, the mission of the organisation is taken into account; particularly in the case of NFPs which do not use the words “program” costs or expenses to refer to their program-related expenses. For example, the mission of Hammond Care, one of the sampled NFPs, is to provide support to people with health and aged care needs; and instead of having a program expenses item in its income statement; Hammond Care has an expenditure item which is labelled as “Support services and operational expenses.” To calculate the program ratio of Hammond Care, the support services and operational expenses are used as the program-related expenses of the organisation.

6.7.2.2 FUND

FUND denotes the fundraising ratio of a NFP. This ratio is measured as the proportion of the fundraising expenses of a NFP, to its total expenses (Parsons 2003; Trussel and Parsons 2007; Gordon et al. 2013; Chikoto and Neely 2014; Yan and Sloan 2014):

FUND = Fundraising expenses / Total expenses

(Adapted from Trussel and Parsons 2007; Chikoto and Neely 2014; Gordon et al. 2013; Yan and Sloan 2014)

Recall from Chapter Five, fundraising expenses are associated with the expenses undertaken by a NFP to attract resource inflows and raise funds (Frumkin and Kim 2001; Krishnan et al. 2002; Chen 2009; McGregor-Lowndes et al. 20014).

Similar to program ratio, the fundraising ratio of a NFP is calculated using the income statement disclosures made in the annual reports of the organisation.

6.7.2.3 REVCON

REVCON of a NFP refers to revenue concentration of the organisation. The revenue concentration of a NFP represents the extent to which its revenue sources are diversified, as defined in Chapter Five. REVCON is measured using a revenue concentration index (RCI), where RCI of each revenue source of a NFP, is measured as "summation of the squared percentage share that each revenue source represents of total revenue", following earlier studies (Tuckman and Chang 1991; Chang et al. 1994; Parsons 2003; Trussel and Parsons 2007, p. 4; Whittaker 2013; Yan and Sloan 2014)[51]. In other words, the RCI of a revenue source is calculated as:

[51] In some studies (such as Ashley and Faulk 2010; Chikolo et al. 2016, p.1430), have gauged revenue concentration using the RCI formula adopted in this study, but have labelled the index as the Hirschman-Herfindahl Index (HHI). Other studies (including Carroll and Stater 2009; Mayer et al. 2014) have used the HHI to gauge revenue diversification. This study adopts the RCI label, as it was initially introduced for the NFP context by Tuckman and Chang (1991).

$$\text{RCI}_k = \sum (Revenue_i / Total\ Revenue)^2$$

where,

k = specific NFP

Revenue_i = revenue from the i^{th} source;

(Adapted from Tuckman and Chang 1991; Bukhori et al. 2013; Themudo 2013).

As the RCI of an organisation gets closer to one, the revenue concentration of the organisation increases; and conversely, as the revenue concentration of a NFP decreases, its RCI gets closer to zero (Tuckman and Chang 1991; Parsons 2003; Trussel and Parsons 2007).

The RCI which has been adopted in this study is a disaggregated index, that is, it does not aggregate the sources of revenue inflows of a NFP into a few revenue streams, where few sources have been in terms of five or less revenue categories (Chikoto et al. 2016). The main reason for doing so is to avoid loss of information which might happen “during the aggregation process” of revenue sources into few categories (Orcutt et al. 1968; Chikoto et al. 2016, p.1430).

The REVCON, of each of the 52 sampled NFPs, is gauged using income statement disclosures and the notes, in terms of breakdown of different revenue sources, which accompany this statement.

6.7.2.4 DEP_GOVT

DEP_GOVT denotes dependence on government funding. The dependence of a NFP, on government funding, is gauged as the ratio of total revenue from the government to the total revenue of the organisation (Frumkin and Kim 2001; Whittaker 2013; IM 2014; Sloan and Grizzle 2014):

DEP_GOVT = Total revenue from the government / Total revenue

(Adapted from Frumkin and Kim 2001; Whittaker 2013; IM 2014; Sloan and Grizzle 2014)

This independent variable, that is DEP_GOVT, is calculated using the income statement disclosures provided in the annual reports of a NFP.

In calculating the dependence of a NFP, on government funding, only the government income which can be used to support the program or mission of the NFP, are taken into account. For instance, South West Connect (one of the NFPs which form the sample of this study), has two types of government income: total government grants and indirect contributions by Department of Health; and in calculating the DEP_GOVT of South West Connect, only the total government grants amounts are used. Recall from Chapter Five, the dependence of a NFP on government funding, is considered from a resource dependence perspective; where, as mentioned in Chapter Five, resource dependence relates to the reliance which a NFP has on its stakeholders for resource inflows. To align with this definition of resource dependence, government resource inflows which cannot be used to support the mission or program of a NFP, are not used to calculate the DEP_GOVT of the organisation.

Similar to RCI, DEP_GOVT is gauged using income statement disclosures and also, the notes which accompany this financial report.

6.7.2.5 FINLEV

FINLEV stands for the financial leverage of a NFP. This ratio is calculated as total debts to total assets (Zarzeski 1996; Jaggi and Low 2000; Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Lajili and Zeghal 2005; Raffournier 2006; Aljifri and Hussainey 2007; Russell 2011; Tsalavoutas 2011; Zeng et al. 2012; Al-Shammari 2014; IM 2014; Lu and Abeysekera 2014; Peng et al. 2015), where total debts refers to total liabilities (Sloan and Grizzle 2014). In other words, the financial leverage of a NFP is computed as:

$$\text{FINLEV} = \text{Total liabilities} / \text{Total assets}$$

(Adapted from Al-Shammari 2014; IM 2014; Lu and Abeysekera 2014; Peng et al. 2015)

FINLEV, that is the financial leverage of a NFP, is measured using the statement of financial position disclosures made in the published annual reports of the organisation.

6.7.2.6 B_SIZE

B_SIZE refers to the size of the governance board of a NFP (Rodriguez et al. 2012). This variable is measured as the number of members on the governance board of a NFP; as specified in Chapter Five. This study quantifies the B_SIZE of a NFP, using disclosures made in the published annual reports of that organisation.

6.7.2.7 B_IND

B_IND represents the independence of the board of a NFP. The board independence of a NFP is assessed as proportion of the number proportion of independent directors to the total number of members present on the governance board of a NFP (Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Abeysekera 2010), as described in Chapter Five. The latter chapter defines an independent director, as being someone who is neither directly nor indirectly involved in the operations of the organisation. Chapter Five further added that direct involvement occurs when a director is either an executive director or is involved in the social activities of the NFP; whereas indirect involvement takes place when a related party of the member is involved in the activities of the NFP.

Taking into account the board independence definition specified in Chapter Five, B_IND is measured. Similar to B_SIZE, the B_IND of a NFP is gauged using annual report disclosures published by the organisation.

6.7.2.8 B_FINCOM

The B_FINCOM of a NFP gauges the financial competence of the governance board of that organisation. Recall from Chapter Five, this study measures the financial competence of a governance board by considering the extent to which its members have an accounting graduate degree, have professional accounting experiences, and also, have membership to professional accounting associations. This variable is quantified as

$$\text{B\_FINCOM} = \frac{\text{Average number of board members with financial competence}}{\text{Number of board members}}$$

…. ***Equation 6.2***

where,

Average number of board members with financial competence is calculated as:

(Number of members with accounting graduate degree + Number of members with professional accounting experience + Number of members with professional accounting membership) / 3 **…. *Equation 6.3***

Each of the three factors which are used to measure the financial competence of board members, in this study, is gauged using a binary score of 1 and 0; where 1 represents a member satisfying the respective factor; and 0, if otherwise. This binary score is adopted following extant literature, where the education level of board members was measured using either 1 or 0 (Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Lewis et al. 2012; Parsons et al. 2014). The justification, for using a binary scale, is provided in a later paragraph.

The measurement of the B_FINCOM variable, has been developed taking into account prior studies which have quantified the education level of a board as the ratio of the number of members with at least a graduate degree to the total number of board members (Haniffa and Cooke 2002; Kent and Stewart 2008; Papadimitriou and Westerheijden 2011; Abdullah et al. 2015). Given this study is not limited to the education level of its board members; and assesses the financial competence of the governance board of a NFP, by considering three factors: the education level as well as, both, the professional experience and membership to professional associations of board members; all these three factors are included in the computation of the financial competence of the governance board of a NFP, as previously specified in equation 6.2 above.

This study uses an average value for calculating B_FINCOM, in order to not inflate the calculation of this variable. For instance, if only one employee has a graduate accounting degree, professional accounting experience and also professional accounting membership; then a score of one is given to each of the three variables which are included in the calculation of B_FINCOM, leading to a total of three; even though only one member is equipped with all three factors (that is, graduate accounting degree, professional accounting experience and professional accounting membership). So, to get a measure of the overall financial competence of a governance board, an average score is used, as shown in equation 6.3 above.

B_FINCOM of a NFP is calculated using mainly annual report disclosures made by the organisation. In some cases, information which are available on public domains, are explored in addition to annual report disclosures, to measure the extent of financial competence of the governance board of a NFP, as elaborated in the next paragraph.

In examining the annual reports of each of the 52 sampled NFPs, to measure the B_FINCOM of each of these organisations, two key observations were made. First, not all of the 52 NFPs disclose the profile of their board members in their annual reports; and some of these organisations include Australian Youth Orchestra and Geelong Performing Arts Centre. In case of these NFPs, the profile of each of the board members was explored using information available on public domain, such as the website of the NFP, LinkedIn and also, the website of other organisations where these members either form part of the management team or serve as board members. Second, not many NFPs actually disclose the number of years of professional experience of its board members; which implies that neither a nominal nor an ordinal scale could have been be used to determine the financial competence of the governance board of the sampled NFPs, in this study. This lack of disclosures associated with the professional experience of board members, of some NFPs, justifies the pertinence of a binary scale (of 1 and 0, as previously described) for measuring B_FINCOM.

6.7.2.9 B_MULTI

B_MULTI denotes the multiple directorships of the board members of a NFP; and is measured as:

$$\text{B\_MULTI} = \frac{\text{Number of board members with multiple directorships}}{\text{Number of board members}}$$

Adapted from Hashim and Rahman (2011), Chen et al. (2015), and Alshetwi (2016).

Multiple directorships occur when a director has membership of more than one governance boards concurrently, as defined in Chapter Five. Similar to the previous independent governance variable (that is B_FINCOM), B_MULTI is quantified using a score of 1, for each member who has multiple directorships; and 0, if otherwise. Further, to calculate B_MULTI, annual report disclosures are mainly explored; and in some instances, information which are available on public domain, are used as well.

In gathering data to assess the B_MULTI of the 52 sampled NFPs, it was observed that some directors were simultaneously members of different committees, such as risk and audit committees. By having membership on more than one board, a director acquires skills, experience, expertise and networking, as discussed in Chapter Five. By having membership on different committees, it is expected that a director is likely to acquire some skills, experience, expertise and networking; similar to when the director is on multiple boards. For this reason, in measuring B_MULTI of a NFP, this study takes into account the simultaneous memberships of the board members of the organisation, on different boards as well as committees.

6.7.2.10 JURIS

The JURIS of a NFP represents the number of jurisdictions in which the organisation carries its activities, where a jurisdiction refers to any the six Australian states (that is, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania) and any of the two Australian territories (namely, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory). In other words, the JURIS of an Australian NFP can range from one to eight jurisdictions.

The JURIS of each of the previously mentioned 52 sampled NFPs, of this study, is measured using disclosures made in the annual reports, as well as the websites[52] of each respective organisation. To measure the JURIS of a NFP, only the jurisdiction(s) where the organisation carries its activities are considered. For instance, Churches of Christ Queensland, even though partners with Churches of Christ in Victoria and Tasmania, to provide services in these two states (that is, Victoria and Tasmania); Churches of Christ Queensland is assumed to operate in only one jurisdiction, namely Queensland. This is because Queensland is the jurisdiction where Churches of Christ Queensland primarily operates.

6.7.2.11 SUBSECTOR

SUBSECTOR refers to the sub-sector in which a NFP operates. Following extant literature (Hackson and Milne 1996; Debrecency and Rahman 2005; Bozzolan et al. 2006; Raffournier 2006; Elsayed and Hoque 2010; Tsalavoutas 2011; Elzahar and Hussainey 2012; Baroma 2013; Lu and Abeysekera 2014a; Lu and Abeysekera 2014b; Xiao et al. 2014; Abdullah et al. 2015; Peng et al. 2015); the SUBSECTOR of a NFP is gauged using a dummy variable, $sub\text{-}sector_k$; and this variable is quantified using a binary score of 1 if the organisation operates in one specific sub-sector; and 0, if otherwise; as illustrated in Table 6.3.

[52] being information available on public domain

Table 6.3 Definition of independent variable, SUBSECTOR

Dummy Variable: *sub-sector$_k$*, ***where k=1,2,3,4***	**NFP sub-sector represented by dummy variable**	**Binary Score (1,0)**
Subsector$_1$	Education and Research	1 = if NFP operates in education and research sub-sector; 0 = if otherwise.
Subsector$_2$	Culture and Recreation	1 = if NFP operates in culture and recreation sub-sector; 0 = if otherwise.
Subsector$_3$	Social Services	1 = if NFP operates in social services sub-sector; 0 = if otherwise.
Subsector$_4$	Environment	1 = if NFP operates in environment sub-sector; 0 = if otherwise.

For each of the 52 sampled NFPs, the SUBSECTOR variable has been assessed by considering Pro Bono Australia database; and also, some of the processes which have been used to align the classification used by Pro Bono Australia to the sub-sector categorisation of ABS, as previously described in sub-section 6.2.4 of this chapter.

6.7.2.12 MEDIA

MEDIA stands for the extent of negative media attention received by the sub-sector in which a NFP operates. This variable is measured using newspaper articles, for three main reasons. First, for different stakeholder groups, newspaper articles represents a key source of information (Dyck and Zingales 2002; Stromberg 2002; Djankov et al. 2002; Miller 2006) which are related to the activities of an organisation (Atvesson 1990; Pollock and Rindova 2003; Deephouse and Heugens

2009; Einwiller et al. 2010; Jin and Liu 2010; Pfaffer et al. 2010). Second, some earlier studies acknowledged that newspaper articles have greater influence over stakeholders' stakeholders' perceptions than television news (McCombs and Shaw 1994; Stempel III and Hargrove 1996); and found empirical evidence that, in general, the information published in newspapers have a greater influence and impact of stakeholders' perceptions, than news given on television or radio (Eyal 1979; McCombs 1981; Brown and Deegan 1998).

Also, even though the internet has been emerging as a primary source of information in the current age of social media, online news media is as much important as its other main counterparts (such as news on television, on radio) (Maier 2010). Maier (2010) observed that most of the storylines found on news websites correspond to the storylines of newspaper front pages, television and radio and news websites represent a greater source of information than other sources of information.

Extent of media attention has been calculated using media coverage, by prior studies (Deephouse 1996; Sutton and Galunic 1996; Bansal and Clelland 2004; Rindova et al. 2006); and media coverage, in turn, has been gauged by the number of newspaper articles which have been published on either a specific topic or a particular sub-sector (Ferguson and Crockett 2003; Bushman et al. 2004; Desai 2011; Deegan and Islam 2014). Given MEDIA refers to the extent of negative media attention, this study determines whether a newspaper article has a negative tone, using content analysis (Deephouse 2002; Core et al. 2008; Zavyalova et al. 2014). More specifically, the negative tone of a newspaper article is determined using Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC), following existing literature (Pennebaker et al. 2007; Zavyalova et al. 2014). LIWC is a text-analysis software which uses dictionaries of more than 4,000 words, to assess a text in various ways, including the emotions conveyed by the text and the categories of words present within the text (Pennebaker 1999; Andrei 2014). This software is increasingly being adopted for content analysis purposes (Servi and Elson 2012; Gunn and Lester 2012).

This study recognises that one of the main criticisms of LIWC is that when a single text mentions different organisations, the software does not segregate the entities which have been positively covered from those which have been negatively described in the text (Zavyalova et al. 2012). Given media attention has a spill-over effect (as described in Chapter Five), in measuring MEDIA, the newspaper articles which pertain to a particular NFP may influence the whole sub-sector in which the organisation operates, as per earlier studies (Skowronski and Carlston 1987; Zavyalova et al. 2012).

MEDIA is measured using three steps. First, the top ten Australian newspapers are identified from the news website of each of the Australian news publishers. These newspapers are determined based on the readerships of newspapers which are published in Australia. Readership is used, to assess the main Australian newspapers, for two reasons. First, this is because the readership of a newspaper implies the extent to which different stakeholder groups are accessing the information published by that newspaper (Roy Morgan 2016). Second, information on the readership of Australian newspapers is readily available on public domain: the website of Roy Morgan. Based on newspaper readership, from the last five years (that is, from 2011 to 2015), the top ten Australian newspapers have been The Australian, Daily Telegraph, Sydney Morning Herald, Sunday Telegraph, Herald Sun, The Age, Sunday Herald Sun, Courier Mail, The Sunday Mail and Adelaide Advertiser (Table E.18 in Appendix E provides an overview of the readership of different Australian newspapers, form 2011 to 2015; and Table E.19 in Appendix E summarises the ten top Australian Newspapers for the period 2011 to 2015).

In the second step of measuring MEDIA, the NFP-related newspaper articles which have been published in these top ten Australian newspapers, for the financial years ending June 2012 and June 2013, are identified. These two financial years have been adopted, after consideration of the lagged effect of media coverage, as previously described in Chapter Five; and also, of the two-years times series data used in this study (that is, 2013 and 2014) to test its research model, as discussed in section 6.4 of the current chapter. Exploring the databases of Lexis-Nexis and Factiva[53], newspaper articles which have discussed the Australian NFP sector; and which have

[53] To measure MEDIA, NFP-related newspaper articles are identified through searches conducted on Lexis-Nexis and Factiva media databases, following Miller (2006), Core et al. (2008), Islam (2009), Islam and Deegan (2010), Desai (2011), Zavyalova et al. (2012) and Beetz (2014).

also been published in the above-mentioned top ten newspapers, are gathered. To identify Australian NFP-related newspapers, different words are used, namely NFP, not-for-profit sector, voluntary sector, third sector, philanthropy, social economy, non-governmental organisations, charities, unions, cooperatives, clubs, associations, people's organisations, churches, donations and donors are used. Most of these words[54] have been selected, taking into account the descriptions made in Section 2.2 of Chapter Two, with regards to the different labels adopted for the NFP sector and NFPs, in Australia. Whilst exploring Lexis-Nexis and Factiva, it was noted that these databases exclude two of the above-mentioned ten top Australian newspapers: Sunday Herald Sun and Herald Sun. To ensure that the NFP-related newspaper articles which have been published by Sunday Herald Sun and Herald Sun are included in the measurement of MEDIA, the website of Herald Sun was explored[55]. This second step of quantifying MEDIA, identified 86 and 99 unique newspaper articles for the financial years ending 2012 and 2013, respectively (Tables E.20 and E.21 of Appendix E, summarise these 86 and 99 newspaper articles, respectively).

The last step of gauging MEDIA segregates the 86 and 99 newspaper articles, which have been collected in the previous step, as per the four sub-sectors which are considered in this study. This clustering is done by searching the name of each of the 471 NFPs[56] which fall under the four sub-sectors that are considered in this study, namely, social services, culture and recreation, education and research and environment, for the 86 and 99 newspaper articles. After this grouping of the newspaper articles, a text analysis is conducted on the previously mentioned 86 and 99 newspapers, using LIWC to determine the extent of negative media coverage of NFPs in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Following prior studies (Deephouse 2000; Pollock and Rindova 2003; Pennebaker et al. 2007; Pfaffer et al. 2010; Zavyalova et al. 2012; Zavyalova et al. 2014), newspaper coverage is coded as being negative when least 66% of contents is assessed as being negative by the text analysis

[54] All of them, except for donors and donations, because using these two words, in most instances, has produced results related to donors, rather than to NFPs.

[55] This is because both newspapers are published by Herald Sun; Sunday Herald Sun being the Sunday of Herald Sun.

[56] Refer to earlier discussions in sub-section 6.2.4, about the recognition of these 471 NFPs from the database of Pro Bono Australia.

software (For an overview of the LIWC assessment of the newspaper articles considered in this study, see Table E.22 of Appendix E).

This section has defined each of the 12 independent variables, which are included in the preliminary research model specified in equation 6.1 above. The current section pursues its objective, of defining the variables which form the preliminary research model of this study, by next defining the control variables of the model.

6.7.3 Control Variables

The three control variables which are included in the research model of this study are age, audit firm size, and size of NFP; and the measurement of each of these variables is described hereunder.

6.7.3.1 AGE

AGE denotes the age of a NFP. This study measures the age of a NFP as the number of years since the organisation has been created, in Australia, following prior studies (Courtis 1976; Owusu-Ansah 2000; Glaum and Street 2003; Al Mutawaa and Hewaidy 2010; Galani et al. 2011; Gandia 2011; Saxton and Guo 2011; Rodriguez et al. 2012; Zeng et al. 2012; Jameel and Weerathunga 2013; Saxton et al. 2014; Sloan and Grizzle 2014; Peng et al. 2015; Haski-Leventhal and Foot 2016).

The AGE of each sampled NFPs is calculated using two main sources of information. First, the annual report of a NFP is explored; and then, if these annual report disclosures do not facilitate the calculation of the age of the organisation, a search is carried out on the website of the NFP.

To calculate the age of one of the 52 sampled NFPs, the year in which the organisation is first created, in Australia, is used; irrespective of the name changes it has undertaken over time; as exemplified by the case of Autism Queensland. This NFP was first set up as Autistic's Children Association of Queensland in 1967; and over the years, the organisation has changed its name a few times, to lately be known as Autism Queensland in 2013. In determining the age of Autism Queensland, 1967 (rather than 2013) is taken to be the year in which the organisation was first created in Australia. The main reason to adopt this approach is that even though the organisation has recently been re-named, its practices (including disclosure behaviours) are likely to have been influenced by factors which pertain to the Australian NFP sector, since it was first created.

Conversely some organisations have been operating overseas, before they have actually started carrying their activities in Australia. The age of these organisations is assessed using the date from which they first carried operations in Australia. For instance, Salvation Army has been operating in London since 1865; and it first operated in Australia in 1880. Hence, the age of the Salvation Army (Australia) is assessed using the year 1880.

6.7.3.2 AUDIT_SIZE

AUDIT_SIZE represent the size of the audit firm of a NFP. Recall from Chapter Five, the size of an audit firm determines whether the firm is classified as either a Big-4 or a non-Big 4 organisation. This study measures the AUDIT_SIZE of a NFP using a dichotomous variable of 1 and 0, where 1 denotes a Big-4 audit firm; and 0, if otherwise.

This variable is determined using the financial statement disclosures made in the annual reports of each of the 52 sampled NFPs.

6.7.3.3 NFP_SIZE

NFP_SIZE refers to the size of a NFP. This study gauges the size of a NFP using the total annual revenue of the organisation, as explained in Chapter Five. To gauge the NFP_SIZE of a NFP, data is collected from the income statement disclosures made in the published annual reports of the organisation.

The current section has defined the dependent, independent and control variables, which form the preliminary research model specified in section 6.6; as summarised in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Definition of variables included in refined preliminary research model

Variable	**Definition**	**Measurement**	**Data source**
Dependent Variable			
EXT_ACCDIS	Extent of accounting disclosures	Disclosure index (to measure mandatory disclosures) and Disclosure score (to measure voluntary disclosures)	Financial statements
Independent Variables			
PROG	Program Ratio	Program-related expenses / Total expenses	Income statement disclosures & Notes to financial statements
FUND	Fundraising Ratio	Fundraising expenses / Total expenses	Income statement disclosures & Notes to financial statements
REVCON	Revenue Concentration	RCI = $\sum (Revenue_i \,/\, Total\ Revenue)^2$	Income statement disclosures & Notes to financial statements
DEP_GOVT	Dependence on government funding	Contributions from the government / Total Income	Income statement disclosures & Notes to financial statements
FINLEV	Financial Leverage	Total Liabilities / Total Assets	Statement of financial position disclosures

Variable	**Definition**	**Measurement**	**Data source**
Independent Variables			
B_SIZE	Board Size	Number of members on governance board	Annual report disclosures
B_IND	Board Independence	Number of independent directors/ Total number of board members	Annual report disclosures
B_FINCOM	Financial competence of governance board	Average number of board members with financial competence /Number of board members	Annual report disclosures
B_MULTI	Multiple directorships of board members	Number of board members with multiple directorship/Number of board members	Annual report disclosures and information available on public domain
JURIS	Number of jurisdictions in which the NFP operates	Numerical Scale of 1 to 8	Annual report disclosures & website of the respective NFP
SUBSECTOR	Sub-sector in which the NFP operates	Dummy variable to represent the four sub-sectors which are considered in this study; and a binary scale: 1, if operates in a specific sub-sector; and 0, if otherwise.	Pro Bono Australia database

Variable	Definition	Measurement	Data source
Independent Variable			
MEDIA	Extent of negative media attention received by the sub-sector in which a NFP operates	Content analysis (using LIWC)	Newspaper articles
Control Variable			
AGE	Age of the organisation	Number of years since the organisation is created	Annual report disclosures & Website of the respective NFP
AUDIT_SIZE	Size of audit firm	Dichotomous variable, where 1 if the audit firm is a Big-4; and 0, if otherwise.	Financial statement disclosures
NFP_SIZE	Size of NFP	Total annual revenue	Income statement disclosures & Notes to financial statements

6.8 Summary

The current chapter has described that, to address its research question, this study uses a judgment sample which is made up of 52 NFPs; and these organisations have been selected, from the database of Pro Bono Australia. Given its sample size, this study ensures its statistical power by adopting a large effect size. Further, to test the research model, this study uses time series data, which spans over two years: 2013 and 2014. After addressing the ethical consideration of the current study, this chapter has defined a preliminary research model of the study. This model is composed of one dependent, 12 independent and three control variables.

The preliminary research model of this study is refined, finalised as well as analysed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 7 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

The research question of this study is *What factors influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs?*, as specified in Chapter One. Given the research question of the current study, its dependent variable is extent of accounting disclosures; and this variable is measured using two disclosure measurement tools: a disclosure index (for mandatory accounting disclosures) and a disclosure score (for voluntary accounting disclosures), as elaborated in Chapter Four. Also, to address the research question of this study, internal and external factors of Australian NFPs have been considered, and 12 hypotheses as well as three control variables were identified in Chapter Five. These hypotheses and control variables have then been used, in Chapter Six, to develop a preliminary research model. The latter model is finalised and analysed in the current chapter. While this chapter describes the observations made from analysing the research model of this study, the next chapter elaborates these research findings in the context of the research question of the study.

The primary objectives of the current chapter are threefold: first, to finalise the research model of this study; second, to analyse this finalised model; and third, to describe the results associated with these analyses.

This chapter pursues its main purposes, in six sections. First, the multivariate technique adopted in this study, is described and justified. Second, the statistical analyses used in the current study are elaborated; whilst third, a preliminary data analysis is carried out and described. Fourth, the research model of the study is finalised. Fifth, a formal data analysis of the finalised research model is carried out and described. Last, the chapter is summarised.

7.2 Multivariate Technique adopted in this study

This study analyses its research model, using a specific multivariate technique, namely multiple regression analysis. The choice of this multivariate technique is justified in the current section.

Multiple regression is an extension of straight line regression. The latter is a regression which has only one independent variable; whilst multiple regression has more than one independent variable (Kleinbaum et al. 2008; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). Given the finalised research model of this study is composed of seven independent variables (refer to Equation 7.2 of Section 7.6 for the finalised model) and these variables are gauged using metric and/or non-metric scales, multiple regression analysis is pertinent for the study, as described hereunder.

The current study acknowledges that in addition to multiple regression, there are different multivariate techniques which consider more than one independent variable; and these techniques include factor analysis, canonical correlation, multivariate analysis of variance, multiple discriminant analysis, multiple regression analysis, conjoint analysis and structural equation modelling (Hair et al. 2010) (For a description of these multivariate techniques, see Table F.1 in Appendix F). This study adopts multiple regression analysis as its statistical technique, given its research model and the measurement of the independent variables forming this model; as elaborated in the next paragraphs.

The research model of the current study is composed of one dependent variable: extent of accounting disclosures and a range of independent variables: internal and external factors which are pertinent to Australian NFPs; as described in Chapters Five and Six as well as the current chapter (See Equation 7.2 of Section 7.6 for the finalised research model of the study). Since the research model of this study is made up of one dependent variable and multiple independent variables, the model can be analysed using diverse multivariate techniques: analysis of variance, multiple discriminant analysis, multiple regression analysis or conjoint analysis (Hair et al. 2010). However, it is the measurement of the independent variables forming the finalised research model of the current study, which makes multiple regression analysis the most appropriate technique for this study.

The independent variables, of the research model of the current study, are measured using metric and/or non-metric scales, as defined in Chapter Six (For an overview of the variables which are metric and non-metric, see Table F.2 in Appendix F). Analysis of variance and conjoint analysis are only applicable to studies which have non-metric independent variables; whilst multiple discriminant analysis is appropriate for studies which have a research model that is solely composed of metric independent variable (Hair et al. 2010). Multiple regression analysis, being a multivariate analysis technique which pertains to studies which have both metric and non-metric variables (Hair et al. 2010); is relevant to analyse the research model of the current study.

This section has justified the choice of multivariate technique adopted in this study. More specifically, the current study statistically analyses its research model using multiple regression analysis, which is further elaborated in Section 7.6. To contribute to understanding of the statistical analyses adopted in this study, the next section describes the stages involved in these analyses.

7.3 Statistical analysis stages adopted in the study

Statistical analyses include descriptive as well as inferential statistical analyses (Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008). Descriptive statistics summarise the characteristics of a data set; whilst inferential statistics analyses the data set to eventually draw conclusions based on the relationships of the variables within the data set (Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008). The statistical analyses of the current study include both descriptive as well as inferential analyses; and these analyses are carried out using SPSS statistical software.

This study carries its statistical analyses in two stages. First, a preliminary data analysis is conducted; and this stage includes the descriptive analyses, as elaborated in Section 7.4. The preliminary data analysis is carried out first, given this type of analysis is conducted after data has been collected and before any inferential statistical analysis[57] is made (Peck et al. 2008). Second, a formal data analysis is performed; and this stage relates to the inferential statistical analyses of the study, and is elaborated in Section 7.6. The two-stage statistical analyses of the current study are outlined in Figure 7.1:

Figure 7.1 Broad overview of statistical analysis stages adopted in this study

Stage 1: Preliminary data analysis

The preliminary data analysis of this study mainly involves analysing the observations of the different variables of the study.

Stage 2: Formal Data Analysis

The formal data analysis involves applying the statistical technique to the finalised research model of the current study. More specifically, the formal data analysis of this study refers to conducting a multiple regression analysis of its finalised research model.

Adapted from Peck and Devore (2008); Peck et al. (2008); Mendenhall and Sincich (2012)

Figure 7.1 provides a broad overview of the two main statistical analysis stages adopted in the current study. The first stage is further discussed in the next section; whereas the second stage is elaborated in Section 7.6.

[57] Part of the formal data analysis of this study.

7.4 Stage 1: Preliminary Data Analysis

This section conducts a preliminary data analysis of the data set of this study, for two focal purposes: first, to add to understanding of the data set and second, to get the latter data set ready for formal data analysis. By pursuing its objectives, this section eventually contributes to interpretation of the research findings of this study as well as adds validity to the conclusions drawn with respect to the research question of the study, as later described.

This section addresses its main purposes, following three steps. First, missing data and outliers are evaluated and dealt with. Second, an exploratory data analysis is conducted. Third, the compliance of the independent variables of this study, with the assumptions of multivariate analysis, is assessed. An overview of these three steps is provided in Figure 7.2:

Figure 7.2 Preliminary Data Analysis Process

Step 1: Evaluate and deal with

- missing data and
- outliers, to eventually refine the research model of the study

Step 2: Conduct exploratory data analysis

This step explores the dataset of this study by describing the dependent variable and then conducting a descriptive statistical analysis of the variables of the study. The latter analysis is conducted in terms of

- central tendency,
- variances, and
- shape to gain understanding of the observations of each of the variables.

Note: Central Tendency, variance and shape are not considered for categorical variables.

Step 3: Assess compliance of data set with assumptions of multivariate analysis

- Normality,
- Homoscedasticity
- Multicollinearity
- Linearity and Independence of residuals,

This step is conducted given that the compliance of the independent variables of a research model with the assumptions of multivariate analysis, contributes to the reliability of the research findings made using the model, as further explained in the chapter.

Adapted from Tabachnick and Fidell (2001); Hair et al. (2010); Kiess and Green (2010); Seltman (2015).

This section elaborates each of the three steps described in Figure 7.2, in the next three sub-sections.

7.4.1 Step 1: Evaluate and deal with missing data and outliers

In general, missing and outliers data are assessed in order to "clean" a data set and eventually get the data set ready for multivariate analysis (Hair et al. 2010, p.70). This study considers the presence of missing data and outliers, among the observations of each of its variables (as per Equation 6.1 of Chapter Six), to eventually refine its research model (as later represented by Equation 7.1 of this chapter). This refined model is finalised, following further analyses, in Section 7.5; to eventually be used for formal data analysis in Section 7.6.

The presence of missing data and of outliers, among the data set of the current study, is next evaluated and dealt with.

7.4.1.1 Missing Data

Missing data are data for which an observation cannot be made (Hair et al. 2010). One way of dealing with missing data among the variables of a research model, as done in this study, is to eliminate the variables for which there are missing observations from the model; provided the variable is not critical to that model (Hair et al. 2010).

The preliminary research model of this study includes one dependent, 12 independent and three control variables. Given the data scope of this study, four of these 12 independent variables (namely, PROG, FUND, B_IND and MEDIA) cannot be measured; as elaborated next.

7.4.1.1.1 PROG

PROG refers to the program ratio of a NFP. This variable is gauged in terms of the proportion of total expenses which an organisation spends on its mission, as described in Chapter Six.

Given its data scope, this study cannot measure the PROG of all its 52 sampled NFPs. During the data collection phase, it has been observed that some NFPs clearly disclose their program expenses; whilst others (such as Environmental Defenders

Office Limited (EDO), Endeavour Foundation, Stewart House and YHA) do not provide any financial statement information, in their GPFS, which allows the calculation of the program ratio of these organisations.

Most of the literature which has explored NFP program expenditure items, have been conducted in a different country context than Australia; and some of these contexts include USA (Parsons 2003), UK (Kreander et al. 2009; Hyndman and McMahon 2010; Hyndman and McMahon 2011), Canada (Chen 2011; Whittaker 2013) and New Zealand (Samkin and Schneider 2010). The one study which has examined the relationship between program ratio and the extent of disclosures in the Australian context (that is, Ryan and Irvine 2012, as per Chapter Five), has used the annual reports of NFPs that are registered members of the ACFID; and the study by Ryan and Irvine (2012) accessed the reports of the ACFID members, through a "Memorandum of Understanding between Queensland University of Technology and ACFID" (Ryan and Irvine 2012, p.354). The current study does not have such access to the annual reports of ACFID members; and can only access these reports if they are publicly available on the website of a NFP which is a ACFID member. The ACFID members of the 52 sampled NFPs of this study include Oxfam (Australia), EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office), World Vision Australia, TEAR Australia, Mahboba's Promise and Habitat for Humanity (All operating in different NFP sub-sectors, as shown in Table E.15 of Appendix E); and this study has observed that some of these ACFID members: EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office) and TEAR Australia do not make explicit financial disclosures about their program costs in their 2013 and 2014 published financial statements.

Further, the Australian NFP sector follows sector neutral accounting standards, as described in Chapter Two; and these financial reporting requirements do not mandate the disclosure of program-related expenses (Kilcullen 2011; Dellaportas et al. 2012; Ryan and Irvine 2012; Palmer 2013). As a result, NFPs have the choice of making accounting disclosures related to the program expenses of a NFP, as part of their voluntary financial disclosures. This study has observed variability in the accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs, with regards to their program ratios and/or program expenses. Some NFPs (such as Oxfam (Australia), Smith Family, and Habitat for Humanity) have been observed to voluntarily provide financial information about their program ratio and/or program expenses. On the other hand, it has been noted that some NFPs (such as Taronga, RSPCA (NSW), and Australian Youth Orchestra) do not make explicit financial statement disclosures related to their program ratio and/or spendings; even though these organisations make elaborate narrative discussions about their program and their program-related activities within their annual reports. This non-disclosure of program-related accounting information, by some NFPs, is likely to hinder both financial transparency in the NFP sector and also stakeholders' ability to make economic decisions.

Further, the inconsistency in the financial statement disclosures made, in relation to program-related expenses of NFPs, can be explained by the absence of a common definition of program expenses for the Australian NFP sector; unlike the USA, UK, Canadian and New Zealander NFP sectors. Thus, the variability in the accounting disclosure practices of Australian NFPs (as observed by the current study), highlights a loophole in the financial reporting environment of Australian NFPs.

In a nutshell, the current study cannot measure the program ratio of all its 52 sampled NFPs; due to lack of data availability within its data scope. As a result, PROG is eliminated from the preliminary research model of this study (For an overview of this preliminary model, see Equation 6.1 of Chapter Six).

7.4.1.1.2 FUND

FUND denotes the fundraising ratio of a NFP; and is measured as the proportion of the fundraising expenses of a NFP to its total expenses, where fundraising expenses are associated with the expenses undertaken by a NFP to attract resource inflows and raise funds; as previously defined in Chapter Six.

An examination of the 52 sampled NFPs of the current study shows inconsistencies in the financial disclosures made by these organisations, with regards to their fundraising expenses. The accounting reports of some of the 52 sampled NFPs of this study (such as Ability Options, Stewart House, YHA Ltd, and Onemda Association) do not include any expenditure item which is labelled as fundraising costs or expenses in their income statement. Conversely, for some of the 52 sampled

NFPs of this study (such as Learning Links, RMIT University, and Taronga Conservation Society Australia), “advertising” or “marketing” expenses are included in their income statements; but there is no further disclosure which specifies whether these advertising or marketing expenses are incurred for fundraising purposes. This inconsistency in the financial reporting practices of Australian NFPs, pertaining to the disclosure of their fundraising expenses, may explain the limited number of studies which has explored the relationship between fundraising ratio and accounting disclosures in Australia.

Except for McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014), no prior study has addressed the relationship between the fundraising ratio of an Australian NFP and its financial statement disclosures; as stated in Chapter Five. The study by McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014) is a report which recognises the need to make NFPs account for their fundraising income and expenses. This report by McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014) has examined "13 award-winning annual reports from charities" (McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2014, p.9); whereas the current study pursues its research question by exploring publicly available annual reports of 52 NFPs, where one of the criteria used to sample these 52 organisations, is *"It produces general purpose financial statements (GPFS) which are publicly available for two consecutive years (that is, 2013 and 2014)"*, as specified in Chapter Six. Given the report by McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014) uses award-winning annual reports, in contrast to the publicly available GPFS examined by the current study (irrespective of whether GPFS are award-winning reports) means that the data used by McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014) and this study are different.

Further, similar to PROG, the fundraising expenditure-related financial disclosures made by Australian NFPs have inconsistencies. This is because alike to program-related expenses, fundraising expenses do not have a common definition in Australia and are part of the voluntary disclosures made by Australian NFPs (Kilcullen 2011; Dellaportas et al. 2012; Ryan and Irvine 2012; Palmer 2013). Hence, the absence of a common definition of fundraising expenses in the Australian NFP sector, explains the “different practices” adopted by Australian NFPs when these organisations make fundraising-related accounting disclosures (McGregor-Lowndes et al. 2015). As with program-related expenses, variability in the financial disclosures of fundraising expenses, may deter financial transparency in the NFP sector and also undermine stakeholders' ability to make economic decisions. The lack of consistency in the accounting disclosures of fundraising-related expenses, by Australian NFPs, reaffirms the loophole in the accounting reporting environment of Australian NFPs.

Thus, given the accounting disclosure practices of its 52 sampled NFPs, with regards to their fundraising expenses, this study cannot gauge FUND within its data scope. As a result, FUND is eliminated from the preliminary research model of the current study (that is, from Equation 6.1 of Chapter Six).

7.4.1.1.3 B_IND

B_IND stands for the independence of the board of a NFP. This variable is measured as the proportion of the number of independent directors present on the governance board of a NFP to the total number of members on that board, as described in Chapters Five and Six.

While measuring the B_IND of each of the 52 sampled NFPs of this study, it has been observed that in some instances, the annual report disclosures of a NFP clearly demarcate the executive directors from the other board members; whilst in other cases, the annual report disclosures do not specify whether a director is an executive or non-executive member. For instance, both Habitat for Humanity and Endeavour Foundation have not labelled the board members who are executive members, in their annual report disclosures. When the governance board-related disclosures of a NFP do not indicate whether a director is executive or non-executive, then the annual report disclosures related to the management team of the organisation have been explored to differentiate between the managers who are involved in the daily operations of the organisation (that is, the executive members) and those who are not. During the data collection of B_IND, it has also been observed that some of the 52 sampled NFPs of this study (for instance, REDR, Variety – the Children’s Charity (National Office) and Geelong Performing Arts Centre) do not provide adequate disclosures, within their published annual reports to enable the calculation of B_IND. Hence, due to lack of data availability within the data scope of the current study, B_IND cannot be measured in the study, and is eventually eliminated, from Equation 6.1 of Chapter Six.

Further, during the process of collecting data to measure B_IND, it has also been observed that even though some directors are not part of the executive team of a NFP, they have vested interest in the NFP. Some of these NFPs include JewishCare, Oxfam, MultiCap and Gondwana Choirs. JewishCare has board members who are non-executive directors, and are greatly involved in the Jewish Community. Similarly, Oxfam has board members (executive and non-executive) who have been supporters of the organisation and its social activities for many years; and MultiCap (another sampled NFP) has a board member whose family members access the services at MultiCap. The impact of board members with vested interest in a NFP, on the extent of accounting disclosures made by the organisation, is outside the scope of the current study; but represents potential for future research, as later addressed in Chapter Eight

7.4.1.1.4 MEDIA

MEDIA refers to the extent of negative media attention received by the sub-sector in which a NFP operates; and is measured by conducting a text analysis (using LIWC) of newspaper articles, as explained in Chapter Six.

After conducting the LIWC assessment of the 86 (for 2012) and 99 (for 2013) newspaper articles, which have been previously identified in Chapter Six, it is concluded that MEDIA cannot be assessed within the data scope of the current study. This is because whilst collecting data to gauge MEDIA, it has been observed that when a newspaper article negatively targets a particular NFP, a few newspaper articles which are positively toned immediately follow that negatively toned newspaper article. This pattern in the tone of these newspaper articles represents impression management practices. Impression management refers to behaviours adopted by an organisation to “create, protect, maintain or alter” its image vis-à-vis its other stakeholders (Schnienderjans et al. 2012, p.912). An organisation could do so by defending its public image using published information which shows that the activities of the organisation are highly committed to social expectations; to eventually dilute any negative media coverage of the organisation (McDonnell and King 2013).

Further, the pattern of negatively toned newspaper articles being followed by multiple positively toned newspaper articles, represents a potential risk of negatively skewing the observation of MEDIA in the current study; and eventually biasing the research findings of the current study. To deal with this potential skewness of MEDIA, this variable would have to be studied in greater detail and further content analyses would have to be conducted to identify any impression management strategies that may be included in the NFP-related published newspaper articles. These additional examination and analyses of MEDIA are outside the time and resources scope of this study. Given that MEDIA cannot be reliably measured within the data scope of the current study, MEDIA is eliminated from the preliminary research model defined in Equation 6.1 of Chapter Six. However, the influence of MEDIA on the extent of accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs represents scope for future research; as later outlined in Chapter Eight.

After considering missing data among the variables of this study, the current sub-section has identified four independent variables which cannot be gauged due to lack of data availability within the data scope of the study (namely, PROG, FUND, B_IND and MEDIA). To further the preliminary data analysis of this study, this sub-section next considers the presence of outliers among the variables of the study.

7.4.1.2 Outliers

Outliers is defined as observations which have a "unique characteristic" compared to the remaining observations of a specific variable; where a unique characteristic refers to a value which is either very low or very high, such that the value stands out from the other observations of a variable (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001; Hair et al. 2010; p 64; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). Outliers can be identified using either the z-score or graphical methods, such as box plots, normal probability plots and histograms (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001). The current study identifies the outliers of each of its variables using a specific graphical tool, namely, box plot; given box plots represent a quick, simple and yet robust technique for identifying outliers (Nuzzo 2016).

From the box plots of each of the variables (that is, dependent, independent and control variables) which form the preliminary research model of this study (exclusive of the four independent variables which cannot be measured due to lack of data availability within the data scope of the current study, namely PROG, FUND, B_IND and MEDIA), it is observed the dependent variable of the study (measured using a disclosure index and a disclosure score; as per Chapter Four) has only mild[58] outliers; whilst the independent and control variables have some mild as well as extreme[59] outliers (For an overview of the box plots of the variables which form the research model of this study, see Figure F.1 of Appendix F). These outliers have been further investigated as it is important to identify the reasons explaining the presence of any outlier of in a data set (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001). Often, outliers are caused by either data which have been misreported or which have been wrongly recorded (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). To ensure that the outliers of a variable have been accurately recorded, the raw data for that variable is revisited and rechecked (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001). Comparing the observations of each variable included in the preliminary research model of this study (exclusive of the variables which cannot be gauged in this study, due to missing data) with the respective raw data of these variables, reveals that there has been no misreporting nor misrecording of the observations of the variables. In other words, the outliers of the variables of this study are genuine outliers.

After considering the presence of outliers among the data set of this country, none of these variables is eliminated from the research model of the current study, for two reasons. First, even though outliers can potentially distort research findings (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001) in some studies; in other instances, outliers add to the analysis of the phenomenon being studied (Hair et al. 2010). Second, when outliers are identified to be part of the sampled data of a study, these outliers remain in the regression model (Hair et al. 2010); and if required, the variable can be transformed (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001). Some of the independent variables of this study are transformed, as later discussed in the current section. Further, given the outliers

[58] Denoted by small circles in the box plots

[59] Represented by "stars" in the box plots

identified are part of the data set of this study; they are retained. This is because it is premature, at this stage of the study, to identify whether the outliers create any distortion to the research findings. The presence of outliers is further taken into account in Sub-section 7.4.3, where a variable: financial leverage is eliminated from the research model of this study due to the presence of heteroscedasticity, which is in turn explained by the presence of outliers in the data set of the variable.

In a preliminary data analysis, the first step is to evaluate and deal with missing data and outliers, to eventually refine the research model of the study, as earlier shown in Figure 7.2. Having considered missing data and outliers among the variables of this study, the current sub-section next refines the preliminary research model of this study.

7.4.1.3 Refine preliminary research model

The preliminary research model of this study is made up of one dependent, 12 independent and three control variables, as per Equation 6.1 of Chapter Six. The first step of the preliminary data analysis carried out in this study, has identified four independent variables: PROG, FUND, B_IND and MEDIA which cannot be measured within the data scope of the current study. Eliminating these four independent variables from the research model described in Equation 6.1, leads to a refined research model which includes one dependent, eight independent and three control variables as follows:

$EXT\_ACCDIS_{t} = ß_0 + ß_1 RCI_t + ß_2 GOVTFD_t + ß_3 FINLEV_t + ß_4 B\_SIZE_t + ß_5 B\text{-}\_FINCOM_t + ß_6 B\_MULTI_t + ß_7 JURIS_t + ß_8 SUBSECTOR_t + ß_9 AGE_t + ß_{10} AUDIT\_SIZE_t + ß_{11} NFP\_SIZE_t + \mathcal{E}$ **_…. Equation 7.4_**

where,

EXT_ACCDIS = Extent of accounting disclosures

RCI = Revenue concentration index

GOVTFD = Extent of government funding

FINLEV = Financial leverage

B_SIZE = Board size

B_FINCOM	= Financial competence of governance board
B_MULTI	= Multiple directorships of board members
JURIS	= Number of jurisdictions in which the NFP operates
SUBSECTOR	= Sub-sector in which the NFP operates
AGE	= Number of years since the NFP is created
AUDIT_SIZE	= Size of audit firm
NFP_SIZE	= Size of NFP

After evaluating and dealing with missing data and outliers in the data set of this study, the current section has refined the research model of the study, as denoted by Equation 7.1. To add to understanding of the variables included in Equation 7.1, this section conducts an exploratory data analysis of these variables in the next sub-section.

7.4.2 Step 2: Conduct exploratory data analysis

An exploratory data analysis refers to any data analysis method which investigates a data set; without getting into any formal statistical analyses or any analyses which are used for making inferences (Seltman 2015). The exploratory data analysis of this study is carried out by first describing the dependent variable of the study and then running the descriptive statistics of the variables forming Equation 7.2 (that is, the dependent, independent and control variables).

7.4.2.1 Dependent variable: Disclosure Index/ Score

The dependent variable of this study is extent of accounting disclosures, and this variable is assessed using two disclosure measurement tools: a disclosure index (to gauge extent of mandatory accounting disclosures) and a disclosure score (to determine extent of voluntary accounting disclosures), as elaborated in Chapter Four. In this study, it is observed that, both, the disclosure indices and the disclosure scores of the sample NFPs have been steady for the two periods examined (For an overview of the descriptive statistics of these disclosure indices and disclosure scores, see Tables F.3 and F.4 respectively in Appendix F). This study also noted that around 65% of its sampled NFPs had disclosure indices between 0.80 and 0.90 and approximately 80% of its sample had disclosure scores between 20 and 60, for the periods examined in this study (for an overview of the disclosures indices by class intervals, see Table F.5 of Appendix F; and for a summary of the disclosure scores by class intervals, see Table F.6 of Appendix F).

To further add to understanding of the analysis of the dependent variable of this study (both, when assessed using a disclosure index and a disclosure score), the description of the variables is next broken down in terms of each of the four NFP sub-sectors considered in this study.

The social services NFP sub-sector has the highest and lowest disclosures indices for the periods analysed in this study. Conversely, the education and research NFP sub-sector maintains the lead in terms of mean, mode and median disclosure indices (For an overview of the descriptive statistics of the disclosure indices of each of the NFP sub-sectors, see Table F.7 of Appendix F).

The highest and lowest disclosure indices being from the social services sub-sector is explained by the dominance of NFPs operating in the social services sub-sector in the sample of this study (forming 65.4% of the sample, as per Chapter Six). The highest mean, mode and median disclosure index values being from the education and research NFP sub-sector, indicate that on average, the NFPs operating in the education and research sub-sector provide a greater extent of mandatory accounting disclosures in their GPFS than NFPs operating in any of the other three NFP sub-sectors considered in this study (namely, social services, culture and recreation, and environment).

The social services sector also has the highest and lowest disclosure scores for the periods explored in this study. The environment NFP sub-sector has the highest mean, mode and median disclosure scores; whilst the social services NFP sub-sector has the lowest mode (Table F.8 of Appendix F provides an overview of the disclosure scores of each of the four NFP sub-sectors considered in this study).

Also, for the whole Australian NFP sector (as denoted by the four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors in Australia, in Chapter Two) 78.85% of NFPs had a disclosure score between 20 and 60 (with 48.07% being between 20 and

40 and 30.8% being between 40 and 60), for the two periods considered in the current study, 2013 and 2014 (For a summary of the disclosure scores clustered in class intervals, see Table F.8 of Appendix F).

The highest and lowest disclosure indices, being from the social services sub-sector, are explained by social services NFPs forming a major proportion (65.4%) of the sample of this study (as later described in this chapter). The highest mean, mode and median being from the environment sub-sector indicates that, on average, NFPs operating in the environment NFP sub-sector have higher extent of voluntary accounting disclosures than the social services, culture and recreation, and education and research NFP sub-sectors.

From analysing the disclosure indices and disclosure scores of the Australian NFP sector as well as of each of the four sub-sectors explored in this study, it is observed that the disclosure index and the disclosure score of the Australian NFP sector are mainly impacted by the social services sector. This influence of the social services NFP sub-sector on the observations of the overall NFP sector is explained by the high proportion of social services NFPs which form the sample of this study (as latter described in this chapter).

Further, the exploratory data analyses of the disclosure indices and disclosure scores of Australian NFP sector and the individual NFP sub-sectors show that these indices and scores have not changed over the two-year period explored in this study, that is 2013 and 2014.

Having described the dependent variable of this study, to further contribute to understanding of the observations of the variables included in Equation 7.1, next the descriptive data analysis of these variables (dependent, independent and control variables) is discussed.

7.4.2.2 Descriptive data analysis of variables

Descriptive statistics highlight the key features of the variables included in a research model, and add to interpretation of the observations of these variables (Kleinbaum et al. 2008). In general, descriptive statistics add to understanding of variables in a data set (Kiess and Green 2010); and these statistics do so by providing statistical summaries of these variables (Peck and Devore 2008; Peck et al. 2008; Kiess and Green 2010).

In this study, the descriptive statistics of the categorical[60] (that is, sub-sector and audit firm size) and non-categorical variables of the current study, are elaborated separately. This is because not all descriptive statistics are relevant in the context of categorical variables. For instance, averages do not imply anything, with categorical variables (Croucher 2013). Further, descriptive statistics in terms of central tendency, variance and shape are not applicable to categorical data sets (Seltman 2015); whilst these descriptive statistics contribute to insights about variables (Kleinbaum et al. 2008), more specifically, about the non-categorical variables. The only relevant descriptive statistic of categorical variables is frequency distributions (Hseltman 2015). Given not all descriptive statistics are applicable to categorical variables, the descriptive data analyses of the categorical and non-categorical variables of this study are addressed separately. More specifically, the categorical variables of Equation 7.1 are described in terms of the frequencies of their observations; whereas the non-categorical variables, of the equation, are described in terms of their central tendency, variance and shape.

7.4.2.2.1 Categorical variables

The research model specified in Equation 7.1 includes two categorical variables: sub-sector and audit firm size. Sub-sector is measured in terms of four NFP sub-sectors: social services, culture and recreation, education and research and environment, as elaborated in Chapter Six. Similarly, audit firm size is gauged using categorical data: audit firm size being assessed in terms of whether the firm is Big-4 or is not a Big-4 organisation, as described in Chapter Six. The descriptive statistics

[60] Categorical variables, aso known as non-metric variables, are measured using descriptive clusters (Hair et al. 2010).

of these two categorical variables, in terms of their respective frequency distributions, are summarised in Tables 7.1 and 7.2:

Table 7.1 Frequency Distribution of sub-sector

Number of NFPs

Sub-sector / Time Period	Social Services	Culture and Recreation	Education and Research	Environment	Total
Overall period (2013 and 2014)	68	8	14	14	**104**
2013	34	4	7	7	**52**
2014	34	4	7	7	**52**

Table 7.1 shows that for the two periods considered in this study, as well as for 2013 and 2014 individually, the sub-sector most represented is social services (65.4%), with the least represented being culture and recreation (7.7%). The lack of spread among the observations of the different categories used to gauge sub-sector, is explained by the limited access to publicly available GPFS of Australian NFPs, as previously identified in Chapter Six.

Table 7.2 Frequency distribution of audit firm size

Time Period	**Overall Period**					**2013**					**2014**				
Type of Audit Firm	**Big 4**		**Non-Big 4**		**Total**	**Big 4**		**Non-Big 4**		**Total**	**Big 4**		**Non-Big 4**		**Total**
Sub-sector	**%**	**No. of NFPs**	**%**	**No. of NFPs**	**No. of NFPs**	**%**	**No. of NFPs**	**%**	**No. of NFPs**	**No. of NFPs**	**%**	**No. of NFPs**	**%**	**No. of NFPs**	**No. of NFPs**
Social Services	38.2	26	61.8	42	**68**	38.2	13	61.8	21	**34**	38.2	13	61.8	21	**34**
Culture and Recreation	25	2	75	6	**8**	25	1	75	3	**4**	25	1	75	3	**4**
Education and Research	14.3	2	85.7	12	**14**	14.3	1	85.7	6	**7**	14.3	1	85.7	6	**7**
Environment	28.6	4	71.4	10	**14**	28.6	2	71.4	5	**7**	28.6	2	71.4	5	**7**
Total	**32.7**	**34**	**67.3**	**70**	**104**	**32.7**	**17**	**67.3**	**35**	**52**	**32.7**	**17**	**67.3**	**35**	**52**

From Table 7.2, it is noted that the observations for audit firm size are more evenly distributed across the four different NFP sub-sectors, than the observations of sub-sector variable summarised in Table 7.1. Table 7.2 also outlines that NFPs operating in the social services sub-sector are most likely to employ the services of a Big-4 audit firm (38.2%); whilst NFPs operating in the education and research (85.7%) and environment (71.4%) sub-sectors appoint audit firms which are not Big-4 organisations.

7.4.2.2.2 Non-categorical variables

To add an understanding of the non-categorical variables of the refined research model specified in Equation 7.1 (that is, all variables, except for sub-sector and audit firm size), the descriptive statistics of these variables are considered, next.

Descriptive statistics mainly involve two main types of statistics, namely, central tendency and variance (also known as variability) measures (Kleinbaum et al. 2008; Peck et al. 2008; Kiess and Green 2010). In addition to these two types of descriptive statistics, to further explore a data set, the shape of the data set can be considered (Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008). Hence, to contribute to understanding of the non-categorical variables of Equation 7.1, these variables are described in terms of their central tendency, variance and shape, hereafter.

Central Tendency

Central tendency measures denote the average or typical scores in a data set (Kiess and Green 2010); and these measures include the mean, median and mode of a data set (Kleinbaum et al. 2008; Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008; Kiess and Green 2010). The mean of a data set refers to the average value of the observations made with regards to a variable (Kleinbaum et al. 2008; Peck et al. 2008; Kiess and Green 2010); the median is the mid-term or middle point in a distribution (Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008; Kiess and Green 2010); whilst the mode of a data set represents the value of the observation which is present the highest number of times, in the data set (Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008; Kiess and Green 2010). The central tendency, in terms of mean, median and mode of the non-categorical variables of Equation 7.2, for the overall period considered in this study (that is, 2013 and 2014), 2013 and 2014 are summarised in Tables 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5, respectively.

Table 7.3 Central tendency data for overall period

	N		**Mean**	**Median**	**Mode**
	Valid	**Missing**			
Dependent Variable: Extent of accounting Disclosures					
Voluntary Disclosures	104	0	44.15	40.50	30[a]
Mandatory Disclosures	104	0	.860352	.868100	.8791[a]
Independent Variables					
Revenue Concentration Index (RCI)	104	0	.555711	.428100	.0492[a]
Government Funding	104	0	.513079	.380800	0.0000
Financial Leverage	104	0	.376546	.328500	.0231[a]
Board Size	104	0	10.86	10.00	9
Board Financial Competence	104	0	.092956	.090900	0.0000
Board Multiple Directorship	104	0	.635638	.666667	1.0000
Number of Jurisdictions	104	0	2.87	1.00	1
Control Variables					
Age	104	0	67.79	53.50	24[a]
Size of NFP	104	0	123393026.75	34203631.00	1038892[a]

Table 7.4 Central Tendency Statistics for 2013 data

	N		Mean	Median	Mode
	Valid	Missing			
Dependent Variable: Extent of accounting disclosures					
Disclosure Score	52	0	44.15	40.50	30[a]
Disclosure Index	52	0	.860568	.868132	.8791
Independent Variables					
RCI	52	0	.551721	.415694	.0973[a]
Government Funding	52	0	.400536	.331183	0.0000
Financial Leverage	52	0	2.219114	.471226	.0286[a]
Board Size	52	0	11.12	10.00	9
Board Financial Competence	52	0	.093953	.090909	0.0000
Board multiple directorships	52	0	.629923	.666667	1.0000
Number of Jurisdictions	52	0	2.87	1.00	1
Control Variables					
Age	52	0	67.29	53.00	24[a]
Size of NFP	52	0	112456023.83	36361660.00	1038892[a]

Multiple modes exist. The smallest value as shown by SPSS.

Table 7.5 Central Tendency Statistics for 2014 data

	N		Mean	Median	Mode
	Valid	Missing			
Dependent Variable: Extent of accounting disclosures					
Disclosure Score	52	0	44.15	40.50	30[a]
Disclosure Index	52	0	.860137	.868100	.8791
Independent Variables					
RCI	52	0	.559700	.432850	.0492[a]
Government Funding	52	0	.572417	.344250	0.0000
Financial Leverage	52	0	.969796	.507550	.0237[a]
Board Size	52	0	10.83	10.00	9[a]
Board Financial Competence	52	0	.091960	.087100	0.0000
Board multiple directorships	52	0	.641354	.666700	1.0000
Number of Jurisdictions	52	0	2.87	1.00	1
Control Variables					
Age	52	0	68.29	54.00	25[a]
Size of NFP	52	0	134330029.67	32093457.00	1066324[a]

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value as shown by SPSS.

Central tendency measures do not provide a complete overview of the characteristics of a data set (Kleinbaum et al. 2008). To have a broader summary of the different characteristics of a data set, together with central tendency measures, variability measures need to be taken into account (Kleinbaum et al. 2008); and for this reason, the variance of the non-categorical variables of Equation 7.1 are described next.

Variance

The variance measures of a data set summarise the extent of variability in the values of the variables in a data set (Peck et al. 2008); and they do so, in terms of the range and the standard deviation of the variables (Peck et al. 2008; Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008; Kiess and Green 2010; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012).

The range of a data set shows the difference between the largest and smallest values in the data set (Peck et al. 2008). In other words, the range of a data set describes the overall spread between the lowest and the highest observation values of a variable (Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008; Kiess and Green 2010).

On the other hand, the standard deviation of a data set shows the extent to which the data deviates from its mean value (Peck and Devore 2008; Peck et al. 2008). The greater the standard deviation value of a variable, the higher the extent of variability in the values of the variable; and a small standard deviation implies that most of the values of the variable are close to the mean value, that is, average value of the variable (Peck et al. 2008). Hence, as the standard deviation value gets closer to 0, the observations in a data set get closer to the mean, implying little variability among the observations of the data set (Peck and Devore 2008). To allow valid statistical inferences, it is desirable that the standard deviation of a variable is as small as possible (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). The standard deviation of most of the variables, considered in this study, is low; except for the dependent variable, when the latter is measured using a disclosure score (that is, refers to extent of voluntary accounting disclosures) and two control variables, namely, age and size of NFP, as summarised in Tables 7.6, 7.7 and 7.8 below:

Table 7.6 Variance statistics of non-categorical variables for overall period

	N		Range	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
	Valid	Missing				
Dependent Variable: Extent of accounting disclosures						
Voluntary Disclosures	104	0	75	18	93	17.243
Mandatory Disclosures	104	0	.2116	.7444	.9560	.0473103
Independent Variables						
RCI	104	0	4.5744	.0492	4.6236	.6054688
Government Funding	104	0	9.1145	0.0000	9.1145	.9250040
Financial Leverage	104	0	1.0241	.0231	1.0472	.2516031
Board Size	104	0	27	4	31	3.928
Board Financial Competence	104	0	.2963	0.0000	.2963	.0707380
Board Multiple Directorship	104	0	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	.2842710
Number of Jurisdictions	104	0	7	1	8	2.780
Control Variables						
Age	104	0	164	8	172	45.482
Size of NFP	104	0	1077276108	1038892	1078315000	218711921.834

Table 7.7 Variance Statistics for non-categorical variables for 2013

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
Dependent Variable: Extent of accounting disclosures					
Disclosure Score	52	75	18	93	17.328
Disclosure Index	52	.2116	.7444	.9560	.0475678
Independent Variables					
RCI	52	4.2295	.0973	4.3268	.5920345
Government Funding	52	1.3492	0.0000	1.3492	.3255813
Financial Leverage	52	79.9357	.0286	79.9643	11.0141255
Board Size	52	27	4	31	4.570
Board Financial Competence	52	.2963	0.0000	.2963	.0696535
Board multiple directorships	52	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	.2829525
Number of Jurisdictions	52	7	1	8	2.794
Control Variables					
Age	52	163	8	171	45.701
Size of NFP	52	1011388108	1038892	1012427000	197888747.510

Table 7.8 Variance Statistics for non-categorical variables for 2014

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
Dependent Variable: Extent of accounting disclosures					
Disclosure Score	52	75	18	93	17.328
Disclosure Index	52	.2116	.7444	.9560	.0475146
Independent Variables					
RCI	52	4.5744	.0492	4.6236	.6243682
Government Funding	52	9.1145	0.0000	9.1145	1.2756573
Financial Leverage	52	12.4048	.0237	12.4285	1.7511297
Board Size	52	21	4	25	3.787
Board Financial Competence	52	.2963	0.0000	.2963	.0724723
Board multiple directorships	52	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	.2882287
Number of Jurisdictions	52	7	1	8	2.794
Control Variables					
Age	52	163	9	172	45.701
Size of NFP	52	1077248676	1066324	1078315000	239173295.862

To contribute to understanding of the non-categorical variables forming Equation 7.1, the descriptive statistics of these variables are discussed in terms of their central tendency, variance and shape, as previously outlined in Figure 7.2. Having described the central tendency and variance of the non-categorical variables of this study; the current sub-section, next addresses the shape of these variables.

Shape

The shape of a variable is described in terms of its skewness and kurtosis (Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008; Kiess and Green 2010). This is because skewness and kurtosis statistics add to determining the normal distribution of the observations of a variable (Kleinbaum et al. 2008).

Skewness represents the extent to which a distribution is asymmetric. A data, which follows a perfect normal distribution, has a skewness value of zero. A positive skewness value implies that the most of the values of a data are above its mean value; and this data is said to be positively skewed. Conversely, when a data is negatively skewed, it has a negative skewness value; which implies that most of its values are below its mean value (Kleinbaum et al. 2008). On the other hand, the kurtosis of a data set refers to the "heaviness" of the tail of distribution of the data set (Kleinbaum et al. 2008; p.21). The kurtosis of a normal distribution can range between -3.0 and 3.0 for flat and heavily tailed distributions, respectively; and the value is around 0 for distributions with a moderate tail. In simple terms, a positive kurtosis value represents a distribution which has a tail that is heavier than that of a normally distributed data (Kleinbaum et al. 2008). The shape-related descriptive statistics, in terms of the skewness and kurtosis, of the non-categorical variables of Equation 7.1, are summarised in Tables 7.9 (for the two-year period examined in this study), 7.10 (for 2013) and 7.11 (for 2014):

Table 7.9 Shape Statistics for non-categorical variables for overall period

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Dependent Variable: Extent of accounting disclosures					
Disclosure Score	104	.844	.237	.113	.469
Disclosure Index	104	-.265	.237	-.307	.469
Independent Variables					
RCI	104	5.450	.237	33.566	.469
Government Funding	104	8.019	.237	74.068	.469
Financial Leverage	104	.681	.237	-.212	.469
Board Size	104	2.014	.237	7.210	.469
Board Financial Competence	104	.634	.237	.185	.469
Board multiple directorships	104	-.253	.237	-1.077	.469
Number of Jurisdictions	104	1.070	.237	-.618	.469
Control Variables					
Age	104	.793	.237	-.568	.469
Size of NFP	104	2.636	.237	7.010	.469

Table 7.10 Shape Statistics for non-categorical variables (2013)

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	**Statistic**	**Std. Error**	**Statistic**	**Std. Error**
Dependent Variable: Extent of accounting disclosures					
Disclosure Score	52	.856	.330	.181	.650
Disclosure Index	52	-.266	.330	-.284	.650
Independent Variables					
RCI	52	5.388	.330	33.588	.650
Government Funding	52	.555	.330	-.236	.650
Financial Leverage	52	7.168	.330	51.573	.650
Board Size	52	2.300	.330	7.338	.650
Board Financial Competence	52	.560	.330	.167	.650
Board multiple directorships	52	-.208	.330	-1.068	.650
Number of Jurisdictions	52	1.087	.330	-.588	.650
Control Variables					
Age	52	.805	.330	-.535	.650
Size of NFP	52	2.839	.330	8.897	.650

Table 7.11 Shape Statistics for non-categorical variables (2014)

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Dependent Variable: Extent of accounting disclosures					
Disclosure Score	52	.856	.330	.181	.650
Disclosure Index	52	-.272	.330	-.237	.650
Independent Variables					
RCI	52	5.643	.330	36.532	.650
Government Funding	52	6.155	.330	41.271	.650
Financial Leverage	52	5.713	.330	37.306	.650
Board Size	52	1.448	.330	3.411	.650
Board Financial Competence	52	.720	.330	.335	.650
Board multiple directorships	52	-.305	.330	-1.065	.650
Number of Jurisdictions	52	1.087	.330	-.588	.650
Control Variables					
Age	52	.805	.330	-.535	.650
Size of NFP	52	2.500	.330	6.089	.650

After exploring the variables of Equation 7.1, in terms of their frequency distributions (for the non-categorical variables), central tendency, variance and shape (for the non-categorical variables); following Figure 7.2, next the compliance of the independent variables of Equation 7.1 with the assumptions of multivariate techniques is assessed.

7.4.3 Step 3: Assess compliance of independent variables with assumptions of multivariate analysis

The compliance of the independent variables of Equation 7.1, with the assumptions of multivariate analysis, is assessed to add validity to the conclusions drawn with respect to the research question of this study. This is because the compliance of the independent variables of a research model with the assumptions of multivariate analysis contributes to reliability of the research findings made using the model (Kleinbaum et al. 2008; Hair et al. 2010). The assumptions of multivariate analyses are normality, homoscedasticity, multicollinearity; and linearity and independence of residuals (Hair et al. 1992; Kleinbaum et al. 2008; Gujarati and Porter 2009; Hair et al. 2010; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). This study acknowledges that the assessment of the compliance of variables with the assumptions of multivariate technique requires personal judgement (Hair et al. 2010).

In instances where an independent variable does not conform to the assumption(s) of a multivariate analysis, the observations of this variable can be transformed; such that the independent variable eventually meet the assumptions (Hair et al. 2010; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). Some of the variables, from Equation 7.1, which do not comply with the assumption(s) of multivariate analysis have been transformed in this study; as later elaborated in the current sub-section.

A variable is transformed by adapting the observations of the variable, to eventually correct for any violation(s) of the multivariate analyse assumptions (Hair et al. 2010). One method of transforming a variable is to recode the observations of the variable (Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008); that is, cluster the observations of the variable into class intervals (Kleinbaum et al. 2008). Class intervals refer to ranges of values which are used to group the raw data of a variable (Kiess and Green 2010). Such grouping of data into classes (or class intervals) allows a clearer overview and understanding of the transformed variable; and hence, contributes to data analysis (Kleinbaum et al. 2008) as well as facilitates interpretation of the findings associated with the variable (Weinberg and Abramowitz 2008). Thus, to add to the formal data analysis of the model of this study; and also, to interpretation of the research findings of this analysis, the compliance of the independent variables of the study with each of the assumptions of multivariate analysis is assessed.

The refined research model of the current study, as denoted by Equation 7.1, is composed of eight independent variables. The compliance of each of these independent variables with the each of the four assumptions of multivariate analysis (that is, normality, homoscedasticity, multicollinearity, and linearity and independence of the residuals) is discussed hereafter.

7.4.3.1 Normality

A variable conforms to the normality assumption when the observations of the variable follow a normal distribution; where normal distributions (also known as normal curves) refer to probability distributions which are bell-shaped as well as symmetric (Peck et al. 2008).

Normality of an independent variable can be assessed using either statistical or graphical methods (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001). The statistical technique involves calculating the skewness and kurtosis of the data set; and when a distribution is normally distributed, its skewness and kurtosis values are both zero (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001). The graphical method is the easiest and simplest way of assessing the normality of a distribution; and it includes a normal probability plot (P-P plot) (Hair et al. 2010), a quantile-quantile plot (Q-Q plot) (Ghasemi and Zahediasl 2012) or a frequency distribution (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). Compared to the P-P and Q-Q plots, a frequency distribution provides more details and information about the normality of the observations of a variable (Ghasemi and Zahediasl 2012). A P-P plot and Q-Q plot are similar: the P-P plot shows the cumulative probability of a variable against the cumulative probability of a normal distribution; whereas the Q-Q plot illustrates the distribution of quantiles of the observations made for a variable (Ghasemi and Zahediasl 2012). Conversely, a frequency distribution allows a "visual judgement" of the extent to which the data set of a variable is bell shaped (that is, normally distributed), and also, facilitates identification of any gaps (and hence, outliers) in the observations of the variable (Ghasemi and Zahediasl 2012).

To assess the compliance of its variables with the normality assumption of multivariate analysis, this study follows Macbeth et al. (2010); that is, uses a frequency distribution. The latter method has been chosen mainly because it allows a visual assessment of the extent to which a data set follows a bell-shape (that is, a normal distribution) and hence, facilitates assessment of compliance a variable with the normality assumption. From the frequency distribution of each of the eight independent variables of the preliminary research model of this study (For an overview of these frequency distribution tables, see Figure F.2 in Appendix F), it is observed that some of the eight independent variables of this study, violate the normality assumption of multivariate analysis.

When a variable fails the normality assumption of multivariate techniques, the observations of the variable are transformed such that the variable can potentially meet the normality assumption (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001; Hair et al. 2010). On the other hand, when the frequency distribution of a variable is not extremely skewed, the variable is maintained in the research model without any transformation (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). To deal with violation of the normality assumption, this study transforms each of its eight independent variables; that is, each independent variable (of Equation 7.1) is clustered in class intervals, to conform as closely as possible (given the data set of each variable) to the normality assumption. This process identified that four variables (namely, board size, board financial competence, board multiple directorships, and sub-sector) are closer to the normality assumption without any transformation, than when transformed. For this reason, these four independent variables are not transformed. Conversely, the remaining four independent variables (that is, RCI, government funding, financial leverage and number of jurisdictions), when transformed, are more likely to be normally distributed; than when the raw observations of these variables are represented in a frequency distribution. Hence these four independent variables (RCI, government funding, financial leverage, and number of jurisdictions) are transformed; after considering different possible class intervals, and identifying (using frequency distributions) the class intervals which enable the respective independent variable to follow a normal distribution, as closely as possible (For an overview of the class intervals used for each of these four independent variables, see Table F.9 of

Appendix F; and for an overview of the frequency tables of the transformed as well as the untransformed independent variables of this study, see Figures F.2 of Appendix F). Assessing the compliance of the variable with the normality assumption of multivariate technique resulted in no independent variable being eliminated from the research model of this study. Independent variables are eliminated from the research model of this study, if any, after considering the compliance of the independent variables of the study with the homoscedasticity assumption of multivariate analysis. This is because the normality and homoscedasticity assumptions are closely related, as later discussed in the chapter.

After assessing the conformance of the independent variables of this study with the normality assumption of multivariate analyses, and transforming some of these independent variables so that they comply with the normality assumption as closely as possible; the next multivariate technique assumption which is addressed is the homoscedasticity assumption.

7.4.3.2 Homoscedasticity

The homoscedasticity assumption requires independent variables to have equal residual variances (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001; Kleinbaum et al. 2008; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). This assumption is closely related to the normality assumption of multivariate analyses; given when a variable fails the normality assumption, it is likely to fail the homoscedasticity assumption as well (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). When a variable does not have homoscedasticity, it is said to have heteroscedasticity (Rosopa et al. 2013). Some of the possible causes of heteroscedasticity include the presence of outliers or skewed variables within the data set (Gujarati and Porter 2009).

The presence of heteroscedasticity in a data set can be detected using informal, formal and graphical methods. The informal method involves considering the nature of the phenomenon being studied and then estimating whether heteroscedasticity is present in the data of the variable. The formal method requires the use of different tests such as Park Test, Glejser Test and Spearman's Rank Correlation Test (Gujarati and Porter 2009); whereas the graphical method includes plots of residuals

(Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). Given that heteroscedasticity (and hence, homoscedasticity) is best assessed using graphical methods (Hair et al. 2010), this study examines the compliance of its data set with the homoscedasticity assumption using the graphical method of scatter plots.

Under the graphical method (that is the scatter plots), when there is no systematic pattern[61] between the residuals of a variable, there is the chance of no heteroscedasticity present in the data of the variable (Gujarati and Porter 2009); and hence the variable is considered as meeting the homoscedasticity assumption. From the scatter plots of each of the eight independent variables of the refined preliminary research model of this Equation 7.1, it is observed that two variables: financial leverage and board financial competence, seem to have "fan-shaped[62]" patterns (For an overview of the scatter plots of each of the eight independent variables of this study, see Figure F.3 of Appendix F). To determine if heteroscedasticity exists among these two variables, a formal heteroscedasticity test: Glejser Test, is carried out (following Amin et al. 2015; Gunawan 2015; Prasetio et al. 2015) (For a summary of the results of the Glejser Test; and for observations made in relation to these results, see Table F.10 of Appendix F). The results of the Glejser Test identified that heteroscedasticity is present among one of the independent variables of this study, namely financial leverage. This presence of heteroscedasticity among the financial leverage variable is explained by the presence of outliers in the data set of the variable. Outliers were observed among some of the variables of this study, including the financial leverage variable, in sub-section 7.4.1; and none of the variables were eliminated from the research model of this study in sub-section 7.4.1, until further investigations were conducted; as explained in the sub-section. Given that from the Glejser Test, it is observed that the financial leverage variable violates the homoscedasticity assumption of multiple regression analysis; financial leverage

[61] Where systematic pattern refers to observations which are grouped together; and are not scattered all over a scatterplot.

[62] Fan-shaped pattern in the scatter plot of a variable indicates the presence of heteroscedasticity, and hence the violation of homoscedasticity assumption by the variable (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001, p.120).

is eliminated from the refined research model (as specified in Equation 7.1) of this study.

Although one way of dealing with homoscedasticity is to transform the variable (Hair et al. 2010; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012); the independent variables of the study are not transformed again; as they have already been transformed after considering the compliance of these variables with the normality assumption of multivariate technique. Further, transformation of data, even though it is recommended when a variable violates any of the assumptions of multivariate techniques, does not necessarily add much to a data analysis (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001).

Having considered the conformance of the independent variables of this study, with the normality and homoscedasticity assumptions of multivariate technique; the next assumption of multivariate analysis which is discussed is multicollinearity.

7.4.3.3 Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity exists when at least two independent variables are correlated in a moderate or high manner[63] (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). When the variables are correlated in a research model, they can lead to "redundant" results, that is, unreliable research findings (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012, p.363); and these multicollinear variables can be dealt with, by dropping them from the research model (Gujarati and Porter 2009; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). Hence, to ensure the variables of the research model of this study do not undermine the reliability of the research findings of this study, the presence of multicollinearity among these variables is tested.

Multicollinearity is either detected by assessing the value of *r* (that is, the correlation coefficient) between every pair of independent variables included in a research model (Peck et al. 2008); or by identifying the variance inflation factors (VIF)

[63] Moderate and high correlation will be explained at a later stage in the discussions on multicollinearity.

among the independent variables of the model (Gujarati and Porter 2009; Mendenhall and Sincich 2012).

Given the computation of VIF represents a more formal method of assessing multicollinearity than the calculation of *r* (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012), this study assesses the presence of multicollinearity among its independent variables, by measuring the VIF among these variables. Prior studies have used different VIF values as threshold for determining the presence of multicollinearity among independent variables: some have used a "stringent" VIF benchmark value of 3 (Zuur et al. 2010; p.9; Ferrero et al. 2016), some have used VIF cut-off value of 5 (Karadas et al. 2015; Yu et al. 2015; Shepherd et al. 2016); and others have adopted a VIF threshold value of 10 (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012; Abe et al. 2013; Wolf et al. 2014; Montgomery et al. 2015). Taking into account the VIF cut-off values used by prior studies, the current study adopts the rigorous benchmark value of 3 for assessing the presence of multicollinearity among the independent variables of its refined preliminary research model, that is, Equation 7.1.

The VIF values of each of the independent variables of Equation 7.1 are below 2 (For an overview of the VIF values of each of the independent variables of this study, see Tables F.11 to F.17 in Appendix F). Given the VIF cut off value of 3 used in this study, it is concluded that there is no multicollinearity between any of the independent variables of Equation 7.1. Since none of the eight independent variables included in the refined preliminary research model of this study is multicollinear; all of these variables are retained in the model.

Having addressed three assumptions of multivariate techniques: normality, homoscedasticity and multicollinearity; the fourth assumption of multivariate technique, namely linearity and independence of residuals, is discussed next.

7.4.3.4 Linearity and Independence of residuals

Linearity of residuals requires the residual values of the independent variables, of a research model, to follow a linear distribution; whilst independence of residuals implies that the independent variables are independent of each other (Kleinbaum et al. 2008); that is, there is no correlation among the variables (Aga and Safakeli 2007). The most common method of examining the linearity of the data of a variable is to use a scatterplot; and to draw a straight line across the plot to examine the linear relationship present within the data (Hair et al. 2010).

The linearity of the residuals of the independent variables of this study is determined by superimposing a horizontal line on the scatterplot of each of these variables and observing for nonlinear patterns around the line, where the nonlinear patterns indicate violation of the linearity assumption (as per Hair et al. 2010). From this assessment, it is observed that when a linear regression is imposed on the scatter plots of each of the independent variables of this study, there is no nonlinear pattern around the line for any of these variables. It is hence concluded that these variables do satisfy the linearity of residual assumption of multivariate techniques (For an overview of these scatterplots with a linear regression superimposed on each of these scatter plots, see Figure F.4 in Appendix F).

Conversely, the independence of the residual values of the variables of a model is determined using residual correlation tests, such as the Durbin-Watson (DW) test. DW assesses the presence of residual correlation (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012) and hence of the independence of these residual values. A DW value which is close to 2 implies that there is no residual correlation among the variables; whereas as the value deviates from 2 (either nears 0 or 4[64]), residual correlation tends to be present among the residuals of the variables (Mendenhall and Sincich 2012). The rule of thumb is that DW values which are between 1.5 and 2.5, indicate the absence of correlation among the residuals; and hence, imply independence of residuals (Aga and Safakli 2007; Alam and Yasin 2010; Xie et al. 2013; Ghanbari et al. 2016).

[64] DW values which are close to 0 indicate strong positive correlation among the residuals; whereas DW values that approach 4, signal strong negative correlation among the residuals (Durbin and Watson 1971).

The independence of the residuals of the independent variables of the study are determined using the DW test, as previously mentioned From the DW values of each of the independent variables of Equation 7.1, it is observed that most of the independent variables of this study have DW values which are between 1.5 and 2.5; with the exception of one variable, namely sub-sector (Tables F.18 of Appendix F summarises the DW value of the independent variables of the current study). This implies that except for sub-sector, there is no correlation among the residuals of the independent variables of this study. Even though the residuals of sub-sector variable are likely to have strong positive correlation (given its DW values are below 1, that is close to 0); this variable is still maintained. This is because this study focuses on the four most economically significant Australian NFP sub-sectors (namely, social services, culture and recreation, education and research, and environment), as specified in Chapter Two, making sub-sector a critical variable for this study.

The current sub-section carried out a preliminary data analysis of the variables of its refined research model as denoted by Equation 7.1, and made different observations. These observations are summarised in the next sub-section, prior to finalising the research model of the current study in Section 7.5.

7.4.4 Summary of Preliminary Data Analysis

This section has conducted a preliminary data analysis of the data set of this study (that is, the variables included in Equation 7.1), by evaluating and dealing with missing data and outliers in the data set, conducting an exploratory data analysis of the variables in Equation 7.1, and assessing the compliance of the independent variables of the data set with the assumptions of multivariate analysis. Following this preliminary data analysis, observations have been made; and some variables have been either transformed or eliminated from the data set of this study; as summarised in Table 7.12:

Table 7.12 Summary of findings from preliminary data analysis

Stages of Preliminary Data Analysis	**Analysis conducted to**	**Analysis conducted**	**Key findings**	**Impact on research model**
Stage 1	Evaluate and deal with missing data and outliers	Missing data observed during data collection phase	Four variables cannot be measured, within the data scope of this study, and they are PROG, FUND, B_IND and MEDIA	The four variables (PROG, FUND, B_IND, and MEDIA) have been eliminated from Equation 6.1.
		Outliers assessed using box plots	Some outliers observed, but they are part of the data set of the study	No variable is eliminated.
Stage 2	Add understanding of the data set of the study, using exploratory data analysis	Overview of dependent variable; and a descriptive data analysis of variables (categorical and non-categorical variables)	***Dependent Variable:*** Disclosure score and index are mainly influenced by social services sub-sector. ***Categorical variables:*** Social services sub-sector is a major portion of the sub-sector variables; and most NFPs employ non-Big 4 audit firms. ***Non-categorical variables:*** They have different statistics in terms of central tendency, variance and shape.	No change made to the research model

Stages of Preliminary Data Analysis	**Analysis conducted to**	**Analysis conducted**	**Key findings**	**Impact on research model**
Stage 3	Assess compliance of independent variables with the assumptions of multivariate analysis	Normality assumption assessed using frequency distributions	Some variables (RCI, government funding, financial leverage, and number of jurisdictions) fail the normality assumption and have been transformed so they conform to the assumption.	No change made to the research model
		Homoscedasticity assumption examined using scatter plots and also, the Glejser test	One independent variable: financial leverage fails the homoscedasticity test.	Financial leverage variable is eliminated from the model specified in Equation 7.1.
		Multicollinearity assumption is explored using VIF statistics	There is no multicollinearity among the independent variables.	No change made to the research model
		Linearity and independence of residuals:	Linearity assumption is determined using scatterplots and the independence of residuals assumption is assessed using the DW test; and the variables meet this assumption of multivariate analyses.	No change made to the research model

Table 7.12 shows that due to missing data (that is lack of data availability), four independent variables: PROG, FUND, B_IND, and MEDIA cannot be measured within the data scope of the current study. As part of the process of preparing the data set of this study for formal data analysis in Section 7.6, PROG, FUND, B_IND,

and MEDIA have been eliminated from Equation 6.1 of Chapter Six; leading to the refined research model denoted by Equation 7.1, as summarised in Table 7.12. The latter table also highlights that one variable: FINLEV (that is, financial leverage), fails the homoscedasticity assumption of multivariate analysis. To ensure validity of the conclusions drawn from the research model of this study[65], FINLEV is removed from the refined research model of this study; leading to the finalised model specified in the next section.

7.5 Finalised Research Model

To answer the research question of this study, *What factors influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs?*, a preliminary research model has been developed in Chapter Six and denoted by Equation 6.1. Taking into account the preliminary data analysis of the previous section, Equation 6.1, is finalised as:

$$EXT\_ACCDIS_{t} = ß_0 + ß_1 RCI_t + ß_2 GOVTFD_t + ß_3 B\_SIZE_t + ß_4 B\_FINCOM_t + ß5_5 B\_MULTI_t + ß_6 JURIS_t + ß_7 SUBSECTOR_t + ß_8 AGE_t + ß_9 AUDIT\_SIZE_t + ß_{10} NFP\_SIZE_t + \mathcal{E} \quad \text{…. } \textbf{\textit{Equation 7.5}}$$

Where,

EXT_ACCDIS	= Extent of accounting disclosures
REVCON	= Revenue concentration index
GOVTFD	= Extent of government funding
B_SIZE	= Board size
B_FINCOM	= Financial competence of governance board
B_MULTI	= Multiple directorships of board members
JURIS	= Number of jurisdictions in which the NFP operates
SUBSECTOR	= Sub-sector in which the NFP operates

[65] as previously discussed in sub-section 7.4.3.

AGE	= Number of years since the NFP is created
AUDIT_SIZE	= Size of audit firm
NFP_SIZE	= Size of NFP

Equation 7.2 shows that the finalised research model of the current study is composed of seven independent variables. This finalised model has statistical power, given the sample size of this study (being 52 NFPs), as per the discussions made in Section 6.3 of Chapter Six; and hence is ready for formal data analysis (that is, multiple regression analysis). The formal data analysis of the research model of this study, that is Equation 7.2, is discussed in Section 7.6 of the current chapter; whilst the research findings from this analysis are elaborated, in the context of the research question of the study, in Chapter Eight.

7.6 Stage 2: Formal Data Analysis (Multiple Regression Analysis)

The current section outlines the statistical analysis of this study, as per Figure 7.1. More specifically, this section conducts and discusses the formal data analysis (that is, the multiple regression analysis) of the finalised research model of this study; to eventually describe the research fndings associated with these analyses.

The current section addresses the formal data analysis of Equation 7.2: the finalised research model of this study, in three sub-sections. First, the model is analysed, solely inclusive of its dependent and independent variables. Second, the model is analysed, inclusive of its dependent, independent and control variables. The main reason for analysing the research model of the current study twice (once exclusive of and once, inclusive of its control variables), is to control for the impact of control variables on the model[66]. Third, the research findings of the formal data analysis are summarised.

[66]All the values related to the analyses of the research model of this study, as summarised in sub-sections 7.6.1 and 7.6.2, have been rounded to 3 decimal places.

7.6.1 Research model excluding control variables

The finalised research model of the current study, as represented by Equation 7.2, has one dependent variable, namely extent of accounting disclosures. The latter variable is measured using two disclosure measurement tools: a disclosure index (to assess extent of mandatory accounting disclosures) and a disclosure score (to gauge extent of voluntary accounting disclosures), as explained and justified in Chapter Four. Given the measurement of the dependent variables of this study, a multiple regression analysis of Equation 7.2 is carried out twice: first, when the dependent variable is measured using a disclosure index; and second, when the dependent variable is gauged using a disclosure score.

A formal data analysis of the finalised research model of this study shows that factors influencing extent of mandatory and of voluntary accounting disclosures are different across time periods: the two-year period explored in this study, 2013 and 2014, as elaborated hereunder.

7.6.1.1 Dependent variable measured using disclosure index

The factors influencing extent of mandatory accounting disclosures are different for each period: the two-year period examined in this study, 2013 and 2014. Also, none of the individual years has a prominent influence on the two-year study period, as described hereunder.

7.6.1.1.1 Disclosure Index: Overall analysis of study period

For the two-year period which is considered in this study, 2013 and 2014, extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (assessed using a disclosure index) is influenced by board size, revenue concentration index, board financial competence, and board multiple directorships, as described hereunder.

A multiple regression analysis of the finalised research model of this study (exclusive of the control variables: age of NFP, size of audit firm and size of NFP), when the dependent variable of the model is assessed using a disclosure index, shows that the model is statistically significant at a level of 0.01 (R^2 = 0.203, p = 0.002), as summarised in Table 7. 13. This implies that a statistically significant relationship exists between the dependent variable: extent of mandatory accounting disclosures and the independent variables, of the research model specified in Equation 7.2, at a level of 0.01, for the period spanning over 2013 and 2014.

Table 7.13 Model Summary[b], Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index

Model	R	R Square (R^2)	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
Regression (Two-year study period)	.450[a]	.203	.144	.044	3.485	.002[b]***

a. *Predictors: (Constant), Sub-sector, Board Financial Competence, Government Funding, Board Multiple Directorships, Board Size, Number of Jurisdictions, RCI; b. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 104, ***p<0.01*

Further, the two-year period considered in this study, the extent of accounting disclosures made by an Australian NFP is statistically significant with the board size (at a level of 0.01), the board financial competence (at a level of 0.05), the revenue concentration index, and the board multiple directorships (at a level of 0.1) of the organisation; as shown in Table 7.14. The latter table shows that none of the other independent variables of Equation 7.2 (that is, Government Funding, Number of Jurisdictions and Sub-sector) share a relationship with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, which nears statistical significance.

In addition, it is observed from Table 7.14, that the two resource dependence variables, namely RCI and Government Funding, have an inverse relationship with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures; contrary to their expected positive relationship specified in Chapter Five. These negative relationships between the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures of an Australian NFP and its resource dependence factors are further discussed in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.14 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (exclusive of control variables); Two-year study period

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.820	.033		24.850	.000
RCI	-.007	.004	-.198	-1.912	.059*
Government Funding	-.003	.003	-.124	-1.273	.206
Board Size	.004	.001	.295	2.945	.004***
Board Financial Competence	.161	.066	.241	2.454	.016**
Board Multiple Directorships	.029	.016	.175	1.807	.074*
Number of Jurisdictions	.005	.006	.086	.869	.387
Sub-sector	.001	.005	.021	.193	.847

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 104, *p<0.1, **p<0.05. p<0.01*

This sub-section has examined the relationship between the dependent variable (in terms of extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, which has been assessed using a disclosure index) and the independent variables of Equation 7.2 for the two-year study period considered in the current study. To examine whether any particular period (that is, either 2013 or 2014 individually) is impacting the statistical results pertaining to the overall two-year study period, Equation 7.2 is next analysed by individual year.

7.6.1.1.2 Disclosure Index: Analysis by individual year

An analysis of Equation 7.2, where the dependent variable is measured using a disclosure index (and exclusive of its control variables: age of NFP, size of audit firm, and size of NFP), for each of the years considered in this study: 2013 and 2014, there is a lack of consistency in the variables which influence the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs in individual years, as further described in the following paragraphs.

The finalised research model of the current study (with the dependent variable being gauged using a disclosure index, and hence representing extent of mandatory accounting disclosures) has varying statistical significances in different individual years, as highlighted by Table 7.15. The latter table shows that the research model of this study lacks statistical significance in 2013 (R^2 = 0.186 and P = 0.214); but is statistically significant, in 2014 (R^2 = 0.234 and P = 0.089), at a level of 0.1. In other words, the relationship between the dependent variable (when assessed using a disclosure index) and the independent variables of Equation 7.2 is statistically insignificant in 2013; and becomes statistically significant in 2014, as demonstrated by Table 7.15. These confounding results for the individual years (2013 and 2014 respectively) are further elaborated in the next chapter.

Table 7.15 Model Summary[b], Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index

Model	**R**	**R Square (R^2)**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**	**F**	**Sig.**
Regression (2013)	.432[a]	.186	.057	.071	1.439	.214[a]
Regression (2014)	.484[a]	.234	.112	.045	1.921	.089[a] *

*a. Predictors: (Constant), Sub-sector, Board Financial Competence, Government Funding , Board Multiple Directorships, Board Size , Number of Jurisdictions, RCI; b. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 52, *p<0.1*

Also, the factors influencing the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures are different for each individual year. In 2013, even though the finalised research model of this study is not statistically significant in 2013 (as per Table 7.15); the relationship between the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (measured using the disclosure index) is statistically significant with board financial competence, at the 0.05 level, for the same period, as summarised in Table 7.16. In other words, in 2013, board financial competence is a factor which influences extent of mandatory accounting disclosures.

Conversely, in 2014, the relationship between the extent of mandatory accounting made by a NFP (assessed using a disclosure index) is statistically significant with the board size of the organisation, at a level of 0.05; as per Table 7.17. This implies that in 2014, board size is a factor which influenced the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures. These conflicting results for the individual years: 2013 and 2014, are further discussed in Chapter Eight. Also, in 2013, sub-sector is the only statistically non-significant variable which nears statistical significance at a level of 0.1; whereas in 2014, though revenue concentration and board financial competence are not statistically significant, these two variables nears statistical significance at a level of 0.1; as summarised in Table 7.17.

Also, it is observed that some variables have a negative relationship with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (measured using the disclosure index), instead of their expected positive relationship of Chapter Five. These variables are revenue concentration and extent of government funding for the two individual years: 2013 and 2014; and board financial competence for 2013, as per Tables 7.16 and 7.17. Although sub-sector did not have an expected sign in Chapter Five, it is observed from Table 7.16 that, in 2013, extent of mandatory accounting disclosures has a negative relationship with sub-sector. The unexpected negative relationships between extent of mandatory accounting disclosures and revenue concentration, extent of government funding, board financial competence and sub-sector are latter addressed in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.16 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (exclusive of control variables); Period: 2013

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.952	.074		12.878	.000
RCI	-.008	.009	-.137	-.864	.392
Government Funding	-.007	.007	-.155	-1.022	.313
Board Size	.002	.004	.065	.437	.664
Board Financial Competence	-.273	.130	-.296	-2.097	.042**
Board Multiple Directorships	.006	.038	.024	.162	.872
Number of Jurisdictions	.000	.014	-.002	-.013	.990
Sub-sector	-.017	.010	-.263	-1.635	.109

*Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 52, **p<0.05*

Table 7.17 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (exclusive of control variables); Period: 2014

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.810	.048		16.827	.000
RCI	-.009	.005	-.242	-1.682	.100
Government Funding	-.003	.004	-.115	-.823	.415
Board Size	.005	.002	.337	2.419	.020**
Board Financial Competence	.152	.093	.232	1.639	.108
Board Multiple Directorships	.031	.023	.189	1.350	.184
Number of Jurisdictions	.005	.008	.086	.608	.546
Sub-sector	.002	.006	.038	.251	.803

a. *Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 52, **p<0.05*

The individual year results, as summarised in Tables 7.15 to 7.17, show that neither 2013 nor 2014 is individually impacting the results for the two-year period examined in this study. As per Table 7.14, the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is influenced by the revenue concentration index, board size, board financial competence and board multiple directorships of the board, for the two-year period examined in this study; whilst the 2013 and 2014 individual year results demonstrate that extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is influenced by board financial competence, in 2013, and board size, in 2014. Thus, neither of the individual years (2013 and 2014) impacts the overall results observed for the two-year study period.

This sub-section has examined the relationship between the variables of Equation 7.2 (exclusive of its control variables), when the dependent variable of the equation is measured using a disclosure index (that is, denotes extent of mandatory accounting disclosures); and has observed confounding results between the two-year period addressed in this study, 2013 and 2014. These conflicting results are discussed in more detail in Chapter Eight. Given the dependent variable of this study is gauged using a disclosure index and a disclosure score, this sub-section next discusses the relationship between the variables of Equation 7.2 (exclusive of the control variables), when the dependent variable is measured using a disclosure score (that is, denotes extent of voluntary accounting disclosures).

7.6.1.2 Dependent variable measured using disclosure score

The factors influencing extent of voluntary accounting disclosures are not the same for the two-year study period, 2013 and 2014; and neither 2013 nor 2014, individually, impact the results of the study period, as elaborated next.

7.6.1.2.1 Disclosure Score: Overall analysis by study period

Extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is influenced by revenue concentration index and sub-sector, for the two-year period considered in this study.

The multiple regression analysis of Equation 7.2 (exclusive of the control variables), shows that the model is statistically significant at a level of 0.01 (R^2 = 0.329, p = 0.000) for the two-year period analysed in this study, when the dependent variable of the model is measured using a disclosure score (that is, denotes extent of voluntary accounting disclosures), as per Table 7.18. In other words, for the period of the current study, a statistically significant relationship exists between extent of voluntary accounting disclosures and the independent variables of Equation 7.2, at a level of 0.01.

Table 7.18 Model Summary[b], Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score

Model	**R**	**R Square (R^2)**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**	**F**	**Sig.**
Regression without control variables	.574[a]	.329	.280	14.628	6.733	.000[b]***

*a. Predictors: (Constant), Sub-sector, Board Financial Competence, Government Funding, Board Multiple Directorships, Board Size, Number of Jurisdictions, RCI; b. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score; N= 104, *p<0.01*

More specifically, during its overall two-year period considered, this study observes statistically significant relationships between the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made by an Australian NFP and two independent variables: revenue concentration index (at a level of 0.1) and sub-sector of the organisation, (at a level of 0.01); as summarised in Table 7.19. This study has also observed that none of the remaining independent variables of Equation 7.2 (that is, all the independent variables except for revenue concentration index and sub-sector) nears statistical significance. Further, some of the dependent variables of Equation 7.2, namely revenue concentration index, board financial competence and number of jurisdictions, share a negative relationship with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, for the period spanning over 2013 and 2014; rather than their expected positive signs described in Chapter Five. This negative relationship is further discussed in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.19 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (exclusive of control variables); Period: Overall

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	40.582	11.027		3.680	.000
RCI	-2.312	1.304	-.168	-1.773	.079*
Government Funding	.723	.889	.073	.813	.418
Board Size	.221	.403	.050	.549	.584
Board Financial Competence	-23.329	21.954	-.096	-1.063	.291
Board Multiple Directorships	4.232	5.386	.070	.786	.434
Number of Jurisdictions	-1.209	1.958	-.056	-.618	.538
Sub-sector	6.575	1.523	.431	4.316	.000***

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score; N= 104, *p<0.1, *** p<0.01*

The current sub-section, has explored the relationship between the dependent variable of Equation 7.2 (in terms of voluntary accounting disclosure) and the independent variables of the equation[67], for the two-year period addressed by this study. Next, the relationship between the dependent and independent variables of Equation 7.2 is analysed, for individual years during the study period: 2013 and

[67] exclusive of the control variables: age of NFP, size of audit firm, and size of NFP

2014, to identify whether any particular year is impacting the results of the two-year study period.

7.6.1.2.2 Disclosure Score: Analysis by individual year

A multiple regression analysis of Equation 7.2, with the dependent variable being measured using a disclosure score (that is, representing extent of voluntary accounting disclosures) and exclusive of its control variables, shows that the research model of this study is statistically significant for 2013 (R^2 = 0.536 and P = 0.028), at a level of 0.05, and for 2014 (R^2 = 0.588 and P = 0.006), at a level of 0.01; as per Table 7.20. In other words, a statistically significant relationship exists between extent of voluntary accounting disclosures and the independent variables of the research model of this study, for 2013 as well as 2014.

Table 7.20 Model Summary[b], Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score

Model	R	R Square (R^2)	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
Regression (2013)	.536[a]	.287	.173	16.263	2.527	.028[a] **
Regression (2014)	.588[a]	.346	.242	15.083	3.330	.006[a] ***

*a. Predictors: (Constant), Size of NFP, Number of Jurisdictions, RCI, Audit Firm , Board Financial Competence, Board Multiple Directorships, Government Funding , Board Size , Sub-sector; b. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score; N= 52, **p<0.05, ***p<0.01*

Also, similar to extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, Table 7.21 shows that extent of voluntary accounting disclosures (denoted by the disclosure score) has a statistically significant relationship with board financial competence, at a level of 0.05, in 2013. Conversely, in 2014, extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is statistically significant with sub-sector, at a level of 0.05; as summarised in Table 7.22. In other words, extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is influenced by board financial competence in 2013 and sub-sector in 2014. These conflicting 2013 and 2014 results are further addressed in Chapter Eight.

In addition, it is observed from Tables 7.21 and 7.22 that in both 2013 and 2014, revenue concentration index (RCI) does not have statistical significance; whilst sub-sector though not statistically significant in 2013, eventually becomes statistically significant at a level of 0.01, in 2014.

Also, Tables 7.21 and 7.22 outline that some of the independent variables of Equation 7.2 do not have a positive relationship with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, as was expected in Chapter Five. These variables include revenue concentration, board financial competence, and number of jurisdiction, for both individual years: 2013 and 2014; as well as board size in 2013 and board multiple directorship in 2014. These unexpected negative relationships are elaborated in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.21 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (exclusive of control variables); Period: 2013

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	53.668	16.891		3.177	.003
RCI	-2.898	2.112	-.204	-1.372	.177
Government Funding	.642	1.562	.058	.411	.683
Board Size	-.126	.806	-.022	-.156	.877
Board Financial Competence	-71.709	29.790	-.318	-2.407	.020**
Board Multiple Directorships	7.426	8.711	.118	.852	.399
Number of Jurisdictions	-1.101	3.132	-.049	-.351	.727
Sub-sector	3.688	2.368	.234	1.557	.127

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score; N= 52, *p<0.05*

Table 7.22 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (exclusive of control variables); Period: 2014

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	39.803	16.218		2.454	.018
RCI	-2.700	1.828	-.196	-1.477	.147
Government Funding	.799	1.321	.078	.605	.548
Board Size	.858	.701	.158	1.224	.228
Board Financial Competence	-19.279	31.222	-.081	-.617	.540
Board Multiple Directorships	-.467	7.759	-.008	-.060	.952
Number of Jurisdictions	-1.955	2.813	-.090	-.695	.491
Sub-sector	6.658	2.161	.436	3.082	.004***

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score; N= 52, **p<0.01*

Tables 7.18 to 7.22 show that no individual year (neither 2013 nor 2014) is impacting the research findings pertaining to the two-year period examined in the current study. The analysis of the study period indicates that the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made by an Australian NFP is influenced by its revenue concentration and also its sub-sector. Conversely, extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is influenced by board financial competence in 2013 and by sub-sector in 2014. The absence of alignment between the research findings of the two-year period examined in this study, 2013 and 2014 individually, is addressed in Chapter Eight.

In a nutshell, the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made by publicly reporting Australian NFPs are not consistent between the two-year study period, 2013 and 2014; and this is the case for extent of mandatory accounting disclosures as well as extent of voluntary accounting disclosures. The reasons explaining these differences are described in Chapter Eight.

This section has analysed and discussed the research model of this study (that is, Equation 7.2), exclusive of its three control variables: age, size of audit firm, and size of NFP, in the current sub-section. To explore the impact of these control variables on extent of accounting disclosures, the section analyses Equation 7.2 (inclusive of its control variables) and describes the research findings obtained from these analyses, in the next subsection.

7.6.2 Research model including control variables

The inclusion of control variables, in the research model of this study, leads to more stable results; than the research findings obtained when the control variables were from the model (refer to sub-section 7.6.1 for the research findings obtained when the research model of this study is exclusive of control variables). An analysis of the research model denoted by Equation 7.2, inclusive of its control variables, shows that extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is influenced by board financial competence, size of audit firm for the two-year period addressed in the study; as well as by individual years: 2013 and 2014. In addition, extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is influenced by extent of government funding for the two-year study period as well as for 2013; as described hereafter.

7.6.2.1 Dependent variable measured using disclosure index

Extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is influenced, for the overall period considered in this study: 2013 and 2014, by board financial competence, size of audit firm, size of NFP, and extent of government funding, as summarised in Tables 7.23 and 7.24. These observations do not align with the findings made when the research model was analysed without the control variables.

7.6.2.1.1 Disclosure Index (with control variables): Overall analysis of study period

Adding the control variables (that is, age of NFP, size of audit firm, size of NF) to the research model of this study, where the dependent variable is assessed using a disclosure index (hence, denoting extent of mandatory accounting disclosures) maintains the statistical significance of the model (R^2 = 0.451, p= 0.000) at a level of 0.01, for the two-year period examined in this study, as summarised in Table 7.23. When the dependent variable of the research model of this study is measured using a disclosure index, the model is most impacted by one control variable, namely size of NFP (See Table F.19 of Appendix F, for a summary of the impact of each of the three control variables, considered in this study, on the research model specified in Equation 7.2, when the dependent variable of the model is assessed using a disclosure index).

Table 7.23 Model Summary[b], Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index

Model	**R**	**R Square (R^2)**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**	**F**	**Sig.**
Regression inclusive of control variables	.672[a]	.451	.392	.0368791	7.651	.000[b]***

*a. Predictors: (Constant), Sub-sector, Board Financial Competence, Government Funding , Board Multiple Directorships, Board Size , Number of Jurisdictions, RCI, Age of NFP, Size of Audit Firm, Size of NFP; b. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 104, ***p<0.01*

Further, with the control variables included in the research model of this study, extent of mandatory accounting disclosures has a statistically significant relationship with board financial competence, size of audit firm and size of NFP, at a level of 0.01; and extent of government funding at a level of 0.1, as summarised in Table 7.24.

In addition, from Table 7.24, it is observed that revenue concentration index and extent of government funding have negative relationships with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, when the control variables are included in Equation 7.2. These negative relationships have not changed, with the inclusion of control variables in the research model of this study, from the observations made previously in Table 7.14. the negative relationships between extent of mandatory accounting disclosures and the resource dependence variables: revenue concentration and extent of government funding, do not align with the positive relationships expected for revenue concentration index and for extent of government funding, in Chapter Five. The negative relationships of revenue concentration index and extent of government funding with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, are further explained in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.24 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (inclusive of control variables); Period: Overall

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.804	.031		26.061	.000
RCI	-.002	.004	-.046	-.498	.620
Government Funding	-.004	.002	-.146	-1.772	.080*
Board Size	.001	.001	.091	.933	.353
Board Financial Competence	.206	.057	.308	3.614	.000***
Board Multiple Directorships	.019	.014	.112	1.357	.178
Number of Jurisdictions	.003	.005	.052	.610	.543
Sub-sector	.004	.004	.090	.943	.348
Age of NFP	.000	.000	.005	.048	.962
Size of Audit Firm	.023	.008	.233	2.776	.007***
Size of NFP	.000	.000	.506	5.512	.000***

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 104, *p<0.1, ***p<0.01*

Having considered the relationship between the variables of Equation 7.2, inclusive of the control variables, for the two-year period considered in this study; next, this relationship between the variables is analysed for individual years, that is, 2013 and 2014 separately. These individual yearly analyses are carried out in order to identify any particular period which may impact the research findings of the two-year study period.

7.6.2.1.2 Disclosure Index (with control variables): Analysis by individual year

The addition of control variables to the research model of the current study leads to some consistency in the research findings of this study, as elaborated hereunder.

The inclusion of the control variables considered in this study (that is, age of NFP, size of audit firm, and size of NFP) in Equation 7.2, makes the model significant for 2013 (R^2 = 0. 486 and p = 0.001) at a level of 0.01; and also increases the statistical significance of the model for 2014 (R^2 = 0. 453 and p = 0.003), to a level of 0.01; as shown in Table 7.25. The control variable which impacts extent of mandatory accounting disclosures the most, during the individual years: 2013 and 2014, is size of NFP (For an overview of the influence of each of the three control variables considered in this study on the research model specified in Equation 7.2;, when the dependent variable is assessed using disclosure index, see Tables F.19, F.21 and F.22 of Appendix F); and this influence of size of NFP is further explained in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.25 Model Summary[b], Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index

Model	R	R Square (R^2)	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
Regression (2013)	.697[a]	.486	.357	.038	3.776	.001[a] ***
Regression (2014)	.673[a]	.453	.319	.039	3.392	.003[a] ***

a. Predictors: (Constant), Size of NFP, Number of Jurisdictions, RCI, Audit Firm , Board Financial Competence, Board Multiple Directorships, Government Funding , Board Size , Sub-sector, Age of NFP;
*b. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 52, ***p<0.01*

Further, the inclusion of the control variables in Equation 7.2, leads to research findings which are different from the observations made when these control variables were excluded from the equation. Adding the control variables to the research model of this study (represented by Equation 7.2) and when the dependent variable of the model denotes extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (measured using a disclosure index) leads to board financial competence being statistically significant for 2013 as well as 2014, at a level of 0.05, as per Tables 7.26 and 7.27;

whilst this variable was significant only for 2013, when the control variables were excluded from the model.

Also, it is observed that the inclusion of the three control variables of this study, in Equation 7.2, leads to consistency in the research findings, with size of audit firm and size of NFP, and board financial competence, being statistically significant for both individual years: 2013 and 2014; as shown in Tables 7.26 and 7.27.

It is also observed that, when control variables are included in the research model of this study, some variables have signs which are different from their expected sign of Chapter Five, as summarised in Tables 7.26 and 7.27. These variables are age of NFP (for 2013), revenue concentration index (for 2014), and extent of government funding (for both 2013 and 2014). The unexpected negative relationships between extent of mandatory accounting disclosures and revenue concentration, age of NFP, and extent of government funding are further discussed in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.26 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (exclusive of control variables); Period: 2013

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.798	.050		16.076	.000
RCI	.002	.005	.056	.387	.701
Government Funding	-.007	.004	-.242	-1.885	.067*
Board Size	.000	.002	.026	.179	.859
Board Financial Competence	.248	.089	.358	2.793	.008***
Board Multiple Directorships	.013	.021	.076	.605	.548
Number of Jurisdictions	.004	.008	.062	.492	.625
Sub-sector	.004	.006	.100	.700	.488
Age of NFP	.000	.000	-.015	-.098	.922
Size of Audit Firm	.030	.013	.296	2.362	.023**
Size of NFP	.000	.000	.598	4.303	.000***

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 52, *p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01*

Table 7.27 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (inclusive of control variables); Period: 2014

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.805	.047		17.111	.000
RCI	-.004	.005	-.117	-.877	.386
Government Funding	-.003	.003	-.090	-.738	.464
Board Size	.002	.002	.126	.866	.392
Board Financial Competence	.183	.083	.280	2.209	.033**
Board Multiple Directorships	.024	.020	.143	1.157	.254
Number of Jurisdictions	.002	.008	.041	.327	.746
Sub-sector	.004	.006	.085	.613	.543
Age of NFP	.000	.000	.006	.043	.966
Audit Firm	.022	.013	.217	1.716	.094*
Size of NFP	.000	.000	.471	3.299	.002***

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 52, *p<0.1, ** p<0.05, ***p<0.01*

The analysis by individual years show consistency in the research findings of this study, when control variables are added to the research model of the study and the dependent variable of the model denotes extent of mandatory accounting disclosures. More specifically, extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is influenced by board financial competence, size of audit firm, and size of NFP in both 2013 as well as 2014, and also by extent of government funding in 2014.

Having addressed the relationships between the variables of the research model of this study (represented by Equation 7.2; and inclusive of the control variables of the study), when the dependent variable of Equation 7.2 is measured using a disclosure index (hence, denoting extent of mandatory accounting disclosures); next, the relationships between the variables of Equation 7.2 are considered, when the dependent variable of the equation is gauged with a disclosure score (that is, referring to extent of voluntary accounting disclosures).

7.6.2.2 Dependent variable measured using disclosure score

For the overall period considered in this study, that is 2013 and 2014, extent of voluntary accounting disclosures (measured using a disclosure score) is influenced by sub-sector, age of NFP, board financial competence, and size of NFP when the research model of this study is inclusive of the three control variables of the study. These observations are not compatible with the research findings made when the research model was exclusive of control variables.

7.6.2.2.1 Disclosure Score (with control variables): Overall analysis of study period

The inclusion of the control variables considered in this study (namely, age of NFP, size of audit firm and size of NFP), in Equation 7.2, hardly impacts the statistical significance of the research model of the study (R^2= 0.578, p= 0.000; as per Table 7.28).

For the two-year period examined in this study, the control variable which has the greatest influence on extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is age of NFP (Table F.20 of Appendix F summarises the impact of each of the three control variables considered in this study, on the finalised research model of this study, where the dependent variable of Equation 7.2 is determined using a disclosure score). The influence of age on extent of accounting disclosures is further addressed in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.28 Model Summary[b], Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index

Model	R	R Square (R^2)	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
Regression with Control Variables	.761[a]	.578	.533	11.783	12.757	.000[b]

*a. Predictors: (Constant), Sub-sector, Board Financial Competence, Government Funding , Board Multiple Directorships, Board Size , Number of Jurisdictions, RCI, Age of NFP, Size of Audit Firm, Size of NFP; b. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score; N= 104, *p<0.1*

Further, for the two-year period examine in this study, the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made by a publicly reporting Australian NFP (gauged using a disclosure score) is statistically significant with sub-sector, age of NFP (at a level of 0.01, for both variables), board financial competence and size of NFP (at a level of 0.1, for the latter two variables), as per Table 7.29. Also, it is observed from Table 7.29 that board financial competence and size of audit firm have negative relationships with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures; which is not in line with their expected positive signs of Chapter Five. These unexpected negative relationships are further discussed in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.29 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (inclusive of control variables); Period: Overall

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	14.703	9.858		1.492	.139
RCI	.011	1.121	.001	.010	.992
Government Funding	.468	.717	.047	.653	.516
Board Size	.470	.375	.107	1.253	.214
Board Financial Competence	-33.185	18.201	-.136	-1.823	.071*
Board Multiple Directorships	3.044	4.378	.050	.695	.489
Number of Jurisdictions	.143	1.607	.007	.089	.929
Sub-sector	5.265	1.279	.345	4.118	.000***
Age of NFP	.197	.032	.519	6.197	.000***
Size of Audit Firm	-2.184	2.695	-.060	-.810	.420
Size of NFP	.000	.000	.157	1.956	.053*

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index; N= 104, *p<0.1, ***p<0.01*

To add insight to the analysis of the relationships between the variables of Equation 7.2 (that is, the finalised research model of this study) for the two-year period examined in the current study, next these relationships are explored on an individual yearly basis.

7.6.2.2.2 Disclosure Score (with control variables): Analysis by individual year

The addition of control variables to the research model of this study slightly improves the statistical significance of the model, for both 2013 (R^2 = 0.772 and p = 0.000) and 2014 (R^2 = 0.768 and p = 0.000), as shown in Table 7.30. In other words, for both 2013 and 2014, the relationship between the dependent variable (extent of voluntary accounting disclosures) and the independent as well as control variables of this study, is statistically significant at a level of 0.01. For each individual year, similar to the two-year study period, the control variable which has the highest impact on the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is age of NFP (Tables F.23 and F.24 of Appendix F summarise the influence of each of the control variables explored in the current study, on the research model specified in Equation 7.2; when the dependent variable of the model is measured using a disclosure score). The impact of age of NFP on extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is discussed later in Chapter Eight.

Table 7.30 Model Summary[b], Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score

Model	**R**	**R Square (R^2)**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**	**F**	**Sig.**
Regression (2013)	.772[a]	.595	.494	12.1194258	5.887	.000[b] ***
Regression (2014)	.768[a]	.590	.490	12.3771054	5.896	.000[b] ***

*a. Predictors: (Constant), Size of NFP, Number of Jurisdictions, RCI, Audit Firm , Board Financial Competence, Board Multiple Directorships, Government Funding , Board Size , Sub-sector, Age of NFP; b. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score; N= 52, ***p<0.01*

Further, the inclusion of control variables, in Equation 7.2 (the finalised research model of this study), shows consistency in the research findings of the individual years. An analysis of Equation 7.2, inclusive of its control variables, demonstrates that extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is statistically significant with age of NFP (at a level of 0.01) and sub-sector (at a level of 0.05 in 2013, and 0.01 in 2014) for both 2013 and 2014; as summarised in Tables 7.31 and 7.32. These findings are confounding with earlier observations made in Tables 7.21 and 7.22; and are further addressed in Chapter Eight.

Also, in each individual year, inverse relationships exist between extent of voluntary accounting disclosures and some of the variables of the research model of this study (represented by Equation 7.20), as per Tables 7.31 and 7.32. These variables are board financial competence, size of audit firm, for both 2013 and 2014, and revenue concentration as well as number of jurisdictions for 2014; as per Tables 7.31 and 7.32. The inverse relationships between board financial competence, size of audit firm, revenue concentration and number of jurisdictions, are contrary to the expected positive relationships between each of these variables and extent of accounting disclosures, in Chapter Five. The reasons explaining these negative relationships are provided in Chapter Eight.

Additionally, the inverse relationships observed between extent of voluntary accounting disclosures and board financial competence as well as between size of audit firm, in 2013 and 2014, align with the observations made for the two-year study period. This implies that neither 2013 nor 2014 is individually impacting the research findings related to the overall analysis of the study period (when the dependent variable of Equation 7.2 represents extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, and the equation includes control variables).

Table 7.31 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (inclusive of control variables); Period: 2013

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.826	15.641		.309	.759
RCI	.263	1.730	.020	.152	.880
Government Funding	.378	1.193	.036	.317	.753
Board Size	.862	.700	.158	1.232	.225
Board Financial Competence	-25.876	28.023	-.105	-.923	.361
Board Multiple Directorships	7.482	6.704	.125	1.116	.271
Number of Jurisdictions	.917	2.386	.043	.384	.703
Sub-sector	4.186	1.959	.270	2.137	.039**
Age of NFP	.216	.049	.582	4.445	.000***
Size of Audit Firm	-1.762	3.977	-.049	-.443	.660
Size of NFP	.000	.000	.133	1.082	.286

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score; N= 52, **p<0.05, ** *p<0.01*

Table 7.32 Summary of Coefficients of Research Model (inclusive of control variables); Period: 2014

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	15.510	14.849		1.044	.302
RCI	-.409	1.583	-.030	-.259	.797
Government Funding	.685	1.087	.067	.630	.532
Board Size	.769	.686	.141	1.121	.269
Board Financial Competence	-32.597	26.198	-.136	-1.244	.220
Board Multiple Directorships	.549	6.446	.009	.085	.932
Number of Jurisdictions	-.448	2.369	-.021	-.189	.851
Sub-sector	5.496	1.830	.360	3.003	.005***
Age of NFP	.192	.045	.506	4.248	.000***
Audit Firm	-1.856	3.997	-.051	-.464	.645
Size of NFP	.000	.000	.158	1.280	.208

*a. Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score; N= 52, ***p<0.01*

The inclusion of control variables in the research model of the current study shows that extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is influenced by the sub-sector and the age of a NFP, for the two-year period examined in this study, as well as 2013 and 2014 individually; as per Tables 7.29, 7.31 and 7.32.In addition, extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is also impacted by board financial competence and size of NFP in the two-year study period. These results do not align with the research findings obtained when the research model of this study was exclusive of control variables. The difference between these research findings are elaborated in Chapter Eight.

Also, the unexpected negative relationships between extent of voluntary accounting disclosures and some independent variables, namely board financial competence, size of audit firm, revenue concentration and number of jurisdiction, do not align with the unexpected negative relationships observed when the research model of this study was exclusive of control variables. The difference in the signs of the expected relationships and also the impact of control variables on the research model of this study, are addressed in Chapter Eight.

The current section has pursued the statistical analysis of this current study, by conducting and discussing a formal data analysis of the finalised research model of the study. This section has done so by analysing the research model specified in Equation 7.2, exclusive of control variables, in the prior sub-section; and then examining Equation 7.2, inclusive of control variables, in the current sub-section. The section summarises the main observations made from its formal data analyses in the next sub-section; whilst Chapter Eight elaborates the observations made from the formal data analysis conducted in this chapter.

7.6.3 Summary of research findings following formal data analysis

The formal data analysis of the finalised research model of this study has made confounding research findings related to the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, as summarised in Table 7.33:

Table 7.33 Summary of research findings from formal data analysis

Research Model	**Dependent Variable measured using**	**Time Period**	**Research model has a statistically significant relationship with:**	**Relationship is inverse to the expected sign of Chapter Five**
Research Model (exclusive of control variables)	***Disclosure Index*** *(thus referring to extent of mandatory accounting disclosures)*	***Overall period***	Board size, Revenue concentration Index (RCI), Board financial competence, and Board multiple directorships	Revenue concentration and government Funding
		2013	Board financial competence	Revenue concentration, board financial competence, extent of government funding, and sub-sector.
		2014	Board size	Revenue concentration and extent of government funding.

Research Model	Dependent Variable measured using	Time Period	Research model has a statistically significant relationship with:	Relationship is inverse to the expected sign of Chapter Five
	Disclosure Score *(thus implying to extent of voluntary accounting disclosures)*	***Overall period***	Revenue concentration index and Sub-sector	Revenue concentration index, board financial competence and number of jurisdictions
		2013	Board financial competence	Revenue concentration, board size, board financial competence, and number of jurisdictions.
		2014	Sub-sector	Revenue concentration, board financial competence, board multiple directorship and number of jurisdiction.
Research Model (inclusive of control variables)	***Disclosure Index*** *(thus referring to extent of mandatory accounting disclosures)*	***Overall period***	Board financial competence, Size of audit firm, Size of NFP, and Extent of government funding [1]	Revenue concentration index, and extent of government funding.
		2013	Board financial competence, Size of audit firm, size of NFP and board financial competence	Age of NFP and extent of government funding
		2014	Board financial competence, Size of audit firm and Size of NFP	Revenue concentration index and extent of government funding
	Disclosure Score *(thus implying to extent of voluntary accounting disclosures)*	***Overall period***	Sub-sector, Age of NFP, Board financial competence and Size of NFP[2]	Board financial competence and size of audit firm
		2013	Age of NFP and Sub-sector	Board financial competence, size of audit firm
		2014	Age of NFP and Sub-sector	Revenue concentration index, number of jurisdictions, board financial competence, and size of audit firm.

1. Model is most impacted by one control variable: size of NFP

2. *Model is most impacted by one control variable: age of NFP*

7.7 Summary

This chapter has described and justified that the multivariate technique used in this study, is multiple regression analysis. Prior to conducting this multiple regression analysis, this chapter has carried out a preliminary data analysis of the preliminary research model of this study. This preliminary data analysis has been conducted following three steps: first, missing data and outliers have been evaluated and dealt with; second, an exploratory data analysis has been performed; and third, the compliance of the independent variables of the research model of this study has been assessed with the assumptions of multivariate analysis. During the preliminary data analysis phase, some variables have been transformed; some have been eliminated from the research model of the current study; whilst others have been left unchanged. Following the preliminary data analysis, the research model of the current study has been finalised and a formal data analysis (that is, multiple regression analysis) of the model has been conducted; and the observations made, during this analysis, have been described.

The next chapter elaborates the observations made from the analyses carried out on this chapter, by discussing these observations in the context of the research question of this study.

CHAPTER 8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this chapter is to address the research question of the current study; whilst the next chapter concludes the study.

This chapter pursues its focal objective in six sections. First, the research objective and research question of the current study are restated. Second, the hypotheses which have been developed and tested in this study are specified. Next, third, the research findings of the previous chapter are used to answer the research question of this study. Fourth, the overall observations made in this study are described; whilst fifth, the reasons explaining these overall observations are elaborated. Last, the chapter is summarised.

8.2 Research objective and question

The key objective of this study is to examine the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, as specified in Chapter One. As per the latter chapter, the main purpose of this study leads to the main research question of the study, namely:

What factors influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs?

To address the question of this study, 12 hypotheses were developed in Chapter Five and seven of these hypotheses were tested in Chapter Seven, as described next.

8.3 Hypotheses developed and tested in this study

The 12 hypotheses which were identified in Chapter Five are:

H1: The higher the program ratio of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H2: The higher the fundraising ratio of a NFP, the lower its extent of accounting disclosures.

H3: The higher the revenue concentration of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H4: The greater the extent of government funding received by a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H5: The higher the financial leverage of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H6: The larger the board size of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H7: The greater the board independence of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H8: The higher the financial competence of the governance board of a NFP, the higher its level of accounting disclosures.

H9: The greater the extent of multiple directorships of the board members of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H10: The greater the number of jurisdictions in which a NFP operates, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H11: The sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, influences its extent of accounting disclosures.

H12: The greater the extent of negative media attention of a sub-sector, in the prior period, the greater the extent of accounting disclosures made by NFPs operating in that sub-sector, in the current period.

These 12 hypotheses, together with three control variables (namely, age of NFP, size of audit firm, and size of NFP), were used to define a preliminary research model for this study, in Chapter Five. Following a preliminary data analysis, some variables have been eliminated from the research model of the current study due to either lack of data availability within the data scope of the current study[68] or non-compliance of independent variables with the assumptions of multivariate analysis[69], as described in Chapter Seven. As a result of the elimination of variables from the research model of this study, five of the 12 hypotheses developed in this study cannot be tested and these five hypotheses are:

H1: The higher the program ratio of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H2: The higher the fundraising ratio of a NFP, the lower its extent of accounting disclosures.

H5: The higher the financial leverage of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H7: The greater the board independence of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H12: The greater the extent of negative media attention of a sub-sector, in the prior period, the greater the extent of accounting disclosures made by NFPs operating in that sub-sector, in the current period.

Following the elimination of five hypotheses from the preliminary research model of this study, the model was finalised and tested in Chapter Seven. This finalised research model, denoted by Equation 7.2 of Chapter Seven, is composed of independent variables which pertain to seven of the 12 hypotheses developed in Chapter Five; and these seven hypotheses are:

H3: The higher the revenue concentration of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

[68] Four variables (namely, program ratio, fundraising ratio, board independence and media coverage) cannot be measured within the scope of this study, as explained in sub-sections 7.4.1.

[69] Financial leverage is a variable which did not comply with the homogeneity assumption of multivariate analysis and hence has been excluded from the research model of this study, as discussed in sub-section 7.4.3.

H4: The greater the extent of government funding received by a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H6: The larger the board size of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H8: The higher the financial competence of the governance board of a NFP, the higher its level of accounting disclosures.

H9: The greater the extent of multiple directorships of the board members of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H10: The greater the number of jurisdictions in which a NFP operates, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H11: The sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, influences its extent of accounting disclosures.

Taking into account the five hypotheses which cannot be tested within the data scope of the current study; and also, the seven hypotheses addressed by the finalised research model of the study, Figure 5.2 of Chapter Five is updated as shown in Figure 8.1:

Figure 8.1 Expected impacts of internal and external factors (including control variables) on extent of accounting disclosures

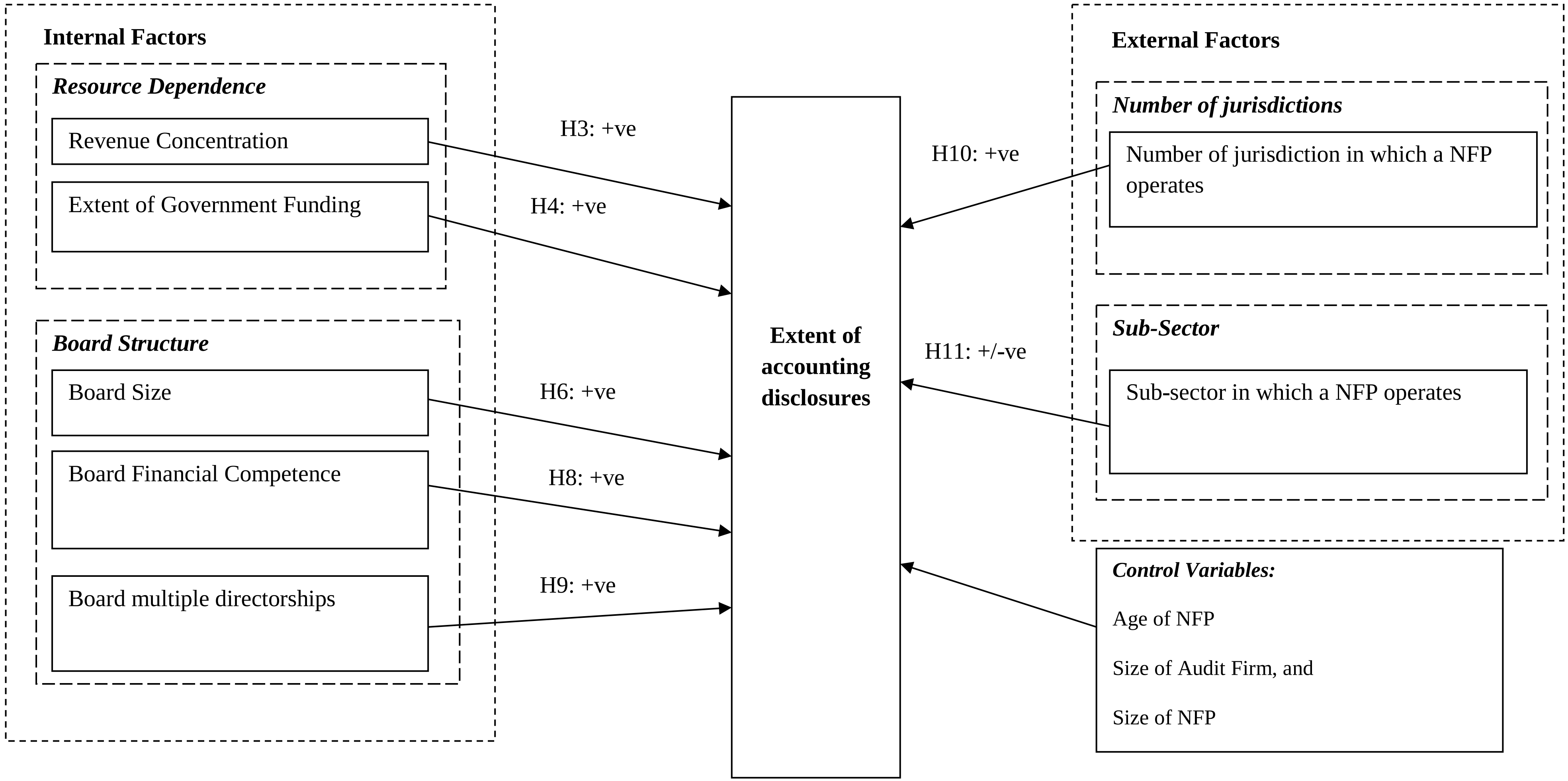


Figure 8.1 depicts the finalised research model of this study; and this model has been represented by Equation 7.2 in Chapter Seven. In line with Equation 7.2, Figure 8.1 shows that the research model of the current study is composed of one dependent variable: extent of accounting disclosures, seven independent variables (revenue concentration, extent of government funding, board size, board financial competence, board multiple directorships, number of jurisdictions, and sub-sector) and three control variables (age of NFP, size of audit firm, and size of NFP).

The relationships between the dependent, independent and control variables of Figure 8.1 have been tested, using a formal data analysis (multiple regression analysis) in Chapter Seven. Taking the research findings of this formal data analysis into account, the research question of this study is answered in the next section.

8.4 Research findings and research question

The extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs is influenced by one specific factor: revenue concentration, during the overall two-year study period, as summarised in Table 8.1:

Table 8.1 Summary of expected and observed relationships between factors examined in this study and extent of accounting disclosures

Hypotheses tested in this study	Direction of relationship			
	Expected	**Observed for overall study period**	**Observed in 2013**	**Observed in 2014**
H3: The higher the revenue concentration of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive	Negative*	Negative	Negative
H4: The greater the extent of government funding received by a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive	Negative (*Only for mandatory accounting disclosures*)	Negative (*Only for mandatory accounting disclosures*)	Negative (*Only for mandatory accounting disclosures*)
H6: The larger the board size of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive	Positive[1]	Negative *(Only for voluntary accounting disclosures)*	Positive[1]
H8: The higher the financial competence of the governance board of a NFP, the higher its level of accounting disclosures.	Positive	Negative[1]	Negative*	Negative (*Only for voluntary accounting disclosures*)
H9: The greater the extent of multiple directorships of the board members of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive	Positive[1]	Positive	Negative (*Only for voluntary accounting disclosures*)
H10: The greater the number of jurisdictions in which a NFP operates, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive	Negative (*Only for voluntary accounting disclosures*)	Negative (*Only for voluntary accounting disclosures*)	Negative (*Only for voluntary accounting disclosures*)
H11: The sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, influences its extent of accounting disclosures.	Positive/ Negative	Positive[2]	Negative (*Only for mandatory accounting disclosures*)	Positive[2]

** Denotes statistically significant relationship with overall extent of accounting disclosures at 0.1 level*

1. Has a statistically significant relationship with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures

2. Has a statistically significant relationship with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures

Table 8.1 highlights that only one of the seven hypotheses which have been tested in this study, namely H3, is statistically significant. Also, Table 8.1 shows that revenue concentration has an inverse relationship with extent of accounting disclosures in each of the periods examined in this study: the overall two-year study period, 2013 and 2014 individually.

Further, though not statistically significant, extent of accounting disclosures has a negative relationship with board financial competence and a positive relationship with sub-sector, during the overall two-year study period, as per Table 8.1. The inverse relationship between board financial competence and extent of accounting disclosures is of interest, because it does not align with the expectations of Chapter Five and represents a finding of the current study. Similarly, the statistically insignificant and positive relationship between sub-sector and extent of accounting disclosures, during the overall study period, represents a finding of the study; given that the direction of the relationship denoted by H11 was not specified in Chapter Five.

To add to understanding of the factors which influence extent of accounting disclosures, the research findings and research question of this study are next discussed in terms of each of the seven hypotheses which have been tested in the study.

8.4.1 H3: The higher the revenue concentration of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H3 is statistically significant for the overall study period, as shown in Table 8.1. This means that the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs is influenced by revenue concentration, during the overall two-year study period. However, during the individual years examined in the current study, namely 2013 and 2014, revenue concentration is not a statistically significant factor which impacts on the extent of accounting disclosures.

In addition, revenue concentration has been observed to have negative relationships with extent of accounting disclosures, in each of the periods examined in the current study; as per Table 8.1. These inverse relationships do not align with the positive relationship which was expected in Chapter Five. The revenue concentration of an organisation is high when the organisation is reliant on a few sources of revenue, as defined in Chapter Six. Hence, the negative impact of the revenue concentration of a NFP on the extent of accounting disclosures made by the organisation indicates that as the revenue concentration of a NFP increases (which is due to a decrease in the number of sources of revenue of the organisation), the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of the NFP goes down. An interpretation of this inverse relationship would be that when the revenue concentration of a NFP increases, the organisation becomes more dependent on a few resource providers for revenue inflows; and, as a result of this dependence, to at least maintain its revenue inflows, the NFP may be more inclined to meet the requirements (including disclosure requirements) of its key revenue suppliers. A NFP is likely to conform to the disclosure needs of its main resource providers by producing and focusing on SPFS. Thus, with the focus of the NFP being on its SPFS, the organisation may pay less attention to its GPFS and eventually making fewer disclosures, including accounting disclosures, within its GPFS.

The statistically significant and negative relationship which has been observed between revenue concentration and extent of accounting disclosures is consistent with the RDT. This theory states that external stakeholders, through their control over resource inflows to an organisation, are able to influence the behaviours and practices adopted by the organisation, as defined in Chapter Three. The latter chapter, more specifically, explains that an organisation abides to the requirements of a resource provider, due to its resource dependence on that provider; and also, the organisation engages in practices which eventually reduce its resource dependence.

Also, this study has noted, in Chapter Seven, that few NFPs provide GPFS disclosures which relate to the program ratio and/or program expenses of the respective organisation. An interpretation of absence of these program and fundraising related GPFS disclosures is that NFPs could be making these disclosures within their SPFS to address the information needs and requirements of their key resource providers. The absence of GPFS disclosures which pertain to the program and fundraising ratios/expenditures aligns with the RDT in the NFP context. This is because NFP resource providers rely on disclosures, particularly program ratio and/or program expenditure disclosures for decision-making purposes and given their resource dependence, NFPs adopt disclosures practices which signal the legitimacy of their operations to resource providers, as per Chapter Three.

8.4.2 H4: The greater the extent of government funding received by a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H4 does not have a statistically significant relationship with extent of accounting disclosures, as summarised in Table 8.1. In other words, the proportion of revenue which a NFP receives from the Government has no statistically significant impact on the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports published by the organisation.

Further, during each of the periods examined in this study, extent of government funding has an inverse relationship with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures; and this negative relationship is not in line with the positive relationship expected for H4 in Chapter Five; as illustrated in Table 8.1. The inverse influence of extent of government funding on extent of mandatory accounting disclosures implies that as the proportion of revenue which a NFP receives from the government increases, the NFP reduces the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures which it makes in its published annual reports. This inverse relationship between extent of government funding and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures implies that the government, as a resource provider, could be more likely to influence the SPFS of a NFP rather than the GPFS of the organisation. The government, as a resource provider, is able to request SPFS which caters for its information needs, from an organisation. When the extent of government funding which is received by a NFP increases, the dependence of the NFP, on the government for revenue inflows, is likely to go up as well. Similar to revenue concentration, as the extent of government funding of a NFP increases, the latter organisation may abide by the different requirements (including the disclosure and reporting requirements) of the government, to at least maintain its revenue inflows. Hence, similar to revenue concentration, as the revenue dependence which a NFP has on the government (denoted by extent of government funding) increases, the NFP may pay more attention to its SPFS rather than its GPFS, and thus, may end up making fewer mandatory accounting disclosures in its GPFS.

8.4.3 H6: The larger the board size of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H6, as well, has been observed to have a statistically non-significant relationship with extent of accounting disclosures, during each of the periods examined in this study. The statistically non-significant relationships means that the number of members, who form the governance board of a NFP, does not impact the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of the organisation.

However, with regards to extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, H6 is statistically significant during the overall two year study period and in 2014 (For an overview of the relationships between the hypotheses tested in this study and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, see Figures G.1, G.2 and G.3 of Appendix G). These statistically significant relationships between board size and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures indicate that the number of members who were present on the governance of a NFP has an impact on the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures made in the annual reports by are publicly published by the NFP.

The statistically significant relationship between board size and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is consistent with institutional theory and represents a form of coercive isomorphic pressure. The latter theory argues that an organisation has pressures from the environment in which it operates and the organisation reacts to these pressures by mimicking the practices of other similar organisations, as described in Chapter Three. Also, institutional theory explains that an organisation can have three types of pressures from its environment, and they are mimetic, coercive and normative isomorphic pressures, as per Chapter Three. Mimetic isomorphism occurs when an organisation deals with uncertainty about the course of action to adopt, coercive isomorphism refers to pressures which an organisation has from other organisations, as a result of its dependence on the latter organisations, and normative isomorphism denotes pressures by which an organisation has, due to the professionalization (in terms of values, norms, beliefs, formal training and professional memberships) of its operating environment, as defined in Chapter Three. The statistically significant and positive relationship between board size and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures implies that as the number of board members increases, on the governance board of a NFP, the pressures which the organisation receives from the board, to make mandatory accounting disclosures, go up as well; representing an form of coercive isomorphic pressure.

Additionally Table 8.1 highlights that, though still not significant, board size has a negative relationship with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures in 2013; as opposed to the positive relationship expected for H6 in Chapter Five. The inverse relationship between board size and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures indicates that, in 2013, as the number of members who formed the governance board of a NFP increased, the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made in the published annual reports of the organisation was reduced. An interpretation of the negative influence of the board size of a NFP on its extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is that as the number of board members increases, coordination and communication may become harder among these members; leading to decision-making becoming a lengthy and difficult process and eventually, shifting the focus of the board members away from governance-related matters (including disclosures) to resolving conflicts of opinions among its board members. Thus, as the size of the governance board of a NFP rises, the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made by the organisation could decrease.

8.4.4 H8: The higher the financial competence of the governance board of a NFP, the higher its level of accounting disclosures.

The relationship denoted by H8 is not significant during the overall two-year study period; but is statistically significant in 2013; as shown in Table 8.1. In other words, solely in 2013, the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs is influenced by board financial competence.

Also, though the relationship between board financial competence and extent of accounting disclosures is statistically significant in 2013 only, inverse relationships have been observed between board financial competence and extent of accounting disclosures during the overall two-year study period and in 2013. Conversely, in 2014, board financial competence has a positive relationship with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures; but has a negative relationship with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures; as highlighted in Table 8.1. These inverse relationships between board financial competence and extent of accounting disclosures do not align with the positive relationship expected between these two variables, in Chapter Five. The negative relationships observed between board financial competence and extent of accounting disclosures means that as the proportion of members who have an accounting graduate degree, professional accounting experience and professional accounting membership (as per the financial competence definition used in Chapter Six) on the governance board of a NFP increases, the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports published by the organisation decreases.

The statistically significant and negative relationship, which has been observed between the board financial competence of a NFP and the extent of accounting disclosures made in the publicly available annual reports of the NFP, is consistent with institutional theory and could imply normative isomorphism. This is because when the financial competence of the governance board of a NFP goes up, the board members of the NFP could become more aware of, both, the disclosure requirements of the financial reporting framework which applies to the NFP as well as of the areas which requirement improvement within that framework. Hence, an increase in the financial competence of the board members of a NFP may, in turn, add to the opportunities of these board members to massage the financial statement disclosures made by the organisation and also, to use impression management techniques that reduce the actual financial transparency of the organisation, without impacting the perceived transparency of the NFP. Thus, as a result of the increased financial competency of the governance board of a NFP, the organisation may end up reducing the extent of accounting disclosures made in its published financial statements.

8.4.5 H9: The greater the extent of multiple directorships of the board members of a NFP, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H9 is not statistically significant with extent of accounting disclosures, as demonstrated in Table 8.1. This statistically non-significant relationship implies that the proportion of board members of a NFP who have acquired skills, knowledge, networking and expertise from being on multiple boards concurrently does not have any influence on the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports which have been publicly published by the NFP.

Conversely, during the overall two-year study period, H9 has a statistically significant relationship with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (For a summary of the impact of the factors considered in this study and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, during each of the periods examined in this study, see Figures G.1, G.2 and G.3 of Appendix G). This statistically significant relationship means that, during the two-year study period, the proportion of board members of a NFP who have acquired skills, knowledge, networking and expertise, from being on multiple boards simultaneously, impacted the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures during that period.

The statistically significant and positive relationship between board multiple directorships and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is in line with institutional theory and could indicate the presence of mimetic isomorphic pressure. An interpretation of this statistically significant and positive relationship is that, from being on multiple boards concurrently, the board members of a NFP may be exposed to and also, may develop an increased awareness of the disclosure practices of other similar organisations, and these members could eventually exert pressures on the NFP to adopt the disclosure practices (including, extent of mandatory accounting disclosures) of the other similar organisations.

Additionally, in 2014, an inverse relationship has been observed between the extent of multiple directorships of the board members of a NFP and the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made in the annual reports published by the NFP; as highlighted in Table 8.1. Though this inverse relationship is statistically insignificant, it is still part of the research findings of the current study and it contributes to insights about NFP disclosures in Australia. The negative relationship between board multiple directorships and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures implies that as the skills, knowledge, networking and expertise acquired by the board members of a NFP, from being on multiple boards simultaneously, go up; the NFP reduces the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made within its published annual reports. A potential explanation for the inverse relationship between board financial competence and extent of accounting disclosures is that when board members sit on multiple boards concurrently, these members may have less time to devote to each board, to act in the best interests of each board, and also to focus on the financial transparency of the annual reports published by the respective organisation of each board.

8.4.6 H10: The greater the number of jurisdiction(s) in which a NFP operates, the higher its extent of accounting disclosures.

H10 is not statistically significant during each of the periods examined in this study, as outlined in Table 8.1. This statistically non-significant relationship indicates that the number of jurisdiction(s) in which a NFP operates does not impact the extent of accounting disclosures made in the published annual reports of the NFP.

Further, in each of the periods explored in this study, number of jurisdiction(s) has a negative relationship with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, as per Table 8.1. This inverse relationship, though not statistically significant, means that as the number of jurisdiction(s) in which a NFP operates increases, the organisation reduces the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures are included in its publicly available annual reports. In Australia, each jurisdiction has its respective financial disclosure requirements; as described in Chapters Four and Five. An interpretation of the inverse relationship between number of jurisdictions and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is that as the number of jurisdictions in which a NFP operates increases, the jurisdictional financial reporting burden of the organisation is likely to increase as well; and eventually the focus of the organisation may shift, away from voluntary accounting disclosures, to meeting the accounting reporting requirements of each jurisdiction in which it operates (that is, to the jurisdictional mandatory accounting disclosures). Thus, as the number of jurisdictions in which publicly reporting Australian NFPs operate increases, the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made by the organisations, in their GPFS, may decrease.

8.4.7 H11: The sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, influences its extent of accounting disclosures.

The relationship denoted by H11 is not statistically significant, as per Table 8.1. This observed relationship between sub-sector and extent of accounting disclosures indicates that the sub-sector in which a NFP operates does not influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the publicly published annual reports of the NFP.

On the other hand, during the overall two-year study period and in 2013, a statistically significant and positive relationship is observed between the sub-sector in which a NFP operates and the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures which is made by the organisation (Figures G.4, G.5 and G.6 of Appendix G summarise the relationships between the sub-sector and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures for each of the periods examined in this study). The statistically significant relationship means that the sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, influences the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made by the NFP during the overall two-year study period and in 2013 individually.

The statistically significant relationship between sub-sector and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is in line with institutional theory and may imply the presence of institutional pressures in the form of mimetic isomorphism. The positive impact of sub-sector on extent of voluntary accounting disclosures indicates that the sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, has pressures which are associated with that operating environment and these pressures may encourage the organisation to adopt voluntary disclosure practices (namely, extent of voluntary accounting disclosure practices) similar to the disclosure practices of other organisations operating within that sub-sector.

Also, though statistically insignificant, sub-sector has a positive relationship with extent of accounting disclosures during the overall two-year study period and 2014 and a negative relationship with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures in 2013. The direction of the relationship between the sub-sector in which a NFP operates and the extent of accounting disclosures made by the organisation was not specified in Chapter Five. As a result, both the positive and negative relationships of sub-sector on extent of accounting disclosures add insights to Australian NFP disclosures. Further, unlike the positive relationship between sub-sector and extent of accounting disclosures, the inverse relationships between these two variables implies that the sub-sector, in which a NFP operates, has influences which restrain the extent of accounting disclosures published by the NFP.

In addition to the variables pertaining to the seven hypotheses tested in this study, to address the research question of the study, three control variables were examined as well, and these control variables are age of NFP, size of audit firm and size of NFP, as per Chapters Five and Seven. The impacts of these control variables, on the research findings of this study, are discussed next.

8.4.8 Control Variables

The control variables of this study fail to confirm the research findings of the study, as summarised in Table 8.2:

Table 8.2 Summary of influence of control variables on research findings

	Factors influencing extent of accounting disclosures		**Comments**
	When control variables are not considered	**When control variables are considered**	
Overall two-year study period	• Revenue concentration	• Board Financial Competence • Size of NFP	• No similarity
2013	• Board financial competence	• No specific factor[1]	• No similarity
2014	• No specific factor[1]	• No specific factor[1]	*The factors influencing each of the types of accounting disclosures considered in this study are different when control variable are ignored from when control variables are considered[2]*

1. *No one factor influences both extent of mandatory accounting disclosures as well extent of voluntary accounting disclosures*

2. *For a summary of the relationships observed when control variables are not taken into account and when control variables are considered, see Figures G.7 to G.12 of Appendix G.*

Table 8.2 highlights the absence of consistency between the research findings of this study and the observations made when control variables are included within the research model of the study. For the overall two-year study period, this study observed that the factor which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFP is revenue concentration; whereas as, with the consideration of control variables, it is noted that extent of accounting disclosures is impacted by board financial competence as well as size of NFP, as per Table 8.2.

Similarly, in 2013, extent of accounting disclosures was determined by board financial competence; but with the consideration of control variables, in 2013, extent of accounting disclosures is not influenced by a specific factor, as summarised in Table 8.2. This is because, when the control variables are taken into account, it is observed that in 2013 extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is impacted by extent of government funding, board financial competence, size of audit firm and size of NFP; whilst extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is influenced by sub-sector and age of NFP (as per Figures G.9 and G.10 of Appendix G).

Further, in 2014, even though no specific factor has been observed to impact extent of accounting disclosures, both when control variables are disregarded and when control variables are taken into account, the control variable still fail to confirm the research findings pertaining to 2014. This is because this study has observed that, in 2014, extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is influenced by board size; whilst extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is impacted by sub-sector. Conversely, when control variables are included in the research model of this study (denoted by Equation 7.2 of Chapter Seven), in 2014, extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is impacted by board financial competence, size of audit firm and size of NFP; whereas as extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is determined by sub-sector and age of NFP (See Figures G.11 and G.12 of Appendix G for an overview of the relationships between each of the variables examined in this study and either extent of mandatory accounting disclosures or extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, when control variables are taken into account).

Additionally, whilst the control variables fail to confirm the statistical significance of the factors which influence extent of accounting disclosures, these control variables endorse some of the unexpected negative relationships observed in this study; as outlined in Table 8.3:

Table 8.3 Factors which are negatively related to extent of accounting disclosures

Periods	Factors which are negatively related to extent of accounting disclosures	
	No control variable	**Control Variables**
Overall two-year study period	• Revenue concentration • Extent of government funding • Board Financial Competence	• Not definite[1]
2013	• Revenue concentration • Extent of government funding • Board Financial Competence	• Revenue concentration • Board financial competence • Size of audit firm
2014	• Revenue concentration • Extent of government funding	• Revenue concentration

1.Extent of mandatory accounting disclosures have a negative relationship with revenue concentration and extent of government funding; whilst extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is inversely influenced by board financial competence and size of audit firm (as shown in Figures G.1 to G.12 of Appendix G).

Table 8.3 highlights that, for the overall two-year study period, the consideration of control variables does not confirm the inverse relationships observed between some of the factors examined in this study (more specifically, revenue concentration, extent of government funding and board financial competence).

On the other hand, during the individual years examined in this study (that is, 2013 and 2014 individually), the consideration of control variables confirm the unexpected negative relationships observed in this study, as summarised in Table 8.3. To be more precise, in 2013, the control variables reaffirm the inverse impacts of revenue concentration and of board financial competence on extent of accounting disclosures, as per Table 8.3. Also, in 2014, the control variables assert the negative relationship between revenue concentration and extent of accounting disclosures, as shown in Table 8.3.

The control variables which have the greatest influence on the research findings of the current study vary according to type of accounting disclosures. The observations, pertaining to extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, have been most impacted by size of NFP, as specified in Chapter Seven (For a summary of the influence of each of the control variables considered in this study on the research findings pertaining to extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, see Tables F.19, F.21 and F.22 of Appendix F). Size of NFP has a statistically significant and positive relationship with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, during each of the time periods examined in this study (For a summary of the impact of each of the control variables explored in this study on extent of mandatory accounting disclosures, refer to Figures G.7, G.9 and G.11 of Appendix G). The significant and positive relationship between size of NFP and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures indicates that as the size of a NFP increases (measured in terms of the annual total revenue of the organisation, as defined in Chapter Six), the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures made by the organisation goes up as well. An interpretation of the significant and positive relationship between size of NFP and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is that when the size of a NFP increases, the organisation could become more visible to different stakeholder groups (including resource providers and regulators) and, eventually, the NFP deals with increased risks of political costs (in terms of monitoring costs) and of scrutiny from these stakeholders. To minimise such risks, as a NFP grows in size, the organisation may show its conformance to disclosure requirements by increasing the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures made in its GPFS.

On the other hand, the control variable which has the highest influence on the research findings that are associated with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is age of NFP, as per Chapter Seven (For a summary of the impact of each control variables, which have been examined in this study, on the observations associated with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, refer to Tables F.20, F.23 and F.24 of Appendix F). The age of a NFP has a statistically significant and positive relationship with extent of voluntary accounting disclosures (Figures G.8, G.10 and G.12 of Appendix G summarise the influence of each control variables explored in this study on extent of voluntary accounting disclosures). This positive and significant relationship between age of a NFP and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures implies that as the age of the organisation (in terms of the number of years since the NFP has operated in the Australian NFP sector, as defined in Chapter Six) increases, the extent of voluntary accounting disclosures made in the GPFS of the NFP increases as well. An explanation for the positive relationship between age of NFP and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures could be that as the number of years which a NFP has been operating in the Australian NFP sector goes up, the organisation may better understand the disclosure requirements as well as the expectations of its operating environment (being the Australian NFP sector); and, the NFP may use this improved understanding to respond to different stakeholders' information needs, by making voluntary accounting disclosures within its GPFS.

Another interpretation of the statistically significant and positive relationship between age of NFP and extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is that as the number of years which a NFP has been operating in an environment increases, the trust that different stakeholder groups (including society in general) have in the activities of the organisation goes up as well; and eventually, the extent of support which the NFP receives from its stakeholders and society in general, increases. Hence, to maintain this trust and support, a NFP may use voluntary disclosures (including voluntary accounting disclosures) to meet its stakeholders' information needs and expectations.

Further, even though size of audit firm does not have the highest influence on either extent of mandatory accounting disclosures or extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, it is observed that this control variable has a statistically significant and positive relationships with extent of mandatory accounting disclosures in each of the periods considered in this study (as summarised in Tables F.19, F.21 and F.22 of Appendix F). The relationships between size of audit firm and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures indicate that as a NFP employs the services of a Big-4 audit firm[70], the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures made by the NFP increases. A potential explanation for the significant and positive relationships between size of

[70] Given size of audit firm is measured in terms of either Big-4 or non-Big 4 audit firms, as defined in Chapter Six.

audit firm and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures would be that when a NFP employs the services of a Big-4 audit firm, the NFP would most likely attempt to abide by the mandatory accounting disclosure requirements as much as possible in order to have the Big-4 audit firm sign off on its GPFS. A NFP might be motivated to do so in order to contribute to the perceived credibility of its GPFS, which in turn may positively impact the extent of trust which different stakeholder groups have in the published financial statements of NFP and eventually, the extent of support which the NFP receives from different stakeholder groups.

The current section has addressed the research question of this study, by discussing the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs. The next two sections further the discussions of the current section by summarising the overall observations made in this section and providing reasons which may explain these observations.

8.5 Overall observation

In examining its research findings and answering its research questions, this study has made four main observations, as described in the next four sub-sections.

8.5.1 Lack of support for some of the hypotheses tested

First, at the overall level, most of the hypotheses tested in this study do not have a statistically significant relationship with extent of accounting disclosures, as summarised in Table 8.1. During the overall study period, only H3 (that is, the relationship between revenue concentration and extent of accounting disclosures) is statistically significant. Similarly, in 2013, H8 (denoting the relationship between board financial competence and extent of accounting disclosures) is the sole hypothesis which has been statistically supported by the research findings of the current study. Conversely, in 2014, no specific hypothesis is statistically significant in identifying the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs.

8.5.2 Inconsistencies in the research findings, across time periods

Second, there is a lack of consistency among the factors which influence extent of accounting disclosures. For instance, during the overall two-year study period, extent of accounting disclosures is impacted by revenue concentration; whilst in 2013 alone, extent of accounting disclosures is influenced by board financial competence, and in 2014 alone, extent of accounting disclosures is not influenced by a specific factor, as summarised in Table 8.1. Further, the factors which determine the extent of mandatory accounting disclosures made by a publicly reporting Australian NFP vary across each of the time periods examined in this study: revenue concentration and the three board structure factors during the overall two-year study period, board financial competence in 2013, and board size, in 2014 (Figures G.1, G.3 and G.5 summarise the relationships between the factors considered in this study and extent of mandatory accounting disclosures). Similarly, the factors which impact extent of voluntary accounting disclosures are inconsistent across each of the time periods examined in this study: revenue concentration and sub-sector during the overall two-year study period, board financial competence in 2013, and sub-sector in 2014 (Figures G.2, G.4 and G.6 provide an overview of the impact of the factors considered in this study on extent of voluntary accounting disclosures).

8.5.3 Inverse relationships as opposed to expected positive relationships

Third, some factors have an inverse relationship with extent of accounting disclosures, as opposed to their respective positive relationships which were expected in Chapter Five. Revenue concentration has a negative impact on extent of accounting disclosures in each of the periods examined in this study: the overall two-year study period, 2013 and 2014 individually, as per Table 8.1. Similarly, extent of government funding has a negative influence on extent of mandatory accounting disclosures; and number of jurisdictions negatively impact extent of voluntary accounting disclosures during each of the periods explored in this study, as per Table 8.1. In addition, some factors have a negative relationship with extent of accounting disclosures, depending on type of accounting disclosures and time periods: in 2013, sub-sector negatively influences extent of mandatory accounting disclosures and board size had an inverse impact on extent of voluntary accounting disclosures; whilst in 2014, board financial competence and board multiple directorships have an inverse influence on extent of voluntary accounting disclosures, as shown in Table 8.1.

8.5.4 Control variables do not confirm research findings

Last, the control variables examined in this study fail to confirm the research findings of the study. This study observed that extent of accounting disclosures is influenced by revenue concentration; but when control variables are taken into account, the study observes that extent of government funding and size of NFP impact extent of accounting disclosures, as summarised in Table 8.2. Similarly, during the overall study period, the study noted that extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is determined by revenue concentration and the three board structure factors; whereas when control variables are considered, it is found that extent of mandatory accounting disclosures is impacted by extent of government funding, board financial competence, size of audit firm and size of NFP (For a summary of these relationships, refer to Figures G.1 and G.7 of Appendix G). Also, during the overall study period, extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is influenced by revenue concentration and sub-sector; whilst, when control variables are explored, extent of voluntary accounting disclosures is determined by board financial competence, sub-sector, age of NFP and size of NFP.

This section has described the overall observations made from the research findings of this study. To add to understanding of these observations, the next section provides reasons which may explain the four observations outlined in the current section.

8.6 Reasons explaining the overall observations

The current section provides three reasons which may explain the overall observations made in this study; and each of these reasons are described in the next three sub-sections.

8.6.1 Australian NFP-related disclosure literature being at its preliminary stages

The observations made in this study are divergent from the conclusions drawn by prior studies because the Australian NFP-related disclosures literature is still at its preliminary stages. The extant Australian NFP studies, which have examined disclosures, have focused on the role of annual report disclosures in the discharge of accountability, the impact of voluntary disclosures on the entity status of NFPs, integrated reporting, communication of expenditure stories by NFPs, the potential barriers to accountability, and reporting of volunteer contributions; as specified in Section 1.4 of Chapter One. It is thus observed, from a review of the literature accross diverse journals (including, but not exhaustively, the Accounting, Auditing and Accountability, Australian Accounting Review, Accounting History, Accounting Horizons, Journal of Applied Accounting Research, Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, Third Sector Review, Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organisations), that most prior Australian NFP studies have focused on annual report disclosures and limited studies have examined financial statement disclosures in the Australian NFP context. Further, the studies which have addressed financial statement disclosures have considered either the use of NFP ratios for internal accountability or the fundraising disclosure practices of Australian NFPs, as per Chapter One. Thus, in the Australian NFP context, there have been a limited number of studies which have examined financial statement disclosures; whilst no study has addressed accounting disclosures across multiple financial statements. Also, in the Australian context, no study has assessed accounting disclosures using a disclosure index, as mentioned in Chapter One; unlike studies which relate to the US, UK and Canadian contexts.

The under-exploration of accounting disclosures the Australian NFP sector contrasts with the US, UK and Canadian NFP literatures which have vastly examined financial statement disclosures; and which also, for this reason, have been used throughout the chapters, particularly Chapter Five, of this study. Unlike Australian NFPs which deal with sector-neutral accounting standards, NFPs that operate in the US, UK and Canada are required to use sector-specific financial reporting frameworks; as mentioned in Chapter Two. This divergence in the accounting disclosure requirements of Australian NFPs from NFPs operating in other country contexts could lead to differences in the availability of financial data among each of these country contexts and eventually could explain the limited studies which have examined financial statement disclosures among Australian NFPs as compared to the US, UK and Canadian NFPs.

8.6.2 Sample and overall period of study

Additionally, the insignificant and unexpected negative relationships, observed in this study, may be explained by the sample as well as the overall period examined in the study. This study pursues its research question using a sample which is composed of 52 NFPs and these sample organisations operate in only one sub-sector, are large NFPs, produce GPFS, and they do not operate across multiple sub-sectors; as per Chapter Six. The sample of this study could have influenced the research findings and observations made in the study.

Further, due to completeness and availability of data at the time of the current study, the latter has addressed its research question by considering accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs in 2013 and 2014. The two-year study period may have impacted the statistically insignificant and unexpected inverse relationships observed in the current study; given the uncertainties which could have been existent within the Australian NFP sector during 2013 and 2014, as described next.

8.6.3 Australian NFP sector between 2013 and 2014

Also, a reason for the lack of consistency in the research findings of the different periods examined in this study (that is, the two-year study period, 2013 and 2014 individually) may be the presence of uncertainty in the Australian NFP sector, during 2013 and 2014. This uncertainty was embedded in the Australian NFP sector, in 2013 and 2014, for five main reasons.

8.6.3.1 Introduction of National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)

First, the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) came into effect. The NDIS does not impact each of the four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors which has been examined in this study (that is, social services, culture and recreation, education and research, and environment; as per Chapter Two); but is most likely to influence the social services NFP sub-sector: the sub-sector which represents 65.4% of the sample used in this study, as per Chapter Seven.

In July 2013, the Australian Government first introduced the NDIS (NDIS 2012). Prior to the introduction of the NDIS, the Australian NFP sector received funding from the government to support the provision of disability services[71] ; whereas the NDIS introduced a user-pay system (Chung 2013; BDO 2014). More specifically, with the NDIS, financial contributions are made to a national pool of funds which is, in turn, managed by an "agency" (NDIS 2012; p. 7); and an organisation receives funding based on the amount spent to provide disability services (Crispin 2014). The NDIS eventually creates opportunity for new entrants to come into the disability services sub-sector, including FP organisations (Hems and Sooriyakumaran 2013); meaning that with the introduction of the NDIS, NFPs have to compete with the private sector for consumers of their disability services, to eventually get some funding (Chung 2013; BDO 2014). Thus, the introduction of the NDIS led to uncertainties about how the Australian NFPs which provide disability care and support are funded (NDIS 2012; Chung 2013); and also, about sustainability of the NFPs which have been affected by the NDIS (Hems and Sooriyakumaran 2013;

[71] Government funding accounts for around one-third of the resources received by Australian NFPs (Dalton 2013).

Walker 2013). The NDIS was introduced in phases: the first phase started in 2013-2014 (NDIS 2012) on a pilot basis, with the NDIS being introduced in some jurisdictions in 2013, and some additional jurisdictions in 2014; until the NDIS program is fully operational in 2019 (Walker 2013). As a result, the uncertainties associated with the introduction of the NDIS were prevalent during 2013 and 2014.

8.6.3.2 Discussions about repealing the ACNC

Second, between 2013 and 2014, there have been discussions about repealing the national regulator of the Australian NFP sector: the ACNC. For more than 20 years, there have been calls for a national regulator of the Australian NFP sector (Mullins 2014); and this regulator, namely the ACNC, was introduced in December 2012; as described in Chapter Two. The setting up of the ACNC led legislative changes which impacted the Australian NFP sector (Shtein and Su 2012), particularly with the introduction of the Charity Act, in January 2014 (Browne and Whitbourne 2013); which in turn implied changes in terms of how the sector is regulated and also, who the sector reports to. Even though the ACNC was only created in December 2012, an ACNC repeal bill was introduced, in parliament, in March 2014 and then reintroduced into parliament, in December 2014 (Smerdon 2014d), indicating uncertainties around the survival of the national Australian NFP regulator during the whole of 2014 (Short 2014). The discussions about dismantling the ACNC included replacing the Australian NFP national regulator with a Centre of Excellence (O’Connell 2013), that is, an institution which would have been linked to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO): a body which has no regulatory power (Dalton 2013). All these speculations about repealing the ACNC added to concerns present within the Australian NFP sector (Barker 2014; Grattan 2014). Given that it was not until March 2016 that the decision to maintain the ACNC was settled (as mentioned in Chapter Two), during 2013 and 2014, the Australian NFP sector dealt with uncertainties about the national regulator of the sector.

8.6.3.3 Revocation of charity status of NFPs

Third, the uncertainties prevailing within the Australian NFP sector in 2013 and 2014 may be explained by the charity status of organisations being revoked during those years. Since its creation in 2012, the ACNC has revoked the charity status of organisations which were engaging in activities that were not charitable, that is, not for a social cause (Caneva 2014); and as at April 2014, the ACNC had repealed 4600 charities (ProBono Australia 2014d). Such revocations of the charity status of NFPs, may have added to uncertainties prevailing in the Australian NFP sector during 2013 and 2014.

8.6.3.4 Speculations about how charities are taxed

Fourth, there have been speculations about how charities are taxed in Australia (Shtein et al. 2012) during 2013 and 2014. In December 2013, the Australian government has announced that no change would be brought to charities were taxed in Australia at that time; and also, that the government would be considering alternative ways in which charities are taxed in Australia (de Haan and Lee 2014). It was not until May 2014 that the government confirmed no changes to be brought to the way in which charities are currently taxed in Australia (de Haan and Lee 2014). Given that prior to the announcement made by the government in December 2013, there may have been speculations about potential changes to the Australian taxation system of charities; during the financial years ending 2013 and 2014, the Australian NFP sector could have had uncertainties pertaining to the taxation system applicable to the sector.

8.6.3.5 Concerns raised about newspaper articles and industry reports

Fifth, the uncertainties prevailing in the Australian NFP sector during 2013 and 2014 may be due to the concerns raised by newspaper articles and industry reports during these years. In general, the Australian society is concerned about the extent to which NFPs are transparent about their operations and the extent which these organisations engage in activities that promote their social mission(s) (Sloan 2013), as per Chapter One. In brief, in Australia, there are concerns about the extent to which NFPs can be trusted to carry their social mission(s) (Fynes-Clinton 2014). The extent of trust, which stakeholders have in a NFP, directly impacts the extent of support received by the organisation (ACNC 2013a). With newspaper articles and industrial reports, published during the financial years ending 2013 and 2014, raising concerns about Australian NFPs; these latter organisations may have to deal with a lot of concerns from their stakeholders as well as uncertainties about their resource inflows during 2013 and 2014 (See Table G.2 of Appendix G for an summary of the published newspaper articles and reports which have raised concerns about the Australian NFP sector during the financial years ending 2013 and 2014).

In brief, during 2013 and 2014, there may have been uncertainties within the Australian NFP sector due to the introduction of the NDIS, discussions about repealing the ACNC, revocation of the charity status of some organisations within the NFP sector, speculations about how charities are taxed in Australia, and concerns raised by newspapers and reports about the Australian NFP sector. These uncertainties may explain the absence of consistency amongst the factors which impact the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, during 2013 and 2014.

In line with the research objective of this study, which is to examine the factors that influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, the next section discusses the research findings of and the observations made in this study, using the theoretical lenses adopted in the study.

8.7 Summary

This chapter has answered the research question of this study, by identifying that the factor which influences the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs is revenue concentration. In addressing the research question of this study, the current chapter has the factors, which impact extent of accounting disclosures, are not consistent across types of accounting disclosures and also across the time periods examined in the study. More specifically, this chapter has observed lack of support for some of the hypotheses tested in this study, inconsistencies across the research findings pertaining to different time periods, inverse relationships which do not align with expected positive relationships, and control variables failing to confirm the research findings of the study. These observations have been explained by three main reasons: Australian NFP-related disclosure literature being at its preliminary stage, the sample and overall period of this study, and also, the uncertainties which may have been present within the Australian NFP sector between 2013 and 2014. Also, the research findings and observations of the current study have been interpreted using the theoretical framework adopted in the study, namely resource dependence and institutional theoretical lenses.

Given that the research question of the current study has been addressed as well as discussed in this chapter, the next chapter concludes the study.

CHAPTER 9 CONCLUSION

9.1 Introduction

The main objective of this study was to examine the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, as specified in Chapter One. The focal purpose of this study has been pursued in the eight prior chapters; whilst the current chapter concludes the study.

This chapter provides conclusion to the current study in four sections. First, the research implications associated with the findings and observations of the study are defined. Second, the research limitations of the study are specified. Then, third, suggestions for further research are provided. Last a concluding remark for this study is made.

9.2 Research implications

The empirical findings of this study indicate that during the two-year study period, the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs is influenced by one specific factor: revenue concentration. However, for 2013 and 2014 individually, a lack of consistency has been observed in the factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures by Australian NFPs. The observations made by the study lead to five main research implications to NFP accounting disclosures.

First, the observations made in this study highlight the need for a financial disclosure framework which is specific to the Australian NFP sector. The inconsistencies among the factors, which influence the extent of accounting disclosures among Australian NFPs, indicate that the internal and external factors which impact financial reporting practices (that is, extent of accounting disclosures) are not comparable among neither NFPs which operate in the Australian NFP sector as a whole nor NFPs which operate in the same NFP sub-sector; as discussed in Chapter Six.

This study also observed that publicly reporting Australian NFPs produce financial statements which lack consistency as well as comparability across the Australian NFP sector and also across the NFP sub-sector in which the respective organisation operates. This study has noted, in Chapter Six, that the GPFS of Australian NFPs lack accounting disclosures which pertain to the program and fundraising spent of the organisation. Unlike the NFP sector of other countries (such as the US, UK, Canada and New Zealand) which have financial disclosures requirements that are specific to the sector; in Australia, NFPs currently comply with a sector neutral financial reporting framework, that is, with accounting disclosure requirements which apply to the FP as well as the NFP sector, as explained in Chapter Two. The lack of comparability, consistency, as well as disclosures within the GPFS produced by Australian NFPs support the argument for a financial reporting framework which is specific to the Australian NFP sector , similar to the disclosure requirements which apply to the NFP sectors in the US, UK, Canada and New Zealand.

Further, to address the concerns about financial accountability and transparency among NFPs, it is suggested that large NFPs be required to make publicly available financial statement disclosures. Under the current sector-neutral financial reporting framework, not all large Australian NFPs are reporting entities. As a result, accounting disclosure framework of Australian NFPs may not encourage financial transparency and accountability among Australian NFPs; and also, may not contribute to encourage disclosures in a sector where currently availability of data is limited. Further, this study has observed that accessing the published financial statements of Australian NFPs can be a daunting task; as outlined in Chapter Six. For example, the current study has observed that the website of many NFPs do not contain the full annual reports of the respective organisation. Also, this study has noted some NFPs publish their annual reports on their respective website; but, these reports contain only summary financial statements or a notification that the GPFS are only available upon request. Additionally, even when the full GPFS of Australian NFPs can be found, comparing these financial statements among different NFPs is not always possible as many organisations measure, as well as, present their financial statement items in an inconsistent manner. By having a financial reporting framework specific to Australian NFPs, which requires NFPs to make accounting disclosures, the amount as well as the comparability of data available on the Australian NFP sector would be likely to increase. Thus, with the introduction of the requirement for Australian NFPs to make disclosures, as per a financial reporting framework which is specific to the Australian NFP sector, a database on the sector may be created; and eventually, up-to-date data on the size as well as the contribution of the Australian NFP sector may become available. This may encourage further studies exploring the Australian NFP sector; allowing greater insights and understanding of the sector to be gained.

Second, this study has added insights to accounting disclosures in the Australian NFP sector. The current study is the first study to assess financial disclosures using a disclosure index/score among Australian NFPs, across a wide range of financial statement items. Hence, by gauging accounting disclosures using a disclosure index (to determine extent of mandatory accounting disclosures) and a disclosure score (to assess extent of voluntary accounting disclosures), this study has contributed to understanding of disclosure practices amongst Australian NFP and has made available tools which can be used, by different stakeholder groups (including regulators) to assess the financial accountability and transparency of Australian NFPs.

Third, the current study has added to the existing body of knowledge about NFP disclosures in Australia. This study is also the first study to have examined the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, across four different most economically significant NFP sub-sectors. By examining accounting disclosures across four most economically significant NFP sub-sectors, this study has contributed to the Australian NFP disclosure literature. Also, this study has created potential for future research to extend the current study and further add to the Australian NFP literature.

Fourth, most Australian NFP studies have either taken a case study approach or have focused on one specific NFP sub-sector. This study takes an innovative approach by examining accounting disclosures across four Australian NFP sub-sectors. Also, extant research studies and reports pertaining to the financial disclosures of

Australian NFPs are limited and underexplored; despite all the concerns about the financial accountability and transparency of NFPs. Thus, through its empirical analyses, this study has offered insights of the financial reporting environment of Australian NFPs, across multiple NFP sub-sectors, which in turn could be of interest to academics, resource providers (including volunteers, individual donors, and organisational revenue providers) as well as policy makers.

Fifth, through its statistical analyses of the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, this study has contributed to existing work on Australian NFP disclosures. This study has assessed accounting disclosures among Australian NFPs; whereas prior studies have mainly focused on annual report disclosures of Australian NFPs (potentially given the limited publicly available accounting disclosures in the Australian NFP sector) rather than on the financial statement disclosures of these organisations. Earlier studies have focused on statement of financial statement disclosures, whereas the current study has assessed accounting disclosures by considering disclosures made in three specific financial statements (namely, the statement of financial performance, the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows) as well as the notes accompanying these three statements. Also, most of the earlier Australian NFP studies have taken a qualitative rather than a quantitative analytical approach. Having taken a different orientation from extant studies, this study has added new perspectives to the existing knowledge pertaining to accounting disclosures among Australian NFPs.

9.3 Research limitations

This study has several limitations. First, the sample of this study has been limited to NFPs which meet all of four criteria specified in Chapter Six. As a result of these criteria, the sample of the study is constrained to a purposive sample of 52 large NFPs, to NFPs which operate in one of the four most economically, and to NFPs which operate in only one sub-sector. The sample used in this study has limited the potential to generalise the research findings of the study to small and medium sized NFPs.

Second, this study has addressed its research question by focusing on specific accounting disclosures, namely disclosures made in three particular GPFS and in the notes accompanying these three statements. Given the focus on these specific financial statement disclosures, this study has neither explored disclosures made in other financial statements nor examined other forms of disclosures (such as non-financial, narratives, descriptive, illustrative, and/or graphical disclosures) made within the published annual reports of a NFP.

Third, this study has gauged extent of accounting disclosures using two disclosure measurement tools: a disclosure index to assess extent of mandatory accounting disclosures and a disclosure score to determine extent of voluntary accounting disclosures. These two disclosure measurement tools have not considered the relative importance (in terms of weights) which financial statement readers assign to specific accounting disclosure items. Also, the disclosure index and disclosure score of this study have focused on the quantity of accounting disclosures rather than the quality of these disclosures, in terms of specific characteristics of financial statement disclosures (such as the accurateness, reliability and completeness of the disclosures). The disclosure index and score of this study did not assess disclosure abundance in terms of number of words, sentences, lines and pages provided within the annual reports produced by Australian NFPs.

Fourth, due to limited access to complete financial statements of Australian NFPs, the current study has pursued its research question by examining the annual reports of Australian NFPs over a two-year period, namely, 2013 and 2014. As a result, this study was neither able to examine the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs beyond these two years nor enable the measurement of some variables (such as program ratio, fundraising ratio and board independence). This study was not able to measure the extent of negative media attention received by NFP sub-sectors in Australia, as the study has not been able to engage in extensive textual analyses due to resource and time constraints.

9.4 Suggestions for further research

Further research could extend the current study by examining extent of accounting disclosures among NFPs which have different sizes (small, medium and large), NFPs which operate in all NFP sub-sectors rather than just the most economically significant ones, and/or NFPs which operate across different NFP sub-sectors. In addition, future research could further the current study by extending the sample size and also by using a sample which randomly selects NFPs from the overall Australian NFP sector. These further researches may validate the research findings and observations of the current study and add to the case for a financial reporting framework which is specific to the Australian NFP sector.

Extension studies could further the current study by examining accounting disclosures across all the financial statements which are published within the annual reports of Australian NFPs, by considering annual report disclosures (in the form of narrations, descriptions, illustrations, and/or graphs provided as supplements to financial statements within the annual reports). Also, future studies could gauge the extent of accounting disclosures made within the SPFS of Australian NFPs, if these reports are able to be accessed. Such studies would add to the findings and observations made in this study and eventually contribute to knowledge about disclosures made in the Australian NFP sector.

Future research could extend the measurements of extent of accounting disclosures used in this study by considering the relative importance which financial statement readers assign to specific accounting disclosure items and this can be done using a survey questionnaire. Future studies could use content analysis to measure the disclosure abundance (in terms of number of words, sentences, lines and pages) of the financial statements and/or annual report disclosures made by Australian NFPs; and thus, add to the accounting disclosure measurements of the current study. The quality of the financial statement disclosures made by Australian NFPs can be assessed by using a survey questionnaire and/or disclosure measurement tools which consider the accurateness, reliability and completeness of these accounting disclosures. By extending the measurements of accounting disclosures used in the current study, future research could contribute to understanding as well as existing knowledge pertaining to Australian NFP disclosures.

Further research could provide an extension to the current study by examining NFP annual reports beyond 2013 and 2014, potentially for at least a five-year period. By extending the study period, some in-depth statistical analyses (such as path analyses and the use of non-linear variables within the regression model of the study) may become possible. Future studies could consider using a questionnaire survey to gather additional information on particular NFPs and examine the influence of some additional factors (more specifically, operational efficiency factors: program and fundraising ratios) on extent of accounting disclosures.

Future research could use surveys to gauge board independence as well as the proportion of board members who have vested interests in a NFP; to eventually examine the influence of these two factors (board independence and proportion of board members with vested interests) on extent of accounting disclosures. During the process of collecting data to measure board independence, this study has observed that even though some directors are not part of the executive team of a NFP, they have vested interest in the NFP. Some of these NFPs include JewishCare, Oxfam, MultiCap and Gondwana Choirs. JewishCare has board members who are non-executive directors, and are greatly involved in the Jewish Community. Similarly, Oxfam has board members (executive and non-executive) who have been supporters of the organisation and its social activities for many years; and MultiCap (another sampled NFP) has a board member whose family members access the services at MultiCap. The impact of board members with vested interest in a NFP, on the extent of accounting disclosures made by the organisation, has been outside the data scope of the current study and thus, represents potential for further research. Also, future studies, using a survey questionnaire, could explore the motivations for a person to become the director of a NFP and how this motivation impacts the accounting disclosures made by the organisation.

Further research may examine the impact of NFP-related media coverage on the extent of accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs. An in-depth content analysis of media coverage has been outside the scope of the current study. Future research may assess whether Australian NFPs use media coverage as an impression management tool, which eventually influences the extent of accounting disclosures made by these organisations.

9.5 Concluding remarks

This study has found that one specific factor: revenue concentration influences the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian NFPs, during the overall two-year study period; whilst no particular factor consistently impacts the extent of accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs in individual years.

In addition to variances in the factors which influence the extent of accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs, this study has observed Australian NFPs generally provide limited access to their GPFS, have minimal disclosures relating to their program and/or fundraising expenditures, and across the sub-sectors there was a level of incomparability in the accounting disclosures made by Australian NFPs.

The research findings and observations of this study support the need for improvement in the current financial reporting framework of Australian NFPs and consider it is appropriate for a NFP-specific financial reporting framework in Australia.

A NFP-specific financial reporting framework will add to consistency and comparability in the accounting disclosures made in the GPFS of Australian NFPs. Further, to overcome the limited access to complete and publicly available data on the Australian NFP sector, it is suggested that a NFP-specific disclosure framework which mandates the public disclosure of specific financial statement information, similar to the frameworks available in the US, UK, Canada and New Zealand, be introduced in Australia.

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Factors influencing the extent of accounting disclosures made in the annual reports of publicly reporting Australian not-for-profit organisations

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APPENDIX A AUSTRALIAN NFP SECTOR

Table A.1 NFP Definitions available in the literature

Year	Author	Article Title	NFP Definition
1987	Hall	A historical overview of the private nonprofit sector	A NFP is a private organisation which undertakes public tasks on behalf of the government, provide public goods and services which are undersupplied by the state or market, or which influences public policy.
1996	Herzlinger	Can public trust in nonprofits and governments be restored?	A NFP is a body of individuals who associate to conduct public tasks delegated to them by the state, to perform public tasks which neither the public nor the commercial sector is ready to fulfil, or to influence the direction of policy in the state for NFPs.
1997	Salamon and Anheier	Defining the Non-profit sector: A cross-national analysis	A NFP is a private organised self-governing, independent and non-profit-distributing entity which engages in voluntary activities.
1998	Brinckerhoff	Mission-based Management: Leading your not-for-profit into the twenty-first century	NFPs are businesses and do not imply nonprofits; they are mission-based businesses, because NFPs earn the money they receive, they pay attention to their bottom-line by exploiting opportunities and using their resources to achieve their mission as effectively as possible. Nonprofits are organisations which lose money.
2000	Frumkin	On being nonprofit: A conceptual and policy primer	A NFP is a formal organisation whose main activities are related to charitable causes, is separate from the public and has a non-distribution constraint, that is, does not distribute its economic surpluses.
2000	Olson	Agency Theory in the Not-for-Profit Sector: Its role at independent colleges	A NFP is an organisation where no residual claims are paid out and where there are no owners expecting a profit; but where the resource providers expect some social benefits to be derived from the activities of the organisation.
2003	Auteri	The entrepreneurial establishment of a nonprofit organisation	NFPs are mission-driven organisations which rely heavily on donations to be able to carry out its activities. NFPs provide goods and services which appeal to their resource providers. NFPs engage in the provision of goods and services, which increase public interest benefits and which are usually under-supplied by the public and/ or the private sector. NFPs do not distribute monetary residuals and respond to the collective needs of minority groups.

Year	Author	Article Title	NFP Definition
2003	Bennett, Iossa and Legrenzi	The role of commercial non-profit organisations in the provision of public services	NFPs are largely monopoly suppliers, which often operate in capital intensive industries. NFPs have no owners because they are characterised by their non-distribution constraint, which prevents them from distributing their net-income to any stakeholder group which exercises control over the organisation, such as, managers, directors, members or workers. NFPs are traditionally involved in health, education, research and social services.
2003	United Nations	Handbook on Non-profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts.	A NFP is an organisation with a structure which is institutionally separate from the government and which is both non-compulsory and self-governing.
2004	Ben-Ner	For-Profit, State and Nonprofit: How to cut the Pie among the Three Sectors?	NFPs are organisations which provide goods and services add to the social welfare of its customers (recipients), and do not aim at generating profits for shareholders' financial benefits. NFPs, in most instances, provide goods and services to needy people who are unable to pay the full price for the consumption of those goods or services from the private sector. NFPs obtain resources to support their mission, primarily, from individual, private and/or state donations.
2004	Brainard and Siplon	Toward Nonprofit Organisation reform in the voluntary spirit: lessons from the internet	NFPs are not part of the public sector and yet attempt to provide goods and services to the neediest of society, without a profit motive.
2005	Brooks	What do nonprofit organisations seek? (And why should policy makers care?)	NFPs are organisations which are created when quality of some goods and services matters but is unobservable, allowing FPs to shirk. NFPs aim primarily at maximising their outputs rather than their profits.
2005	Finkler	Financial Management for public, health and not-for-profit organisations.	A NFP refers to an organisation whose main mission is not to earn profits, even though they need to make profits to be able to sustain their operations.

Year	Author	Article Title	NFP Definition
2005	Fisman and Hubbard	Precautionary savings and the governance of nonprofit organisations	NFPs are defined by their non-distribution constraint: unlike other private organisations, NFPs do not have shareholders which benefit from or absorb the financial performance of the organisation.
2005	LeRoux	What drives nonprofit entrepreneurship?	NFPs are organisations which act as per some private sector values; but achieve success by delivering public goods and services.
2005	Lewis	The civil society sector: A review of critical issues and research agenda for organisational communication scholars.	A NFP is a private, non-profit distributing and self-governing organisation, which is composed to a great extent of volunteers and which engages in activities which are of public benefit.
2005	Van Gramberg and Bassett	Neoliberalism and the Third Sector in Australia	NFPs are organisations which engage in the provision of goods and services which are undersupplied by the public and the private sectors and which are important to the overall social welfare.
2006	Barczak, Kahn and Moss	An exploratory investigation of NPD practices in Nonprofit organisations	The main distinguishing features of a NFP are: • does not have a profit-making directive; but instead focuses on its mission/ program development; • the social mission of the organisation is critical to the success of the organisation and to the support its receives from its different stakeholders; • a NFP does not have shareholders but have many stakeholders with the ability to influence the work and the resources, particularly the funding, of the organisation; • a NFP has a non-distribution constraint, that is, it cannot use its financial surpluses to compensate its employees and board members.

Year	Author	Article Title	NFP Definition
2006	Bart and Deal	The governance role of the board; in corporate strategy: a comparison of board practices in 'for profit' and 'not for profit' organisations.	NFPs are distinguished from other organisations because: • the value of these organisations depends on the achievement of their social mission; • their main sources of revenue are not generated by commercial profit-maximising activities. • its resource providers, including employees, are driven by the mission of the organisation; • NFPs provide goods and services which cannot be assessed in terms of quality, because the recipients do not pay a price for these goods and services • NFPs have a non-distribution constraint, that is, cannot distribute their financial surplus to their employees in the form of bonuses or to their board members.
2006	Bryce	Nonprofits as social capital and agents in the public policy process: Toward a new paradigm	NFPs as organisations which supply goods and services which are either not supplied or are undersupplied by the public and the private sector.
2006	Buchanan and Luck	Nonprofits and communication trends.	NFPs are organisations which distribute goods or services to the society. These organisations can generate profits, but which cannot distribute any of those economic surpluses to their stakeholders.
2006	Bolton and Mehran	An introduction to the governance and taxation of not-for-profit organisations	NFPs provide goods and services which are also provided by the private sector. NFPs do not have owners because its founders and resource providers are not the residual claimants of NFPs, given the non-distribution constraint of third sector organisations.
2006	Philipson and Posner	Antitrust in the not-for-profit sector	A NFP is an organisation which enjoys a tax exemption and has a non-distribution constraint.
2006	Singh and Pooja	Performance Measurements for Nor-for-Profit Organisations	NFPs can take the form of any organisation with a non-distribution constraint, such as charities, non-governmental organisations and voluntary agencies.

Year	**Author**	**Article Title**	**NFP Definition**
2006	Wallis and Dollery	Revitalising the contribution non-profit organisations can make to the provision of human services	NFPs are private organisations which redeploy their surplus revenues to their basic missions instead of distributing their financial surpluses to their stakeholders, and which are self-governing as well as voluntary with non-coerced membership and management.
2007	Hooper, Sinclair, Hui and Mataira	Financial reporting by New Zealand charities: finding a way forward	A NFP is an organisation which is not carried on for the profit or the gain of any member; and it has rules which do not allow assets and financial benefits to be distributed to any of its members
2007	LeRoux	Nonprofits as Civic Intermediaries	NFPs are organisations which are essential to civil society and they can assume different forms including voluntary associations, interest groups and social-service agencies. Some of the features which define NFPs are the use of voluntary labour, dedication to achieving their mission, flexibility and innovation in addressing social issues.
2007	Valentinov	The transaction cost theory of the nonprofit firm: beyond opportunism	A NFP is a firm which maximises utility instead of profits.
2008	Andersson and Getz	Tourism as a nixed industry: Differences between private, public and not-for-profit festivals	NFPs, also known as charitable societies, are organisations where the members share common goals and interests. NFPs focus on community service in areas encompassing from education and health to religion and culture; and focus on the interests of specific industries. Profit is not the major objective; but revenue, a measure of size and growth, is the primary focus of NFPs.
2008	Bawden	Governance in Not for Profit organisations in New Zealand	The primary purpose of NFPs is not wealth-driven. NFPs are private organisations which do not distribute their profits. These organisations are self-governing and non-compulsory.
2008	Holland and Ritvo	Nonprofit organizations: Principles and practices	NFPs are entities which are set up with the aims of addressing some specific needs in the community.

Year	Author	Article Title	NFP Definition
2009	Bennett and Iossa	Contracting out public provision to not-for-profit firms	NFPs operate under a non-distribution constraint, which prevents them from distributing any profit to their members. NFPs are created with a specific mission which aims at maximising overall benefits and its resource providers and workers support a NFP because of its mission.
2009	Eisenberg and Eschenfelder	In the public interest - Communication in Nonprofit organisations	NFPs are organisations which may use their revenues to further their charitable mission rather than distribute profits to the resource providers.
2009	Jabbour and Santos	Problems associated with voluntary work in a small not-for-profit organisation	NFPs are organisations characterised with a social public interest.
2009	McLachlin, Larson and Khan	Not-for-Profit supply chains in interrupted environments: The case of a faith-based humanitarian relief organisation	NFPs are organisations which emphasise social, environmental or humanitarian objectives; rather than economic ones. These organisations serve a range of stakeholders and it is their commitment to the cause they promote, rather than financial surplus, which attracts the stakeholders' support.
2009	Keating	LLCs and Nonprofit Organisations - For-Profits, Nonprofits, and hybrids.	NFPs are organisations which do not have a profit motive and which are created for public benefits, for the mutual benefit of its owners or for religious purposes.
2010	Chapelle	Non-profit and for-profit entrepreneurship: a trade-off under liquidity constraint.	NFPs exist because they engage in the provision of social goods and services which are not provided adequately by the state or the market. NFPs are organisations with anon-distribution constraint, that is, its resource providers cannot appropriate financial gains from invested capital.
2010	Modi and Mishra	Conceptualising market orientation in non-profit organisations: definition, performance, and preliminary construction of a scale.	NFPs include non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, development organisations, voluntary organisations, grassroots organisations, and people's organisations. The activities, NFPs engage themselves into, are so diverse that a single definition does not apply to these entities.

Year	Author	Article Title	NFP Definition
2010	Mussari and Monfardini	Practices of Social Reporting in Public Sector and Non-profit Organisations	NFPs refer to three types of organisations: foundations, social co-operatives and charities.
2010	Nissan, Castano and Carrasco	Drivers of non-profit activity: a cross-country analysis	A NFP is an organisation with some distinctive features, namely: • it has a non-distribution constraint; • it produces public goods • its revenue structure involves a high proportion of voluntary contributions of time and money • it employees both paid and volunteer staffs • it has limited access to equity capital because of its non-distribution constraint.
2010	Sarros, Cooper and Santora	Leadership vision, organisational culture and support for innovation in not-for-profit and for-profit organisations	NFPs are entities which are organised around a social mission and embrace values related to philanthropy and voluntarism
2010	Weerawardena, McDonald and Mort	Sustainability of nonprofit organisations: An empirical investigation	NFPs are commercial organisations which emerge to satisfy a need which neither the public nor the commercial sector satisfy. NFPs mainly support needs related to public health and safety, education, charity, the provision of food, clothing and shelter, labour, sports, politics, religion, advocacy, philanthropy, fraternity, business support and civil rights. These organisations earn most of their resources from outside sources of funding, such as donations.
2011	Connolly and Kelly	Understanding accountability in social enterprise organisations: a framework	A NFP is an organisation which does not distribute its surplus funds to its resource providers; but instead uses them to pursue its goals.
2011	Riveros and Tsai	Career Commitment and Organisational Commitment in for-Profit and non-Profit Sectors	NFPs are organisations which are part of the private sector, have a non-distribution constraint, have no direct owners, have an altruistic purpose.
2013	Tucker and Parker	Out of control? Strategy in the NFP sector: the implications for management control	NFPs are those organisations which are not part of the public or the for-profit sector.

Year	Author	Article Title	NFP Definition
2013	Young	If not for profit, for what?	An organisation is a NFP if, by law, it has a non-distribution constraint, that is, reinvests its financial surpluses into its mission-related activities, rather than distributing it to its employees or resource providers.
2014	Gaver and Im	Funding Sources and Excess CEO Compensation in Not-for-Profit Organisations	A NFP is an entity which does not use its income to benefit a stakeholder with an interest in the organisation, such as stockholders, directors and their related parties.
2014	Zainon, Atan, Wah, Ahmad, Othman and Suhadak	An integrated ritual effectiveness accountability reporting system (i-REARs) for Non-Profit Organisations	A NFP is an organisation whose principal objective is not profit maximisation.

Table A.2 NFP definition provided by Australian regulators

Regulator	**Year**	**Source**	**Definition**
Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)	2009a	Helping not-for-profits provide more useful information in financial reports	A NFP is an entity whose principal objective is not the generation of profit.
Australian Bureau Statistics (ABS)	2009	Not-for-Profit Organisations, Australia, 2006-07	A NFP is a legal or social organisation which has been created to produce particular goods or services, and which has a non-distribution constraint, that is, cannot distribute 'income, profit or financial gains' to those entities which establish, control and finance it.
	2014a	Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts, Jun 2014	
	2014b	Australian National Accounts: Non-profit Institutions Satellite Accounts 2012-13	NFPs are separate institutions from the government, are "self-governing and are non-compulsory" and are created with the objective of promoting social welfare by providing goods and services to either particular beneficiary groups or the society at large.
Australian Taxation Office (ATO)	2014a	Getting started for non-profit organisations	A NFP is an organisation where economic surpluses are not distributed to its members, as with commercial entities; but are instead used back to support the mission of the NFP, in the next accounting period.
Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission (ACNC)	2013a	What is a not-for-profit?	NFPs are not created with the principal objective of creating 'profits, personal gains or other benefits' for their members and managers or the latter's friends and relatives.
	2014a	Not-for-Profit	A NFP is an organisation with a non-distribution constraint, even though the entity can make profits.
	2014b	Background to the not-for-profit	The main purpose of NFPs is to further missions related to education, health programs, poverty relief, social and community welfare, through the distribution of goods and services.

Table A.3 Comparison of the definition provided by main Australian regulators

Characteristics identified in NFP definitions available in the literature:	**Definition provided by**			
	AASB	**ABS**	**ATO**	**ACNC**
Private Organisations				
Any legal form		X		
Non-Distribution Constraint		X	X	X
Social Missions	X	X		X
Goods/Services not supplied adequately by the state or market				
Mainly composed of volunteers				
Main source of revenue is voluntary contributions				

Table A.4 International Classification of Non-Profit Organisations (ICNPO)

Activity	**Includes**
Culture & Recreation	Media & communications; Visual arts, architecture, ceramic art; Performing arts; Historical, literary & humanistic societies; Museums; Zoos & aquariums; Sports; Recreation & social clubs; Service clubs
Education & Research	Elementary, primary & secondary education; Higher education; Vocational/technical schools; Adult/continuing education; Medical research; Science & technology; Social sciences, policy studies
Health	Hospitals & rehabilitation; Nursing homes; Mental health & crisis intervention; Other health services (e.g. public health & wellness education)
Social Services	Child welfare, child services & day care; Youth services & youth welfare; Family services; Services for the handicapped; Services for the elderly; Self-help & other personal social services; Disaster/emergency prevention & control; Temporary shelters; Refugee assistance; Income support & maintenance; Material assistance.
Environment	Pollution abatement & control; Natural resources conservation & protection; Environmental beautification & open spaces; Animal protection & welfare; Wildlife preservation & protection; Veterinary services
Development and Housing	Community & neighbourhood organisations; Economic development; Social development; Housing associations & assistance; Job training programs; Vocational counselling & guidance; Vocational rehabilitation & sheltered workshops
Law, Advocacy & Politics	Advocacy organisations; Civil rights associations; Ethnic associations; Civic associations; Legal services; Crime prevention & public policy; Rehabilitation of offenders; Victim support; Consumer protection associations; Political parties & organisations
Philanthropic intermediaries & voluntarism promotion	Grant-making foundations; Volunteerism promotion & support; Fund-raising organisations
International	Exchange/friendship/cultural programs; Development assistance associations; International disaster and relief organisations; International human rights and peace organisations.
Religion	Congregations (including churches, synagogues, mosques, shrines, monasteries & seminaries); Associations of congregations
Business & Professional Associations & Unions	Business associations (organisations that work to promote, regulate & safeguard the interests of special branches of business); Professional associations (organisations promoting, regulating & protecting professional interests); Labour unions
Not elsewhere classified	All other non-profit organisations including cooperative schemes, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, cemetery operators

Source: Productivity Commission (2010), p.65.

Table A.5 Sub-sectors used by Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC)

	Categories used by ANZSIC
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
2	Mining
3	Manufacturing
4	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
5	Construction
6	Wholesale Trade
7	Retail Trade
8	Accommodation and Food Services
9	Transport, Postal and Warehousing
10	Information Media and Telecommunications
11	Financial and Insurance Services
12	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
14	Administrative and Support Services
15	Public Administration and Safety
16	Education and Training
17	Health Care and Social Assistance
18	Arts and Recreation Services
19	Other Services

Source: ABS (2015)

APPENDIX B THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Note B.1: Link between legitimacy, institutional and resource dependence theories.

The concept of legitimacy, as introduced by legitimacy theory, has two main perspectives: institutional and strategic legitimacies (Ashford and Gibbs 1990; Suchman 1995; Gray et al. 1996). Institutional legitimacy takes a "societal perspective," where the activities of a group of organisations or institutions as a whole are considered legitimate and where these activities are used as a benchmark to evaluate the legitimacy of individual organisations operating within that environment or among that group of institutions (Chen and Roberts 2010, p.655). In other words, organisations which seek institutional legitimacy, try to conform to the acceptable practices among a specific institutional environment (Brey 2014). Conversely, strategic legitimacy, also known as organisational legitimacy, takes a narrow perspective where it takes into account the individual legitimacy of an organisation and where an organisation tries to legitimise its activities to society in general. This implies that organisations which seek strategic legitimacy, attempt to demonstrate that their activities align with the expectations of society in general. In summary, institutional legitimacy relates to behaviours which reinforce the existing legitimacy of an organisation within its operational environment; whilst strategic legitimacy is associated with entities which alter their behaviours and practices to align with societal expectations (Chen and Roberts 2010).

Institutional and resource dependence theories are associated with the two above-mentioned perspectives of legitimacy. Institutional theory considers how organisations react to pressures from the environment in which they operate, to act in ways which are considered legitimate to that institutional environment (Meyer and Rowan 1977; DiMaggio and Powell 1983; Scott 1987; Covaleski et al. 1993; Oliver 1997; Carpenter and Feroz 2001; Schneiberg and Clemens 2006; Drees and Heugens 2013; Lipnicka and Verhoeven 2014; Verhoeven 2014; Cornelissen et al. 2015; Cormier and Magan 2015). In other words, institutional theory focuses on the beliefs and practices which are already established among a set of organisations operating in the same environment and hence is associated with institutional legitimacy (Chen and Roberts 2010; Brey 2014). On the other hand, resource dependence theory focuses on how an organisation reacts to environmental constraints to influence its resource providers and attract resources (Amalou-Dopke and Sub 2014). Societal legitimacy (that is, legitimacy from society in general) is a resource which is vital to the survival of an organisation (Ashford and Gibbs 1990; Suchman 1995; Deegan 2002; Pfeffer and Salancik 2003). According to resource dependence lens, to attract societal legitimacy, an organisation adopts practices which attract legitimacy from society at large. This implies that resource dependence theory is associated with strategic legitimacy (Chen and Roberts 2010; Brey 2014).

In short, the association of institutional and resource dependence theories, with institutional and strategic legitimacies, respectively; imply the close link which exists between legitimacy, institutional and resource dependence theories.

Note B.2: Development of neo-institutional theory from traditional institutional theory

There are two main institutional theory schools: traditional and neo institutional theories. Traditional institutional theory was introduced by Selznick (1957), following observations that organisations engage in behaviours and practices as a response to social pressures (Selznick 1950). Traditional institutional theory focuses on the link between institutional pressures and organisational growth and stability (Washington and Patterson 2011).

Over the years, institutional theory evolved, to take into account organisational behaviours given the influence of rules and myths (Meyer and Rowan 1977), cultural pressures (Zucker 1977), isomorphic pressures from the environment in which organisations operate (DiMaggio and Powell 1983), agency forces (DiMaggio 1988), and the resource dependence of organisations (Oliver 1991). During this evolution process of institutional theory, neo-institutional theory, also known as new institutional theory, was introduced (Suddaby et al. 2013; Amans et al. 2015). Neo-institutional theory was developed by Meyer and Rowan (1977) and DiMaggio and Powell (1983). New institutional theory looks at what makes originations operating in the same environment so similar to each other (Fredriksson et al. 2013; Lipnicka and Verhoeven 2014). The main premise of this new institutional theory is that organisations engage in practices which are similar to the behaviours of other similar firms operating in the same environment, with the main objective of legitimising their operations (Roy 1997; Carpenter and Feroz 2001; Lai et al. 2006; Brunton et al. 2010; Glover et al. 2014). Neo-institutional theory recognises that organisations are likely to make deliberate efforts to manage their legitimacy (Meyer and Rowan 1977; DiMaggio and Powell 1983). Overtime, neo-institutional theory has become an established and a well-founded theoretical lens (Gray et al. 2010; Suddaby et al. 2013) to analyse organisational behaviours (Cooper et al. 1998; Davis and Marquis 2005; Fogarty and Rogers 2005; Robson et al. 2007; Ball and Craig 2010), across different disciplines, ranging from political science (Lowndes 2001), to strategic management (Oliver 1997) and organisational behaviour (Greenwood and Suddaby 2006). New institutional theory looks at different potential factors influencing the practices of an organisation and represents a focal lens of understanding the accounting behaviours of an organisation (Bebbington and Gray 2001; Dillard et al. 2004; Ball and Craig 2010; Wild and van Staden 2013).

The main distinction of the neo-institutional theory from traditional institutional theory is that neo institutional theory takes into account a range of environmental pressures, ranging from economic, social to political influences on the behaviours and practices of an organisation (Powell and DiMaggio 1991; Scott 1995; Standifird 2001; Abraham and Shrives 2014). The new institutional theory school identifies different forms of isomorphic pressures (Hoque 2005). Neo-institutional theory argues that when an organisation is faced with uncertainty, it reacts to its coercive, mimetic and normative isomorphic pressures, by mimicking the practices of other similar organisations (DiMaggio and Powell 1983). Traditional institutional theory (Friedland and Alford 1991) emphasises on the context in which an organisation operates, in terms of the values, norms, rules and regulations applying to the organisation; whilst neo-institutional theory (DiMaggio 1983) looks at the key elements which cause organisations operating in the same environment to engage in homogeneous practices (Randall 2008; Huang and Staples 2014).

Note B.3: Justifications of using DiMaggio and Powell (1983) version of new institutional theory

Recall from the previous discussions, there are two versions of institutional theory. To analyse and interpret its research findings, this study uses neo-institutional theory which has been developed by DiMaggio and Powell (1983).

The main reason why neo-institutional theory is adopted, over traditional institutional theory is that neo-institutional theory takes into account a larger range of factors emanating from the external environment of an organisation, compared to traditional institutional theory, as described above. This broader perspective of neo-institutional theory will allow a wider range of institutional influences to be considered; eventually enabling a more profound analysis of the research findings of the study, than had traditional institutional perspective been used.

There are different schools of the neo-institutional theory, as well (Macfarlane et al. 2013). New institutional theory, developed in 1970s by Meyer and Rowan (1977) and Zucker (1977), introduced the idea of institutional isomorphism[72] (Irvine 2000; Amans et al. 2015). This study uses neo-institutional theory which was developed by DiMaggio and Powell (1983), for two main reasons. First, the neo-institutional theory version of DiMaggio and Powell (1983) has expanded the concept of isomorphism into three types of isomorphic pressures, namely coercive, normative and mimetic (Irvine 2000), allowing a profound analysis of the institutionalisation of organisations through the lenses of isomorphism (Ball and Craig 2010). Second, the neo-institutional theory of DiMaggio and Powell (1983) is commonly used in most social (Currie 2008; Washington and Patterson 2011), NFP studies (Standifird 2001) and accounting studies (Carpenter and Dirsmith 1993; Fogarty 1996; Fogarty et al. 1997; Cooepr and Robson 2006; Suddaby et al. 2007; Baker et al. 2014).

To sum up, this study chooses neo-institutional theory over traditional institutional theory, given neo-institutional theory considers a wider range of institutional influences than traditional institutional theory. Also, this research uses the neo-institutional school of DiMaggio and Powell (1983) because this version of neo-institutional theory considers three different types of isomorphic pressures, contributing to the in-depth examination of institutional influences on organisational behaviours; and DiMaggio and Powell's (1983) institutional theory has been commonly used across different social and accounting studies.

[72] Isomorphism considers the idea that organisations operating in the same environment, end up adopting homogenous practices (DiMaggio and Powell 1983).

Table B.1 NFP-related studies which have used institutional theory between 1999 and 2016

Title of article	**Authors**	**Focus of study**	**Key variables**	**Number of organisations considered in study**	**Context of Study**	**Publisher of article**
Who's counting?: an institutional analysis of expectations of accounting in a nonprofit religious/ charitable organisation in a changing environment	Irvine (1999)	Observes the accounting practices adopted by the Salvation Army, in the context of its changing environment.	Used ethnography as research method and hence did not have predetermined variables.	1	Australia	University of Wollongong (*given it is a PhD thesis*)
The corporate connection: financial reporting in a large religious/ charitable organisation in Australia	Irvine (2000)	Explores the effects, both external and internal, associated with religious charities changing their accounting practices in response to their changing environment.	The study is qualitative and observes financial disclosures related to financial statements, namely balance sheet, income and expenditure statement, and statement of the movement in reserves, including subsidiary statements; adopting of accrual accounting system, among others.	2 *(2 divisions of one international charity)*	Australia	Financial Reporting and Business Communicatio n Research Unit, Cardiff Business School (*a conference paper)*
Institutional theory and accounting rule choice: an analysis of four US state governments' decisions to adopt generally accepted accounting principles	Carpenter and Feroz (2001)	Explores how institutional pressures have influenced the choice to adopt GAAP for financial reporting purposes, by state governments.	Variables include early adoption of GAAP, resource dependence, potential to alter power relations, professionally active staffs, strategic responses, organisational imprinting and change in elected leadership.	4	US	Accounting, Organisations and Society
Accountability of Australian nonprofit organisations: reporting dilemmas	Flack and Ryan (2003)	Investigates the responses adopted by NFPs, in their annual report disclosures, to eventually appear more accountable.	Accounting to funders, donors, stewardship and risk management, outcomes and outputs of the activities of the organisation, efficient use of resources, identification with the culture and values of the organisation, among others. (*These variables were gauged using text analysis).*	4 (each organisation has a different legal form and is taken from a specific NFP sub-sector)	Australian	Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government

Title of article	**Authors**	**Focus of study**	**Key variables**	**Number of organisations considered in study**	**Context of Study**	**Publisher of article**
Institutional isomorphism and public sector organisations	Frumkin and Galaskiewicz (2004)	Compares the extent of the effect of isomorphism on public sector, for-profit and nonprofit organisations.	Number of employees, branches, products, services of the organisation; pays attention to the practices of other organisations, belongs to associations consisting of similar organisations, among others.	688 *(used data from Survey Research laboratory from the University of Illinois).*	Unspecified	Journal of public administration research and theory
Structural isomorphism in Australian Nonprofit organisations	Leiter (2005)	Assess the extent of isomorphism among Australian employment NFPs.	Differentiation (*ratio of number of different jobs to number of employees*), Hierarchy (*number of direct reports to the CEO*), Formalisation (*number of written documents*), size, age, mimetic isomorphism (*goal ambiguity, decline, change, sharing*), normative isomorphism (consulting, manager's education), coercive isomorphism (The state, subordinate to headquarters, income from donors, suppliers or client concentration, union power), among others.	93	Australia	Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organisations
Accounting and navigating legitimacy in Tanzanian NGOs	Goddard et al. (2006).	Seeks to understand the accounting processes and reporting practices adopted by non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	Used grounded theory as research method and hence did not have predetermined variables	3	Tanzania	Accounting, Auditing & Accountability
Mission or money? Competitive challenges facing public sector nonprofit organisations in an institutionalised environment	Dolnicar et al. (2008)	Investigates the impact of competitive grant funding on the development of the NFP sector.	Funding rules and accountability guidelines, use of professional environmentalists to prepare and manage grants, copying the Bushcare members who have successfully received grants, pressures for change, emphasis on business-like behaviours, local government affiliations, among others.	43 (NSW Bushcare units)	Australia	International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing

Title of article	**Authors**	**Focus of study**	**Key variables**	**Number of organisations considered in study**	**Context of Study**	**Publisher of article**
Voluntary disclosures as a mechanism for defining entity status in Australian not-for-profit organisations	Cummings et al. (2010)	Looks at how NFPs justify their NFP status using their annual report disclosures.	Used content analysis to identify definition-related text within the report and the main categories of definitions which were looked for were legal, economic, functions and structural operations.	61	Australia	Australian Accounting Review
From go to woe	Irvine (2011)	Examines the process of change of accounting systems in an Australian NFP and the effects associated with the change.	No predetermined variables as the study contextualised the data collected, from an institutional theory perspective, to identify the different potential influences leading to a change in accounting system by a NFP.	1	Australia	Accounting, Auditing & Accountability
Institutional drivers of reporting decisions in nonprofit hospitals	Krishnan and Yetman (2011)	Investigates the influence of isomorphic pressures on financial statement disclosures related to expenditure items.	The proportion of administrative and fundraising expenses to total expenses, church indicator, Medicare to total revenue, donations to total revenue, board size, board composition, assets, among others.	89 *(nonprofit hospitals in California)*	USA	Journal of Accounting Research
They are all organisations: the cultural roots of blurring between the nonprofit, business and government sectors	Bromley and Meyer (2014)	Investigates, with particular reference to the NFP sector, whether newly set-up organisations are more of a hybrid type, in comparison to older entities.	Uses a literature review approach to describe the disappearance of the traditional boundaries between different sectors and the cultural shifts between organisations.	0	USA	Administration & Society

Table B.2 NFP- related studies which have used resource dependence theory between 1999 and 2016

Title	***Authors***	***Focus***	***Key variable***	***Number of organisations***
Understanding collaboration among nonprofit organisations: combining resource dependency, institutional and network perspectives	Guo and Acar (2005)	Examines the influences explaining why NFPs develop formal types of collaborative activities as compared to informal types.	Forms of collaboration, resource sufficiency, diversity of government funding stream, organisational size, organisational age, among others.	95 *(Los Angeles based NFPs)*
Funding source, board involvement techniques, and financial vulnerability in nonprofit organisations: A test of resource dependence	Hodge and Piccolo (2005)	Compares the strategic involvement of CEOs of NFPs from a resource dependence perspective.	Use of board involvement techniques, national affiliation, board size, organisation size, funding source and financial vulnerability.	42 *(affiliated NFPs of Heart of Florida United Way)*
Corporate Governance in the Australian football league: a critical evaluation	Foreman (2006)	Explores how governance and performance are related in AFL clubs.	No predetermined variables because this study used grounded theory as research method. Different aspects of governance were identified by reviewing different theories, including agency, stewardship, stakeholder, institutional and resource dependence theories.	4 *(leading to 54 respondents)*
The relationship between resource dependence and market orientation: The specific case of non-profit organisations	Macedo and Pinho (2006)	Investigates the extent of relationship between a NFP's type of revenue strategy and its market orientation	Market orientation, intelligence generation, intelligence dissemination, responsiveness, self-generated finance and state-financed.	392
Market for former Andersen clients: Evidence from government and non-profit sectors	Vermeer (2008)	Investigates whether resource dependency and switching costs cause NFPs to follow Andersen audit team.	Ratio of government grant to total revenue, tenure of audit firm, size, fundraising ratio, current ratio, among others.	161 (*organisations audited by Andersen*)
Nonprofit accountability: an institutional and resource dependence lens on conformance and resistance	Geer (2009)	Assesses the extent to which NFP accountability mechanisms are used to assess the accountability competency of a NFP; and the incentives for resisting or instituting practices	Staffs' years of experience, staffs' educational attainment, organisational budget size, geographical representation of respondent, organisational age, board size, among others.	156
The contextual impact of nonprofit board composition and structure on organisational performance: agency and resource dependence perspectives	Callen et al. (2010)	Explores, using an agency and resource dependence theories, the relation between the board structure and the stability in the environment of NFPs; and how this relationship affects the performance of NFPs.	Board size, assets, proportion of staffs on board, proportion of major donors on board, growth of direct contribution, average administrative expense ratio, among others.	123 *(publicly supported NFPs and which are required to file annual financial reports by New York state)*

Title	***Authors***	***Focus***	***Key variable***	***Number of organisations***
Resource dependence patterns and organisational performance in nonprofit organisations	Seo (2011)	Examines how resource dependence patters, organisational behaviours and organisational performance are related.	Effectiveness, customer satisfaction, responsiveness, resource dependency, resource diversity, organisational size, organisational age, goal clarity, etc.	179 (*Korean NFPs)*
Can resource dependence and coercive isomorphism explain nonprofit organisations' compliance with reporting standards?	Verbruggen et al. (2011)	Explains NFPs' compliance with financial reporting standards, using resource dependence and institutional theoretical frameworks.	Compliance index, dependence on governmental resources (*subsidies to total revenue ratio)*, dependence on financial loans (*financial debts to total assets ratio)*, dependence on public donations (*donations to total revenue ratio)*, presence of external auditor, size and number of affiliated entities.	943
Organisational characteristics and disclosure practices of non-profit organisations in Malaysia	Arshad et al. (2012)	Examines the influence of organisational characteristics on annual report disclosures of NFPs in Malaysia	Disclosure Index (Number of balance sheet, statement of financial activities and notes to accounts), size, funds generated, funds from donations and funds from other activities.	213
Nonprofit resource allocation decisions: a study of marginal versus average spending	Kitching et al. (2012)	Examines how managers of charities respond to exogenous changes in budget costs; by focusing financial performance measures.	Total assets, total revenue, total expense, program expense to total expense, fundraising expense to total expense, administrative expense to total expense, among other.	5626 *(charities which submitted IRS Form 990 in the USA)*
Strategic responses to resource dependence among transitional NGOs registered in the United States	Mitchell (2012)	Identify the strategies adopted by NFPs in response to resource dependence	Revenue diversification, selectivity, commercialisation, compromise, donor education, specialisation, among others.	129 *(transnational NFPs in the US)*
Determining factors in online transparency of NGOs: A Spanish case study	Rodriguez et al. (2012)	Investigates the influence of different factors on the dissemination of information online.	Online overall transparency, online transparency of activities, online transparency of economic aspects, online transparency of organisational aspects, organisational size, organisational age, public funding, legal form, among others.	130
A comparative analysis of financial performance funded and non-funded charity organisations	Zainon et al. (2012)	To test any difference in the performance of funded and non-funded registered charities	Financial performance, organisational type	101

Title	***Authors***	***Focus***	***Key variable***	***Number of organisations***
Board composition and accountability of non-profit organisations	Arshad et al. (2013)	Examines the influence of the board composition of a NFP on its level of accountability.	Accountability is measured using two main components: transparency and compliance; whilst board composition is measured in terms of board size, board professionalism and political connections of the board members.	234 *(Malaysian societies)*
Assessing the self - governance and value creation in non-profit organisations	Arshad et al. (2014)	Examines the relationship between board composition and organisational effectiveness, from a resource dependence theory perspective.	Board size, board members with professional affiliations, board members with political connections, ethnic minority representations board, size of society and firm performance.	250 (*Registered with the Registrar of Societies).*
Lessons from resource dependence theory for contemporary public and nonprofit management	Malatesta and Smith (2014)	Describes, from a resource dependence perspective, the common strategies adopted by organisations to attract resources.	No variables because this paper bases its arguments on a survey of the literature.	0
Financial reporting lags in the non-profit sector: An empirical analysis	Reheul et al. (2014)	Explores financial reporting lags among large Belgian NFPs	Reliance upon grants, size of the organisation, presence of unfavourable news in the Financial statement, among others.	2635 NFP-year observations *(2006, 2007 and 2008)*
An empirical study on the determinants of information disclosures of Malaysian non-profit organisations	Zainon et al. (2014)	Examines the determinants of the extent of disclosures among Malaysian NFPs, given the increasing interests in NFP disclosure practices and the growing importance of accountability and transparency.	Extent of disclosures (weighted index), board size, financial performance, size, age. Total assets, among others.	101
How the economic and financial situation of the community affects sport clubs' resources: Evidence from multi-level models	Wicker and Breuer (2015)	Explores how the resource situations of sport clubs are influenced by the financial and the economic environment in the community.	Recruitment/ retention of members, recruitment/ retention of volunteers; availability of sport facilities; community size; club has paid staffs, etc.	19,345

APPENDIX C DISCLOSURE INDEX AND DISCLOSURE SCORE

Table C.1 Accounting studies which have used a disclosure index/ score

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
Voluntary disclosures in the annual reports of New Zealand companies	New Zealand	Journal of International Financial Management & Accounting	Hossain et al. (1995)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	95
Factors influencing voluntary annual report disclosures by U.S, U.K and continental European multinational corporations	US, UK & continental Europe	Journal of International Business Studies	Meek et al. (1995)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary *(Strategic, financial and non-financial)*	85 *(divided into 3 categories: strategic, non-financial and financial information)*
The determinants of voluntary financial disclosures by Swiss listed companies	Switzerland	European Accounting Review	Raffournier (1995)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	30 (for consolidated firms) and 34 (for others)

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
The influence of company characteristics and accounting regulation on information disclosed by Spanish firms	Spain	European Accounting Review	Inchausti (1997)	Some of the items were measured using a dichotomous score; and others were measured using varying values (1, 0.5 or 0).	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory and voluntary	50 *(classified into 4 groups: stock, law, plan, voluntary)*
The impact of corporate attributes on the extent of mandatory disclosure and reporting by listed companies in Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	The International Journal of Accounting	Owusu-Ansah (1998)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory	32 *(which were disaggregated into 214 sub-items)*
Corporate social responsiveness: An empirical examination using the environmental disclosure index	Not Specified	Journal of Commerce and Management	Stanwick and Stanwick (1998)	Not specified	Unweighted	Yes	Internal and external disclosures	2,781 (spread over three years period)

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
Impact of culture, market forces, and legal system on financial disclosures	Common & Code Law Countries	The International Journal of Accounting	Jaggi and Low (2000)	Uses a scale of 1 to 10	Not specified	Yes	Used an already available list of items	90
The effects of participating parties, the public and size on government departments' accountability disclosures in annual reports	Australia	Accounting, Accountability & Performance	Taylor (2000)	A scale of 1 to 3	Weighted	Yes	Compliance or performance disclosures	12
Disclosure level and compliance with IASs: A comparison of companies with and without U.S listings and filings	US	The International Journal of Accounting	Street and Bryant (2000)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory and Voluntary	38
Association between independent non-executive directors, family control and financial disclosures in Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Journal of Accounting and Public Policy	Chen and Jaggi (2001)	Not specified	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory and Voluntary	142
A study of the relationship between corporate governance structures and the extent of voluntary disclosure	Hong Kong	Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation	Ho and Wong (2001)	Dichotomous	Weighted	Yes	Voluntary	20

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
Ownership structure and corporate voluntary disclosure in Hong Kong and Singapore	Hong Kong and Singapore	The International Journal of Accounting	Chau and Gray (2002)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	113 *(Voluntary disclosures across a range of annual report information, including both financial and non-financial)*
Culture, corporate governance and disclosure in Malaysian corporations	Malaysia	Abacus – A journal of Accounting, Finance and Business Statistics	Hanniffa and Cooke (2002)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	65
Corporate governance and voluntary disclosure	Singapore	Journal of Accounting and Public Policy	Eng and Mak (2003)			Yes		84
Accounting policy disclosures and analysts' forecasts	None – Comparison of studies	Accounting Policy Disclosures and Analysts' Forecasts	Hope (2003)	Different scoring methods from different items	Weighted	Yes	Mandatory and Voluntary	85

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
Earnings management and investor protection: an international comparison	International context (*Done across 31 different countries)*	Journal of Financial Economics	Leuz et al. (2003)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Does not specify. Only mentions that the index includes 90 annual report items.	90
Improved accountability disclosures by Canadian Universities	Canada	Accounting Perspectives	Nelson et al. (2003)	Dichotomous	Weighted	Yes	Mandatory and Voluntary	26
The public accountability index: crafting a parametric disclosure index for annual reports	New Zealand	The British Accounting Review	Coy and Dixon (2004)	Scaling system	Weighted	Yes	Mandatory and Voluntary	58
Interaction between compulsory and voluntary disclosure in Saudi Arabian corporate annual reports	Saudi Arabia	Managerial Auditing Journal	Al-Razeen and Karbhari (2004)	Dichotomous	Both weighted and unweighted scores were used	Yes	Mandatory and Voluntary	59
Reputation costs: the impetus for voluntary derivative financial instrument reporting	Australia	Accounting, Organisations and Society	Chalmers and Godfrey (2004)	Dichotomous	Unweighed	Yes	Voluntary	15
Board leadership, outside directors' expertise and voluntary corporate disclosures	Hong Kong	Journal of Accounting and Public Policy	Gul and Leung (2004)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	No *(disclosure score used is simply the sum of score awarded to each disclosure item).*	Voluntary	44

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
The transparency of derivative disclosures by Australian firms in the extractive industries	Australia	Corporate Governance and Control	Hassan et al. (2006)	Scale of one to five	Unweighted	Yes	Not clearly specified *(Appears to be both mandatory and voluntary)*	15
Corporate mandatory disclosure practices in Bangladesh	Bangladesh	The Journal of International Accounting	Akhtaruddin (2005)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory	160
Global warming, commitments to the Kyoto protocol, and accounting disclosures by the largest global public firms from polluting industries.	International	The International Journal of Accounting	Freedman and Jaggi (2005)	Dichotomous	Both weighted and unweighted *(developed 2 disclosure indexes)*	No	Does not specify. Mentions disclosures which are made in the annual reports, on the websites and environmental reports of some organisations.	5 *(categories of disclosures, given this study conducts a content analysis)*

Study	Country Context	Publisher of Study	Author	Disclosure scoring process	Weighted or unweighted disclosure index	Disclosure index	Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures	Number of items
Citizen's access to online governmental financial information: practices in the European Union countries	European Countries	Government Information Quarterly	Perez et al. (2005)	Dichotomous *(Binary Scale)*	Weighted	Yes	Does not specify the types of disclosure items which are considered.	28 *(Types of financial information, qualities of financial reporting present in the disclosures, and effort made to make the website where financial information are disclosed user-friendly).*
The association between firm-specific characteristics and disclosures	Saudi Arabia	Managerial Auditing Journal	Alsaeed (2006)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	20 *(Financial and non-financial)*
Relationship between corporate governance attributes and voluntary disclosures in annual reports: Kenyan experience	Kenya	Financial reporting, regulation and governance	Barako et al. (2006)	Systematic Procedure	Weighted	Yes	Voluntary	47 *(financial and non-financial)*

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
The association between employee stock option disclosures and corporate governance: Evidence from an enhanced disclosure regime	Australia	The British Accounting Review	Bassett et al. (2007)	Dichotomous score *(1 = disclosure and ½ for non-disclosure)*	Unweighted	*Yes*	Mandatory and Voluntary	*79*
Accounting for financial instruments: An analysis of the determinants of disclosure in the Portuguese stock exchange	Portugal	The International Journal of Accounting	Lopes and Rodriguez (2007)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory	54
Annual report disclosure in developing country: The case of UAE	UAE	Advances in Accounting	Aljifri (2008)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Does not specify the types of items which are included in the index.	73
Compliance with IFRS disclosure requirements and individual analysts' forecast errors	International	Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation	Hodgdon et al. (2008)	Coded as disclosed, not disclosed or not applicable	Both weighted and unweighted	Yes	Mandatory *(IFRS & IAS requirements)*	209
The extent of disclosure in annual reports of Bank companies: The case of India	India	QU Institutional Repository	Hossain (2008)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory and Voluntary	101

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
A disclosure index to measure the quality of annual reporting by museums in New Zealand and the UK	New Zealand and UK	Journal of Applied Accounting Research	Ling et al. (2008)	Six point score *(Scale of 0 to 5)*	Weighted	Yes	Not specified clearly *(from the discussions in the study, the items are most likely to be a mixture of voluntary and mandatory disclosures)*	N/A
Internet disclosure by nonprofit organisations: Empirical evidence of nongovernmental organisations in development in Spain	Spain	Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly	Gandia (2009)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes *(Used partial indices for four groups of information)*	Not specified	78
Analyzing disclosure practice of religious nonprofit organisations using partial disclosure index	Malaysia	International Journal of Social, Behavioural, Educational, Business and Industrial Engineering	Atan et al. (2010)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	59
A transparency disclosure index measuring disclosures: Chinese listed companies	China	Journal of Accounting and Public Policy	Cheung et al. (2010)	Uses a scale of 1,2 and 3 to represent different extents of disclosures	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory and Voluntary	56

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
Voluntary disclosure by Shariah approved companies: an exploratory study	Malaysia	Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting	Ousama and Fatima (2010)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	59
Disclosure measurement in the empirical accounting literature – a review article	None (Literature Review)	Brunel University (PhD Thesis)	PP and Marston (2010)					
Comparison of two methods for measuring compliance with IFRS mandatory disclosure requirements	Greece	Journal of Applied Accounting Research	Tsalavoutas et al. (2010)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory	481
Corporate online reporting in 2010: a case study in Jordan	Jordan	Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting	Al-Htaybat (2011)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	70 *(Financial and non-financial items)*
Corporate communication for Vietnamese listed firms	Vietnam	Asian Review of Accounting	Vu et al. (2011)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	84
Institutional donors' expectation of information from Non-profit organisations (NPOs) reporting: A pilot survey	Malaysia	International NGO Journal	Zainon et al. (2011)	Using a scale of zero to six	Weighted	Yes	Voluntary	85

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
Analyzing disclosure practices of religious nonprofit organizations using partial disclosure index	Malaysia	International Journal of Social, Behavioural, Educational, Economic, Business and Industrial Engineering	Atan et al. (2012a)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes *(a score for each of the 3 partial disclosure indices)*	Voluntary	59 *(11 basic information items, 30 financial information items, and 18 governance information items)*
Quality information by charity organizations and its relationship with donations	Malaysia	Recent advances in Business Administration	Atan et al. (2012b)	Dichotomous	Weighted	No *(Aggregate weighted total score for each organisation is used)*	Mandatory and voluntary	88
Discharging not-for-profit accountability: UK charities and public discourse	UK	Accounting, Auditing & Accountability	Dhanani and Connolly (2012)	Dichotomous	Equal weights	Yes	Mandatory and voluntary	n/a
A disclosure index to measure the extent of corporate governance reporting by UAE listed corporations	UAE	Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting	Hassan (2012)	Assigns different scores for different types of disclosure items, and 0 for non-disclosure of any item	Weighted	Yes	Mandatory and voluntary	42

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
The voluntary disclosure of internet financial reporting (IFR) in an emerging economy: a case of digital Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Journal of Asia Business Studies	Nurunnabi and Hossain (2012)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	56
Internet financial reporting and disclosure by listed companies: further evidence from an emerging country	Qatar	Corporate Ownership & Control	Hossain et al. (2012)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary disclosure and presentation format	58 *(36 related to voluntary disclosure and 22 associated with presentation format)*
Associations between organisational specific-attributes and the extent of disclosure in charity annual returns	Malaysia	International Journal of Mathematical models and methods in applied sciences	Zainon et al. (2012a)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Items identified from a review of the literature, interviews and confirmed through surveys.	88
Applying stakeholder approach in developing charity disclosure index	Malaysia	Archives Des Sciences	Zainon et al. (2012b)	Dichotomous	Weighted	Yes	Mandatory and voluntary	88

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
Information disclosure by charity organisations	Malaysia	Recent advances in Business Administration	Zainon et al. (2012c)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Not specified *(Carried out a content analysis)*	88
Measuring compliance with IFRs mandatory disclosure requirements: some evidence from Malaysia	Malaysia	International Review of Business	Abdullah and Minhat (2013)	Dichotomous and partial compliance methods	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory (*FRS disclosure requirements)*	295 *(From 12 different accounting standards)*
Disclosure of non-financial information voluntarily in the annual report of financial institutions: A study on listed banks of Bangladesh	Bangladesh	European Journal of Business and Economics	Arif and Tuhin (2013)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Mandatory and Voluntary	48
Empirical evidence of governance and disclosure in charity organisations	Malaysia	Journal of Basic and Applied Scientific Research	Atan et al. (2013)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Not specified	88
The effect of fundamental determinants on voluntary disclosure financial and nonfinancial information: the case of internet reporting on the Tehran Stock Exchange	Tehran	Journal of Accounting Marketing	Ghasempour and Yusof (2014)	Used a unique score for each variable depending on the weight, importance and extent of disclosure of the item.	Weighted	Yes	Voluntary	243

Study	**Country Context**	**Publisher of Study**	**Author**	**Disclosure scoring process**	**Weighted or unweighted disclosure index**	**Disclosure index**	**Voluntary or Mandatory Disclosures**	**Number of items**
Web disclosure and the market for charitable contributions	US	Journal of Accounting and Public Policy	Saxton et al. (2014)	Dichotomous	Unweighted	Yes	Voluntary	13 types of items
An empirical study on the determinants of information disclosure of Malaysian non-profit organizations	Malaysia	Asian Review of Accounting	Zainon et al. (2014)	Dichotomous	Weighted	Yes	Mandatory and voluntary	90
Corporate sustainability disclosure in annual reports: Evidence from UAE bans: Islamic versus conventional	UAE	Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews	Nobanee and Ellili (2016)	Dichotomous	Unweighted *(Assumed given there is no mention at all of the use of weights)*	Yes	Voluntary *(All about sustainability, natural environment and banking performance measures)*	25

Table C.2 Overview of main accounting disclosure requirements of incorporated and limited by guarantee NFPs

Jurisdiction	**Disclosure requirements are set by**	**Main accounting disclosure requirements**	**Exemptions prescribed by the disclosure requirements**
Commonwealth	Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)	Lodgement of directors' report and declaration, balance sheet, profit and loss statement, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements. Accounts must be audited by a registered company auditor.	None
New South Wales	State	Lodgement of annual financial statement including statements regarding income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, mortgages, charges and other securities affecting property, and the activities of trusts controlled by the entity. No auditing required.	Auditing requirements of financial statements, Directors' report and declaration, cash flow statement, Statement of changes in equity, and notes to the accounts.
Victoria	State	Lodgement of annual financial statement, including statements regarding income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, mortgages, charges and other securities affecting property, and the activities of trusts controlled by the entity. Prescribed incorporation associations have auditing requirements; while non-prescribed incorporated associations do not have any.	Auditing requirements for non-prescribed incorporated associations, Directors' report and declaration, cash flow statement, Statement of changes in equity, and notes to the accounts.

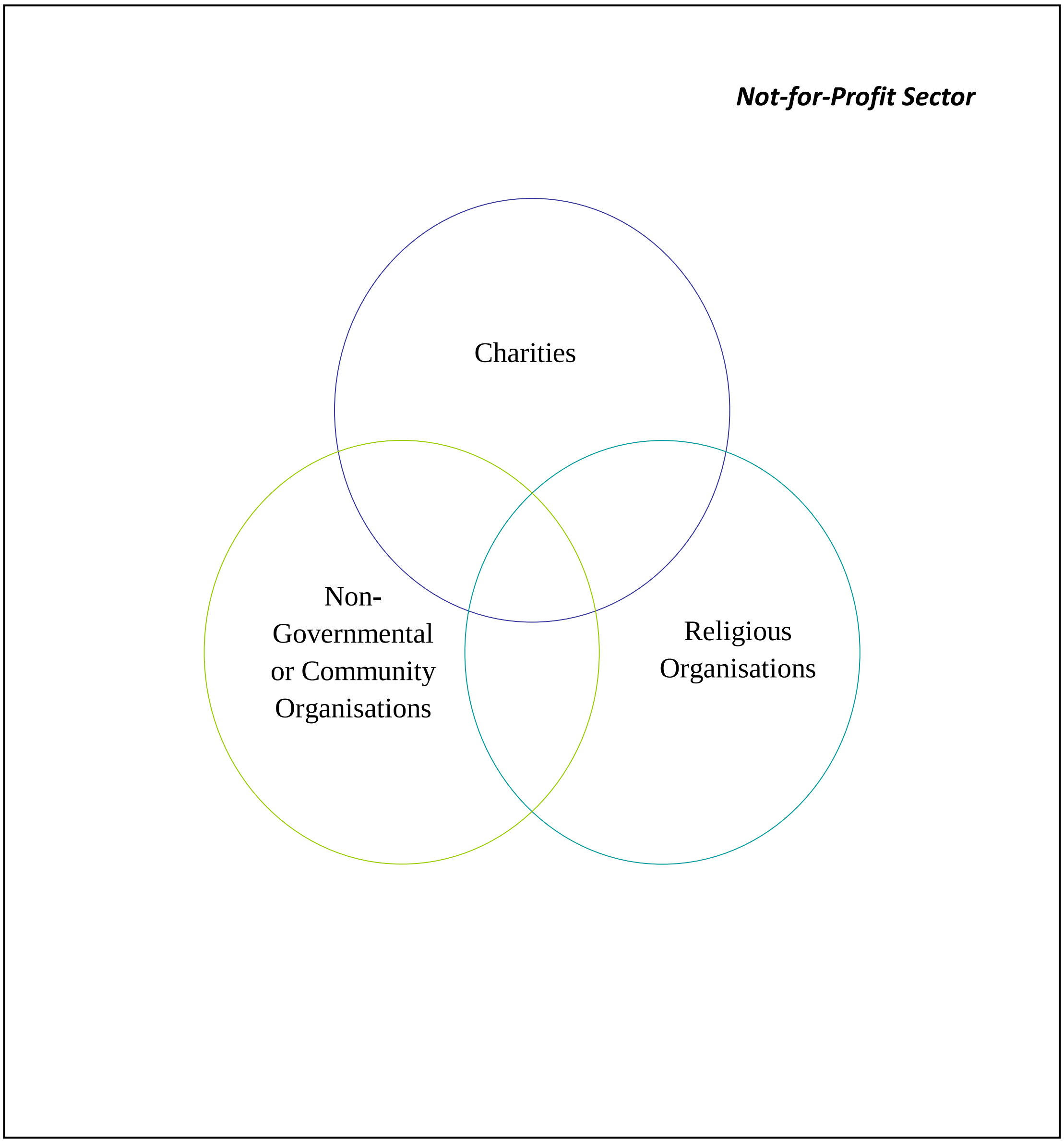
Jurisdiction	**Disclosure requirements are set by**	**Main accounting disclosure requirements**	**Exemptions prescribed by the disclosure requirements**
Queensland	State	Lodgement of annual financial statement including statements regarding income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, mortgages, charges and other securities affecting property. Auditing requirements with the amount of current assets owned or total revenues earned by the NFP.	Directors' report and declaration, cash flow statement, Statement of changes in equity, and notes to the accounts.
Western Australia	State	No requirement to submit annual financial statement or to have accounts audited unless directed by the commissioner	All financial statement information, such as lodgement of directors' report and declaration, balance sheet, profit and loss statement, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements. Also, audit requirements apply.
South Australia	State	Prescribed associations are required to lodge annual periodic return with a copy of accounts and accounts must be audited. Non-prescribed associations have no requirement to submit annual periodic return and to have their accounts audited.	Prescribed associations are exempted from the lodgement of directors' report and declaration, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements. Non-prescribed associations are exempted from all financial reporting obligations, such as lodgement of directors' report and declaration, balance sheet, profit and loss statement, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements. These associations do not have any audited requirements as well.

Jurisdiction	**Disclosure requirements are set by**	**Main accounting disclosure requirements**	**Exemptions prescribed by the disclosure requirements**
Tasmania	State	Lodgement of annual return including income and expenditure statement, a report on account record keeping and a statement verifying the adequacy of the accounts to explain financial transactions and financial position. Audit requirements Financial reporting requirements are exempted for NFPs with a total annual revenue below $40,000, total assets are below $40,000, or three-quarter of the members have voted against lodging an annual return.	Lodgement of directors' report and declaration, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements. An association with an annual revenue below $40,000, or total assets less than $40,000; or with three-quarter of its members voting against lodging annual returns, are exempt from all reporting requirements, namely, lodgement of directors' report and declaration, balance sheet, profit and loss statement, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements. These associations do not have any audited requirements as well.
Australian Capital Territory	Territory	Lodgement of annual financial statement including statements regarding income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, assets and liabilities, mortgages, charges, and other securities affecting property. Auditing requirements apply, and vary depending on the total revenue of the association.	Lodgement of directors' report and declaration, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements.

Jurisdiction	**Disclosure requirements are set by**	**Main accounting disclosure requirements**	**Exemptions prescribed by the disclosure requirements**
Northern Territory	Territory	Lodgement of annual financial statement including statements regarding income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, mortgages, charges and other securities affecting property, and the activities of trusts controlled by the entity. Auditing requirements apply, and vary depending on the gross annual receipt of the association.	Lodgement of directors' report and declaration, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements.

Source: Adapted from The Treasury (2007), Australian Institute of Criminology (2012) and CPA (2016).

Figure C.1 Diagrammatical representation of the main components of the NFP sector



Adapted from Flack (2007), Pascoe (2008) and Weinert (2013)

Table C.3 Comparison of ACNC Act 2012 and Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) financial disclosure requirements

Accounting disclosure requirement	***ACNC Act***		***Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)***		***Difference between the financial reporting requirements***
	Section	*Recommendation*	*Section*	*Recommendation*	
Requirements for annual financial reports	Section 60-15 and Reg 60.5	Where annual reports are required, they comprise: • The financial statements for the year • The notes to the financial statements • The responsible entities' declaration about the statements and notes	Section 1053	Where annual reports are required, they comprise: • The financial statements for the year • The notes to the financial statements • The responsible entities' declaration about the statements and notes	None

Accounting disclosure requirement	***ACNC Act***		***Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)***		***Difference between the financial reporting requirements***
	Section	*Recommendation*	*Section*	*Recommendation*	
Tiered Reporting Framework	205-25	The ACNC Act sets out a three-tiered framework for registered charities: • Small: Annual revenue less than $250,000 • Medium: Annual revenue is from $250,000 to $ 1,000,000. • Large: Annual revenue is $1,000,000 or more	Section 1053, 205A	A three-tier reporting framework applies to limited by guarantee companies: • Small: Annual revenue is less than $250,000 • Medium: Annual revenue is from $250,000 to $1,000,000. • Large: Annual revenue is $1,000,000 or more	None

Accounting disclosure requirement	*ACNC Act*		*Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*		*Difference between the financial reporting requirements*
	Section	*Recommendation*	*Section*	*Recommendation*	
Compliance with accounting standards	60-15 and Reg 60.10 and Reg 60.30 (SPFS)	• The financial statements must comply with accounting standards. • The notes are the notes required by the accounting standards and any other information necessary to give a true and fair view of the entity's financial position and performance of the organisation. • The financial statements and notes for a financial year must give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and comply with accounting standards. • Special purpose financial statements are prepared following minimum accounting standards.	Section 1053	• Financial statements must comply with accounting standards. • The notes are the notes required by the accounting standards and any other information necessary to give a true and fair view of the entity's financial position and performance of the company. • The financial statements and notes for a financial year must give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and comply with accounting standards. • Special purpose financial statements are prepared following minimum accounting standards.	None None None None

Source: Adapted from ACNC (2014), ICAA (2013) and Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)

Table C.4 AAS exemptions applying to NFP operating in Australia[73]

Types of Disclosures related to the standard:	***AASB Standard***	***Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:***	***AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:***
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	AASB 5	Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements.	This standard does not apply to organisations which prepare financial statements under RDR, that is, Tier 2.
Financial Instruments	AASB 7	Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements.	This standard does not apply to organisations which prepare financial statements under RDR, that is, Tier 2.
Fair Value Measurement	AASB 13	Notes to the financial statements	Exempts NFPs from providing quantitative information related to fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

[73] These AASs exemptions were recognised from reviewing the example financial statements published by authoritative sources (CAANZ and Grant Thornton). The AASs which apply to Australian NFPs were identified from reviewing these example financial statements; and then, the disclosure requirements of each of these AASs were looked up to note any exemptions which these AASs allow to Australian NFPs.

Types of Disclosures related to the standard:	***AASB Standard***	***Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:***	***AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:***
Presentation of Financial Statements	AASB 101	Income Statement; Balance Sheet; Statement of changes in equity; Statement of Cash Flows; Notes to financial statements ; Notes to the financial statements ; Statement of Changes in equity	The standards do not require a NFP to make disclosures related to: • Its compliance with IFRS • How it applies accounting policies retrospectively • The amount of assets or liabilities to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months • The expected dates when the assets and liabilities, of the organisation, are expected to be realised • Any financial instrument reclassification • Income tax amount for each other comprehensive income item • Reclassification adjustments related to other comprehensive income components • Additional information on the nature of its expenses, where the expenditure items have been classified by function. • Any material adjustments which might be required on the expected future performance of the organisation

Types of Disclosures related to the standard:	***AASB Standard***	***Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:***	***AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:***
Inventories	AASB 102	Notes to the financial statements	The standards does not require NFPs to make disclosures, in relation to: • Work-in-progress of services • The carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell • Events that led to the reversal of a write-down in the value of inventories
Statement of Cash Flows	AASB 107	Statement of Cash Flows; Notes to the financial statements	The standards do not require a NFP to disclose any cash flows related to: • The obtaining or loss of control of any subsidiary organisation • Amount of cash flows of its different reportable segments
Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	AASB 108	Notes to the financial statements	The standards do not require disclosures which are related to • Change in accounting policies which result from transitional arrangements. • Explanations of why any newly released AASBs has not been applied • Any facts which could cause the estimation of the future effect of any change in accounting policies impracticable

Types of Disclosures related to the standard:	***AASB Standard***	***Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:***	***AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:***
Events after the reporting period	AASB 110	Notes to the financial statements	The standards does not require NFPs to make disclosures about: • Dividends declared • Conditions which existed before the reporting date; but were identified after the reporting date
Income Taxes	AASB 112	Statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, cash flow statement, notes to the financial statements.	No deferred tax asset is recognised on non-taxable government grants. Also, no disclosure is required, in relation to: • Amount of income tax which is associated with each component of other comprehensive income; • Aggregate amount of temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries • Income tax consequences associated with dividend payments • Pre-acquisition deferred tax asset associated with any organisational combination or acquisition

Types of Disclosures related to the standard:	***AASB Standard***	***Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:***	***AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:***
Property, plant and equipment	AASB 116	Income Statement; Notes to the financial statements	• The property, plant and equipment items of a NFP can include, but is not limited to, heritage, culture, community and infrastructure assets. • When a NFP acquires an asset, at no cost, the asset must be valued at its fair value in the financial statements of the organisation. • The AASBs do not require NFPs to disclose: - The amount of expenditures which are recognised in the carrying amount of asset; - The amount of compensation received from a third party for any impairment in the property, plant and equipment of the NFP; - The amount of temporarily idle assets, gross value of fully depreciated assets, and any fair value which is materially different from the carrying amount of an asset.
Revenue	AASB 118	Notes to the financial statements	No exemption

Types of Disclosures related to the standard:	***AASB Standard***	***Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:***	***AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:***
Employee benefits	AASB 119	Notes to the financial statements	This standard exempts NFPs from disclosures which are related to: • How the defined benefit plans of the organisation affects its future cash flows • Any amendments, curtailments and settlements of its employee benefits plan • Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plan assets, defined benefit obligations and the effect of asset ceilings • Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows in relation to employee benefits (including any sensitivity analysis) • The level of participation of the organisation, in multi-employer plans, compared to other participating entities • Defined benefit plans that share risks between entities under common control

<table>
<tr><th>Types of Disclosures related to the standard:</th><th>AASB Standard</th><th>Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:</th><th>AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:</th></tr>
<tr><td>Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance</td><td>AASB 120</td><td>Statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, cash flow statement, notes to the financial statements.</td><td>No exemption</td></tr>
<tr><td>Related party disclosures</td><td>AASB 124</td><td>Notes to the financial statements</td><td>This standard does not apply to NFP public sector entities.

Also, the standards exempts organisations, which follow RDR, from reporting transactions and related balances with the government; as well as the nature and amount of individually significant transactions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Impairment of Assets</td><td>AASB 136</td><td>Notes to the financial statements</td><td>The standard exempts NFPs following RDR from disclosing:
Impairment losses associated with reportable segments
Events or circumstances which lead to the recognition or reversal of an impairment loss
Amount of impairment loss recognised or reversed
The nature of the individual impaired asset
Fair value hierarchies associated with asset impairment</td></tr>
</table>

Types of Disclosures related to the standard:	***AASB Standard***	***Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:***	***AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:***
Impairment of Assets	AASB 136	Notes to the financial statements	• Classes of assets affected by impairment losses • Assumptions or estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of an impaired asset
Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets	AASB 137	Statement of financial position & Notes to the financial statements	The standard does not require organisations which publish financial information following Tier 2 RDR to publish: • Any additional provisions • Amount of provisions used during the period • Any change in the discounted amount and discount rate of a provision, during the passage of time • Any indication of uncertainties associated with the amount or the timing of the outflows of the provision • Any expected amount of reimbursement of the provision

Types of Disclosures related to the standard:	*AASB Standard*	*Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:*	*AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:*
Intangible Assets	AASB 138	Notes to the financial statements	For a NFP, any increase or decrease, in the carrying value of an intangible asset, must be recognised in the profit and loss statement of the organisation. An organisation which follows RDR, does not need to disclose any: • Reconciliation of the carrying amount of the intangible asset, at the beginning and at the end of the period. • Currency translation differences • The carrying amount of the intangible asset, had the cost valuation method been used • Any description of intangible assets which are controlled by the organisation; but which do not meet the recognition criteria of intangible assets • Any description of fully amortised intangible assets which are still in use

Types of Disclosures related to the standard:	***AASB Standard***	***Financial statement which are most likely to be affected:***	***AASBs exemptions applying to NFPs:***
Contributions	AASB 1004	Notes to the financial statements	Only paragraphs 11 to 18, of the standard applies to NFP private sector entities The standard requires private sector NFPs to disclose: • Contributions of assets (both cash and non-monetary) • The forgiveness of liabilities
Australian additional disclosures	AASB 1054	Notes to the financial statements	The standard requires organisations which follow Tier 2 reporting to disclose, in their notes, whether or not their financial reports comply with AASB standards.
Budgetary Reporting	AASB 1055	Notes to the financial statements	This standard applies to NFPs which operate within the government sector
Contents of annual reports- Directors' declaration	Corporations Act Section 295(4)	Notes to the financial statements	
		Applies to the whole set of financial statements	
Annual director's report	Corporations Act, section 300	Notes to the financial statements	

Table C.5 Comparison of financial statement items used in example financial statements

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Income Statement	Income	Revenue	X	X		Revenue
		Break down of different sources of revenue	X	X		Breakdown of revenue items
		Other Income	X	X		Other income
		Breakdown of the different sources of other income	X	X		Breakdown of other sources of income
		Figures for the different sources of revenues are available for more than one accounting period	X	X		Figures for the different sources of revenues are available for more than one accounting period
		Total revenue and other income	X	X		Total revenue and other income

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Income Statement	Expenses	Changes in Inventory		X		Expenditure item related to inventory
		Costs of Materials	X	X		
		Employees Benefits expenses	X	X		Employees Benefits expenses
		Depreciation Expense	X	X		Depreciation Expense
		Administration Expense		X		Administration Expense
		Management and administration expenses	X		Identified as two expense items. Administration expenses are identified above.	Management expenses
		Amortisation Expense		X	Might not apply to all NFPs	
		Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	X	X		Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment
		Fundraising expenses & Appeal	X	X	Considered as one expense item	Fundraising Expenses
		Forgiveness of Loan		X		Loan repayments

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Income Statement	Expenses	Research grants Costs	X		Research grants might not be relevant to all categories of NFPs. So, use grants as disclosure item.	Grants related expenses
		Support costs	X		This item is ignored because it is likely to be relevant to some categories of NFPs only	
		Other expenses	X	X		Other expenses
	Surplus or deficit	Surplus or deficit before income tax		X		Surplus or deficit before income tax
	Expenses	Income tax expense		X		Income tax expense
	Surplus or deficit	Surplus or deficit for the year		X		Surplus or deficit for the year

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Income Statement	Other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income	X	X		Other comprehensive income
		Revaluation of land, net of income tax	X	X		Revaluation of land, net of income tax
		Net changes in fair value of available for sale financial assets, net of income tax.	X	X	Not all NFPs are likely to have financial assets	
		Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	X	X		Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax
	Surplus / Deficit	Total comprehensive income / loss for the period	X	X		Total comprehensive income / loss for the period

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Statement of Financial Position	Assets	Current Assets	X	X		Current Assets
		Cash and Cash equivalents	X	X		Cash and Cash equivalents
		Trade and other receivables	X	X		Trade and other receivables
		Inventories	X	X		Inventories
		Other assets		X		Other assets
		Total current assets	X	X		Total current assets
		Non-current assets	X	X		Non-current assets
		Trade and other receivables		X		Trade and other receivables
		Other financial assets		X	Not all NFPs are likely to have financial investments, so assume financial assets refer to assets.	Other financial assets

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Statement of Financial Position		Available for sale financial investments	X			Available for sale financial investments
		Property, plant and equipment	X	X		Property, plant and equipment
		Intangible assets		X		Intangible assets
		Total non-current assets	X	X		Total non-current assets
		Total Assets	X	X		Total Assets
	Liabilities	Current Liabilities	X	X		Current Liabilities
		Trade and other payables	X	X		Trade and other payables
		Provisions	X	X		Provisions (Current)
		Borrowings		X	These two items are treated as one, given they refer to the same type of transaction.	Borrowings
		Interest bearing loans	X			
		Other liabilities		X		Other liabilities

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Statement of Financial Position	Liabilities	Total current liabilities	X	X		Total current liabilities
		Non-current liabilities	X	X		Non-current liabilities
		Provisions	X	X		Provisions (Non-current)
		Interest bearing loans	X		Same as long term loans	Long Term Loans
		Total non-current liabilities	X	X		Total non-current liabilities
		Total liabilities	X	X		Total liabilities
	Net Assets	Net assets	X	X		Net assets
	Equity	Reserves		X		Reserves
		Asset revaluation reserve	X			Asset revaluation reserve
		Net unrealised gain reserve	X			Net unrealised gain reserve
		Retained earnings		X		Retained earnings

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Statement of Financial Position	Equity	General funds	X		Different organisations might have different types of funds.	Breakdown of different fund items
		Restricted funds	X			
		Designated funds	X			
		Total equity		X	Some entities call their equity as funds.	Total equity or total funds
Statement of Changes in equity (also known as statement of changes in funds)	Equity / Funds	Opening balance for previous period	X	X	Some entities call their equity as funds.	Opening equity (funds) balance for previous period
		Closing balance for previous period	X	X		Closing equity (Funds) balance for previous period
		Opening balance for the current period	X	X		Opening equity (Funds) balance for the current period

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Statement of Changes in equity (also known as statement of changes in funds)	Equity / Funds	Closing balance for the current period	X	X		Closing equity (Funds) balance for the current period
		Reserves		X	Already considered as a disclosure item under the balance sheet disclosures above	
		Breakdown of different funds items	X		Already considered as a disclosure item under the balance sheet disclosures above	
		Retained earnings		X	Already considered as a disclosure item under the balance sheet disclosures above	
		Total equity or total funds	X	X	Already considered as a disclosure item under the balance sheet disclosures above	

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Statement of Cash Flows	Receipts from operating activities	Donations, gifts and appeal	X	X		Donations, gifts and appeal
		Bequests		X	These two disclosure items are ignored because they might not be relevant to all categories of NFPs.	
		Legacies	X			
		Government grants	X	X		Government grants
		Client contributions		X		Client contributions
		Sale of goods	X	X		Sale of goods
		Dividend income	X	X		Dividend income
		Interest income	X	X		Interest income
		Residential fees received	X		Not all categories of NFPs have residential fees; but most of them are likely to have some form of fees	Fees received

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
		Other income		X		Other income
Statement of Cash Flows	Payments of operating activities	Payments to clients, suppliers and employees	X	X		Payments to clients, suppliers and employees
	Balance	Net cash provided by operating activities	X	X	Net cash implies cash inflows and outflows	Net cash flow from operating activities
	Investing activities	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	X	X		Purchase of property, plant and equipment
		Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	X	X		Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment
		Purchase of investments	X	X		Purchase of investments
		Proceeds from disposals of investment	X	X		Proceeds from disposals of investment

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Statement of Cash Flows	Balance	Net cash provided by investing activities	X	X	Net cash would imply cash inflows and outflows	Net cash flow from investing activities
	Financing activities	Proceeds from loans		X		Proceeds from loans
		Repayment of loans		X		Repayment of loans
	Financing activities	Finance Lease payments	X		Lease payments are not applicable to all categories of NFPs.	
	Balance	Net cash provided by financing activities	X	X	Net cash implies cash inflows and outflows	Net cash flow from financing activities
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Net change in cash and cash equivalents	X	X		Net change in cash and cash equivalents
		Opening cash and cash equivalents	X	X		Opening cash and cash equivalents
		Closing cash and cash equivalents	X	X		Closing cash and cash equivalents

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Nature of operations	Main activities of the organisation	X	X		Main activities of the organisation
	General Information and Statement of Compliance	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations	X	X		Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations
		Type of business entity	X	X		Type of business entity
		Address of business	X	X		Address of business
		Approval of financial statements by directors	X	X		Approval of financial statements by directors

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Changes in accounting policies	Any change made because of accounting policies	X	X		Any change made because of accounting policies
		The reason for the change		X		The reason for the change
		New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods		X		New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods
		Accounting standards issued but not yet effective and adopted by the organisation	X	X		Accounting standards issued but not yet effective and adopted by the organisation
	Summary of accounting policies	Basis of preparation	X			Basis of preparation (Accounting policies)

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Overall considerations	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements		X		Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements
		Basis of consolidation		X	Not all NFPs would be producing consolidated financial statements	
	Revenue	Main sources of revenue	X	X		Main sources of revenue
		Measurement of revenue		X		Measurement of revenue
		Recognition of revenue		X		Recognition of revenue
		Explanation provided for different main sources of revenue		X		
		Table showing a breakdown of the different revenue items and their respective amount		X		Table showing a breakdown of the different revenue items and their respective amount

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Revenue	Table showing a breakdown of the different revenue items includes figures for more than one accounting period		X		Table showing a breakdown of the different revenue items includes figures for more than one accounting period
	Operating expenses	Recognition of operating expenses	X	X		Recognition of operating expenses
	Intangible assets	Recognition of different intangible assets		X		Recognition of different intangible assets
	Non-Current Assets	Breakdown of the different Property, plant and equipment items	X	X		Breakdown of the different Property, plant and equipment items
		Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items		X		Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Depreciation of non-current assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses	X	X		Basis of calculating depreciation expenses
		Useful life applied to different non-current assets		X		Useful life applied to different non-current assets
		How residual values are updated		X		How residual values are updated
		How useful life estimates are updated		X		How useful life estimates are updated
		Calculation of gains or losses arising from disposals		X		Calculation of gains or losses arising from disposals
		Recognition of the gains or losses arising from disposals in the financial statements		X		

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Leases	Operating Lease		X	This disclosure item only applies to organisations which are lessees.	
	Impairment of non-current assets	How assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes	X	X		How assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes
		Recognition of impairment losses	X	X		Recognition of impairment losses
	Financial Instruments	Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition	X	X	Not all categories of NFPs are likely to have financial instruments	
		Contractual maturities of different financial instruments	X	X		
		Loans and receivables		X		
		Financial assets at fair value		X		
		Breakdown of financial assets	X	X		

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Financial Instruments	Classification and measurement of financial liabilities	X	X		
	Inventories	Break down of inventory items	X	X		Break down of inventory items
		Inventory figures are available for more than one accounting period	X	X		Inventory figures are available for more than one accounting period
	Income Taxes	Income Tax provisions		X		Income Tax provisions
	Cash and Cash equivalents	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents	X	X		The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents
		Table showing a breakdown of the different cash and cash equivalent items and their respective figures	X	X		Table showing a breakdown of the different cash and cash equivalent items and their respective figures

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statement	Cash and cash equivalents	The table showing a breakdown of the cash and cash equivalent items includes figures for more than one accounting period.	X	X		The table showing a breakdown of the cash and cash equivalent items includes figures for more than one accounting period.
		Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		X		Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents
	Trade and other receivables	Table showing a breakdown of the different trade and other receivables items	X	X		Breakdown of the different trade and other receivables items
		Recognition or measurement of trade and other receivables	X			Recognition or measurement of trade and other receivables

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Trade and other receivable	The table showing a breakdown of the different trade and other receivables items include figures for more than one accounting period.	X	X		The table showing a breakdown of the different trade and other receivables items include figures for more than one accounting period.
		Any additional explanation about trade and other receivables		X		Any additional explanation about trade and other receivables
		Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses		X		Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Property, plant and equipment	Table showing details of property, plant and equipment	X	X		Table showing details of property, plant and equipment
		Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item	X	X		Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item
		Depreciation or Impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item	X	X		Depreciation or Impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item
		Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment	X	X		Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment
		Additions to property, plant and equipment	X	X		Additions to property, plant and equipment

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Intangible Assets	Table showing details of intangible assets		X		Table showing details of intangible assets
		Gross carrying amount of intangible assets		X		Gross carrying amount of intangible assets
		Additions of intangible assets		X		Additions of intangible assets
		Disposals of intangible assets		X		Disposals of intangible assets
		Intangible assets figures are available for more than one accounting period		X		Intangible assets figures are available for more than one accounting period
	Other assets	Details of other assets		X		Details of other assets
		Figures for other assets are available for more than one accounting periods	X	X		Figures for other assets are available for more than one accounting periods

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Trade and other payables	Breakdown of different trade and other payables items	X	X		Breakdown of different trade and other payables items
		Trade and other payables figures are available for more than one accounting periods	X	X		Trade and other payables figures are available for more than one accounting periods
	Borrowings	Breakdown of the different borrowing items	X	X		Breakdown of the different borrowing items
		Figures for each borrowing items are available for more than one accounting period	X	X		Figures for each borrowing items are available for more than one accounting period
	Other liabilities	Breakdown of other liabilities		X		Breakdown of other liabilities

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Financial Assets and liabilities	Categories of financial assets and liabilities	X	X	Not all categories of NFPs are likely to have financial assets and liabilities.	
		Figures of more than one accounting period are available for the categories of financial assets and liabilities	X	X		
		Breakdown of long term financial assets		X		
		Breakdown of long term deposits		X		
		Carrying amount of securities for more than one accounting period		X		

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Reserves	Breakdown of reserves		X		Breakdown of reserves
		Opening balance for each reserve items		X		Opening balance for each reserve items
		Gains during the year		X		Gains during the year
		Revaluation of land		X		Revaluation of land
	Employee benefits expenses	Breakdown of the different employee benefits expenses	X	X		Breakdown of the different employee benefits expenses
	Employee benefits	Short Term employee benefits		X		Short Term employee benefits
		Long Term employee benefits		X		Long Term employee benefits
	Employee benefits	Post-employment benefits plans		X		Post-employment benefits plans
		Defined contribution plans		X		Defined contribution plans

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	X	X		Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
		Breakdown of provision items	X			Breakdown of provision items disclosed in the accounts
		Figures for different provision items are available for more than one accounting period	X			Figures for different provision items are available for more than one accounting period
	Deferred Income	Deferred Income	X	X		Deferred Income
	Taxation	Recognition of GST		X		Recognition & disclosure of GST
		Disclosure of GST in the financial statements		X		
		Recognition of income tax	X			Recognition of income tax

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Economic Dependence	Dependence on the going concern concept	X	X		Dependence on the going concern concept
	Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied.	X	X		Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied.
	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions	X			Significant accounting estimates and assumptions
	Auditor remuneration	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items		X		Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items
		Figures for the different auditors remuneration items are available for more than one accounting period		X		Figures for the different auditors remuneration items are available for more than one accounting period

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities		X		Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities
		The reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities is available for more than one accounting period		X		The reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities is available for more than one accounting period
	Related party transactions	Related parties of the organisation		X		Related parties of the organisation
		Transactions with related parties	X	X		Transactions with related parties
		Transactions with key management personnel	X	X		Transactions with key management personnel

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Capital commitments	Capital commitments		X	Not all NFPs are likely to have capital commitments	
	Operating Leases	Breakdown of operating leases		X	These disclosure items only apply to organisations which are lessees.	
		Breakdown of leased assets and liabilities	X			
	Financial instrument risk	Details of financial instrument risks		X	Not all categories of NFPs would have financial instrument risks	
	Fair value measurement	Fair value measurements adopted	X	X		Fair value measurements adopted
		Fair Value hierarchy	X	X		Fair Value hierarchy
		Fair valuation policies and techniques	X	X		Fair valuation policies and techniques

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Fair value measurement	Fair value measurements of financial instruments	X	X	Not all NFP s would have financial and non-financial instruments	Fair value measurements of different instruments
		Fair value measurements of non-financial instruments		X		
	Capital Management	Capital management policies and procedures		X		Capital management policies and procedures
	Directors' Declaration	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation	X	X		Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation
		Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards	X	X		Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards
		Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable	X	X		Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable

Financial Statement	**Category of disclosures items**	**Financial statement items**	***CAANZ***	***Grant Thornton***	***Comment***	***Disclosure item used in this study***
Notes to the financial statements	Directors' Declaration	Signature of Director	X	X		Signature of Director
		Date of directors' declaration	X	X		Date of directors' declaration
	Auditors' declaration of independence	Auditors' declaration of independence	X	X		Auditors' declaration of independence

Note C.1: Justification for clustering of the 173 mandatory accounting disclosure items

Most of the items have been grouped according to different categories of financial statements items; except for fund flow statement items and cash flow statement items, where the disclosure items are categorised according to their type of financial statement The main reason for classifying these items according to their financial statement type is because there are not many items which fall under these two financial statements, that is the funds flow statement and the cash flow statement. There are only five and twenty-eight items which are categorised under the funds flow and cash flow statements, respectively. These limited numbers of items, which are grouped as funds flow statement and cash flow statement, are not too cumbersome for comparison and further analysis purposes as compared to thirty eight items for the income statement, eight one items for the balance sheet, and seventy items for other disclosures. The category "other disclosure items" represents those disclosure items which, at this stage, cannot be grouped with precision under any of the other categories.

Even though the funds flow statement is not considered as part of accounting disclosures in this study, as specified in Chapters One and Four; at this initial stage of developing the preliminary list of mandatory accounting disclosure items which form the disclosure index of the study, funds flow statements items are taken into account. The main reason for doing so is that this preliminary list of disclosure items will undergo a range of development stages; and to minimise any risk of eliminating any relevant item at this early stage of developing the index, the funds flow statement items are included in the list of items considered for developing the disclosure index of the current study.

Further, the list of 173 mandatory disclosure items has been reduced to a list of 150 disclosure items, after combining disclosure items which could be easily identified to be repeated items (for example, “breakdown of different sources of revenue” and “”Breakdown of different sources of other income” were combined into one item “Breakdown of different sources of revenue”). Note, the list of 150 will be further developed (in section 4.5 of Chapter 4); and repetitive mandatory disclosure items will again be explored and, if any, be removed from the list.

Table C.6 Preliminary list of mandatory accounting disclosure items

	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
1	Revenue	Income Statement
2	Revenue	Revenue
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue
4	Revenue	Other income
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income
7	Revenue	Other comprehensive income for the period
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period
9	Revenue	Sale of goods
10	Revenue	Dividend income
11	Revenue	Interest income
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses
19	Expenses	Total expenses
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs
27	Asset	Statement of financial position
28	Asset	Current Assets
29	Asset	Cash and cash equivalents

	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
30	Asset	Trade and other receivables
31	Asset	Inventories
32	Asset	Total current assets
33	Asset	Non-current assets
34	Asset	Other financial assets
35	Asset	Available for sale financial investments
36	Asset	Property, plant and equipment
37	Asset	Intangible assets
38	Asset	Total non-current assets
39	Asset	Total assets
40	Asset	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items
41	Asset	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items
42	Asset	Depreciation of non-current assets
43	Asset	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses
44	Asset	Useful life applied to different non-current assets
45	Asset	How residual value estimates are updated
46	Asset	Recognition of impairment losses
47	Asset	Inventory figures are available for more than one accounting period
48	Asset	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents
49	Asset	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents
50	Asset	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items
51	Asset	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses
52	Asset	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item
53	Asset	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item
54	Asset	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment
55	Asset	Additions to property, plant and equipment
56	Asset	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets
57	Asset	Additions of intangible assets
58	Asset	Intangible asset figures are available for more than one accounting period

	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)
66	Liabilities	Long term loans
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities
69	Liabilities	Trade and other payables figures are available for more than one accounting period
70	Liabilities	Net assets
71	Equity	Reserves
72	Equity	Amount of investment
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve
75	Equity	Retained Earnings
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)
81	Equity	Revaluation of land
82	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity
83	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the previous period
84	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the previous period

	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
85	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the current period
86	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the current period
87	Cash Flow Statement	Statement of cash flows
88	Cash Flow Statement	Receipts from operating activities
89	Cash Flow Statement	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees
90	Cash Flow Statement	Cash flows from operating activities
91	Cash Flow Statement	Purchase of property, plant and equipment
92	Cash Flow Statement	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment
93	Cash Flow Statement	Purchase of investment
94	Cash Flow Statement	Proceeds from disposal of investment
95	Cash Flow Statement	Cash flows from investing activities
96	Cash Flow Statement	Proceeds from loans
97	Cash Flow Statement	Loan repayments
98	Cash Flow Statement	Cash flows from financing activities
99	Cash Flow Statement	Net change in cash and cash equivalents
100	Cash Flow Statement	Opening cash and cash equivalents
101	Cash Flow Statement	Closing cash and cash equivalents
102	Cash Flow Statement	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment
103	Cash Flow Statement	Purchase of investment
104	Cash Flow Statement	Proceeds from disposal of investment
105	Cash Flow Statement	Cash flows from investing activities
106	Cash Flow Statement	Proceeds from loans
107	Cash Flow Statement	Repayment of loan
108	Cash Flow Statement	Cash flows from financing activities

	Category	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**
109	Cash Flow Statement	Net change in cash and cash equivalents
110	Cash Flow Statement	Opening cash and cash equivalents
111	Cash Flow Statement	Closing cash and cash equivalents
112	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures
113	Other disclosures	Related parties of the organisation
114	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with key management personnel
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted
117	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy
118	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of financial instruments
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards
123	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable
124	Other disclosures	Signature of directors
125	Other disclosures	Date of directors' declaration
126	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence
127	Other disclosures	Revaluation of land, net of income tax
128	Other disclosures	Figures for the different sources of revenue are available for more than one accounting period
129	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements
130	Other disclosures	Main activities of the organisation
131	Other disclosures	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations
132	Other disclosures	Type of business entity
133	Other disclosures	Address of business entity
134	Other disclosures	Approval of financial statement by directors
135	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies
136	Other disclosures	New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods
137	Other disclosures	Accounting standards issued not yet effective and adopted by the organisation

	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
138	Other disclosures	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements
139	Other disclosures	Defined contribution plans (employee contributions)
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax
143	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept
144	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends
147	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items
148	Other disclosures	Figures for the different auditors remuneration items are available for more than one accounting period
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities
150	Other disclosures	The reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities is available for more than one accounting period

Table C.7 Identification of duplicate mandatory accounting disclosure items

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item		
1	Revenue	Income Statement		
2	Revenue	Revenue		
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue		
4	Revenue	Other income		
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income		
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income		
7	Revenue	Other comprehensive income for the period	Same as # 6	Duplicate
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period		
9	Revenue	Sale of goods		
10	Revenue	Dividend income		
11	Revenue	Interest income		
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue		
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue		
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue		
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures		
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory		
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses		
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses		
19	Expenses	Total expenses		
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax		
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses		
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year		
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses		
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses		

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**		
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs		
27	Assets	Statement of financial position		
28	Assets	Current Assets		
29	Assets	Cash and cash equivalents		
30	Assets	Trade and other receivables		
31	Assets	Inventories		
32	Assets	Total current assets		
33	Assets	Non-current assets		
34	Assets	Other financial assets		
35	Assets	Available for sale financial investments		
36	Assets	Property, plant and equipment		
37	Assets	Intangible assets		
38	Assets	Total non-current assets		
39	Assets	Total assets		
40	Assets	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items		
41	Assets	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items		
42	Assets	Depreciation of non-current assets		
43	Assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses		
44	Assets	Useful life applied to different non-current assets		
45	Assets	How residual value estimates are updated		
46	Assets	Recognition of impairment losses		
47	Assets	Inventory figures are available for more than one accounting period		
48	Assets	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents		
49	Assets	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**		
50	Assets	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items		
51	Assets	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses		
52	Assets	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item		
53	Assets	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item		
54	Assets	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment		
55	Assets	Additions to property, plant and equipment		
56	Assets	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets		
57	Assets	Additions of intangible assets		
58	Assets	Intangible asset figures are available for more than one accounting period		
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities		
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables		
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)		
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings		
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities		
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities		
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)		
66	Liabilities	Long term loans		
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities		
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities		
69	Liabilities	Trade and other payables figures are available for more than one accounting period		
70	Liabilities	Net assets		
71	Equity	Reserves		
72	Equity	Amount of investment		

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item		
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve		
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve		
75	Equity	Retained Earnings		
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items		
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds		
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves		
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item		
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)		
81	Equity	Revaluation of land		
82	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity		
83	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the previous period		
84	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the previous period		
85	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the current period		
86	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the current period		
87	Cash Flow Statements	Statement of cash flows		
88	Cash Flow Statements	Receipts from operating activities		
89	Cash Flow Statements	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees		
90	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from operating activities		
91	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
92	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		
93	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment		
94	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment		

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item		
95	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities		
96	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans		
97	Cash Flow Statements	Loan repayments		
98	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities		
99	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		
100	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents		
101	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents		
102	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	Also appearing as # 91	Duplicate
103	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment	Also appearing as # 92	Duplicate
104	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment	Also appearing as # 93	Duplicate
105	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities	Also appearing as # 94	Duplicate
106	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans	Also appearing as # 95	Duplicate
107	Cash Flow Statements	Repayment of loan	Also appearing as # 96	Duplicate
108	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities	Also appearing as # 97	Duplicate
109	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents	Also appearing as # 98	Duplicate
110	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents	Also appearing as # 99	Duplicate
111	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents	Also appearing as # 100	Duplicate
112	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures		
113	Other disclosures	Related parties of the organisation		
114	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties		
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with key management personnel		
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted		
117	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy		

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item		
118	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of financial instruments		
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments		
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures		
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation		
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards		
123	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable		
124	Other disclosures	Signature of directors		
125	Other disclosures	Date of directors' declaration		
126	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence		
127	Other disclosures	Revaluation of land, net of income tax	Same as #81. As implied in #81 that revaluation is after tax. Both AASB116 and AASB112 refer to "net" amount	Duplicate
128	Other disclosures	Figures for the different sources of revenue are available for more than one accounting period	Comparative figures is implied and same as # 3	Duplicate
129	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements		
130	Other disclosures	Main activities of the organisation		
131	Other disclosures	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations		
132	Other disclosures	Type of business entity		
133	Other disclosures	Address of business entity		
134	Other disclosures	Approval of financial statement by directors		
135	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies		

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**		
136	Other disclosures	New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods		
137	Other disclosures	Accounting standards issued not yet effective and adopted by the organisation		
138	Other disclosures	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements		
139	Other disclosures	Defined contribution plans (employee contributions)		
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets		
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts		
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax		
143	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept		
144	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied		
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions		
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends		
147	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items		
148	Other disclosures	Figures for the different auditors remuneration items are available for more than one accounting period		
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities		
150	Other disclosures	The reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities is available for more than one accounting period		

Table C.8 List of 137 mandatory accounting disclosure items

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
1	Revenue	Income Statement
2	Revenue	Revenue
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue
4	Revenue	Other income
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period
9	Revenue	Sale of goods
10	Revenue	Dividend income
11	Revenue	Interest income
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses
19	Expenses	Total expenses
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs
27	Assets	Statement of financial position
28	Assets	Current Assets
29	Assets	Cash and cash equivalents

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
30	Assets	Trade and other receivables
31	Assets	Inventories
32	Assets	Total current assets
33	Assets	Non-current assets
34	Assets	Other financial assets
35	Assets	Available for sale financial investments
36	Assets	Property, plant and equipment
37	Assets	Intangible assets
38	Assets	Total non-current assets
39	Assets	Total assets
40	Assets	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items
41	Assets	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items
42	Assets	Depreciation of non-current assets
43	Assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses
44	Assets	Useful life applied to different non-current assets
45	Assets	How residual value estimates are updated
46	Assets	Recognition of impairment losses
47	Assets	Inventory figures are available for more than one accounting period
48	Assets	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents
49	Assets	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents
50	Assets	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items
51	Assets	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses
52	Assets	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item
53	Assets	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item
54	Assets	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment
55	Assets	Additions to property, plant and equipment

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
56	Assets	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets
57	Assets	Additions of intangible assets
58	Assets	Intangible asset figures are available for more than one accounting period
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)
66	Liabilities	Long term loans
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities
69	Liabilities	Trade and other payables figures are available for more than one accounting period
70	Liabilities	Net assets
71	Equity	Reserves
72	Equity	Amount of investment
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve
75	Equity	Retained Earnings
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)
81	Equity	Revaluation of land
82	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
83	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the previous period
84	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the previous period
85	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the current period
86	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the current period
87	Cash Flow Statements	Statement of cash flows
88	Cash Flow Statements	Receipts from operating activities
89	Cash Flow Statements	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees
90	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from operating activities
91	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of property, plant and equipment
92	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment
93	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment
94	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment
95	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities
96	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans
97	Cash Flow Statements	Loan repayments
98	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities
99	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents
100	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents
111	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents
112	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures
113	Other disclosures	Related parties of the organisation
114	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with key management personnel
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted
117	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
118	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of financial instruments
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards
123	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable
124	Other disclosures	Signature of directors
125	Other disclosures	Date of directors' declaration
128	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence
129	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements
130	Other disclosures	Main activities of the organisation
131	Other disclosures	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations
132	Other disclosures	Type of business entity
133	Other disclosures	Address of business entity
134	Other disclosures	Approval of financial statement by directors
135	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies
136	Other disclosures	New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods
137	Other disclosures	Accounting standards issued not yet effective and adopted by the organisation
138	Other disclosures	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements
139	Other disclosures	Defined contribution plans (employee contributions)
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax
143	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept
144	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends
147	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items
148	Other disclosures	Figures for the different auditors remuneration items are available for more than one accounting period
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities
150	Other disclosures	The reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities is available for more than one accounting period

Table C.9 Identification of mandatory disclosure items with word "table"

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
1	Revenue	Income Statement	
2	Revenue	Revenue	
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue	
4	Revenue	Other income	
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income	
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income	
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period	
9	Revenue	Sale of goods	
10	Revenue	Dividend income	
11	Revenue	Interest income	
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue	
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue	
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue	
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures	
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory	
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses	
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses	
19	Expenses	Total expenses	
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax	
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses	
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year	
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses	
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses	
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs	
27	Assets	Statement of financial position	
28	Assets	Current Assets	
29	Assets	Cash and cash equivalents	

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**	
30	Assets	Trade and other receivables	
31	Assets	Inventories	
32	Assets	Total current assets	
33	Assets	Non-current assets	
34	Assets	Other financial assets	
35	Assets	Available for sale financial investments	
36	Assets	Property, plant and equipment	
37	Assets	Intangible assets	
38	Assets	Total non-current assets	
39	Assets	Total assets	
40	Assets	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items	
41	Assets	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items	
42	Assets	Depreciation of non-current assets	
43	Assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses	
44	Assets	Useful life applied to different non-current assets	
45	Assets	How residual value estimates are updated	
46	Assets	Recognition of impairment losses	
47	Assets	Inventory figures are available for more than one accounting period	
48	Assets	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents	
49	Assets	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	
50	Assets	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items	
51	Assets	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses	Table
52	Assets	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item	
53	Assets	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item	
54	Assets	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment	

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**	
55	Assets	Additions to property, plant and equipment	
56	Assets	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets	
57	Assets	Additions of intangible assets	
58	Assets	Intangible asset figures are available for more than one accounting period	
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities	
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables	
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)	
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings	
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities	
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities	
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)	
66	Liabilities	Long term loans	
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities	
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities	
69	Liabilities	Trade and other payables figures are available for more than one accounting period	
70	Liabilities	Net assets	
71	Equity	Reserves	
72	Equity	Amount of investment	
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve	
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve	
75	Equity	Retained Earnings	
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items	
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds	
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves	
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item	
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)	
81	Equity	Revaluation of land	
82	Funds flow statements or	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
	statement of changes in equity		
83	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the previous period	
84	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the previous period	
85	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the current period	
86	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the current period	
87	Cash Flow Statements	Statement of cash flows	
88	Cash Flow Statements	Receipts from operating activities	
89	Cash Flow Statements	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees	
90	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from operating activities	
91	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	
92	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	
93	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment	
94	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment	
95	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities	
96	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans	
97	Cash Flow Statements	Loan repayments	

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**	
98	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities	
99	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents	
100	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents	
111	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents	
112	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures	
113	Other disclosures	Related parties of the organisation	
114	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties	
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with key management personnel	
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted	
117	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy	
118	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of financial instruments	
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments	
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures	
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation	
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards	
123	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable	
124	Other disclosures	Signature of directors	
125	Other disclosures	Date of directors' declaration	
128	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence	
129	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements	
130	Other disclosures	Main activities of the organisation	
131	Other disclosures	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations	
132	Other disclosures	Type of business entity	
133	Other disclosures	Address of business entity	
134	Other disclosures	Approval of financial statement by directors	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
135	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies	
136	Other disclosures	New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods	
137	Other disclosures	Accounting standards issued not yet effective and adopted by the organisation	
138	Other disclosures	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements	
139	Other disclosures	Defined contribution plans (employee contributions)	
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts	
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax	
143	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept	
144	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied	
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions	
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends	
147	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items	
148	Other disclosures	Figures for the different auditors remuneration items are available for more than one accounting period	
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities	Table
150	Other disclosures	The reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities is available for more than one accounting period	

Table C.10 Identification of mandatory disclosure items which can be combined with other items

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
1	Revenue	Income Statement	
2	Revenue	Revenue	
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue	
4	Revenue	Other income	
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income	
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income	
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period	
9	Revenue	Sale of goods	
10	Revenue	Dividend income	Combine with main sources of income
11	Revenue	Interest income	Combine with main sources of income
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue	
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue	
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue	
	Expenses		
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures	
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory	
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses	
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses	
19	Expenses	Total expenses	
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax	
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses	
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year	
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses	
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses	
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
27	Assets	Statement of financial position	
28	Assets	Current Assets	
29	Assets	Cash and cash equivalents	
30	Assets	Trade and other receivables	
31	Assets	Inventories	
32	Assets	Total current assets	
33	Assets	Non-current assets	
34	Assets	Other financial assets	
35	Assets	Available for sale financial investments	
36	Assets	Property, plant and equipment	
37	Assets	Intangible assets	
38	Assets	Total non-current assets	
39	Assets	Total assets	
40	Assets	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items	
41	Assets	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items	
42	Assets	Depreciation of non-current assets	
43	Assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses	
44	Assets	Useful life applied to different non-current assets	
45	Assets	How residual value estimates are updated	
46	Assets	Recognition of impairment losses	
47	Assets	Inventory figures are available for more than one accounting period	
48	Assets	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents	
49	Assets	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	
50	Assets	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items	
51	Assets	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses	

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**	
52	Assets	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item	
53	Assets	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item	
54	Assets	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment	
55	Assets	Additions to property, plant and equipment	
56	Assets	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets	
57	Assets	Additions of intangible assets	
58	Assets	Intangible asset figures are available for more than one accounting period	
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities	
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables	
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)	
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings	
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities	
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities	
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)	
66	Liabilities	Long term loans	
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities	
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities	
69	Liabilities	Trade and other payables figures are available for more than one accounting period	
70	Liabilities	Net assets	
71	Equity	Reserves	
72	Equity	Amount of investment	
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve	
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve	
75	Equity	Retained Earnings	
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items	
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves	
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item	
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)	
81	Equity	Revaluation of land	
82	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	
83	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the previous period	
84	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the previous period	
85	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the current period	
86	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the current period	
87	Cash Flow Statements	Statement of cash flows	
88	Cash Flow Statements	Receipts from operating activities	
89	Cash Flow Statements	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees	
90	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from operating activities	
91	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	
92	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	
93	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment	

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**	
94	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment	
95	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities	
96	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans	
97	Cash Flow Statements	Loan repayments	
98	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities	
99	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents	
100	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents	
111	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents	
112	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures	
113	Other disclosures	Related parties of the organisation	
114	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties	
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with key management personnel	Combine with # 113, as key management personnel disclosures part of related parties
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted	
117	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy	
118	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of financial instruments	Combines with # 118
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments	
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures	
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation	
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards	
123	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
124	Other disclosures	Signature of directors	
125	Other disclosures	Date of directors' declaration	
128	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence	
129	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements	
130	Other disclosures	Main activities of the organisation	
131	Other disclosures	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations	
132	Other disclosures	Type of business entity	
133	Other disclosures	Address of business entity	
134	Other disclosures	Approval of financial statement by directors	
135	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies	
136	Other disclosures	New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods	
137	Other disclosures	Accounting standards issued not yet effective and adopted by the organisation	
138	Other disclosures	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements	
139	Other disclosures	Defined contribution plans (employee contributions)	
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts	
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax	
143	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept	
144	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied	
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions	
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends	
147	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
148	Other disclosures	Figures for the different auditors remuneration items are available for more than one accounting period	
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities	
150	Other disclosures	The reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities is available for more than one accounting period	

Table C.11 Summary of 133 mandatory accounting disclosure items

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
1	Revenue	Income Statement
2	Revenue	Revenue
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue
4	Revenue	Other income
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period
9	Revenue	Sale of goods
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses
19	Expenses	Total expenses
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs
27	Assets	Statement of financial position
28	Assets	Current Assets
29	Assets	Cash and cash equivalents
30	Assets	Trade and other receivables
31	Assets	Inventories

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
32	Assets	Total current assets
33	Assets	Non-current assets
34	Assets	Other financial assets
35	Assets	Available for sale financial investments
36	Assets	Property, plant and equipment
37	Assets	Intangible assets
38	Assets	Total non-current assets
39	Assets	Total assets
40	Assets	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items
41	Assets	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items
42	Assets	Depreciation of non-current assets
43	Assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses
44	Assets	Useful life applied to different non-current assets
45	Assets	How residual value estimates are updated
46	Assets	Recognition of impairment losses
47	Assets	Inventory figures are available for more than one accounting period
48	Assets	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents
49	Assets	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents
50	Assets	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items
51	Assets	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses
52	Assets	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item
53	Assets	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item
54	Assets	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment
55	Assets	Additions to property, plant and equipment
56	Assets	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets
57	Assets	Additions of intangible assets
58	Assets	Intangible asset figures are available for more than one accounting period
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)
66	Liabilities	Long term loans
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities
69	Liabilities	Trade and other payables figures are available for more than one accounting period
70	Liabilities	Net assets
71	Equity	Reserves
72	Equity	Amount of investment
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve
75	Equity	Retained Earnings
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)
81	Equity	Revaluation of land
82	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity
83	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the previous period
84	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the previous period

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
85	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the current period
86	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the current period
87	Cash Flow Statements	Statement of cash flows
88	Cash Flow Statements	Receipts from operating activities
89	Cash Flow Statements	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees
90	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from operating activities
91	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of property, plant and equipment
92	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment
93	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment
94	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment
95	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities
96	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans
97	Cash Flow Statements	Loan repayments
98	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities
99	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents
100	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents
111	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents
112	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures
113	Other disclosures	Related parties of the organisation
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted
118	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**
123	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable
124	Other disclosures	Signature of directors
125	Other disclosures	Date of directors' declaration
128	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence
129	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements
130	Other disclosures	Main activities of the organisation
131	Other disclosures	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations
132	Other disclosures	Type of business entity
133	Other disclosures	Address of business entity
134	Other disclosures	Approval of financial statement by directors
135	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies
136	Other disclosures	New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods
137	Other disclosures	Accounting standards issued not yet effective and adopted by the organisation
138	Other disclosures	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements
139	Other disclosures	Defined contribution plans (employee contributions)
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax
143	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept
144	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends
147	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items
148	Other disclosures	Figures for the different auditors remuneration items are available for more than one accounting period
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities
150	Other disclosures	The reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities is available for more than one accounting period

Table C.12 Identification of mandatory accounting disclosure items having "more than one accounting period" in their label

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
1	Revenue	Income Statement	
2	Revenue	Revenue	
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue	
4	Revenue	Other income	
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income	
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income	
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period	
9	Revenue	Sale of goods	
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue	
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue	
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue	
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures	
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory	
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses	
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses	
19	Expenses	Total expenses	
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax	
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses	
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year	
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses	
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses	
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
27	Assets	Statement of financial position	
28	Assets	Current Assets	
29	Assets	Cash and cash equivalents	
30	Assets	Trade and other receivables	
31	Assets	Inventories	
32	Assets	Total current assets	
33	Assets	Non-current assets	
34	Assets	Other financial assets	
35	Assets	Available for sale financial investments	
36	Assets	Property, plant and equipment	
37	Assets	Intangible assets	
38	Assets	Total non-current assets	
39	Assets	Total assets	
40	Assets	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items	
41	Assets	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items	
42	Assets	Depreciation of non-current assets	
43	Assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses	
44	Assets	Useful life applied to different non-current assets	
45	Assets	How residual value estimates are updated	
46	Assets	Recognition of impairment losses	
47	Assets	Inventory figures are available for more than one accounting period	"For more than one period" implied

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**	
48	Assets	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents	
49	Assets	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	
50	Assets	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items	
51	Assets	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses	
52	Assets	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item	
53	Assets	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item	
54	Assets	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment	
55	Assets	Additions to property, plant and equipment	
56	Assets	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets	
57	Assets	Additions of intangible assets	
58	Assets	Intangible asset figures are available for more than one accounting period	"For more than one period" implied
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities	
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables	
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)	
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings	
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities	
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities	
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)	
66	Liabilities	Long term loans	
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities	
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities	

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**	
69	Liabilities	Trade and other payables figures are available for more than one accounting period	"For more than one period" implied
70	Liabilities	Net assets	
71	Equity	Reserves	
72	Equity	Amount of investment	
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve	
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve	
75	Equity	Retained Earnings	
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items	
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds	
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves	
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item	
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)	
81	Equity	Revaluation of land	
82	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	
83	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the previous period	
84	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the previous period	
85	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the current period	
86	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the current period	
87	Cash Flow Statements	Statement of cash flows	
88	Cash Flow Statements	Receipts from operating activities	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
89	Cash Flow Statements	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees	
90	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from operating activities	
91	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	
92	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	
93	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment	
94	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment	
95	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities	
96	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans	
97	Cash Flow Statements	Loan repayments	
98	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities	
99	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents	
100	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents	
111	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents	
112	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures	
113	Other disclosures	Related parties of the organisation	
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties	
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted	
118	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy	
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments	
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation	
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards	
123	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable	
124	Other disclosures	Signature of directors	
125	Other disclosures	Date of directors' declaration	
128	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence	
129	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements	
130	Other disclosures	Main activities of the organisation	
131	Other disclosures	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations	
132	Other disclosures	Type of business entity	
133	Other disclosures	Address of business entity	
134	Other disclosures	Approval of financial statement by directors	
135	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies	
136	Other disclosures	New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods	
137	Other disclosures	Accounting standards issued not yet effective and adopted by the organisation	
138	Other disclosures	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements	
139	Other disclosures	Defined contribution plans (employee contributions)	

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**	
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts	
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax	
143	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept	
144	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied	
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions	
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends	
147	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items	
148	Other disclosures	Figures for the different auditors remuneration items are available for more than one accounting period	"For more than one period" implied
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities	
150	Other disclosures	The reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities is available for more than one accounting period	"For more than one period" implied

Table C.13 List of 129 mandatory accounting disclosure items

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
1	Revenue	Income Statement
2	Revenue	Revenue
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue
4	Revenue	Other income
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period
9	Revenue	Sale of goods
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses
19	Expenses	Total expenses
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs
27	Assets	Statement of financial position
28	Assets	Current Assets
29	Assets	Cash and cash equivalents
30	Assets	Trade and other receivables
31	Assets	Inventories

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
32	Assets	Total current assets
33	Assets	Non-current assets
34	Assets	Other financial assets
35	Assets	Available for sale financial investments
36	Assets	Property, plant and equipment
37	Assets	Intangible assets
38	Assets	Total non-current assets
39	Assets	Total assets
40	Assets	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items
41	Assets	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items
42	Assets	Depreciation of non-current assets
43	Assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses
44	Assets	Useful life applied to different non-current assets
45	Assets	How residual value estimates are updated
46	Assets	Recognition of impairment losses
48	Assets	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents
49	Assets	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents
50	Assets	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items
51	Assets	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses
52	Assets	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item
53	Assets	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item
54	Assets	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment
55	Assets	Additions to property, plant and equipment
56	Assets	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets
57	Assets	Additions of intangible assets
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)
66	Liabilities	Long term loans
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities
70	Liabilities	Net assets
71	Equity	Reserves
72	Equity	Amount of investment
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve
75	Equity	Retained Earnings
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)
81	Equity	Revaluation of land
82	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity
83	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the previous period
84	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the previous period
85	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the current period

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
86	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the current period
87	Cash Flow Statements	Statement of cash flows
88	Cash Flow Statements	Receipts from operating activities
89	Cash Flow Statements	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees
90	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from operating activities
91	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of property, plant and equipment
92	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment
93	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment
94	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment
95	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities
96	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans
97	Cash Flow Statements	Loan repayments
98	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities
99	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents
100	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents
111	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents
112	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures
113	Other disclosures	Related parties of the organisation
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted
118	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards
123	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable
124	Other disclosures	Signature of directors

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
125	Other disclosures	Date of directors' declaration
128	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence
129	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements
130	Other disclosures	Main activities of the organisation
131	Other disclosures	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations
132	Other disclosures	Type of business entity
133	Other disclosures	Address of business entity
134	Other disclosures	Approval of financial statement by directors
135	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies
136	Other disclosures	New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods
137	Other disclosures	Accounting standards issued not yet effective and adopted by the organisation
138	Other disclosures	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements
139	Other disclosures	Defined contribution plans (employee contributions)
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax
143	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept
144	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends
148	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities
150	Other disclosures	Comparative figures are available for all statements

Table C.14 Identification of non-accounting mandatory disclosure items and summary of mandatory accounting disclosure items

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	Comments
1	Revenue	Income Statement	
2	Revenue	Revenue	
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue	
4	Revenue	Other income	
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income	
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income	
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period	
9	Revenue	Sale of goods	
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue	
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue	
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue	
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures	
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory	
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses	
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses	
19	Expenses	Total expenses	
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax	
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses	
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year	
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses	
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses	
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs	
27	Assets	Statement of financial position	
28	Assets	Current Assets	
29	Assets	Cash and cash equivalents	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	Comments
30	Assets	Trade and other receivables	
31	Assets	Inventories	
32	Assets	Total current assets	
33	Assets	Non-current assets	
34	Assets	Other financial assets	
35	Assets	Available for sale financial investments	
36	Assets	Property, plant and equipment	
37	Assets	Intangible assets	
38	Assets	Total non-current assets	
39	Assets	Total assets	
40	Assets	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items	
41	Assets	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items	
42	Assets	Depreciation of non-current assets	
43	Assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses	
44	Assets	Useful life applied to different non-current assets	
45	Assets	How residual value estimates are updated	
46	Assets	Recognition of impairment losses	
48	Assets	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents	
49	Assets	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	
50	Assets	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items	
51	Assets	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses	
52	Assets	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item	
53	Assets	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	Comments
54	Assets	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment	
55	Assets	Additions to property, plant and equipment	
56	Assets	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets	
57	Assets	Additions of intangible assets	
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities	
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables	
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)	
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings	
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities	
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities	
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)	
66	Liabilities	Long term loans	
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities	
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities	
70	Liabilities	Net assets	
71	Equity	Reserves	
72	Equity	Amount of investment	
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve	
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve	
75	Equity	Retained Earnings	
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items	
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds	
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves	
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item	
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)	
81	Equity	Revaluation of land	
82	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	not an accounting disclosure item

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	Comments
83	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the previous period	not an accounting disclosure item
84	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the previous period	not an accounting disclosure item
85	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Opening equity (funds) balance for the current period	not an accounting disclosure item
86	Funds flow statements or statement of changes in equity	Closing equity (funds) balance for the current period	not an accounting disclosure item
87	Cash Flow Statements	Statement of cash flows	
88	Cash Flow Statements	Receipts from operating activities	
89	Cash Flow Statements	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees	
90	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from operating activities	
91	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	
92	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	
93	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment	
94	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment	
95	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities	
96	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans	
97	Cash Flow Statements	Loan repayments	
98	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities	
99	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents	
100	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents	
111	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents	
112	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures	
113	Other disclosures	Related parties of the organisation	not an accounting disclosure item
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties	
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted	

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	Comments
118	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy	
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments	
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures	
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation	
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards	
123	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable	
124	Other disclosures	Signature of directors	not an accounting disclosure item
125	Other disclosures	Date of directors' declaration	not an accounting disclosure item
128	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence	
129	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements	
130	Other disclosures	Main activities of the organisation	not an accounting disclosure item
131	Other disclosures	Statement of compliance with reporting requirements and obligations	not an accounting disclosure item
132	Other disclosures	Type of business entity	not an accounting disclosure item
133	Other disclosures	Address of business entity	not an accounting disclosure item
134	Other disclosures	Approval of financial statement by directors	not an accounting disclosure item
135	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies	
136	Other disclosures	New and revised standards which are effective for the current and future annual periods	not an accounting disclosure item
137	Other disclosures	Accounting standards issued not yet effective and adopted by the organisation	not an accounting disclosure item
138	Other disclosures	Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements	not an accounting disclosure item

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item	Comments
139	Other disclosures	Defined contribution plans (employee contributions)	not an accounting disclosure item
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts	
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax	
143	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept	
144	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different items where significant management judgement were applied	not an accounting disclosure item
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions	
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends	
148	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items	
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities	
150	Other disclosures	Comparative figures are available for all statements	

Table C.15 Summary of 111 mandatory accounting disclosure items

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
1	Revenue	Income Statement
2	Revenue	Revenue
3	Revenue	Breakdown of different sources of revenue
4	Revenue	Other income
5	Revenue	Total revenue and other income
6	Revenue	Other comprehensive income
8	Revenue	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period
9	Revenue	Sale of goods
12	Revenue	Main sources of revenue
13	Revenue	Measurement of revenue
14	Revenue	Recognition of revenue
15	Expenses	Breakdown of sources of expenditures
16	Expenses	Expenditure items related to inventory
17	Expenses	Employees benefits expenses
18	Expenses	Depreciation expenses
19	Expenses	Total expenses
20	Expenses	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment
21	Expenses	Surplus or deficit before income tax
22	Expenses	Income tax expenses
23	Expenses	Surplus or deficit for the year
24	Expenses	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses
25	Expenses	Grant related expenses
26	Expenses	Salaries of senior staffs
27	Assets	Statement of financial position
28	Assets	Current Assets
29	Assets	Cash and cash equivalents
30	Assets	Trade and other receivables
31	Assets	Inventories

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
32	Assets	Total current assets
33	Assets	Non-current assets
34	Assets	Other financial assets
35	Assets	Available for sale financial investments
36	Assets	Property, plant and equipment
37	Assets	Intangible assets
38	Assets	Total non-current assets
39	Assets	Total assets
40	Assets	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items
41	Assets	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items
42	Assets	Depreciation of non-current assets
43	Assets	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses
44	Assets	Useful life applied to different non-current assets
45	Assets	How residual value estimates are updated
46	Assets	Recognition of impairment losses
48	Assets	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents
49	Assets	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents
50	Assets	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items
51	Assets	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses
52	Assets	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item
53	Assets	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item
54	Assets	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment
55	Assets	Additions to property, plant and equipment
56	Assets	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets
57	Assets	Additions of intangible assets
59	Liabilities	Current liabilities
60	Liabilities	Trade and other payables
61	Liabilities	Provisions (Current)

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
62	Liabilities	Loans, borrowings
63	Liabilities	Total current liabilities
64	Liabilities	Non-current liabilities
65	Liabilities	Provisions (Non-current)
66	Liabilities	Long term loans
67	Liabilities	Total non-current liabilities
68	Liabilities	Total liabilities
70	Liabilities	Net assets
71	Equity	Reserves
72	Equity	Amount of investment
73	Equity	Asset revaluation reserve
74	Equity	Net unrealised gain reserve
75	Equity	Retained Earnings
76	Equity	Breakdown of fund items
77	Equity	Total equity or total funds
78	Equity	Breakdown of reserves
79	Equity	Opening balance of each reserve item
80	Equity	Gains during the year (reserves)
81	Equity	Revaluation of land
87	Cash Flow Statements	Statement of cash flows
88	Cash Flow Statements	Receipts from operating activities
89	Cash Flow Statements	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees
90	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from operating activities
91	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of property, plant and equipment
92	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment

REF	**Category**	**Mandatory Disclosure Item**
93	Cash Flow Statements	Purchase of investment
94	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from disposal of investment
95	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from investing activities
96	Cash Flow Statements	Proceeds from loans
97	Cash Flow Statements	Loan repayments
98	Cash Flow Statements	Cash flows from financing activities
99	Cash Flow Statements	Net change in cash and cash equivalents
100	Cash Flow Statements	Opening cash and cash equivalents
111	Cash Flow Statements	Closing cash and cash equivalents
113	Other disclosures	Budgeted related disclosures
115	Other disclosures	Transactions with related parties
116	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements adopted
118	Other disclosures	Fair value hierarchy
119	Other disclosures	Fair value measurements of different instruments
120	Other disclosures	Capital management policies and procedures
121	Other disclosures	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation
122	Other disclosures	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards
125	Other disclosures	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable
128	Other disclosures	Auditors' declaration of independence
134	Other disclosures	Notes to the financial statements
139	Other disclosures	Any change made because of accounting policies
140	Other disclosures	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
141	Other disclosures	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts
142	Other disclosures	Recognition of income tax

REF	Category	Mandatory Disclosure Item
144	Other disclosures	Dependence on the going concern concept
145	Other disclosures	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions
146	Other disclosures	Financial health trends
148	Other disclosures	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items
149	Other disclosures	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities
150	Other disclosures	Comparative figures are available for all statements

Table C.16 Classification of 111 mandatory disclosure items as per financial statements

	Mandatory Disclosure Item	**Financial Statement**
1	Income Statement	Income Statement
2	Revenue	Income Statement
3	Breakdown of different sources of revenue	Income Statement
4	Other income	Income Statement
5	Total revenue and other income	Income Statement
6	Other comprehensive income	Income Statement
7	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period	Income Statement
8	Sale of goods	Income Statement
9	Main sources of revenue	Notes to Income Statement
10	Measurement of revenue	Notes to Income Statement
11	Recognition of revenue	Notes to Income Statement
12	Breakdown of sources of expenditures	Notes to Income Statement
13	Expenditure items related to inventory	Notes to Income Statement
14	Employees benefits expenses	Income Statement
15	Depreciation expenses	Income Statement
16	Total expenses	Income Statement
17	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	Income Statement
18	Surplus or deficit before income tax	Income Statement
19	Income tax expenses	Income Statement
20	Surplus or deficit for the year	Income Statement
21	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses	Notes to Income Statement
22	Grant related expenses	Income Statement
23	Salaries of senior staffs	Notes to Income Statement
24	Statement of financial position	Balance Sheet
25	Current Assets	Balance Sheet
26	Cash and cash equivalents	Balance Sheet
27	Trade and other receivables	Balance Sheet
28	Inventories	Balance Sheet

	Mandatory Disclosure Item	Financial Statement
29	Total current assets	Balance Sheet
30	Non-current assets	Balance Sheet
31	Other financial assets	Balance Sheet
32	Available for sale financial investments	Balance Sheet
33	Property, plant and equipment	Balance Sheet
34	Intangible assets	Balance Sheet
35	Total non-current assets	Balance Sheet
36	Total assets	Balance Sheet
37	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items	Notes to Balance Sheet
38	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items	Notes to Balance Sheet
39	Depreciation of non-current assets	Notes to Balance Sheet
40	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses	Notes to Balance Sheet
41	Useful life applied to different non-current assets	Notes to Balance Sheet
42	How residual value estimates are updated	Notes to Balance Sheet
43	Recognition of impairment losses	Notes to Balance Sheet
44	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents	Notes to Balance Sheet
45	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	Notes to Balance Sheet
46	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items	Notes to Balance Sheet
47	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses	Notes to Balance Sheet
48	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item	Notes to Balance Sheet
49	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item	Notes to Balance Sheet
50	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment	Notes to Balance Sheet
51	Additions to property, plant and equipment	Notes to Balance Sheet
52	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets	Notes to Balance Sheet
53	Additions of intangible assets	Notes to Balance Sheet
54	Current liabilities	Balance Sheet
55	Trade and other payables	Balance Sheet

	Mandatory Disclosure Item	Financial Statement
56	Provisions (Current)	Balance Sheet
57	Loans, borrowings	Balance Sheet
58	Total current liabilities	Balance Sheet
59	Non-current liabilities	Balance Sheet
60	Provisions (Non-current)	Balance Sheet
61	Long term loans	Balance Sheet
62	Total non-current liabilities	Balance Sheet
63	Total liabilities	Balance Sheet
64	Net assets	Balance Sheet
65	Reserves	Balance Sheet
66	Amount of investment	Balance Sheet
67	Asset revaluation reserve	Balance Sheet
68	Net unrealised gain reserve	Balance Sheet
69	Retained Earnings	Balance Sheet
70	Breakdown of fund items	Notes to Balance Sheet
71	Total equity or total funds	Balance Sheet
72	Breakdown of reserves	Notes to Balance Sheet
73	Opening balance of each reserve item	Notes to Balance Sheet
74	Gains during the year (reserves)	Notes to Balance Sheet
75	Revaluation of land	Notes to Balance Sheet
76	Statement of cash flows	Cash Flow Statement
77	Receipts from operating activities	Cash Flow Statement
78	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees	Cash Flow Statement
79	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash Flow Statement
80	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	Cash Flow Statement
81	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	Cash Flow Statement
82	Purchase of investment	Cash Flow Statement
83	Proceeds from disposal of investment	Cash Flow Statement
84	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash Flow Statement

	Mandatory Disclosure Item	**Financial Statement**
85	Proceeds from loans	Cash Flow Statement
86	Loan repayments	Cash Flow Statement
87	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash Flow Statement
88	Net change in cash and cash equivalents	Cash Flow Statement
89	Opening cash and cash equivalents	Notes to Cash Flow Statement
90	Closing cash and cash equivalents	Notes to Cash Flow Statement
91	Budgeted related disclosures	Notes to Income Statement
92	Transactions with related parties	Notes to Income Statement
93	Fair value measurements adopted	Notes to Balance Sheet
94	Fair value hierarchy	Notes to Balance Sheet
95	Fair value measurements of different instruments	Notes to Balance Sheet
96	Capital management policies and procedures	Notes to Balance Sheet
97	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation	Notes to Balance Sheet
98	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards	Notes to Balance Sheet
99	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable	Notes to Balance Sheet
100	Auditors' declaration of independence	Notes to financial statements
101	Notes to the financial statements	Notes to Income Statement
102	Any change made because of accounting policies	Notes to Balance Sheet
103	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	Notes to Balance Sheet
104	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts	Notes to Balance Sheet
105	Recognition of income tax	Notes to Income Statement
106	Dependence on the going concern concept	Notes to financial statements
107	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions	Notes to Balance Sheet
108	Financial health trends	Notes to Income Statement
109	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items	Notes to financial statements
110	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities	Notes to Cash flow Statement
111	Comparative figures are available for all statements	Notes to Income Statement

Table C.17 Refined preliminary list of mandatory accounting disclosure items

Income Statement items	
1	Income Statement
2	Revenue
3	Breakdown of different sources of revenue
4	Other income
5	Total revenue and other income
6	Other comprehensive income
7	Total comprehensive income or loss for the period
8	Sale of goods
9	Employees benefits expenses
10	Depreciation expenses
11	Total expenses
12	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment
13	Surplus or deficit before income tax
14	Income tax expenses
15	Surplus or deficit for the year
16	Grant related expenses
Notes to Income Statement items	
17	Main sources of revenue
18	Measurement of revenue
19	Recognition of revenue
20	Breakdown of sources of expenditures
21	Expenditure items related to inventory
22	Breakdown of different employee benefits expenses
23	Salaries of senior staffs
Notes to Income Statement items	
24	Notes to the financial statements
25	Recognition of income tax
26	Financial health trends

Balance Sheet items	
27	Statement of financial position
28	Current Assets
29	Cash and cash equivalents
30	Trade and other receivables
31	Inventories
32	Total current assets
33	Non-current assets
34	Other financial assets
35	Available for sale financial investments
36	Property, plant and equipment
37	Intangible assets
38	Total non-current assets
39	Total assets
40	Current liabilities
41	Trade and other payables
42	Provisions (Current)
43	Loans, borrowings
44	Total current liabilities
45	Non-current liabilities
46	Provisions (Non-current)
47	Long term loans
48	Total non-current liabilities
49	Total liabilities
50	Net assets
51	Reserves
52	Amount of investment
53	Asset revaluation reserve
54	Net unrealised gain reserve
55	Retained Earnings
56	Total equity or total funds

Notes to Balance Sheet items	
57	Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items
58	Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items
59	Depreciation of non-current assets
60	Basis of calculating depreciation expenses
61	Useful life applied to different non-current assets
62	How residual value estimates are updated
63	Recognition of impairment losses
64	The different items which make up cash and cash equivalents
65	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents
66	Breakdown of different trade and other receivables items
67	Table showing movements in or reconciliation of allowance for credit losses
68	Carrying amount for each property, plant and equipment item
69	Depreciation or impairment amount for each property, plant and equipment item
70	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment
71	Additions to property, plant and equipment
72	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets
73	Additions of intangible assets
74	Breakdown of fund items
75	Breakdown of reserves
76	Opening balance of each reserve item
77	Gains during the year (reserves)
78	Revaluation of land
79	Fair value measurements adopted
80	Fair value hierarchy
81	Fair value measurements of different instruments
82	Capital management policies and procedures
83	Whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the organisation
84	Compliance of the financial statements with the accounting standards

Notes to Balance Sheet items	
85	Ability to pay debts when they fall due and payable
86	Any change made because of accounting policies
87	Measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
88	Breakdown of provision disclosed in the accounts
89	Significant accounting estimates and assumptions
Cash Flow Statement items	
90	Statement of cash flows
91	Receipts from operating activities
92	Payment to clients, suppliers and employees
93	Cash flows from operating activities
94	Purchase of property, plant and equipment
95	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment
96	Purchase of investment
97	Proceeds from disposal of investment
98	Cash flows from investing activities
99	Proceeds from loans
100	Loan repayments
101	Cash flows from financing activities
102	Net change in cash and cash equivalents
103	Opening cash and cash equivalents
104	Closing cash and cash equivalents
105	Table showing the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities
Notes to Financial Statements	
106	Auditors' declaration of independence
107	Dependence on the going concern concept
108	Breakdown of the different auditor remuneration items
109	Comparative figures are available for all statements
110	Budgeted related disclosures
111	Transactions with related parties

Table C.18 Items which are not applicable, if a NFP does not disclose specific disclosure items

	Disclosure Item	Disclosure items which are not relevant if specific disclosure items are not published in the financial reports
1	Revenue	If "revenue" is not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following items are assumed to be irrelevant: • Breakdown of different sources of revenue • Total revenue • Main sources of revenue
2	Employees benefits expenses	If "employee benefits expenses" is not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following item is assumed to be irrelevant: • Breakdown of different employee expenses
3	Reserves	If "reserves" is not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following items are assumed to be irrelevant: • Breakdown of reserves • Opening balance of each reserve item • Gain or loss during the year (reserves)
4	Property, plant and equipment	If "property, plant and equipment" is not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following items are assumed to be irrelevant: • Breakdown of different property, plant and equipment items • Recognition or measurement of different property, plant and equipment items; • Recognition of each of the different property, plant and equipment items • Carrying amount of each property, plant and equipment • Depreciation or impairment of amount for each property, plant and equipment item.
5	Non-current assets	If "non-current assets" is not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following items are assumed to be irrelevant: • Total non-current assets • Depreciation of non-current assets • Useful life applied to different non-current assets • How residual value estimates are updated • Basis of calculating depreciation expenses .

	Disclosure Item	Disclosure items which are not relevant if specific disclosure items are not published in the financial reports
6	Both property, plant and equipment; and non-current assets	If both "property, plant and equipment" and "non-current assets" are not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following items are assumed to be irrelevant: • Depreciation expenses
7	Cash and Cash equivalents	If "cash and cash equivalents" is not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following items are assumed to be irrelevant: • Different items which make up cash and cash equivalents • Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents
8	Trade and other receivables	If "trade and other receivables" is not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following items are assumed to be irrelevant: • Breakdown of trade and other receivables
9	Reserves	If "reserves" is not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following items are assumed to be irrelevant: • Breakdown of reserves • Opening balance of each reserve item • Gain during the year (reserves)
10	Fair value measurement adopted	If "fair value measurement adopted" is not disclosed, in the annual report of a NFP, the following items are assumed to be irrelevant: • Fair value hierarchy • Fair value measurements of different instruments

Table C.19 Disclosure items considered by prior studies

Authors	Studies	No of citations for the study	Disclosure made within:	Main financial disclosure item
Nelson et al. (2003)	Improved accountability disclosures by Canadian Universities	26	Financial Statements	Operating Statement
				Depreciation
				Budget Information
				Unit Cost
				Statement of Cash Flows
				Research Grants
				Overhead Allocation
Parsons (2003)	Is accounting information from nonprofit organisations useful to donors? A review of charitable giving and value relevance	138	Financial statements	Fundraising ratio (Measured as the proportion of fundraising expenses to total donation revenue).
				Adequacy of equity (Measured using net assets to total revenue ratio)
				Revenue concentration (Measured by the number revenue sources of the organisation)
				Level of administrative costs
				Administrative expenses to total expenses ratio
				Operating margin (Measured as revenue less expenses, divided by total revenue)

Authors	**Studies**	**No of citations for the study**	**Disclosure made within:**	**Main financial disclosure item**
Flack (2007)	The role of annual reports in a system of accountability for public fundraising charities	10	Notes to Financial Statements	Administration cost as a percentage of total expenditure
				Progress against plan
				Budget information for the next year
			Financial Statements	Sources of revenue
				Administration costs
				Fundraising costs
				Allocation of resources between
				Finances by area of activities
				Levels of investment
				Levels of debt
				Financial health trends
				Audited funds flow statement
				Salaries of senior staffs
Kilcullen et al. (2007)	User requirements of not-for-profit entity financial reporting: An international comparison	23	Financial statements	Volunteer contributions (dollar amount)
				Volunteer contributions
			Notes to Financial Statements	Basis of calculation of the dollar value of volunteer contributions
Cordery and Narraway (2010)	Valuing volunteers: Expanding the relevance and reliability debate	3	Financial statements	Volunteer Contributions (dollar value of volunteer time)

Authors	**Studies**	**No of citations for the study**	**Disclosure made within:**	**Main financial disclosure item**
O'Brien and Tooley (2010)	Volunteer visibility: what and how Australian not-for-profit organisations report volunteer contributions	3	Financial statements	Volunteer contributions (dollar amount)
Saj (2012)	The influence of mandatory requirements on voluntary performance reporting by large multi-service community service organisations	3	Financial Statements	Assets invested in management investment funds
				Financial Analysis of plans and/or evaluations
				Cash flow analysis
				Program-level analysis of income, expenditure and operating results
				Comparison with budget and unspent grants
Zainon et al. (2012)	Applying stakeholder approach in developing charity disclosure index	7	Financial statements	Statement of receipts and payments
				Description of financial support aid
				Non-current assets
				Current assets
				Long terms liabilities
				Current liabilities
				Charitable Funds
				Statement of changes in charitable funds
				Surplus or deficit
				Cash flow from operating activities
				Cash flow from investing activities

Authors	**Studies**	**No of citations for the study**	**Disclosure made within:**	**Main financial disclosure item**
Zainon et al. (2012)	Applying stakeholder approach in developing charity disclosure index	7	Financial Statements	Cash flow from financing activities
				Methods of cash flow preparation
				Financial resources
				Disclosure of accounting policies
				List of expenses (without classification)
				Functional classification of expenses into charitable expenses
				Functional classification of expenses into administration expenses
				Percentage of charitable expenses to total expenses
				Percentage of administration expenses to total expenses
				Benefit in-kind (in monetary terms)
				Financial risk management
				Total sources of income (without classification)
				Classification of income such as donation income
				Classification of income such as membership fees
				Classification of income such as other income
				Government grants
				Private grants

Authors	**Studies**	**No of citations for the study**	**Disclosure made within:**	**Main financial disclosure item**
O'Brien and Tooley (2013)	Accounting for volunteer services: a deficiency in accountability	2	Financial statements	Volunteer Expenses
Zainon et al. (2013)	Annual reports of non-profit organisations (NPOs): An analysis	1	Financial statements	Detailed classification of expenses
				Mission-programs expenses
				Administration expenses

Table C.20 Comparison of voluntary disclosure items which have been used by key studies

Accounting Disclosure Items	Disclosure item is provided in:	Key studies				Disclosure Item Identified	Any additional comments
		Nelson et al. (2003)	Parsons (2003)	Flack (2007)	Kilcullen et al. (2007)		
Operating Statement	Financial statements	X				Income Statement	The income statement is used instead of the operating statement because it represents the operating income and expenses of an organisation; and is more likely to be available from published annual reports than an operating statement.
Depreciation	Financial statements	X				Depreciation Expenses	
Budget Information (including progress against plan)	Financial statements	X		X		Budget related information	
						Disclosures related to progress against budget	

Accounting Disclosure Items	**Disclosure item is provided in:**	**Key studies**				**Disclosure Item Identified**	**Any additional comments**
		Nelson et al. (2003)	**Parsons (2003)**	**Flack (2007)**	**Kilcullen et al. (2007)**		
Unit Cost	Financial statements	X				Program expenses Disclosures related to amount of services and goods provided	Unit cost is measured as the ratio of the resources input to produce outputs to the total amount of services and goods produced (Parsons 2003), so this study instead uses program expenses and disclosures related to the amount of goods and services provided.
Statement of Cash Flows	Financial statements	X				Statement of cash flows	
Research Grants	Financial statements	X				Grants Breakdown of the different grants received	Research grants might not be applicable to all categories of NFPs.
Overhead Allocation between activities	Financial statements	X		X		Breakdown of expenditure items	

Accounting Disclosure Items	Disclosure item is provided in:	Key studies				Disclosure Item Identified	Any additional comments
		Nelson et al. (2003)	Parsons (2003)	Flack (2007)	Kilcullen et al. (2007)		
Fundraising ratio (Measured as the proportion of fundraising expenses to total donation revenue).	Financial statements		X			Fundraising expenses Total donation revenue	Information allowing the calculation of fundraising ratio will be used to assess disclosures.
Fundraising costs	Financial statements			X		Fundraising expenses	
Adequacy of equity (Measured using net assets to total revenue ratio)	Financial statements		X			Net Assets Total Revenue	Information allowing the calculation of the adequacy of equity ratio will be used to assess disclosures
Revenue concentration (Measured by the number revenue sources of the organisation)	Financial statements		X	X		Breakdown of the different sources of revenue items	
Finances by area of activities	Financial statements			X		Breakdown of the different sources of revenue items	
Level of administrative costs	Financial statements		X	X		Administrative Expenses	

Accounting Disclosure Items	**Disclosure item is provided in:**	**Key studies**				**Disclosure Item Identified**	**Any additional comments**
		Nelson et al. (2003)	**Parsons (2003)**	**Flack (2007)**	**Kilcullen et al. (2007)**		
Administrative expenses to total expenses ratio	Financial statements		X	X		Administrative Expenses Total Expenses	Information allowing the calculation of the ratio will be used to assess disclosures.
Operating margin (Measured as revenue less expenses, divided by total revenue)	Financial statements		X			Total revenue Total Expenses	Information allowing the calculation of operating margin ratio will be used to assess disclosures.
Levels of investment	Financial statements			X		Amount of investment	
Levels of debt	Financial statements			X		Amount of debt	
Financial health trends	Financial statements			X		Financial health trends	Disclosures in the notes to the financial statements, rather than within the financial statements

Accounting Disclosure Items	Disclosure item is provided in:	Key studies				Disclosure Item Identified	Any additional comments
		Nelson et al. (2003)	**Parsons (2003)**	**Flack (2007)**	**Kilcullen et al. (2007)**		
Audited funds flow statement	Financial statements			X		Funds flow statement	
Salaries of senior staffs	Financial statements			X		Salaries of senior staffs	
Volunteer contributions (dollar amount)	Financial statements				X	Volunteer contributions (dollar amount)	
Basis of calculation of the dollar value of volunteer contributions	Notes to financial statements				X	Basis of calculation of the dollar value of volunteer contributions	
Preliminary total number of different disclosure items identified from literature review						**23**	

Table C.21 List of voluntary disclosure items identified from exploring key studies

1	Income statement
2	Depreciation expenses
3	Budget related information
4	Disclosure related to progress against budget
5	Program expenses
6	Disclosures related to the amount of services or goods provided
7	Statement of cash flows
8	Grants
9	Breakdown of the grants received
10	Breakdown of expenditure items
11	Fundraising expenses
12	Total donation revenue
13	Total revenue
14	Breakdown of sources of revenue items
15	Administrative expenses
16	Total expenses
17	Amount of investment
18	Amount of debt
19	Financial health trends
20	Funds flow statement
21	Salaries of senior staffs
22	Volunteer contribution (dollar amount)
23	Basis of the calculation of the dollar amount of volunteer contributions

Table C.22 Jurisdictional contexts of the four key studies which are used to identify voluntary disclosure items

Key study	Title of Study	Jurisdictional context of the study
Nelson et al. (2003)	Improved accountability disclosures by Canadian Universities	Canada
Parsons (2003)	Is accounting information from nonprofit organisations useful to donors? A review of charitable giving and value relevance	United States
Flack (2007)	The role of annual reports in a system of accountability for public fundraising charities	Australia
Kilcullen et al. (2007)	User requirements of not-for-profit entity financial reporting: An international comparison	US, UK, Canada, New Zealand and Australia

Table C.23 NFP sub-sectors, as per the classification used by Pro Bono Australia

	Sub-sector
1	Aged Care and Seniors
2	Animals and Birds
3	Arts and Culture
4	Asthma/Respiratory
5	Asylum Seekers and Refugees
6	Blindness and Deafness
7	Cancer
8	Children
9	Community Development
10	Community Engagement
11	Community Support Services
12	Community Support Specialist
13	Conservation and Environment
14	Diabetes
15	Disabilities
16	Drug, Alcohol & Addiction
17	Education and Employment
18	Education and Training
19	Emergency Services
20	Employment Services
21	Families
22	Foundations, Trusts & Philanthropy
23	Gay/Lesbian/Bi/Transgender and Intersex (GLBTI)
24	Giving Circles
25	Health - General
26	Health - Hospitals & Medical Centres
27	Heart and Lung Disease
28	HIV/AIDS
29	Homelessness and Affordable Housing
30	Humanitarian
31	Indigenous
32	Industry Associations
33	Law, Justice and Human Rights
34	Libraries and Museums
35	Media
36	Men
37	Mental Health
38	Overseas Aid and Development
39	Palliative Care
40	Refugees & Asylum Seekers
41	Religion and Religious Groups
42	Research

	Sub-sector
43	Rural
44	Safety, Rescue and First Aid
45	Science and Technology
46	Social Enterprise
47	Sport and Recreation
48	University
49	Veterans, Ex-Service Men/Women
50	Welfare
51	Women
52	Youth

Source: ProBono (2016)

Table C.24 Pro Bono Australia's sub-sectors grouped as per the sub-sectors used by ABS

ABS NFP sub-sectors	NFPs commonly included in the NFP sub-sectors used by ABS	Clustering of Pro Bono Australia's sub-sectors such that they align with the nine sub-sectors of ABS
Social Services	Youth and family welfare services, childcare, services for the disabled and elderly (excluding high care residential services), refugee and homeless assistance, emergency accommodation and shelters.	(1) Aged Care and Seniors, (2) Asylum Seekers and Refugees, (3) Children, (4) Community Development (5) Community Engagement (6) Community Support Specialists (7) Community Support Services, (8) Disabilities, (9) Drug, Alcohol and Addiction, (10) Families (11) Foundations, Trust and Philanthropy, (12) Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex, (13) Giving Circle (14) Humanitarian (15) Indigenous (16) Men, (17) Overseas Aid and Development (18) Palliative Care (19) Refugee and Asylum Seekers (20)Social Enterprise (21) Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women (22) Welfare (23) Women (24) Youth (25) Law, Justice and Human Rights
Culture and Recreation	Hospitality clubs, sporting organisations, performing arts organisations, libraries and museums.	(1) Arts and Culture, (2) Libraries and Museums (3) Sports and Recreation
Education and Research	Schools, universities and research institutes	(1) Education and Training (2) Research, (3) Science and Technology (4) Universities
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Employment placement and recruitment services, labour supply services, legal services, interest groups and international aid agencies.	(1) Animals and Birds (2) Conservation and Environment, (3) Employment Services, (4) Education and Employment (5) Rural, (6) Homeless and Affordable Housing

Table C.25 Clustering of Pro Bono Australia sub-sectors into four ABS sub-sectors which are considered in this study

ABS NFP sub-sectors	Pro Bono Australia sub-sectors	Number of NFPs as per Pro Bono Australia
Social Services	(1) Aged Care and Seniors	21
	(2) Asylum Seekers and Refugees	7
	(3) Children,	45
	(4) Community Development	0
	(5) Community Engagement	0
	(6) Community Support Specialists	0
	(7) Community Support Services,	50
	(8) Disabilities,	55
	(9) Drug, Alcohol and Addiction,	0
	(10) Families	12
	(11) Foundations, Trust and Philanthropy	7
	(12) Gay, Lesbians, Bi-Transgender and Intersex,	3
	(13) Giving Circle	3
	(14) Humanitarian	4
	(15) Indigenous	17
	(16) Men,	0
	(17) Overseas Aid and Development	33
	(18) Palliative Care	4
	(19) Refugee and Asylum Seekers	0
	(20) Social Enterprise	0
	(21) Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women	2
	(22) Welfare	3
	(23) Women	20
	(24) Youth	20
	(25) Law, Justice and Human Rights	4
Culture and Recreation	(1) Arts and Culture	16
	(2) Libraries and Museums	3
	(3) Sports and Recreation	3
Education and Research	(1) Education and Training	24
	(2) Research	33
	(3) Science and Technology	3
	(4) Universities	0
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	(1) Animals and Birds	44
	(2) Conservation and Environment	24
	(3) Employment Services	0
	(4) Education and Employment	0
	(5) Rural	3
	(6) Homeless and Affordable Housing	8
	Total	**471**

Table C.26 NFPs used for pilot testing of disclosure index

	Name of NFP	**Category of NFP**
1	Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation
2	Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation
3	Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation
4	Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation
5	The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research
6	The Australian Ballet	Education and Research
7	The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research
8	Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research
9	Taronga	Environment
10	RSPCA NSW	Environment
11	Parks Victoria	Environment
12	Oxfam Australia	Environment
13	Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services
14	Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services
15	St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services
16	Autism Queensland	Social Services

Table C.27 Pilot Test - Disclosure score of 16 NFPs, as calculated for the first time

Name of NFP	**Category of NFP**	**Year**	**Disclosure Score**
Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2014	91
Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2013	87
Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2014	87
Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2013	85
Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2014	89
Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2013	90
The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2014	83
The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2013	85
Oxfam Australia	Environment	2014	94
Oxfam Australia	Environment	2013	93
Parks Victoria	Environment	2014	87
Parks Victoria	Environment	2013	78
The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2014	84
The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2013	81
The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2014	100
The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2013	101
Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2014	83
Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2013	70
Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2014	87
Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2013	80
Taronga	Environment	2014	96
Taronga	Environment	2013	93
Autism Queensland	Social Services	2014	88
Autism Queensland	Social Services	2013	82
Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2014	86
Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2013	83
RSPCA NSW	Environment	2014	98

Name of NFP	**Category of NFP**	**Year**	**Disclosure Score**
RSPCA NSW	Environment	2013	94
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2014	89
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2013	92
St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2014	93
St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2013	90

Table C.28 Pilot Test - Disclosure score of 16 NFPs, as calculated for the second time

Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score	
			1st computation	2nd computation
Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2014	91	90
Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2013	87	90
Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2014	87	94
Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2013	85	94
Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2014	89	91
Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2013	90	93
The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2014	83	82
The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2013	85	84
Oxfam Australia	Environment	2014	94	99
Oxfam Australia	Environment	2013	93	98
Parks Victoria	Environment	2014	87	94
Parks Victoria	Environment	2013	78	92
The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2014	84	75
The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2013	81	76
The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2014	100	101
The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2013	101	100

Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score	
			1st computation	2nd computation
Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2014	83	87
Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2013	70	87
Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2014	87	84
Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2013	80	83
Taronga	Environment	2014	96	94
Taronga	Environment	2013	93	94
Autism Queensland	Social Services	2014	88	87
Autism Queensland	Social Services	2013	82	84
Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2014	86	87
Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2013	83	83
RSPCA NSW	Environment	2014	98	98
RSPCA NSW	Environment	2013	94	97
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2014	89	92
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2013	92	92
St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2014	93	93
St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2013	90	93

Table C.29 Comparison of the disclosure scores calculated in the first and second readings

Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score	
			1st computation	2nd computation
Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2014	91	90
Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2013	87	90
Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2014	87	94
Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2013	85	94
Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2014	89	91
Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2013	90	93
The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2014	83	82
The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2013	85	84

Name of NFP	**Category of NFP**	**Year**	**Disclosure Score**	
			1st computation	**2nd computation**
Oxfam Australia	Environment	2014	94	99
Oxfam Australia	Environment	2013	93	98
Parks Victoria	Environment	2014	87	94
Parks Victoria	Environment	2013	78	92
The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2014	84	75
The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2013	81	76
The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2014	100	101
The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2013	101	100

Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score	
			1st computation	2nd computation
Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2014	83	87
Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2013	70	87
Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2014	87	84
Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2013	80	83
Taronga	Environment	2014	96	94
Taronga	Environment	2013	93	94
Autism Queensland	Social Services	2014	88	87
Autism Queensland	Social Services	2013	82	84

Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score	
			1st computation	2nd computation
Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2014	86	87
Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2013	83	83
RSPCA NSW	Environment	2014	98	98
RSPCA NSW	Environment	2013	94	97
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2014	89	92
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2013	92	92
St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2014	93	93
St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2013	90	93

Table C.30 Comparison of the disclosure scores calculated in the first, second and third readings

Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score		
			1st reading	2nd reading	3rd reading
Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2014	91	90	90
Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2013	87	90	90
Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2014	87	94	94
Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2013	85	94	94
Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2014	89	91	91
Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2013	90	93	93
The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2014	83	82	82
The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2013	85	84	84
Oxfam Australia	Environment	2014	94	99	99
Oxfam Australia	Environment	2013	93	98	98
Parks Victoria	Environment	2014	87	94	94
Parks Victoria	Environment	2013	78	92	92
The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2014	84	75	75
The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2013	81	76	76
The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2014	100	101	101
The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2013	101	100	100
Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2014	83	87	87

Name of NFP	**Category of NFP**	**Year**	**Disclosure Score**		
			1st reading	**2nd reading**	**3rd reading**
Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2013	70	87	87
Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2014	87	84	84
Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2013	80	83	83
Taronga	Environment	2014	96	94	94
Taronga	Environment	2013	93	94	94
Autism Queensland	Social Services	2014	88	87	87
Autism Queensland	Social Services	2013	82	84	84
Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2014	86	87	87
Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2013	83	83	
RSPCA NSW	Environment	2014	98	98	
RSPCA NSW	Environment	2013	94	97	97
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2014	89	92	92
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2013	92	92	
St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2014	93	93	
St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2013	90	93	93

Table C.31 Accounting disclosure items deleted from disclosure index, post pilot test of the index

Income Statement			
	Mandatory Items		
	Disclosure Item	**Changes made to the disclosure score**	**Reason for the change**
1	Sale of goods	Deleted	Not all NFPs are likely to sell goods or services. This implies, that any disclosure related to the sale of goods or services, might not be relevant to all NFPs.
2	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	Deleted	A NFP might not sell any property, plant and equipment, within one accounting period; making disposal related disclosures irrelevant in that accounting period.
3	Surplus or deficit before income tax	Deleted	Income Tax does not apply to all NFPs. So might be exempt from Tax under s50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Axr of 1997; or be endorsed as a tax concession charity by the ATO.
4	Income tax expenses	Deleted	
Balance Sheet			
Mandatory Items			
	Disclosure Item	**Changes made to the disclosure score**	**Reason for the change**
5	Intangible assets	Deleted	Not all NFPs would have intangible assets, that is, disclosures related to intangible assets, might be irrelevant to some NFPs.
6	Loans, borrowings	Deleted	Not all NFPs can be expected to have borrowings. So borrowings might be irrelevant to some NFPs.
7	Long term loans	Deleted	Not all NFPs can be expected to have borrowings. So borrowings might be irrelevant to some NFPs.

Notes to Balance Sheet			
Mandatory Items			
	Disclosure Item	**Changes made to the disclosure score**	**Reason for the change**
8	Disposal amount for property, plant and equipment	Deleted	A NFP might not sell any property, plant and equipment, within one accounting period; making disposal related disclosures irrelevant in that accounting period.
9	Additions to property, plant and equipment	Deleted	Just like a NFP might not sell any property, plant and equipment within one year; the NFP might as well not purchase any property, plant and equipment in one year. Thus, there might be accounting periods, where disclosures related to the purchase of property, plant and equipment is irrelevant.
10	Gross carrying amount of intangible assets	Deleted	Not all NFPs would have intangible assets, that is, disclosures related to intangible assets, might be irrelevant to some NFPs.
11	Additions of intangible assets	Deleted	Not all NFPs would have intangible assets, that is, disclosures related to intangible assets, might be irrelevant to some NFPs.
12	Breakdown of fund items	Deleted	Not all NFPs have fund items; making fund-related items irrelevant to them.
13	Revaluation of land	Deleted	Revaluation is only relevant to a NFP, when the latter revalues its property, plant and equipment. Given a NFP might not always revalue its assets, revaluation-related items are not relevant to all NFPs.

Cash Flows Statement			
Mandatory Items			
	Disclosure Item	**Changes made to the disclosure score**	**Reason for the change**
14	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	Deleted	A NFP might not buy any property, plant and equipment, within one accounting period; making disclosures related to the purchase of any asset, irrelevant in that accounting period. Also, this item is similar to the item "Additions to Property, plant and equipment."
15	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	Deleted	A NFP might not sell any property, plant and equipment, within one accounting period; making disposal related disclosures irrelevant in that accounting period. Also, this item is similar to the item "Disposal amount for Property, Plant and Equipment."
16	Purchase of investment	Deleted	Not all NFPs can be expected to buy or sell investments.
17	Proceeds from disposal of investment	Deleted	
18	Proceeds from loans	Deleted	Not all NFPs take loans; making loan-related disclosures irrelevant to these organisations.
19	Loan repayments	Deleted	
Notes to Cash Flows Statement			
Mandatory Items			
	Disclosure Item	**Changes made to the disclosure score**	**Reason for the change**
20	Opening cash and cash equivalents	Deleted	In the notes, these two items are very similar to the items disclosed under Cash and Cash equivalents as part of the notes to the balances sheet items. So these two items have been removed from the list of disclosure items, to eliminate any possibility of duplication from the list.
21	Closing cash and cash equivalents	Deleted	

Table C.32 Item which has been reworded post pilot-test of disclosure index

Income Statement			
	Mandatory Items		
	Disclosure item	**Changes made to the disclosure score**	**Reason for the change**
1	Total revenue and other income	Reworded	This item has been reworded to "Total Revenue"; because it implies the same thing as "Total revenue and other income" and is not only restricted to the total of revenue and other income; but instead represents a total of all revenues.

Table C.33 List if items to be replaced in the pre-data collection list of disclosure items.

Balance Sheet			
	Mandatory Items		
	Disclosure item	**Change**	**Reason for the change**
1	Amount of investment	Replaced	These three types of reserves are replaced with one item "Breakdown of reserves." Different NFPs might have different types of reserves. These three types of reserves might be irrelevant to some NFPs.
2	Asset revaluation reserve		
3	Net unrealised gain reserve		

Table C.34 2013 and 2014 Disclosure Scores, as measured a first time

	Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score as measured first time
1	Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2013	27
1	Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2014	27
2	Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2013	28
2	Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2014	28
3	Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2013	17
3	Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2014	17
4	Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2013	32
4	Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2014	32
5	The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2013	52
5	The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2014	52
6	The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2013	24
6	The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2014	24
7	The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2013	68
7	The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2014	68
8	Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2013	43
8	Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2014	43
9	Taronga	Environment	2013	76
9	Taronga	Environment	2014	76
10	RSPCA NSW	Environment	2013	84
10	RSPCA NSW	Environment	2014	84
11	Parks Victoria	Environment	2013	36
11	Parks Victoria	Environment	2014	36
12	Oxfam Australia	Environment	2013	49
12	Oxfam Australia	Environment	2014	49

	Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score as measured first time
13	Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2013	37
13	Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2014	37
14	Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2013	28
14	Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2014	28
15	St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2013	38
15	St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2014	38
16	Autism Queensland	Social Services	2013	30
16	Autism Queensland	Social Services	2014	30

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Table C.35 2013 and 2014 Disclosure Scores, as measured the 1st and 2nd time

	Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score as measured the first time	Disclosure Score as measured the second time
1	Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2013	27	27
1	Gondwana Choirs	Culture and Recreation	2014	27	27
2	Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2013	28	28
2	Opera Australia	Culture and Recreation	2014	28	28
2	Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2013	17	17
3	Australian Age of Dinosaurs	Culture and Recreation	2014	17	17
3	Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2013	32	32
4	Australian Youth Orchestra	Culture and Recreation	2014	32	32
5	The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2013	52	52
5	The Prince Charles Hospital Foundation	Education and Research	2014	52	52
6	The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2013	24	24
6	The Australian Ballet	Education and Research	2014	24	24
7	The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2013	68	68
7	The University of Sunshine Coast	Education and Research	2014	68	68
8	Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2013	43	43
8	Children's Medical Research Institute	Education and Research	2014	43	43

	Name of NFP	Category of NFP	Year	Disclosure Score as measured the first time	Disclosure Score as measured the second time
9	Taronga	Environment	2013	76	76
9	Taronga	Environment	2014	76	76
10	RSPCA NSW	Environment	2013	84	84
10	RSPCA NSW	Environment	2014	84	84
11	Parks Victoria	Environment	2013	36	36
11	Parks Victoria	Environment	2014	36	36
12	Oxfam Australia	Environment	2013	49	49
12	Oxfam Australia	Environment	2014	49	49
13	Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2013	37	37
13	Australian Childhood Foundation	Social Services	2014	37	37
14	Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2013	28	28
14	Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW	Social Services	2014	28	28
15	St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2013	38	38
15	St Vincent de Paul Society	Social Services	2014	38	38
16	Autism Queensland	Social Services	2013	30	30
16	Autism Queensland	Social Services	2014	30	30

APPENDIX D HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Table D.1 Disclosure regulatory framework of NFPs, based on their legal form

Legal form of NFP	**Disclosure regulatory framework**
Incorporated associations	Either Incorporation Act, which in turn is governed by states and territories regulators (except for NFPs which are registered as charities with the ACNC) or ACNC reporting obligations (for NFPs which are registered as charities with the ACNC).
Companies (usually limited by guarantee)	Either Corporations Act 2001 (that is the Federal Government; except for NFPs which are set up as charities) or ACNC Act 2012 (for companies which are set up as charities)
Statutory Form	Own act of parliament
Cooperatives	Cooperative legislations
Indigenous corporation	Obligations set by the office of the registrar of indigenous corporations
Unincorporated associations	Own act of parliament

Adapted from Chia et al (2011); ICAA (2013); McGregor-Lowndes et al. (2014); ACNC (2016)

Table D.2 Financial reporting requirements of incorporated associations (excluding charities)

Jurisdiction	**Financial reporting requirements**
Australian Capital territory	Incorporated NFPs need to prepare audited statements of accounts which are "not misleading" and which provide a "true and fair" view of the revenue and expenses of the NFP, the assets and liabilities of the entity, and any financial item which affects the property of the association.
Northern Territory	Incorporated associations are required to produce audited statements of accounts which "give a true and fair" view of the revenue and expenses of the NFP, the assets and liabilities of the entity, and any financial item which affects the property of the association.
New South Wales	Incorporated associations are divided into 2 tiers. Associations with either an annual revenue or current assets which exceed \$250,000 and \$500,000, respectively, are part of Tier 1. All remaining incorporated associations are part of Tier 2. Tier 1 associations prepare their accounts in accordance with the requirements if the Australian Accounting Standards. Tier 2 associations have to prepare financial reports which clearly specify the sources of income, the operating expenses, the assets, the liabilities, any "mortgages, charges, or securities" which affect any property owned by the NFP. When the annual revenue of a NFP is less than \$ 2 million, the organisation might have some exemptions from the AASB reporting obligations.
Tasmania	Incorporated associations are required to prepare financial statements and have those statements audited, unless exempted to do so. An association with an annual revenue or total assets which is less than \$40,000, can apply for audit exemption through the Tasmanian Office of Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading. All the incorporated associations, irrespective of whether they have an audit exemption, are required to prepare an income and expenditure statement.
Queensland	Associations are grouped into 3 tiers, based on their current assets and annual revenue. All incorporated associations are required to prepare financial statements. Level 2 and 3 associations only need to have their financial statements audited, if they are required to do so under the Collections Act 1966, the Gaming Machine Act or any other law. All Level 1 incorporated associations must produce audited annual reports.

Jurisdiction	**Financial reporting requirements**
South Australia	An incorporated association is required to produce audited annual financial reports and include any attachment which is intended to add to the interpretation and understanding of the financial reports.
Western Australia	Associations are not required to lodge any financial statements on a consistent basis; but need to keep "true and accurate accounting records" of their financial transactions and financial position. These accounting records must also be kept such that they can be easily audited. Incorporated associations have no obligation to have their financial reports audited.
Victoria	Incorporated associations are clustered into three tiers, based on their annual revenues, and each of these tiers has different reporting and auditing requirements. Tier 1 incorporated associations (annual revenue > $250,000) must produce financial statements which provide a "true and fair view" of the financial performance and position of the organisation. Members can request the financial statements to be audited or reviewed. Tier 2 incorporated associations ($250,000 ≤ Annual Revenue < $1 million), need to prepare financial statements which are in line with the Australian Accounting Standards. The accounts of Tier 2 incorporated associations must be at least reviewed and members have the ability to request the association to have its financial accounts audited. Tier 3 incorporated associations (Annual Revenue ≥ $1million) must produce financial statements as per the guidelines of the Australian Accounting Standards and need to have those statements audited.

Source: ICAA 2013, p. 87-89.

Table D.3 Main legislations which apply to Australian NFPs

Jurisdiction	*Legislation*
Commonwealth	Corporations Act 2001 Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 ACNC Act 2012 ACNC Regulation 2013
New South Wales	Trustee Act 1898 No 4 Trustee Act 1925 No 14 Trustee Companies Act 1964 No 6 Associations Incorporation Act 1984 Cooperatives Act 1992 Charitable Trusts Act 1993 No 10
Victoria	Trustee Act 1958 Charities Act 1978 Associations Incorporation Act 1981 Trustee Companies Act 1984 Cooperatives Act 1996
Queensland	Charitable Funds Act 1958 Trusts Act 1973 Trustee Companies Act 1968 Associations Incorporation Act 1981 Trustee Companies Regulation 1996 Cooperatives Act 1997
South Australia	Public Charities Funds Act 1935 Trustee Act 1936 Associations Incorporation Act 1985 Trustee Companies Act 1988 Cooperatives Act 1997
Western Australia	Associations Incorporation Act 1987 Companies (Cooperative) Act 1943 Cooperative and Provident Societies Act 1903 Charitable Trusts Act 1962 Public Trustee Act 1941

Jurisdiction	*Legislation*
Western Australia	Trustee Companies Act 1987 Trustees Act 1962
Tasmania	Public Trusts Act 1882 Public Trustee Act 1930 Associations Incorporation Act 1964 Cooperative Act 1999 Public Trustee Regulations 1999
ACT	Associations Incorporation Act 1991 Cooperatives Act 2002
Northern Territory	Cooperatives Act 1997 Associations Act 2003 Trustee Act 2007

Adapted from ATO (2009); *Productivity Commission (2010); Philanthropy Australia (2014), ACNC (2015)*

From Table D.3 above, three observations are made. First, in Australia, the legal form by which a NFP is created determines the disclosure regulatory framework which applies to the organisation. Second, in the Australian NFP sector, disclosures are regulated by a range of regulatory frameworks, namely, Incorporated Associations Act (which is state or territory governed), Corporations Act 2001, ACNC Act 2012, ACNC reporting obligations, cooperative legislations, the office of registrar of indigenous corporations, or the act of parliament which applies to the organisation. Third, NFPs which are registered as a charity with the ACNC, follow the disclosure requirements which are set by this national regulator; whilst all remaining NFPs have to abide to other specific disclosure regulatory frameworks. In short, Table 1 effectively shows a compliance issue in the Australian NFP sector.

Table D.4 Fundraising legislations and regulators which apply to different Australian jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	***Legislation***	***Regulator***
New South Wales	Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 Lotteries and Art Unions Act 1901	Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing
Victoria	Fundraising Appeals Act 1998 Gambling Regulation Act 2003	Consumer Affairs Victoria Victorian Commission for Gambling Regulation
Queensland	Collections Act 1966 Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act 1999	Office of Fair Trading Office of Gaming Regulation
South Australia	Collections for Charitable Purposes Act 1939 Collection for Charitable Purposes Act 1939 — Code of Practice Lottery and Gaming Act 1936	Office of Liquor and Gambling Commissioner
Western Australia	Charitable Collections Act 1946 Gaming and Wagering Commission Act 1987	Department of Commerce Office of Racing, Gaming and Liquor
Tasmania	Collections for Charities Act 2001 Gaming Control Act 1993	Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading Tasmanian Gaming Commission
Australian Capital Territory	Charitable Collections Act 2003 Lotteries Act 1964	Office of Regulatory Services ACT Gambling and Racing Commission
Northern Territory	Gaming Control Act 1993	Racing, Gaming and Licensing Division, Department of Justice

Source: ATO (2009) and Productivity Commission (2010) p.137.

Note 1: Overview of the disclosure requirements set by the ACFID code of conduct

The ACFID code of conduct represents governance, fundraising, program effectiveness and financial reporting standards for its members (ACFID 2014a). The code mandates its members to include specific information in their financial statement disclosures, namely:

- Discussion and analysis of the financial performance and position of the NFP,
- Information about the streams of, movement in and influencing factors of revenues of the organisation,
- A breakdown of the different categories of expenditures categories, such as program costs by regions or projects, fundraising costs, community education expenses, among others.
- Some expenditure ratios which add to the discussion of the organisation's situation and its allocative efficiency. These ratios include administration expense ratios, program expense ratio, fundraising expense ratio, and cost of fundraising ratio.
- Charts and/or graphs showing the composition of the assets, revenues and expenditures of the organisation, over a five year period (ACFID 2014 a).

The disclosure requirements of the ACFID code of conduct are not consistent for all ACFID members. Depending on the size and the circumstances of the organisation, ACFID members report their financial statements following options 1 or 2 disclosure requirements. Option 1 applies to member organisations with an international aid and development revenue which is less than $250,000. Option 2 reporting requirements are relevant to all ACFID members which do not qualify for option 1 (ACFID 2014b).

APPENDIX E RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Table E.1 Overview of observations made in analysing the 16 potential sample frames

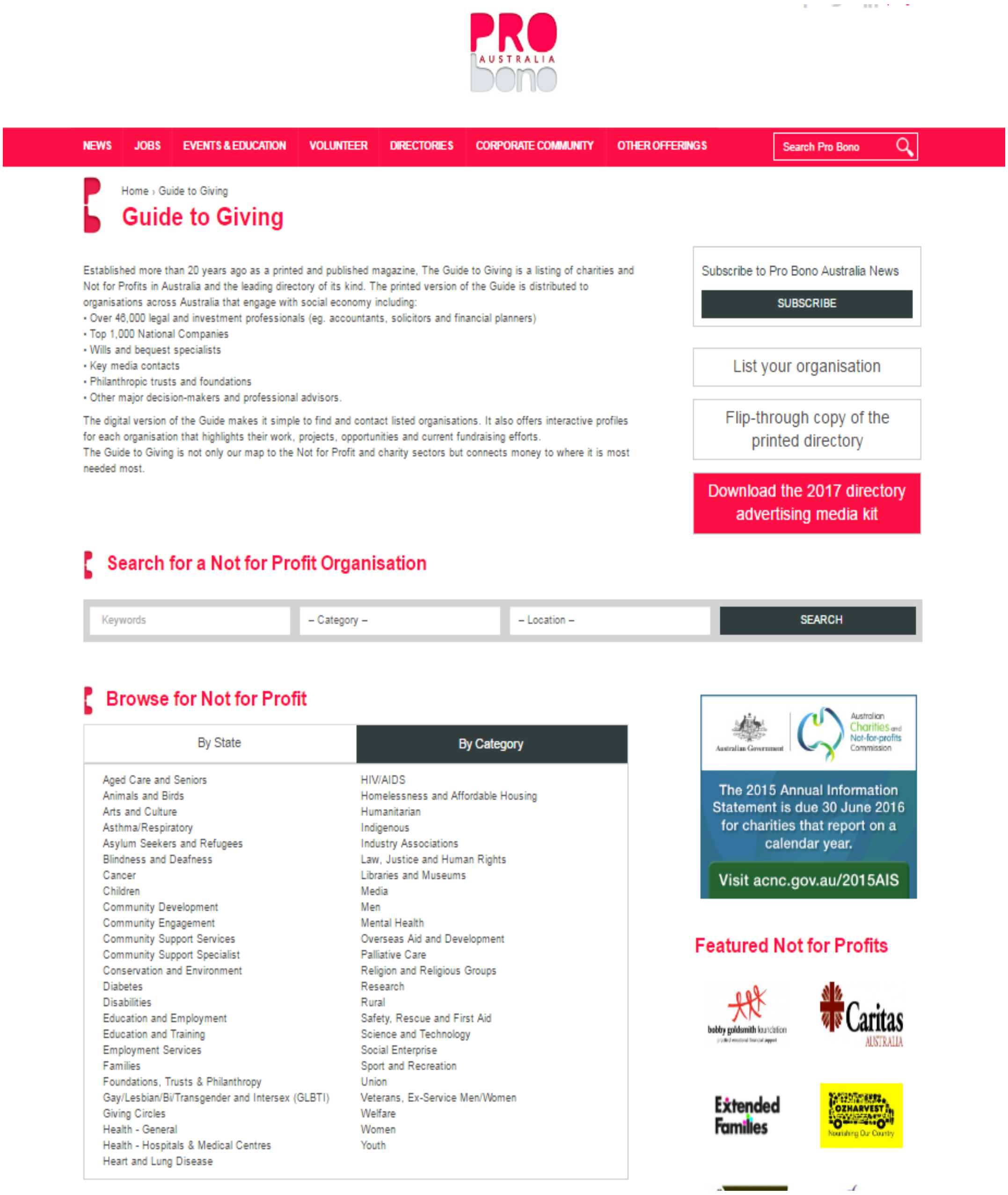
	Potential Sample Frames	**Observations made**	**Additional comments**
1	Third Sector	No information on NFPs by sub-sectors	
2	Pro Bono Australia	Yes, a list of NFPs by sub-sector is available on the webpage of Pro Bono Australia	For an overview of the different sub-sectors by which Pro Bono Australia categories Australia NFPs, see Attachment 1 in the current appendix.
3	IBIS World	It has a very detailed database of reports by sub-sectors and it does reveal the name of the organisations under each sub-sector. However, IBIS World does not separate commercial organisations from NFPs, making it nearly impossible to use this database as sample frame.	
4	ABS	Rang the ABS to ask whether I could get a list of NFPs, by sub-sector, for the purpose of my research; and I was told that: - In general, I would need to purchase any information which is not publicly available and which is required in a specific customised format; also - for privacy reasons, the ABS cannot reveal the name of the organisation which fall under each of the nine different NFP sub-sectors.	

	Potential Sample Frames	Observations made	Additional comments
5	ACNC	Provides a list of sub-sectors by which charities can register with the ACNC. However, this list is not used as sample frame of the study, for two reasons: (1) Among the large charities which operate only across one sub-sector, the ACNC database shows that only one organisation operates under the culture and recreation sub-sector and one charity caries operations under the environment sub-sector. Given the study focuses on four most economically significant sub-sectors (that is social services, culture and recreation, education and research, environment), as explained in chapter two, the ACNC database is limited and cannot be used for the purpose of 6the study. (2) T7he ACNC database is limited to charities only. Recall from discussions in chapters one and two, the study focuses on the whole NFP sector; rather than just charities (*charities being part of the NFP sector as illustrated in Figure 1 in Appendix C).*	
6	Australian Government Website	No Australian government website provides information on NFPs by sub-sector. This is most likely because there is a national regulator of the sector, the ACNC. Also, the ATO (the government body which used to look over NFPs, before the creation of the ACNC), does not have any publicly available information on NFPs by sub-sector.	
7	ATO: Corporate Research Centre	As previously mentioned, the ATO does not make any disclosure on NFPs and their respective sub-sectors.	
8	NFP Literature	In the last decade, there is no study which has explored the Australian NFP sub-sectors. In other words, in the literature, there is no list of Australian NFPs, which categories the organisations as per the sub-sector in which these NFPs operate.	
9	Australian Council for International Development (ACFID)	ACFID database only comprises NFPs which operate in the "international aid and development" sector. This database does not have any data on the four sub-sectors on which this study focuses.	
10	Productivity Commission	Productivity commission itself does not have any readily available public data on Australian NFPs by sub-sector.	

	Potential Sample Frames	Observations made	Additional comments
11	Our Community	The list of NFPs, which is on Our Community's website, is only a small selection of the whole NFP sector. I also rang Our Community, asking if they had any additional databases to which I could get access for the purpose of my research; but they said that all the information they have, are already published on their website and they cannot release any additional information, for "privacy reasons."	The email received from Our Community, with regards to access to data on Australia NFPs, is provided in Attachment 1 of the current Appendix.
12	Pathways	Pathways used to produced "Guide to Australia's Not-for-Profit organisations" (the Guide). This guide could not be found on line, so I rang as well as emailed Pathways, asking about this guide. Pathways emailed back saying they "no longer publish this service."	The emails exchanged, with Pathways Australia, with regards to access to data on Australia NFPs, are provided in Attachment 2 of the current Appendix.
13	Grant Thornton	No data on the different Australian NFP sub-sectors is available.	
14	Volunteer Australia	No data on the different Australian NFP sub-sectors is available.	Explored this database because it had been used by a prior study conducted by O'Brien and Tooley (2010).
14	ACOSS	ACOSS provides a list of its members; but does not classify these organisations as per their sub-sectors	For a list of the NFPs, as provided by ACOSS, see Attachment 3 of the current Appendix.
15	Professional accounting bodies in Australia (CPA, CA, CAANZ)	None of the professional accounting bodies in Australia has a database of NFPs which have been clustered as per the sub-sector in which these organisations operate.	

Note: *Yellow highlight is used to simply identify the sample frame which meets all the three criteria identified in sub-section 6.2.2 of Chapter Six.*

Attachment E.1 Overview of the different sub-sectors by which Pro Bono Australia categories Australia NFPs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Guide to Giving

Established more than 20 years ago as a printed and published magazine, The Guide to Giving is a listing of charities and Not for Profits in Australia and the leading directory of its kind. The printed version of the Guide is distributed to organisations across Australia that engage with social economy including:
• Over 46,000 legal and investment professionals (eg. accountants, solicitors and financial planners)
• Top 1,000 National Companies
• Wills and bequest specialists
• Key media contacts
• Philanthropic trusts and foundations
• Other major decision-makers and professional advisors.

The digital version of the Guide makes it simple to find and contact listed organisations. It also offers interactive profiles for each organisation that highlights their work, projects, opportunities and current fundraising efforts.
The Guide to Giving is not only our map to the Not for Profit and charity sectors but connects money to where it is most needed most.

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Blindness and Deafness
Cancer
Children
Community Development
Community Engagement
Community Support Services
Community Support Specialist
Conservation and Environment
Diabetes
Disabilities
Education and Employment
Education and Training
Employment Services
Families
Foundations, Trusts & Philanthropy
Gay/Lesbian/Bi/Transgender and Intersex (GLBTI)
Giving Circles
Health - General
Health - Hospitals & Medical Centres
Heart and Lung Disease
HIV/AIDS
Homelessness and Affordable Housing
Humanitarian
Indigenous
Industry Associations
Law, Justice and Human Rights
Libraries and Museums
Media
Men
Mental Health
Overseas Aid and Development
Palliative Care
Religion and Religious Groups
Research
Rural
Safety, Rescue and First Aid
Science and Technology
Social Enterprise
Sport and Recreation
Union
Veterans, Ex-Service Men/Women
Welfare
Women
Youth

Australian Government | Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission
The 2015 Annual Information Statement is due 30 June 2016 for charities that report on a calendar year.
Visit acnc.gov.au/2015AIS

Featured Not for Profits

bobby goldsmith foundation
Caritas AUSTRALIA
Extended Families
OZHARVEST Nourishing Our Country

Note: *The above list can be viewed on the website of Pro Bono Australia, on the following link:* *http://probonoaustralia.com.au/guide-to-giving/, last accessed 21 May 2016.*

Attachment E.2 Email from Our Community with regards to access to data on Australian NFPs

From: Chris Borthwick
To: Ushi Ghoorah-Hurrychurn
Subject: Looking for NFP Data
Date: Tuesday, 6 January 2015 3:10:49 PM
Attachments: 16D73ED1-1134-4051-AE37-0912C13CC83C[1].png

Dear Ushi,

Thanks for your inquiry.

Note that the not-for-profits listed on our site are only a small selection of the hundreds of thousands out there. We don't have any sub listings by size, and if we did we couldn't release them for privacy reasons. The ACNC site does have financial details, but only applies to charities - still probably your best shot, though.

Best wishes,

Chris Borthwick
chrisb@ourcommunity.com.au
I should say that Our Community doesn't give legal advice, just advice, and while we do the best we can you're not entitled to rely on anything I say. If it involves large sums of money or vital issues of principle, you should get your own legal advice.
51 Stanley Street, West Melbourne VIC 3003
P 03 9320 6805 | F 03 9326 6859

OUR COMMUNITY – Where not-for-profits go for help:
http://www.ourcommunity.com.au

*Please consider the environment before printing this email

Attachment E.3 Email from Pathways Australia with regards to access to data on Australian NFPs

From: Mail
To: Ushi Ghoorah-Hurrychurn
Cc: Phil Ross
Subject: RE: Access to 'Guide to Australia's Not-For-Profit Organisations"
Date: Wednesday, 14 January 2015 2:03:58 PM

Hi Ushi

I have checked on this and unfortunately we no longer publish this service,

Thank you for your enquiry

De Hill

Pathways Australia
Level 3, 24 Albert Road, South Melbourne,3205
Telephone: 1300 212 212| Fax:212 213
dhill@pathwaysaustralia.com.au
www.pathwaysaustralia.com.au

From: Ushi Ghoorah-Hurrychurn [mailto:U.Ghoorah-Hurrychurn@uws.edu.au]
Sent: Wednesday, 14 January 2015 12:49 PM
To: Mail
Cc: Phil Ross
Subject: Access to 'Guide to Australia's Not-For-Profit Organisations'

Hi Pathways Australia,

I am a PhD student at the University of Western Sydney and my research area is based on the Australian not-for-profit sector. I am currently looking for a database which includes a list of not-for-profit organisations grouped by their main categories of activities.

My understanding is that Pathways Australia produces an annual report, known as "'Guide to Australia's Not-For-Profit Organizations', where not-for-profit organisations are classified into 33 service groups, following the International Classification of Non-Profit Organisations (ICNPO).

I have tried looking for the 'Guide to Australia's Not-For-Profit Organizations' both on your website and on The Age's website (The Age being the newspaper which publishes this annual guide on your behalf); but it does not seemed to be publicly available from either webpages.

I was therefore wondering whether I could get access to the 'Guide to Australia's Not-For-Profit Organizations' report. I would appreciate if you could also advise whether there are any procedure and fee involved in getting access to the latest version of this report.

Please note that any information disclosed by your organisation will be used strictly for research purposes.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Kind Regards
Ushi Ghoorah-Hurrychurn

Attachment E.4 List of NFPs, as provided by ACOSS

4/15/2016 Our National Members – ACOSS

Our National Members

State and Territory Councils of Social Service

- ACT Council of Social Service (ACTCOSS)
- NSW Council of Social Service (NCOSS)
- South Australian Council of Social Service (SACOSS)
- Northern Territory Council of Social Service (NTCOSS)
- Queensland Council of Social Service (QCOSS)
- Tasmanian Council of Social Service (TasCOSS)
- Victorian Council of Social Service (VCOSS)
- Western Australia Council of Social Service (WACOSS)

National Member Organisations

- Adult Learning Australia
- Anglicare Australia
- Australian Men's Health Forum
- Australian Association of Social Workers
- Australian Bahai Community
- Australian Catholic Social Justice Council
- Australian Council of State School Organisations Inc.
- Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations
- Australian Federation of Disability Organisations (Special Assembly)
- Australian Neighbourhood House & Centre Association
- Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation
- Australian Psychological Society
- Australian Red Cross
- Australian Youth Affairs Coalition
- Baptist Care Australia
- Brotherhood of St Laurence
- Carers Australia
- Catholic Social Services Australia
- Case Management Society of Australia and New Zealand
- Children and Young People with Disability Australia
- Community Housing Industry Association
- Consumers Health Forum of Australia
- COTA Australia
- Disability Advocacy Network Australia
- Disability Employment Australia
- Family Relationship Services Australia
- Federation of Ethic Community Councils of Australia
- Financial Counselling Australia

http://www.acoss.org.au/our-national-members/ 1/2

4/15/2016 Our National Members – ACOSS

- Homelessness Australia
- Jobs Australia
- Lifeline Australia
- Life Without Barriers
- Mission Australia
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service
- National Association of Community Legal Centres
- National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS
- National Council of Single Mothers and their Children(Special Assembly)
- National Council of the YMCAs of Australia
- National Family Violence Prevention Legal Services Forum
- National Shelter
- National Welfare Rights Network
- People with Disability Australia (Special Assembly)
- Playgroup Australia
- Public Health Association of Australia Inc.
- Reconciliation Australia
- Relationships Australia Inc.
- Secretariat of National Aboriginal & Islander Child Care
- Settlement Council of Australia
- Society of St Vincent de Paul National Council
- Superannuated Commonwealth Officers Association Federal Council
- The Benevolent Society
- The Salvation Army, Australia Eastern and Southern Territories
- The Smith Family
- Vision Australia
- WESNET
- Women With Disabilities Australia
- Young Women's Christian Association of Australia

Affiliate Member Organisations

- Australian Education Union
- United Voice National Office

http://www.acoss.org.au/our-national-members/ 2/2

Note: *The list of NFPs, as given in attachment 3 above, is available on the following link to the website of ACOSS: http://www.acoss.org.au/our-national-members/, last accessed 15 April 2016.*

Table E.2 Studies which have explored disclosures in NFP context, in the past two decades

	Title of article	Authors	Sample Size[74]	Number of variables	Australian Context	Journal where article was published
1	Who's counting?: an institutional analysis of expectations of accounting in a nonprofit religious/ charitable organisation in a changing environment	Irvine (1999)	1	0	Yes	Thesis published by the University of Wollongong
2	The corporate connection: financial reporting in a large religious/ charitable organisation in Australia	Irvine (2000)	1 *(2 divisions of one international charity)*	0	Yes	Proceedings of Financial Reporting and Business Communication Research Unit, Fourth Annual Conference Cardiff Business School
3	An accounting standard for nonprofits: the missing essential blocks	Leo (2000)	0	0	Yes	Working Paper published by Queensland University of Technology
4	Charitable organisations' strategies and program-spending ratios	Baber et al. (2001)	292 charities *(Used the 990 Form fillings in US)*	4	No	Accounting Horizons
5	Public accountability: a new paradigm for college and university annual reports	Coy et al. (2001)	0	0	No	Critical Perspectives on Accounting
6	The impact of financial information and voluntary disclosures on contributions to not-for-profit organisations: A field-based experiment	Parsons (2001)	8022 *(donors)*	1 dependent and 8 independent variables	No	Behavioural Research in Accounting

[74] *In terms of organisations, unless otherwise specified*

	Title of article	**Authors**	**Sample Size**[74]	**Number of variables**	**Australian Context**	**Journal where article was published**
7	Not-for-profit annual reports: What do museum managers communicate?	Christensen et al. (2003)	170 museums and 50 corporations	1 dependent variable and 5 independent variables, and 7 control variables	No	Financial Accountability and Management
8	Accountability in practice: mechanisms for NGOs	Ebrahim (2003)	None	0	No	World Development
9	Accountability of Australian nonprofit organisations: reporting dilemmas	Flack and Ryan (2003)	*4* *(Each organisation has a different legal form and is taken from a specific NFP sub-sector)*	0	Yes	Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government
10	Reengineering nonprofit financial accountability: towards a more reliable foundation for regulation	Keating and Frumkin (2003)	None	0	No	Public Administration Review
11	The effects of governance on the financial reporting quality of nonprofit organisations	Yetman and Yetman (2004)	1100 *(Used NFPs which filled the Form 990 in US)*	13 independent and 3 control variables	No	Islamic Economic Studies
12	TRACKS: Assessing the quality of not-for-profit efficiency ratios: Do donors use joint cost allocation disclosures?	Khumawala et al. (2005)	125	1 dependent, 7 independent and 2 control variables	No	Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance
13	The implications of joint cost standards for charity reporting	Roberts (2005)	Uses three panels of data: 42,720 (Panel A); 30 (Panel B), 634 (Panel C) *(Used NFPs which filled the Form 990 in US)*	1 dependent and 12 independent variables	No	Accounting Horizons

	Title of article	Authors	Sample Size[74]	Number of variables	Australian Context	Journal where article was published
14	Microfinance: accountability from the grassroots	Dixon et al. (2006)	Not specified	0	No	Accounting, Auditing & Accountability
15	Accounting and navigating legitimacy in Tanzanian NGOs	Goddard et al. (2006).	3	0	No	Accounting, Auditing & Accountability
16	Charity financial reporting regulation: A comparative study of the UK and New Zealand	Cordery and Baskerville (2007)	Not available	0	No	Accounting History
17	The role of annual reports in a system of accountability for public fundraising charities	Flack (2007)	65 annual reports *(for the content analysis part)*	0 *(26 disclosure items)*	Yes	Thesis published bby Queensland University of Technology
18	User requirements for not-for-profit entity financial reporting: an international comparison	Kilcullen et al. (2007)	Not specified	0	No	Australian Accounting Review
19	The impact of financial information and voluntary disclosures on contributions to not-for-profit organisations	Parsons (2007)	8022 *(individuals)*	1 dependent and 7 independent variables	No	Behavioral Research in Accounting
20	Financial reporting by New Zealand charities: finding a way forward	Hooper et al. (2008)	8 *(interviews)*	0	No	Managerial Auditing Journal
21	Internet disclosure by nonprofit organisations: empirical evidence of nongovernmental organisations for development in Spain	Gandia (2009)	80	0	No	Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly
22	Implications of applying a private sector based reporting model to not-for-profit entities: The treatment of charitable distributions by charities in New Zealand	van Staden and Heslop (2009)	50 *(Across 4 sub-sectors)*	0	No	Australian Accounting Review

	Title of article	Authors	Sample Size[74]	Number of variables	Australian Context	Journal where article was published
23	A disclosure index to measure the quality of annual reporting by museums in New Zealand and the UK	Ling Wei et al. (2009)	16	1 variable *(disclosure score)*	No	Journal of Applied Accounting Research
24	Organisational characteristics and disclosure practices of non-profit organisations in Malaysia	Arshad et al. (2009)	213	1 dependent and 4 independent variables	No	Asian Social Science
25	Accountability of UK charities	Dhanani (2009)	73	1 variable *(looked at range of disclosures items)*	No	Public Money and Management
26	Internet disclosure by nonprofit organisations: empirical evidence of nongovernmental organisations for development in Spain	Gandia (2009)	80	1 dependent and 8 independent variables	No	Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly
27	Nonprofit accountability: an institutional and resource dependence lens on conformance and resistance	Geer (2009)	156	1 dependent and 2 independent variables	No	Thesis published by University of Pittsburgh
28	IC reporting in the Australian Red Cross blood service	Guthrie et al. (2009)	1	0 *(content analysis)*	Yes	Journal of Intellectual Capital
29	Disclosure practices and policies of UK charities	Jetty and Beattie (2009)	10	0 *(used content analysis and interviews)*	No	Report by The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
31	Voluntary disclosures as a mechanism for defining entity status in Australian not-for-profit organisations	Cummings et al. (2010)	61	N/A (*Test analysis of the annual reports of NFPs)*	Yes	Australian Accounting Review
32	Issues in recognising volunteers' contributions in financial statements	Gourdie and Rees (2010)	1 (Case study)	N/A *(Case Study Approach)*	No	Applied Business Education Conference (NZABE): 2010 Proceedings. Eastern Institute of Technology

	Title of article	Authors	Sample Size[74]	Number of variables	Australian Context	Journal where article was published
33	An international comparison of not-for-profit accounting regulation	Irvine and Ryan (2010)	5 *(regulatory spaces)*	N/A	Partially	Proceedings of the 6th Asia-Pacific Interdisciplinary Research in Accounting (APIRA) Conference
34	Volunteer visibility: what and how Australian not-for-profit organisations report volunteer contributions	O'Brien and Tooley (2010)	432 *(Used database maintained by Volunteering Queensland)*	N/A *(Qualitative Study)*	Yes	Proceedings of 24th Annual Australian and New Zealand Academy of Management Conference : Managing for Unknowable Futures, ANZAM, Adelaide
35	Integrated reporting: An opportunity for Australia's not-for-profit sector	Adams et al. (2011)	0	N/A *(Qualitative Research)*	Yes	Australian Accounting Review
36	From go to woe: How a not-for-profit managed the change to accrual accounting	Irvine (2011)	1	N/A *(Qualitative Research)*	Yes	Accounting, Auditing & Accountability
37	Institutional drivers of reporting decisions in nonprofit hospitals	Krishnan and Yetman (2011)	89	1 dependent and 24 independent variables	No	Journal of Accounting Research
38	Developing a culture of reporting transparency and accountability: the lessons learned from the voluntary sector reporting awards for excellence in financial reporting transparency	Salterio and Legresley (2011)	Not specified	N/A *(Qualitative Research)*	No	SSRN Working Paper
39	The determinants of voluntary financial disclosure by nonprofit organisations	Saxton et al. (2011)	40	1 dependent and 7 independent variables	No	Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly

	Title of article	Authors	Sample Size[74]	Number of variables	Australian Context	Journal where article was published
40	Can resource dependence and coercive isomorphism explain nonprofit organisations' compliance with reporting standards?	Verbruggen et al. (2011)	943	1 dependent and 7 independent variables	No	Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly
41	Governance and accountability in Australian charitable organisations: perceptions from CFOs	Dellaportas et al. (2012)	47	N/A *(Qualitative Research)*	Yes	International Journal of Accounting and Information
42	Discharging not-for-profit accountability: UK charities and public discourse	Dhanani et al. (2012)	75	N/A *(Analyses disclosure patterns)*	No	Accounting, Auditing & Accountability
43	Communicating the financial impact of the global financial crisis: a study of the annual reports of Australian NFP aid and development organisations	Khanna and Irvine (2012)	10	N/A *(Analyses the extent and nature of how NFPs communicated the impact of the GFC, in their annual reports)*	Yes	Working Paper in UniSA (CAGS) seminar series, Perth, May.
44	Determining factors in online transparency of NGOs: A Spanish case study	Rodriguez et al. (2012)	130	1 dependent and 7 independent variables	No	Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organisations
45	Accountability beyond headlines: Why not-for-profit organisations need to communicate their own expenditure stories	Ryan and Irvine (2012)	97	N/A *(Analyses the expenditure patterns of NFPs and looks at the extent of disclosures made by these organisations)*	Yes	Australian Accounting Review

	Title of article	Authors	Sample Size[74]	Number of variables	Australian Context	Journal where article was published
46	Applying stakeholder approach in developing charity disclosure index	Zainon et al. (2012)	0	N/A *(Develops a Charity Disclosure Index)*	No	Archives des Science
47	Empirical evidence of governance and disclosure in charity organisations	Atan et al. (2013)	101	1 dependent variable, 1 independent variable and 2 control variables	No	Journal of Basic and Applied Science Research
48	The disclosure panacea: A comparative perspective on charity financial reporting	Breen (2013)	0	N/A *(Descriptive study)*	No	Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organisations
49	Accounting for volunteer services: a deficiency in accountability	O'Brien and Tooley (2013)	320	N/A *(Explores extent of disclosures only)*	Yes	Qualitative Research in Accounting and Management
50	Exploring attitudes to financial reporting in the Australian not-for-profit sector	Palmer (2013)	178 *(submissions made to the Australian Senate Economic Committee)*	N/A *(Uses content analysis of submissions made by NFPs)*	Yes	Accounting & Finance
51	Annual reports of Non-profit organizations (NPOs): An analysis	Zainon et al. (2013)	100	N/A *(Examines the reporting practices of NFPs)*	No	Journal of Modern Accounting & Auditing
52	Go your own way: reporting of fundraising in Australian charity financial statements	Flack et al. (2014)	13	N/A *(Descriptive Studies)*	Yes	Third Sector Review
53	Financial reporting lags in the non-profit sector: An empirical analysis	Reheul et al. (2014)	2635 Belgian NFP-year observations *(2006, 2007 and 2008)*	2 dependent, 9 independent and 2 control variables	No	Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organisations

	Title of article	Authors	Sample Size[74]	Number of variables	Australian Context	Journal where article was published
54	Australian charity reporting reforms	Saj (2014)	0	N/A *(Descriptive Study)*	Yes	Performance Management in Nonprofit Organizations: Global Perspectives,
55	Can sector-specific standards enhance the comparability of Third sector organisations' financial statements?	Sinclair et al. (2014)	65 *(interviews)*	N/A *(Descriptive Study)*	No	Third Sector Review
56	An empirical study on the determinants of information disclosures of Malaysian non-profit organisations	Zainon et al. (2014)	101	1 dependent, 5 independent and 2 control variables	No	Asian Review of Accounting
57	Director monitoring of expense misreporting in nonprofit organisations: The effects of expense disclosure transparency, donor evaluation focus on and organisation performance	Chen (2015)	189 *(NFP directors)*	1 dependent, 3 independent and 4 control variables	No	Contemporary Accounting Research
58	Public Trust in Australian Charities: Accounting for cause and effect	Furneaux and Wymer (2015)	1263 *(Used data which had previously been collected by the ACNC)*	3 outcome,1 mediating and 6 independent variables	Yes	Third Sector Review
59	Not-for-profit financial reporting headed for a change	Larry and Ken (2015)	0	N/A *(Descriptive Study)*	No	Journal of Accountancy
60	Stakeholder marketing and museum accountability: The case of South Africa's cradle of Humankind	Davey et al. (2016)	1	N/A (Describes the observations made from a content analysis if the disclosures made by NFPs)	No	Conference Paper in New Hamilton
61	The relationship between disclosure and household donations to nonprofit organisations in Australia	Haski-Leventhal and Foot (2016)	50	1 dependent, 2 independent and 3 control variables	Yes	Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly

Note: *The studies which are related to the Australian NFP sector have been highlighted, to allow easy identification of these studies.*

Table E.3 Overview of the sampling method adopted by disclosure-related studies which are associated with the Australian NFP sector *(between 1999 and 2016)*

	Title of article	**Authors**	**Sample Size**[75]	**Database Used**	**Sampling Method**
1	Who's counting?: an institutional analysis of expectations of accounting in a nonprofit religious/ charitable organisation in a changing environment	Irvine (1999)	1	Not specified	Case Study
2	The corporate connection: financial reporting in a large religious/ charitable organisation in Australia	Irvine (2000)	1 *(2 divisions of one international charity)*	Not specified	Case Study
3	An accounting standard for nonprofits: the missing essential blocks	Leo (2000)	0	None	Not Applicable
4	Accountability of Australian nonprofit organisations: reporting dilemmas	Flack and Ryan (2003)	*4* *(Each organisation has a different legal form and is taken from a specific NFP sub-sector)*	Not specified	Case Study
5	The role of annual reports in a system of accountability for public fundraising charities	Flack (2007)	8	Department of Tourism, Fair Trading and Wine Industry Development (DTFTWID) in Queensland	Stratified Sampling
6	IC reporting in the Australian Red Cross blood service	Guthrie et al. (2009)	1	Not Applicable *(Case Study)*	Case Study
7	Voluntary disclosures as a mechanism for defining entity status in Australian not-for-profit organisations	Cummings et al. (2010)	61	Guide to Australia's Not-for-Profit Organisations (The Guide)	Systematic Sampling
8	Volunteer visibility: what and how Australian not-for-profit organisations report volunteer contributions	O'Brien and Tooley (2010)	432	Volunteering Queensland	Not specified

[75] *In terms of organisations, unless otherwise specified*

	Title of article	Authors	Sample Size[75]	Database Used	Sampling Method
9	Integrated reporting: An opportunity for Australia's not-for-profit sector	Adams et al. (2011)	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
10	From go to woe: How a not-for-profit managed the change to accrual accounting	Irvine (2011)	1	Not Applicable *(Case Study)*	Case Study
11	Governance and accountability in Australian charitable organisations: perceptions from CFOs	Dellaportas et al. (2012)	47	Australian business magazine BRW	Non-probability *(Convenience Sampling - Mail-out survey method)*
12	Communicating the financial impact of the global financial crisis: a study of the annual reports of Australian NFP aid and development organisations	Khanna and Irvine (2012)	10	ACFID	Stratified Sampling
13	Accountability beyond headlines: Why not-for-profit organisations need to communicate their own expenditure stories	Ryan and Irvine (2012)	97	ACFID	Non-probability *(Convenience Sampling)*
14	Accounting for volunteer services: a deficiency in accountability	O'Brien and Tooley (2013)	320	Volunteering Queensland	Non-probability *(Convenience Sampling)*
15	Exploring attitudes to financial reporting in the Australian not-for-profit sector	Palmer (2013)	178 *(submissions made to the Australian Senate Economic Committee)*	Australian Senate Economics Committee	Non-probability *(Convenience Sampling)*
16	Go your own way: reporting of fundraising in Australian charity financial statements	Flack et al. (2014)	13	Annual report awards and PwC Transparency Awards list of winners	Non-Probability *(Purposive Sampling)*
17	Australian charity reporting reforms	Saj (2014)	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

	Title of article	**Authors**	**Sample Size**[75]	**Database Used**	**Sampling Method**
18	Public Trust in Australian Charities: Accounting for cause and effect	Furneaux and Wymer (2015)	1263 *(Used data which had previously been collected by the ACNC)*	ACNC database	None – Used the whole sampled database of the ACNC
19	The relationship between disclosure and household donations to nonprofit organisations in Australia	Haski-Leventhal and Foot (2016)	50	Pro Bono Australia Database	Random sampling

Table E.4 List of NFP sub-sectors used by Pro Bono Australia

	Sub-sector
1	Aged Care and Seniors
2	Animals and Birds
3	Arts and Culture
4	Asthma/Respiratory
5	Asylum Seekers and Refugees
6	Blindness and Deafness
7	Cancer
8	Children
9	Community Development
10	Community Engagement
11	Community Support Services
12	Community Support Specialist
13	Conservation and Environment
14	Diabetes
15	Disabilities
16	Drug, Alcohol & Addiction
17	Education and Employment
18	Education and Training
19	Emergency Services
20	Employment Services
21	Families
22	Foundations, Trusts & Philanthropy
23	Gay/Lesbian/Bi/Transgender and Intersex (GLBTI)
24	Giving Circles
25	Health - General
26	Health - Hospitals & Medical Centres
27	Heart and Lung Disease
28	HIV/AIDS
29	Homelessness and Affordable Housing
30	Humanitarian
31	Indigenous
32	Industry Associations
33	Law, Justice and Human Rights
34	Libraries and Museums
35	Media
36	Men
37	Mental Health
38	Overseas Aid and Development
39	Palliative Care
40	Refugees & Asylum Seekers

	Sub-sector
41	Religion and Religious Groups
42	Research
43	Rural
44	Safety, Rescue and First Aid
45	Science and Technology
46	Social Enterprise
47	Sport and Recreation
48	University
49	Veterans, Ex-Service Men/Women
50	Welfare
51	Women
52	Youth

Note: *This list is available on the following link to the website of Pro Bono Australia: http://probonoaustralia.com.au/guide-to-giving/, last accessed 24 May 2016.*

Table E.5 Clustering of the sub-sectors adopted by Pro Bono Australia such that they align with the sub-sectors used by ABS

ABS NFP sub-sectors	**NFPs commonly included in the NFP sub-sectors used by ABS[76]**	**Clustering of Pro Bono Sub-sectors such that they align with the nine sub-sectors of ABS**
Culture and Recreation	Hospitality clubs, sporting organisations, performing arts organisations, libraries and museums.	(1) Arts and Culture, (2) Libraries and Museums (3) Sports and Recreation
Education and Research	Schools, universities and research institutes	(1) Education and Training (2) Research, (3) Science and Technology (4) Universities
Hospitals	NFP hospitals	
Health	Aged care residential establishments providing high care health services, community health centres, flying doctor services, general and specialist medical practices (such as psychiatry) and allied health services (such as dental and optical).	(1) Asthma/ Respiratory, (2) Blindness and Deafness, (3) Cancer, (4) Diabetes, (5) Emergency (6) Health-General, (7) Health - Hospitals and Medical Centres, (8) Heart and Lung Disease, (9) HIV/ AIDs, (10) Mental Health (11) Safety, Rescue and First Aid
Social Services	Youth and family welfare services, childcare, services for the disabled and elderly (excluding high care residential services), refugee and homeless assistance, emergency accommodation and shelters.	(1) Aged Care and Seniors, (2) Asylum Seekers and Refugees, (3) Children, (4) Community Development (5) Community Engagement (6) Community Support Specialists (7) Community Support Services, (8) Disabilities, (9) Drug, Alcohol and Addiction, (10) Families (11) Foundations, Trust and Philanthropy, (12) Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex, (13) Giving Circle (14) Humanitarian (15) Indigenous (16) Men, (17) Overseas Aid and Development (18) Palliative Care (19) Refugee and Asylum Seekers (20)Social Enterprise (21) Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women (22) Welfare (23) Women (24) Youth (25) Law, Justice and Human Rights

[76] *As specified in Chapter Two of this study.*

ABS NFP sub-sectors	**NFPs commonly included in the NFP sub-sectors used by ABS**[76]	**Clustering of Pro Bono Sub-sectors such that they align with the nine sub-sectors of ABS**
Religion	Churches, mosques, synagogues and services such as religious studies and the operation of spiritual retreats.	(1) Religion and Religious Groups
Business and Professional associations, unions	Business and professional association and union services.	(1) Industry Associations
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Employment placement and recruitment services, labour supply services, legal services, interest groups and international aid agencies.	(1) Animals and Birds[77] (2) Conservation and Environment, (3) Employment Services, (4) Education and Employment (5) Rural, (6) Homeless and Affordable Housing
Other activities	Cooperative schemes, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and cemetery operators	(1) Media

[77] *"Animals and birds" have been added to the Environment NFP sub-sector, because most of the Australian NFPs engage in both animals and conservation. None of them operates exclusively in the 'animals and birds" or "conservation and environment" NFP sub-sectors*

Table E.6 Overview of the Pro Bono sub-sectors which are included in the four NFP sub-sectors considered in the study*

Sub-sectors used by ABS	NFPs commonly included in the NFP sub-sectors used by ABS	Re-classification of the Pro Bono Australia sub-sectors such that they align with the sub-sectors of ABS
Social Services	Youth and family welfare services, childcare, services for the disabled and elderly (excluding high care residential services), refugee and homeless assistance, emergency accommodation and shelters.	(1) Aged Care and Seniors, (2) Asylum Seekers and Refugees, (3) Children, (4) Community Development (5) Community Engagement (6) Community Support Specialists (7) Community Support Services, (8) Disabilities, (9) Drug, Alcohol and Addiction, (10) Families (11) Foundations, Trust and Philanthropy, (12) Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex, (13) Giving Circle (14) Humanitarian (15) Indigenous (16) Men, (17) Overseas Aid and Development (18) Palliative Care (19) Refugee and Asylum Seekers (20)Social Enterprise (21) Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women (22) Welfare (23) Women (24) Youth (25) Law, Justice and Human Rights
Culture and Recreation	Hospitality clubs, sporting organisations, performing arts organisations, libraries and museums.	(1) Arts and Culture, (2) Libraries and Museums (3) Sports and Recreation
Education and Research	Schools, universities and research institutes	(1) Education and Training (2) Research, (3) Science and Technology (4) Universities
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Employment placement and recruitment services, labour supply services, legal services, interest groups and international aid agencies.	(1) Animals and Birds (2) Conservation and Environment, (3) Employment Services, (4) Education and Employment (5) Rural, (6) Homeless and Affordable Housing

Table E.7 Number of NFPs in each of the four NFP sub-sectors, which are used in the study, as per Pro Bono Database

ABS NFP sub-sectors	Re-classification of Pro Bono Australia sub-sectors such that they align with the sub-sectors used by ABS	Number of NFPs as per Pro Bono Australia
Social Services	(1) Aged Care and Seniors	21
	(2) Asylum Seekers and Refugees	7
	(3) Children,	45
	(4) Community Development	0
	(5) Community Engagement	0
	(6) Community Support Specialists	0
	(7) Community Support Services,	50
	(8) Disabilities,	55
	(9) Drug, Alcohol and Addiction,	0
	(10) Families	12
	(11) Foundations, Trust and Philanthropy	7
	(12) Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex,	3
	(13) Giving Circle	3
	(14) Humanitarian	4
	(15) Indigenous	17
	(16) Men,	0
	(17) Overseas Aid and Development	33
	(18) Palliative Care	4
	(19) Refugee and Asylum Seekers	0
	(20) Social Enterprise	0
	(21) Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women	2
	(22) Welfare	3
	(23) Women	20
	(24) Youth	20
	(25) Law, Justice and Human Rights	4
	Total	**310**

ABS NFP sub-sectors	**Re-classification of Pro Bono Australia sub-sectors such that they align with the sub-sectors used by ABS**	**Number of NFPs as per Pro Bono Australia**
Culture and Recreation	(1) Arts and Culture	16
	(2) Libraries and Museums	3
	(3) Sports and Recreation	3
	Total	**22**
Education and Research	(1) Education and Training	24
	(2) Research	33
	(3) Science and Technology	3
	(4) Universities	0
	Total	**60**
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	(1) Animals and Birds	44
	(2) Conservation and Environment	24
	(3) Employment Services	0
	(4) Education and Employment	0
	(5) Rural	3
	(6) Homeless and Affordable Housing	8
	Total	**79**
	Grand Total	**471**

Table E.8 List of NFPs (as per the database of Pro Bono Australia) which operate in the four NFPs categories which are looked at in the study

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	1	***Aged Care***	1	4MBS Classic FM
			2	CatholicCare Sydney
			3	HammondCare
			4	Jewish Care Victoria
			5	Life Without Barriers
			6	Mayflower Group, The
			7	Mercy Health Foundation
			8	MercyCare
			9	Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution
			10	Sir Zelman Cowen Universities Fund
			11	Tabulam and Templer Homes for the Aged (TTHA)
			12	Bega & District Nursing Home Ltd
			13	Bess Home & Community Care Inc
			14	Helping Hand
			15	Villa Maria Catholic Homes
			16	BASSCare
			17	CareWest
			18	Eldercare Incorporated
			19	Mercy Services
			20	Resthaven Incorporated
			21	Wesley Mission Brisbane
	2	***Asylum Seekers and Refugees***	1	Bright Hospitality
			2	Centre for Multicultural Youth
			3	International Detention Coalition
			4	Jesuit Refugee Service
			5	Playgroup QLD Ltd
			6	Tomorrow Foundation- Refugee Migrant Children Centre
			7	Asylum Seeker Resource Centre (ASRC)

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	3	***Children***	1	Children's Hospital Foundation, The
			2	Act for Kids (formerly the Abused Child Trust)
			3	Alannah and Madeline Foundation, The
			4	Allowah Presbyterian Children's Hospital
			5	Australian Childhood Foundation
			6	Berry Street
			7	Captain Courageous Children's Medical Research Foundation Ltd
			8	CatholicCare Sydney
			9	ChildFund Australia
			10	Children's Hospital at Westmead, The
			11	Compassion Australia
			12	DEBRA Australia
			13	Daniel Morcombe Foundation
			14	Family Life
			15	Life Without Barriers
			16	Mission Australia
			17	Montrose Therapy & Respite Services
			18	Murdoch Childrens Research Institute
			19	Princess Margaret Hospital Foundation
			20	Royal Children's Hospital Foundation, The
			21	Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children
			22	SIDS and Kids Australia
			23	Smith Family, The
			24	Stewart House
			25	Villa Maria Catholic Homes
			26	World Vision Australia
			27	Infants' Home, The
			28	Redkite
			29	St Josephs Cowper Ltd
			30	Abacus Learning Centre
			31	Aussie Kidz Charity

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	3	***Children***	32	BoysTown
			33	Chances for Children
			34	Channel 7 Children's Research Foundation of SA Inc
			35	Childhood Cancer Association Inc
			36	Half The Sky Foundation Australia Limited
			37	Learning Links
			38	Novita Children's Services
			39	Playgroup NSW Inc
			40	Playgroup Victoria Inc
			41	Protective Behaviours WA Inc
			42	Raising Literacy Australia
			43	SHINE for Kids Cooperative Ltd
			44	Variety – the Children's Charity (National Office)
			45	Wesley Mission Brisbane
	4	***Community Development***		N/A
	5	***Community Engagement***		N/A
	6	***Community Support Specialist***		N/A
	7	***Community Support Services***	1	Anglicare WA
			2	Australian Neighbourhood Houses and Centres Association (ANHCA)
			3	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)
			4	CareSouth
			5	Carers NSW
			6	Carers Victoria
			7	Churches of Christ Community Care
			8	Churches of Christ in Queensland
			9	Community Migrant Resource Centre
			10	Community Restorative Centre
			11	Eskleigh Foundation Inc
			12	Laverton Community Integrated Services Inc.
			13	Life's Little Treasures Foundation

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		*Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study*		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database
Social Services	7	***Community Support Services***	14	Lutheran Community Care
			15	MercyCare
			16	MultiLink Community Services Inc.
			17	OzHarvest
			18	Salvation Army Australia Eastern Territory, The
			19	Sisters of Charity Foundation Limited
			20	St Mary's House of Welcome
			21	St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc.
			22	TaskForce Community Agency
			23	UnitingCare LifeAssist
			24	UnitingCare West
			25	Victorian Scout Foundation
			26	White Cloud Foundation
			27	CareWest
			28	Cherished Pets Foundation
			29	Home Modifications Australia
			30	MI Fellowship
			31	Bethany Community Support
			32	Breast Cancer Network Australia
			33	Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney
			34	Children's Protection Society
			35	Communities@Work
			36	Compassionate Friends NSW Inc, The
			37	Connections UnitingCare
			38	Continence Advisory Service of WA Inc
			39	Food Rescue a service of UnitingCare West
			40	JOC Wellness & Recovery
			41	Job Watch Inc
			42	Launceston City Mission
			43	Lentara UnitingCare
			44	Luke Priddis Foundation

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	7	***Community Support Services***	45	Pink Cross Foundation Australia Inc
			46	Playgroup QLD Ltd
			47	Ross House Association Inc
			48	Southern Youth and Family Services
			49	UnitingCare Wesley Port Adelaide
			50	Wesley Mission Victoria
	8	***Disabilities***	1	AFFORD – Australian Foundation for Disability
			2	ARCAN Australian Rare Chromosome Awareness Network
			3	Ability Options
			4	Access Industries for the Disabled Ltd
			5	Achieve Australia
			6	Activ Foundation
			7	Autism Association of Western Australia
			8	Autism Queensland
			9	Civic Lifestyles
			10	Creative and Therapy Activities Group Inc (CATA Group)
			11	Disability Services Australia
			12	Disability Sports Australia
			13	Eskleigh Foundation Inc
			14	House With No Steps
			15	Independent Disability Services
			16	JMB (James Macready-Bryan) Foundation
			17	Jericho Road
			18	Macular Disease Foundation Australia
			19	Multicap Limited
			20	Multiple Sclerosis Society of SA & NT
			21	Northcott
			22	Paraquad Association of Tasmania Inc
			23	Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children
			24	Sailors with disABILITIES
			25	Senses Australia

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	8	***Disabilities***	26	Spinal Cure Australia
			27	Sporting Wheelies & Disabled Association
			28	St Lucy's School
			29	Statewide Autistic Services inc
			30	Yooralla
			31	Cara Inc
			32	Cootharinga North Queensland
			33	Life Without Barriers
			34	Marillac Ltd
			35	Mater Dei
			36	Sunnyfield
			37	Villa Maria Catholic Homes
			38	Abacus Learning Centre
			39	Amaze (peak body for autism in Victoria)
			40	Amaze (peak body for autism in Victoria)
			41	Association for Children With a Disability Inc (ACD)
			42	Bayley House
			43	Beyond Disability Inc
			44	CareWest
			45	Deaf Children Australia (Formerly VSDC)
			46	Endeavour Foundation
			47	Epilepsy Queensland Inc.
			48	Huntington's NSW
			49	Noah's Ark Centre of Shoalhaven Inc
			50	Novita Children's Services
			51	Onemda Association Inc, The
			52	Pegasus Riding For The Disabled
			53	Solve Disability Solutions
			54	Stroke Association of Victoria Inc
			55	e.motion21

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	9	***Drug, Alcohol and Addiction***		N/A
	10	***Families***	1	ARCAN Australian Rare Chromosome Awareness Network
			2	CatholicCare Sydney
			3	Extended Families Australia
			4	Family Life
			5	Good Samaritan Foundation
			6	Mission Australia
			7	CareWest
			8	Caroline Chisholm Society
			9	Smart Population Foundation
			10	Smith Family, The
			11	St George Family Support Services Inc
			12	VACRO
	11	***Foundations, Trusts and Philanthropy***	1	Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation
			2	Surf Life Saving Foundation
			3	Sydney Medical School Foundation
			4	Helen Macpherson Smith Trust
			5	Future2 Foundation
			6	MAI Foundation Charitable Fund
			7	Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, The
	12	***Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex,***	1	Victorian AIDS Council (VAC)
			2	Switchboard Victoria
			3	headspace National Youth Mental Health Foundation
	13	***Giving Circle***	1	GIVIT
			2	Impact100Melbourne
			3	Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation
	14	***Humanitarian***	1	Australia for UNHCR
			2	New Hope Cambodia
			3	RedR Australia
			4	ChildFund Australia

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	15	***Indigenous***	1	Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc
			2	Campbell Page
			3	Fred Hollows Foundation, The
			4	Gawura
			5	Gurrumul Yunupingu Foundation
			6	Sea Turtle Foundation
			7	World Vision Australia
			8	Clontarf Foundation
			9	Indigenous Remote Communications Associations
			10	Opening the Doors Foundation
			11	Aurora Education Foundation
			12	Charlie Perkins Scholarships Trust
			13	Koorie Night Market Inc
			14	Playgroup QLD Ltd
			15	Roberta Sykes Indigenous Education Foundation, The
			16	Role Models and Leaders Australia: The Girls Academy
			17	Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi
	16	***Men***		N/A
	17	***Overseas Aid and Development***	1	ActionAid
			2	Anglican Overseas Aid
			3	Australia for UNHCR
			4	Caritas Australia
			5	ChildFund Australia
			6	Health Australia and Tanzania (HAT) Inc
			7	International Needs Australia
			8	Marist Solidarity, Australian
			9	Mercy Ships Australia
			10	Plan International Australia
			11	Results International (Australia)
			12	Save the Children Australia
			13	Shelterbox Australia

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	17	***Overseas Aid and Development***	14	Anglican Board of Mission
			15	Australian Institute of International Affairs
			16	Therapeutic Guidelines Ltd
			17	Act for Peace
			18	Burnet Institute
			19	CINI Australia, Child in Need India
			20	Engineers Without Borders Australia
			21	Habitat for Humanity
			22	Kokoda Track Foundation
			23	Lasallian Foundation
			24	Mahboba’s Promise
			25	Operation Smile Australia
			26	Opportunity International Australia
			27	Oxfam Australia
			28	Quaker Service Australia Inc
			29	SeeBeyondBorders
			30	TEAR Australia
			31	Tibetan Friendship Group Australia
			32	WaterAid Australia
			33	Women’s Plans Foundation
	18	***Palliative Care***	1	Community Care (formelrly Community Care NESB Inc.)
			2	Mercy Health Foundation
			3	Palliative Care Victoria
			4	Wesley Mission Brisbane
	19	***Refugee and Asylum Seekers***		N/A
	20	***Social Enterprise***		N/A
	21	***Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women***	1	Royal Freemasons’ Benevolent Institution
			2	War Widows’ Guild Of Australia NSW Ltd

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	22	***Welfare***	1	Brotherhood of St Laurence
			2	Melbourne City Mission
			3	Mission Australia
	23	***Women***	1	Australian National Committee for UN Women
			2	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)
			3	CatholicCare Sydney
			4	Full Stop Foundation
			5	Our Watch
			6	Sunflower Foundation (Australia) Inc., The
			7	ActionAid
			8	Breast Cancer Network Australia
			9	Country Women's Association of NSW
			10	Domestic Violence Victoria (DV Vic)
			11	Dugdale Trust for Women and Girls, The
			12	National Council of Jewish Women of Australia (Victoria) Inc
			13	National Foundation for Australian Women Ltd
			14	Ovarian Cancer Australia
			15	Playgroup QLD Ltd
			16	Shakti Migrant & Refugee Women's Support Group
			17	Victorian Women's Benevolent Trust
			18	Victorian Women's Trust Ltd
			19	White Ribbon Australia
			20	Women's Health West
	24	***Youth***	1	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)
			2	Beacon Foundation, The
			3	Berry Street
			4	BoysTown (now YourTown)
			5	Churches of Christ Community Care
			6	Dunlea Centre
			7	Life Without Barriers
			8	MercyCare

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	24	***Youth***	9	Scripture Union QLD
			10	South West Connect
			11	Thomas Kelly Youth Foundation
			12	Victorian Scout Foundation
			13	YSAS (Youth Support & Advocacy Service)
			14	Youth Off The Streets
			15	Kids Giving Back
			16	Marist Youth Care
			17	Sir David Martin Foundation
			18	YHA Ltd
			19	YMCA Victoria Youth & Community Services Inc
			20	headspace National Youth Mental Health Foundation
	25	***Law, Justice and Human Rights***	1	Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc
			2	Cairns Community Legal Centre Inc
			3	Justice Connect
			4	Fitzroy Legal Service
Culture and Recreation	1	***Arts and Culture***	1	Australian Age of Dinosaurs Limited
			2	Campion Foundation
			3	Creative and Therapy Activities Group Inc (CATA Group)
			4	Geelong Performing Arts Centre
			5	Synergy Percussion
			6	Taikoz
			7	William Fletcher Foundation
			8	Australian Youth Orchestra
			9	Gondwana Choirs
			10	Museum of Contemporary Art Australia
			11	Museums Australia
			12	National Theatre
			13	Opera Australia Capital Fund
			14	Queensland Symphony Orchestra
			15	State Library of NSW Foundation

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Culture and Recreation	1	***Arts and Culture***	16	Wesley Mission Brisbane
	2	***Libraries and Museums***	1	Sydney Heritage Fleet
			2	State Library of NSW Foundation
			3	Upper Yarra Valley Historical Society
	3	***Sports and Recreation***	1	Disability Sports Australia
			2	Sport Matters
			3	Sporting Wheelies & Disabled Association
Education and Research	1	***Education and Training***	1	Alta-1 College
			2	Cambridge Australia Scholarships Ltd
			3	Campion Foundation
			4	Cathy Freeman Foundation
			5	Charitable Foundation for Books in Homes Australia, The
			6	Country Education Foundation of Australia
			7	Cure Cancer Australia Foundation
			8	Knox Grammar School
			9	Marcus Oldham College
			10	Moriah College Foundation
			11	Sea Turtle Foundation
			12	Shalom Christian College
			13	Sisters of Charity Foundation Limited
			14	Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Foundation
			15	University of Wollongong
			16	Australian Catholic University
			17	University of the Sunshine Coast
			18	Western Sydney University
			19	Crisis Intervention and Management Australasia (CIMA)
			20	Glennie School Foundation Limited
			21	Monash University National Theatre
			22	Newman Scholarship Fund
			23	RMIT University
			24	Speld Qld

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Education and Research	2	***Research***	1	Baird Institute, The
			2	Breast Cancer Institute of Australia
			3	Burnet Institute
			4	Centenary Institute
			5	Children's Medical Research Institute
			6	Chris O'Brien Lifehouse
			7	Diabetes NSW
			8	Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, The
			9	Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research
			10	Kids' Cancer Project, The
			11	Menzies Institute for Medical Research, University of Tasmania
			12	Murdoch Childrens Research Institute
			13	National Heart Foundation of Australia
			14	Ritchie Centre, The
			15	Sir Zelman Cowen Universities Fund
			16	Spinal Cure Australia
			17	St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research
			18	Sydney Medical School Foundation
			19	Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research
			20	Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, The
			21	Australian Cancer Research Foundation
			22	Lions Eye Institute
			23	Ovarian Cancer Australia
			24	Royal Hospital for Women Foundation, The
			25	Women and Infants Research Foundation
			26	Australian Respiratory Council
			27	Autoimmune Resource & Research Centre
			28	Channel 7 Children's Research Foundation of SA Inc
			29	Clifford Craig Medical Research Trust
			30	McCusker Alzheimer's Research Foundation
			31	Princess Margaret Hospital Foundation

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Education and Research	2	***Research***	32	Shake It Up Australia Foundation
			33	Westmead Medical Research Foundation
	3	***Science and Technology***	1	RiAus (Royal Institution of Australia Incorporated)
			2	Alternative Technology Association
			3	Australian Age of Dinosaurs Limited
	4	***University***	1	N/A
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	1	***Animals and Birds***	1	Animal Welfare League NSW
			2	Animal Welfare League of Queensland
			3	Animal Welfare League of SA
			4	Australian Koala Foundation
			5	Canine Research Foundation
			6	Cat Protection Society NSW Inc, The
			7	Cat Welfare Society Inc T/as Cat Haven
			8	Dogs' Refuge Home (WA) Inc, The
			9	Free the Bears Fund Inc
			10	Horse Rescue Australia Inc
			11	RSPCA Australia
			12	Taronga Conservation Society Australia
			13	Wildlife Asia
			14	AMRRIC Animal Management In Rural & Remote Indigenous Communities
			15	Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd
			16	Sea Turtle Foundation
			17	Voiceless, the animal protection institute
			18	Animal Aid Victoria
			19	Animal Liberation Queensland
			20	Australian Pet Welfare Foundation
			21	Australian Wildlife Conservancy
			22	Borneo Orangutan Survival (BOS) Australia
			23	Brightside Farm Sanctuary
			24	Cat Protection Society of Victoria
			25	Devil Ark

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	1	***Animals and Birds***	26	Edgar's Mission
			27	Feline Health Research Fund
			28	Guide Dogs NSW/ACT
			29	Guide Dogs Queensland
			30	Guide Dogs Tasmania
			31	Guide Dogs Victoria
			32	Guide Dogs WA
			33	Humane Society International Inc
			34	Jirrahlinga Wildlife Sanctuary Charitable Trust
			35	Painted Dog Conservation Inc
			36	RSPCA ACT
			37	RSPCA Darwin Regional Branch
			38	RSPCA NSW
			39	RSPCA Queensland
			40	RSPCA South Australia
			41	RSPCA Tasmania
			42	RSPCA Victoria
			43	RSPCA WA
			44	Save-A-Dog Scheme Inc
	2	***Conservation and Environment***	1	Australian Wildlife Conservancy
			2	Climate Institute, The
			3	Devil Ark
			4	Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd
			5	Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife
			6	Perth Region NRM Inc
			7	Sea Turtle Foundation
			8	Sustainable Living Foundation
			9	Taronga Conservation Society Australia
			10	Tasmanian Land Conservancy
			11	Trust for Nature (Victoria)
			12	Friends of the Earth Australia

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		***Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study***		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	2	***Conservation and Environment***	13	Australian Conservation Foundation
			14	Bush Heritage Australia
			15	Connecting Country (Mount Alexander Region) Inc
			16	Conservation Volunteers Australia
			17	EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office)
			18	Earthwatch Australia
			19	Humane Society International Inc
			20	Jewish National Fund of Australia Inc
			21	Keep Australia Beautiful
			22	Kimberley Foundation Australia
			23	Landcare Tasmania Inc.
			24	Orangutan Project, The
	3	***Employment Services***		N/A
	4	***Education and Employment***		N/A
	5	***Rural***	1	Country Education Foundation of Australia
			2	ac.care (Anglican Community Care Inc)
			3	Country Fire Service Foundation
	6	***Homeless and Affordable Housing***	1	Mission Australia
			2	Junction Australia
			3	Kids Under Cover
			4	Unity Housing Company Ltd
			5	Wayside Chapel, The
			6	Youth Projects Ltd
			7	Backpack Bed by Swags for Homeless
			8	Westside Housing Association Inc

Table E.9 Identification of whether a NFP operates in one or more than one NFP sub-sectors

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
1	Aged Care	1	4MBS Classic FM	yes
		2	CatholicCare Sydney	no
		3	HammondCare	yes
		4	Jewish Care Victoria	yes
		5	Life Without Barriers	yes
		6	Mayflower Group, The	yes
		7	Mercy Health Foundation	no
		8	MercyCare	no
		9	Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution	yes
		10	Sir Zelman Cowen Universities Fund	no
		11	Tabulam and Templer Homes for the Aged (TTHA)	yes
		12	Bega & District Nursing Home Ltd	yes
		13	Bess Home & Community Care Inc	yes
		14	Helping Hand	yes
		15	Villa Maria Catholic Homes	yes
		16	BASSCare	yes
		17	CareWest	yes
		18	Eldercare Incorporated	yes
		19	Mercy Services	yes
		20	Resthaven Incorporated	yes
		21	Wesley Mission Brisbane	no
2	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	1	Bright Hospitality	yes
		2	Centre for Multicultural Youth	yes
		3	International Detention Coalition	yes
		4	Jesuit Refugee Service	yes
		5	Playgroup QLD Ltd	no
		6	Tomorrow Foundation- Refugee Migrant Children Centre	yes
		7	Asylum Seeker Resource Centre (ASRC)	yes
3	Children	1	Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes
		2	Act for Kids (formerly the Abused Child Trust)	yes
		3	Alannah and Madeline Foundation, The	yes
		4	Allowah Presbyterian Children's Hospital	yes
		5	Australian Childhood Foundation	yes
		6	Berry Street	yes
		7	Captain Courageous Children's Medical Research Foundation Ltd	yes
		8	CatholicCare Sydney	no

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
3	Children	9	ChildFund Australia	yes
		10	Children's Hospital at Westmead, The	yes
		11	Compassion Australia	yes
		12	DEBRA Australia	yes
		13	Daniel Morcombe Foundation	yes
		14	Family Life	yes
		15	Life Without Barriers	yes
		16	Mission Australia	no
		17	Montrose Therapy & Respite Services	yes
		18	Murdoch Childrens Research Institute	no
		19	Princess Margaret Hospital Foundation	no
		20	Royal Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes
		21	Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children	yes
		22	SIDS and Kids Australia	no
		23	Smith Family, The	yes
		24	Stewart House	yes
		25	Villa Maria Catholic Homes	yes
		26	World Vision Australia	yes
		27	Infants' Home, The	yes
		28	Redkite	no
		29	St Josephs Cowper Ltd	yes
		30	Abacus Learning Centre	yes
		31	Aussie Kidz Charity	yes
		32	BoysTown	yes
		33	Chances for Children	yes
		34	Channel 7 Children's Research Foundation of SA Inc	no
		35	Childhood Cancer Association Inc	yes
		36	Half The Sky Foundation Australia Limited	yes
		37	Learning Links	yes
		38	Novita Children's Services	yes
		39	Playgroup NSW Inc	yes
		40	Playgroup Victoria Inc	yes
		41	Protective Behaviours WA Inc	yes
		42	Raising Literacy Australia	yes
		43	SHINE for Kids Cooperative Ltd	yes
		44	Variety – the Children's Charity (National Office)	yes
		45	Wesley Mission Brisbane	no

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
4	Community Development		N/A	N/A
5	Community Engagement		N/A	N/A
6	Community Support Specialist		N/A	N/A
7	Community Support Services	1	Anglicare WA	yes
		2	Australian Neighbourhood Houses and Centres Association (ANHCA)	yes
		3	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)	yes
		4	CareSouth	yes
		5	Carers NSW	yes
		6	Carers Victoria	yes
		7	Churches of Christ Community Care	yes
		8	Churches of Christ in Queensland	yes
		9	Community Migrant Resource Centre	yes
		10	Community Restorative Centre	yes
		11	Eskleigh Foundation Inc	yes
		12	Laverton Community Integrated Services Inc.	yes
		13	Life’s Little Treasures Foundation	yes
		14	Lutheran Community Care	yes
		15	MercyCare	no
		16	MultiLink Community Services Inc.	yes
		17	OzHarvest	yes
		18	Salvation Army Australia Eastern Territory, The	yes
		19	Sisters of Charity Foundation Limited	no
		20	St Mary’s House of Welcome	yes
		21	St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc.	yes
		22	TaskForce Community Agency	yes
		23	UnitingCare LifeAssist	yes
		24	UnitingCare West	yes
		25	Victorian Scout Foundation	yes
		26	White Cloud Foundation	no
		27	CareWest	yes
		28	Cherished Pets Foundation	yes
		29	Home Modifications Australia	yes
		30	MI Fellowship	no
		31	Bethany Community Support	yes
		32	Breast Cancer Network Australia	no
		33	Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney	no
		34	Children’s Protection Society	yes

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
7	Community Support Services	35	Communities@Work	yes
		36	Compassionate Friends NSW Inc, The	yes
		37	Connections UnitingCare	yes
		38	Continence Advisory Service of WA Inc	yes
		39	Food Rescue a service of UnitingCare West	yes
		40	JOC Wellness & Recovery	yes
		41	Job Watch Inc	yes
		42	Launceston City Mission	yes
		43	Lentara UnitingCare	yes
		44	Luke Priddis Foundation	yes
		45	Pink Cross Foundation Australia Inc	yes
		46	Playgroup QLD Ltd	yes
		47	Ross House Association Inc	yes
		48	Southern Youth and Family Services	yes
		49	UnitingCare Wesley Port Adelaide	yes
		50	Wesley Mission Victoria	yes
8	Disabilities	1	AFFORD – Australian Foundation for Disability	yes
		2	ARCAN Australian Rare Chromosome Awareness Network	yes
		3	Ability Options	yes
		4	Access Industries for the Disabled Ltd	yes
		5	Achieve Australia	yes
		6	Activ Foundation	yes
		7	Autism Association of Western Australia	yes
		8	Autism Queensland	yes
		9	Civic Lifestyles	yes
		10	Creative and Therapy Activities Group Inc (CATA Group)	no
		11	Disability Services Australia	yes
		12	Disability Sports Australia	no
		13	Eskleigh Foundation Inc	yes
		14	House With No Steps	yes
		15	Independent Disability Services	yes
		16	JMB (James Macready-Bryan) Foundation	yes
		17	Jericho Road	no
		18	Macular Disease Foundation Australia	yes
		19	Multicap Limited	yes
		20	Multiple Sclerosis Society of SA & NT	yes
		21	Northcott	yes
		22	Paraquad Association of Tasmania Inc	yes

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
8	Disabilities	23	Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children	no
		24	Sailors with disABILITIES	yes
		25	Senses Australia	yes
		26	Spinal Cure Australia	no
		27	Sporting Wheelies & Disabled Association	no
		28	St Lucy's School	yes
		29	Statewide Autistic Services inc	yes
		30	Yooralla	yes
		31	Cara Inc	yes
		32	Cootharinga North Queensland	yes
		33	Life Without Barriers	yes
		34	Marillac Ltd	yes
		35	Mater Dei	yes
		36	Sunnyfield	yes
		37	Villa Maria Catholic Homes	yes
		38	Abacus Learning Centre	yes
		39	Amaze (peak body for autism in Victoria)	yes
		40	Amaze (peak body for autism in Victoria)	yes
		41	Association for Children With a Disability Inc (ACD)	yes
		42	Bayley House	yes
		43	Beyond Disability Inc	yes
		44	CareWest	yes
		45	Deaf Children Australia (Formerly VSDC)	yes
		46	Endeavour Foundation	yes
		47	Epilepsy Queensland Inc.	no
		48	Huntington's NSW	yes
		49	Noah's Ark Centre of Shoalhaven Inc	yes
		50	Novita Children's Services	yes
		51	Onemda Association Inc, The	yes
		52	Pegasus Riding For The Disabled	yes
		53	Solve Disability Solutions	yes
		54	Stroke Association of Victoria Inc	yes
		55	e.motion21	yes
9	Drug, Alcohol and Addiction		N/A	N/A
10	Families	1	ARCAN Australian Rare Chromosome Awareness Network	yes
		2	CatholicCare Sydney	no
		3	Extended Families Australia	yes
		4	Family Life	yes

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
10	Families	5	Good Samaritan Foundation	yes
		6	Mission Australia	no
		7	CareWest	yes
		8	Caroline Chisholm Society	yes
		9	Smart Population Foundation	yes
		10	Smith Family, The	yes
		11	St George Family Support Services Inc	yes
		12	VACRO	yes
11	Foundations, Trusts and Philanthropy	1	Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation	yes
		2	Surf Life Saving Foundation	no
		3	Sydney Medical School Foundation	no
		4	Helen Macpherson Smith Trust	yes
		5	Future2 Foundation	yes
		6	MAI Foundation Charitable Fund	yes
		7	Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, The	no
12	Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex,	1	Victorian AIDS Council (VAC)	no
		2	Switchboard Victoria	yes
		3	headspace National Youth Mental Health Foundation	no
13	Giving Circle	1	GIVIT	yes
		2	Impact100Melbourne	yes
		3	Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation	yes
14	Humanitarian	1	Australia for UNHCR	yes
		2	New Hope Cambodia	yes
		3	RedR Australia	yes
		4	ChildFund Australia	yes
15	Indigenous	1	Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc	yes
		2	Campbell Page	yes
		3	Fred Hollows Foundation, The	no
		4	Gawura	yes
		5	Gurrumul Yunupingu Foundation	yes
		6	Sea Turtle Foundation	no
		7	World Vision Australia	yes
		8	Clontarf Foundation	yes
		9	Indigenous Remote Communications Associations	yes
		10	Opening the Doors Foundation	yes
		11	Aurora Education Foundation	yes
		12	Charlie Perkins Scholarships Trust	yes
		13	Koorie Night Market Inc	yes

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
15	Indigenous	14	Playgroup QLD Ltd	yes
		15	Roberta Sykes Indigenous Education Foundation, The	yes
		16	Role Models and Leaders Australia: The Girls Academy	yes
		17	Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi	yes
16	Men		N/A	N/A
17	Overseas Aid and Development	1	ActionAid	yes
		2	Anglican Overseas Aid	yes
		3	Australia for UNHCR	yes
		4	Caritas Australia	yes
		5	ChildFund Australia	yes
		6	Health Australia and Tanzania (HAT) Inc	yes
		7	International Needs Australia	yes
		8	Marist Solidarity, Australian	yes
		9	Mercy Ships Australia	yes
		10	Plan International Australia	yes
		11	Results International (Australia)	yes
		12	Save the Children Australia	yes
		13	Shelterbox Australia	yes
		14	Anglican Board of Mission	yes
		15	Australian Institute of International Affairs	yes
		16	Therapeutic Guidelines Ltd	yes
		17	Act for Peace	yes
		18	Burnet Institute	no
		19	CINI Australia, Child in Need India	yes
		20	Engineers Without Borders Australia	yes
		21	Habitat for Humanity	yes
		22	Kokoda Track Foundation	yes
		23	Lasallian Foundation	yes
		24	Mahboba's Promise	yes
		25	Operation Smile Australia	yes
		26	Opportunity International Australia	yes
		27	Oxfam Australia	yes
		28	Quaker Service Australia Inc	yes
		29	SeeBeyondBorders	yes
		30	TEAR Australia	yes
		31	Tibetan Friendship Group Australia	yes
		32	WaterAid Australia	yes
		33	Women's Plans Foundation	yes

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
18	Palliative Care	1	Community Care (formelrly Community Care NESB Inc.)	yes
		2	Mercy Health Foundation	no
		3	Palliative Care Victoria	yes
		4	Wesley Mission Brisbane	no
19	Refugee and Asylum Seekers		N/A	N/A
20	Social Enterprise		N/A	N/A
21	Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women	1	Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution	yes
		2	War Widows' Guild Of Australia NSW Ltd	yes
22	Welfare	1	Brotherhood of St Laurence	yes
		2	Melbourne City Mission	yes
		3	Mission Australia	no
23	Women	1	Australian National Committee for UN Women	yes
		2	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)	yes
		3	CatholicCare Sydney	no
		4	Full Stop Foundation	yes
		5	Our Watch	yes
		6	Sunflower Foundation (Australia) Inc., The	yes
		7	ActionAid	yes
		8	Breast Cancer Network Australia	no
		9	Country Women's Association of NSW	yes
		10	Domestic Violence Victoria (DV Vic)	yes
		11	Dugdale Trust for Women and Girls, The	yes
		12	National Council of Jewish Women of Australia (Victoria) Inc	yes
		13	National Foundation for Australian Women Ltd	yes
		14	Ovarian Cancer Australia	no
		15	Playgroup QLD Ltd	yes
		16	Shakti Migrant & Refugee Women's Support Group	yes
		17	Victorian Women's Benevolent Trust	yes
		18	Victorian Women's Trust Ltd	yes
		19	White Ribbon Australia	yes
		20	Women's Health West	yes
24	Youth	1	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)	yes
		2	Beacon Foundation, The	yes
		3	Berry Street	yes
		4	BoysTown (now YourTown)	yes
		5	Churches of Christ Community Care	yes

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
24	Youth	6	Dunlea Centre	yes
		7	Life Without Barriers	yes
		8	MercyCare	no
		9	Scripture Union QLD	yes
		10	South West Connect	yes
		11	Thomas Kelly Youth Foundation	yes
		12	Victorian Scout Foundation	yes
		13	YSAS (Youth Support & Advocacy Service)	yes
		14	Youth Off The Streets	yes
		15	Kids Giving Back	yes
		16	Marist Youth Care	yes
		17	Sir David Martin Foundation	yes
		18	YHA Ltd	yes
		19	YMCA Victoria Youth & Community Services Inc	yes
		20	headspace National Youth Mental Health Foundation	no
25	Law, Justice and Human Rights	1	Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc	yes
		2	Cairns Community Legal Centre Inc	yes
		3	Justice Connect	yes
		4	Fitzroy Legal Service	yes
1	Arts and Culture	1	Australian Age of Dinosaurs Limited	no
		2	Campion Foundation	no
		3	Creative and Therapy Activities Group Inc (CATA Group)	no
		4	Geelong Performing Arts Centre	yes
		5	Synergy Percussion	yes
		6	Taikoz	yes
		7	William Fletcher Foundation	yes
		8	Australian Youth Orchestra	yes
		9	Gondwana Choirs	yes
		10	Museum of Contemporary Art Australia	yes
		11	Museums Australia	yes
		12	National Theatre	no
		13	Opera Australia Capital Fund	yes
		14	Queensland Symphony Orchestra	yes
		15	State Library of NSW Foundation	yes
		16	Wesley Mission Brisbane	no

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
2	Libraries and Museums	1	Sydney Heritage Fleet	yes
		2	State Library of NSW Foundation	yes
		3	Upper Yarra Valley Historical Society	yes
3	Sports and Recreation	1	Disability Sports Australia	no
		2	Sport Matters	yes
		3	Sporting Wheelies & Disabled Association	no
1	Education and Training	1	Alta-1 College	yes
		2	Cambridge Australia Scholarships Ltd	yes
		3	Campion Foundation	no
		4	Cathy Freeman Foundation	yes
		5	Charitable Foundation for Books in Homes Australia, The	yes
		6	Country Education Foundation of Australia	no
		7	Cure Cancer Australia Foundation	no
		8	Knox Grammar School	yes
		9	Marcus Oldham College	yes
		10	Moriah College Foundation	no
		11	Sea Turtle Foundation	yes
		12	Shalom Christian College	yes
		13	Sisters of Charity Foundation Limited	no
		14	Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Foundation	yes
		15	University of Wollongong	yes
		16	Australian Catholic University	yes
		17	University of the Sunshine Coast	yes
		18	Western Sydney University	yes
		19	Crisis Intervention and Management Australasia (CIMA)	yes
		20	Glennie School Foundation Limited	yes
		21	Monash University National Theatre	yes
		22	Newman Scholarship Fund	yes
		23	RMIT University	yes
		24	Speld Qld	yes
2	Research	1	Baird Institute, The	no
		2	Breast Cancer Institute of Australia	no
		3	Burnet Institute	no
		4	Centenary Institute	no
		5	Children’s Medical Research Institute	yes
		6	Chris O’Brien Lifehouse	no
		7	Diabetes NSW	no

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
2	Research	8	Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, The	yes
		9	Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research	yes
		10	Kids' Cancer Project, The	no
		11	Menzies Institute for Medical Research, University of Tasmania	no
		12	Murdoch Childrens Research Institute	no
		13	National Heart Foundation of Australia	no
		14	Ritchie Centre, The	yes
		15	Sir Zelman Cowen Universities Fund	no
		16	Spinal Cure Australia	no
		17	St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research	no
		18	Sydney Medical School Foundation	no
		19	Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research	no
		20	Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, The	no
		21	Australian Cancer Research Foundation	no
		22	Lions Eye Institute	yes
		23	Ovarian Cancer Australia	no
		24	Royal Hospital for Women Foundation, The	no
		25	Women and Infants Research Foundation	yes
		26	Australian Respiratory Council	no
		27	Autoimmune Resource & Research Centre	no
		28	Channel 7 Children's Research Foundation of SA Inc	no
		29	Clifford Craig Medical Research Trust	yes
		30	McCusker Alzheimer's Research Foundation	yes
		31	Princess Margaret Hospital Foundation	no
		32	Shake It Up Australia Foundation	yes
		33	Westmead Medical Research Foundation	no
3	Science and Technology	1	RiAus (Royal Institution of Australia Incorporated)	yes
		2	Alternative Technology Association	yes
		3	Australian Age of Dinosaurs Limited	no
4	University		N/A	N/A
1	Animals and Birds	1	Animal Welfare League NSW	yes
		2	Animal Welfare League of Queensland	yes
		3	Animal Welfare League of SA	yes
		4	Australian Koala Foundation	yes
		5	Canine Research Foundation	yes
		6	Cat Protection Society NSW Inc, The	yes
		7	Cat Welfare Society Inc T/as Cat Haven	yes

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
1	Animals and Birds	8	Dogs' Refuge Home (WA) Inc, The	yes
		9	Free the Bears Fund Inc	yes
		10	Horse Rescue Australia Inc	yes
		11	RSPCA Australia	yes
		12	Taronga Conservation Society Australia	yes
		13	Wildlife Asia	yes
		14	AMRRIC Animal Management In Rural & Remote Indigenous Communities	yes
		15	Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd	yes
		16	Sea Turtle Foundation	no
		17	Voiceless, the animal protection institute	yes
		18	Animal Aid Victoria	yes
		19	Animal Liberation Queensland	yes
		20	Australian Pet Welfare Foundation	yes
		21	Australian Wildlife Conservancy	yes
		22	Borneo Orangutan Survival (BOS) Australia	yes
		23	Brightside Farm Sanctuary	yes
		24	Cat Protection Society of Victoria	yes
		25	Devil Ark	yes
		26	Edgar's Mission	yes
		27	Feline Health Research Fund	yes
		28	Guide Dogs NSW/ACT	no
		29	Guide Dogs Queensland	no
		30	Guide Dogs Tasmania	no
		31	Guide Dogs Victoria	no
		32	Guide Dogs WA	no
		33	Humane Society International Inc	yes
		34	Jirrahlinga Wildlife Sanctuary Charitable Trust	yes
		35	Painted Dog Conservation Inc	yes
		36	RSPCA ACT	yes
		37	RSPCA Darwin Regional Branch	yes
		38	RSPCA NSW	yes
		39	RSPCA Queensland	yes
		40	RSPCA South Australia	yes
		41	RSPCA Tasmania	yes
		42	RSPCA Victoria	yes
		43	RSPCA WA	yes
		44	Save-A-Dog Scheme Inc	Yes

	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
2	Conservation and Environment	1	Australian Wildlife Conservancy	yes
		2	Climate Institute, The	yes
		3	Devil Ark	yes
		4	Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd	yes
		5	Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife	yes
		6	Perth Region NRM Inc	yes
		7	Sea Turtle Foundation	no
		8	Sustainable Living Foundation	yes
		9	Taronga Conservation Society Australia	yes
		10	Tasmanian Land Conservancy	yes
		11	Trust for Nature (Victoria)	yes
		12	Friends of the Earth Australia	yes
		13	Australian Conservation Foundation	yes
		14	Bush Heritage Australia	yes
		15	Connecting Country (Mount Alexander Region) Inc	yes
		16	Conservation Volunteers Australia	yes
		17	EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office)	yes
		18	Earthwatch Australia	yes
		19	Humane Society International Inc	yes
		20	Jewish National Fund of Australia Inc	no
		21	Keep Australia Beautiful	yes
		22	Kimberley Foundation Australia	yes
		23	Landcare Tasmania Inc.	yes
		24	Orangutan Project, The	yes
3	Employment Services		N/A	N/A
4	Education and Employment		N/A	N/A
5	Rural	1	Country Education Foundation of Australia	no
		2	ac.care (Anglican Community Care Inc)	yes
		3	Country Fire Service Foundation	no
6	Homeless and Affordable Housing	1	Mission Australia	no
		2	Junction Australia	yes
		3	Kids Under Cover	yes
		4	Unity Housing Company Ltd	yes
		5	Wayside Chapel, The	yes
		6	Youth Projects Ltd	yes
		7	Backpack Bed by Swags for Homeless	yes
		8	Westside Housing Association Inc	yes

Table E.10 Summary of NFPs which operate in only one sub-sector

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
Social Services	1	Aged Care	1	4MBS Classic FM	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	3	HammondCare	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	4	Jewish Care Victoria	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	5	Life Without Barriers	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	6	Mayflower Group, The	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	9	Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	11	Tabulam and Templer Homes for the Aged (TTHA)	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	12	Bega & District Nursing Home Ltd	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	13	Bess Home & Community Care Inc	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	14	Helping Hand	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	15	Villa Maria Catholic Homes	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	16	BASSCare	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	17	CareWest	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	18	Eldercare Incorporated	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	19	Mercy Services	yes
Social Services	1	Aged Care	20	Resthaven Incorporated	yes
Social Services	2	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	1	Bright Hospitality	yes
Social Services	2	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	2	Centre for Multicultural Youth	yes
Social Services	2	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	3	International Detention Coalition	yes
Social Services	2	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	4	Jesuit Refugee Service	yes
Social Services	2	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	6	Tomorrow Foundation- Refugee Migrant Children Centre	yes
Social Services	2	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	7	Asylum Seeker Resource Centre (ASRC)	yes
Social Services	3	Children	1	Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes
Social Services	3	Children	2	Act for Kids (formerly the Abused Child Trust)	yes
Social Services	3	Children	3	Alannah and Madeline Foundation, The	yes
Social Services	3	Children	4	Allowah Presbyterian Children's Hospital	yes
Social Services	3	Children	5	Australian Childhood Foundation	yes
Social Services	3	Children	6	Berry Street	yes
Social Services	3	Children	7	Captain Courageous Children's Medical Research Foundation Ltd	yes
Social Services	3	Children	9	ChildFund Australia	yes
Social Services	3	Children	10	Children's Hospital at Westmead, The	yes
Social Services	3	Children	11	Compassion Australia	yes
Social Services	3	Children	12	DEBRA Australia	yes
Social Services	3	Children	13	Daniel Morcombe Foundation	yes
Social Services	3	Children	14	Family Life	yes
Social Services	3	Children	15	Life Without Barriers	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
Social Services	3	Children	17	Montrose Therapy & Respite Services	yes
			20	Royal Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes
			21	Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children	yes
			23	Smith Family, The	yes
			24	Stewart House	yes
			25	Villa Maria Catholic Homes	yes
			26	World Vision Australia	yes
			27	Infants' Home, The	yes
			29	St Josephs Cowper Ltd	yes
			30	Abacus Learning Centre	yes
			31	Aussie Kidz Charity	yes
			32	BoysTown	yes
			33	Chances for Children	yes
			35	Childhood Cancer Association Inc	yes
			36	Half The Sky Foundation Australia Limited	yes
			37	Learning Links	yes
			38	Novita Children's Services	yes
			39	Playgroup NSW Inc	yes
			40	Playgroup Victoria Inc	yes
			41	Protective Behaviours WA Inc	yes
			42	Raising Literacy Australia	yes
			43	SHINE for Kids Cooperative Ltd	yes
			44	Variety – the Children's Charity (National Office)	yes
	7	Community Support Services	1	Anglicare WA	yes
			2	Australian Neighbourhood Houses and Centres Association (ANHCA)	yes
			3	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)	yes
			4	CareSouth	yes
			5	Carers NSW	yes
			6	Carers Victoria	yes
			7	Churches of Christ Community Care	yes
			8	Churches of Christ in Queensland	yes
			9	Community Migrant Resource Centre	yes
			10	Community Restorative Centre	yes
			11	Eskleigh Foundation Inc	yes
			12	Laverton Community Integrated Services Inc.	yes
			13	Life's Little Treasures Foundation	yes
			14	Lutheran Community Care	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	7	Community Support	16	MultiLink Community Services Inc.	yes
			17	OzHarvest	yes
			18	Salvation Army Australia Eastern Territory, The	yes
			20	St Mary's House of Welcome	yes
			21	St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc.	yes
			22	TaskForce Community Agency	yes
			23	UnitingCare LifeAssist	yes
			24	UnitingCare West	yes
			25	Victorian Scout Foundation	yes
			27	CareWest	yes
			28	Cherished Pets Foundation	yes
			29	Home Modifications Australia	yes
			31	Bethany Community Support	yes
			34	Children's Protection Society	yes
			35	Communities@Work	yes
			36	Compassionate Friends NSW Inc, The	yes
			37	Connections UnitingCare	yes
			38	Continence Advisory Service of WA Inc	yes
			39	Food Rescue a service of UnitingCare West	yes
			40	JOC Wellness & Recovery	yes
			41	Job Watch Inc	yes
			42	Launceston City Mission	yes
			43	Lentara UnitingCare	yes
			44	Luke Priddis Foundation	yes
			45	Pink Cross Foundation Australia Inc	yes
			46	Playgroup QLD Ltd	yes
			47	Ross House Association Inc	yes
			48	Southern Youth and Family Services	yes
			49	UnitingCare Wesley Port Adelaide	yes
			50	Wesley Mission Victoria	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	8	Disabilities	1	AFFORD – Australian Foundation for Disability	yes
			2	ARCAN Australian Rare Chromosome Awareness Network	yes
			3	Ability Options	yes
			4	Access Industries for the Disabled Ltd	yes
			5	Achieve Australia	yes
			6	Activ Foundation	yes
			7	Autism Association of Western Australia	yes
			8	Autism Queensland	yes
			9	Civic Lifestyles	yes
			11	Disability Services Australia	yes
			13	Eskleigh Foundation Inc	yes
			14	House With No Steps	yes
			15	Independent Disability Services	yes
			16	JMB (James Macready-Bryan) Foundation	yes
			18	Macular Disease Foundation Australia	yes
			19	Multicap Limited	yes
			20	Multiple Sclerosis Society of SA & NT	yes
			21	Northcott	yes
			22	Paraquad Association of Tasmania Inc	yes
			24	Sailors with disABILITIES	yes
			25	Senses Australia	yes
			28	St Lucy’s School	yes
			29	Statewide Autistic Services inc	yes
			30	Yooralla	yes
			31	Cara Inc	yes
			32	Cootharinga North Queensland	yes
			33	Life Without Barriers	yes
			34	Marillac Ltd	yes
			35	Mater Dei	yes
			36	Sunnyfield	yes
			37	Villa Maria Catholic Homes	yes
			38	Abacus Learning Centre	yes
			39	Amaze (peak body for autism in Victoria)	yes
			40	Amaze (peak body for autism in Victoria)	yes
			41	Association for Children With a Disability Inc (ACD)	yes
			42	Bayley House	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	8	Disabilities	43	Beyond Disability Inc	yes
			44	CareWest	yes
			45	Deaf Children Australia (Formerly VSDC)	yes
			46	Endeavour Foundation	yes
			48	Huntington's NSW	yes
			49	Noah's Ark Centre of Shoalhaven Inc	yes
			50	Novita Children's Services	yes
			51	Onemda Association Inc, The	yes
			52	Pegasus Riding For The Disabled	yes
			53	Solve Disability Solutions	yes
			54	Stroke Association of Victoria Inc	yes
			55	e.motion21	yes
	10	Families	1	ARCAN Australian Rare Chromosome Awareness Network	yes
			3	Extended Families Australia	yes
			4	Family Life	yes
			5	Good Samaritan Foundation	yes
			7	CareWest	yes
			8	Caroline Chisholm Society	yes
			9	Smart Population Foundation	yes
			10	Smith Family, The	yes
			11	St George Family Support Services Inc	yes
			12	VACRO	yes
	11	Foundations, Trusts and Philanthropy	1	Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation	yes
			4	Helen Macpherson Smith Trust	yes
			5	Future2 Foundation	yes
			6	MAI Foundation Charitable Fund	yes
	12	Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex	2	Switchboard Victoria	yes
	13	Giving Circle	1	GIVIT	yes
			2	Impact100Melbourne	yes
			3	Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation	yes
	14	Humanitarian	1	Australia for UNHCR	yes
			2	New Hope Cambodia	yes
			3	RedR Australia	yes
			4	ChildFund Australia	yes
	15	Indigenous	1	Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc	yes
			2	Campbell Page	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	15	Indigenous	4	Gawura	yes
			5	Gurrumul Yunupingu Foundation	yes
			7	World Vision Australia	yes
			8	Clontarf Foundation	yes
			9	Indigenous Remote Communications Associations	yes
			10	Opening the Doors Foundation	yes
			11	Aurora Education Foundation	yes
			12	Charlie Perkins Scholarships Trust	yes
			13	Koorie Night Market Inc	yes
			14	Playgroup QLD Ltd	yes
			15	Roberta Sykes Indigenous Education Foundation, The	yes
			16	Role Models and Leaders Australia: The Girls Academy	yes
			17	Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi	yes
	17	Overseas Aid and Development	1	ActionAid	yes
			2	Anglican Overseas Aid	yes
			3	Australia for UNHCR	yes
			4	Caritas Australia	yes
			5	ChildFund Australia	yes
			6	Health Australia and Tanzania (HAT) Inc	yes
			7	International Needs Australia	yes
			8	Marist Solidarity, Australian	yes
			9	Mercy Ships Australia	yes
			10	Plan International Australia	yes
			11	Results International (Australia)	yes
			12	Save the Children Australia	yes
			13	Shelterbox Australia	yes
			14	Anglican Board of Mission	yes
			15	Australian Institute of International Affairs	yes
			16	Therapeutic Guidelines Ltd	yes
			17	Act for Peace	yes
			19	CINI Australia, Child in Need India	yes
			20	p	yes
			21	Habitat for Humanity	yes
			22	Kokoda Track Foundation	yes
			23	Lasallian Foundation	yes
			24	Mahboba's Promise	yes
			25	Operation Smile Australia	yes
			26	Opportunity International Australia	yes
			27	Oxfam Australia	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	17	Overseas Aid and Development	28	Quaker Service Australia Inc	yes
			29	SeeBeyondBorders	yes
			30	TEAR Australia	yes
			31	Tibetan Friendship Group Australia	yes
			32	WaterAid Australia	yes
			33	Women's Plans Foundation	yes
	18	Palliative Care	1	Community Care (formelrly Community Care NESB Inc.)	yes
			3	Palliative Care Victoria	yes
	21	Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women	1	Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution	yes
			2	War Widows' Guild Of Australia NSW Ltd	yes
	22	Welfare	1	Brotherhood of St Laurence	yes
			2	Melbourne City Mission	yes
	23	Women	1	Australian National Committee for UN Women	yes
			2	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)	yes
			4	Full Stop Foundation	yes
			5	Our Watch	yes
			6	Sunflower Foundation (Australia) Inc., The	yes
			7	ActionAid	yes
			9	Country Women's Association of NSW	yes
			10	Domestic Violence Victoria (DV Vic)	yes
			11	Dugdale Trust for Women and Girls, The	yes
			12	National Council of Jewish Women of Australia (Victoria) Inc	yes
			13	National Foundation for Australian Women Ltd	yes
			15	Playgroup QLD Ltd	yes
			16	Shakti Migrant & Refugee Women's Support Group	yes
			17	Victorian Women's Benevolent Trust	yes
			18	Victorian Women's Trust Ltd	yes
			19	White Ribbon Australia	yes
			20	Women's Health West	yes
	24	Youth	1	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)	yes
			2	Beacon Foundation, The	yes
			3	Berry Street	yes
			4	BoysTown (now YourTown)	yes
			5	Churches of Christ Community Care	yes
			6	Dunlea Centre	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
Social Services	24	Youth	7	Life Without Barriers	yes
			9	Scripture Union QLD	yes
			10	South West Connect	yes
			11	Thomas Kelly Youth Foundation	yes
			12	Victorian Scout Foundation	yes
			13	YSAS (Youth Support & Advocacy Service)	yes
			14	Youth Off The Streets	yes
			15	Kids Giving Back	yes
			16	Marist Youth Care	yes
			17	Sir David Martin Foundation	yes
			18	YHA Ltd	yes
			19	YMCA Victoria Youth & Community Services Inc	yes
	25	Law, Justice and Human Rights	1	Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc	yes
			2	Cairns Community Legal Centre Inc	yes
			3	Justice Connect	yes
			4	Fitzroy Legal Service	yes
Arts and Culture	1	Arts and Culture	4	Geelong Performing Arts Centre	yes
			5	Synergy Percussion	yes
			6	Taikoz	yes
			7	William Fletcher Foundation	yes
			8	Australian Youth Orchestra	yes
			9	Gondwana Choirs	yes
			10	Museum of Contemporary Art Australia	yes
			11	Museums Australia	yes
			13	Opera Australia Capital Fund	yes
			14	Queensland Symphony Orchestra	yes
			15	State Library of NSW Foundation	yes
	2	Libraries and Museums	1	Sydney Heritage Fleet	yes
			2	State Library of NSW Foundation	yes
			3	Upper Yarra Valley Historical Society	yes
Education and Research	1	Education and Training	1	Alta-1 College	yes
			2	Cambridge Australia Scholarships Ltd	yes
			4	Cathy Freeman Foundation	yes
			5	Charitable Foundation for Books in Homes Australia, The	yes
			8	Knox Grammar School	yes
			9	Marcus Oldham College	yes
			11	Sea Turtle Foundation	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Education and Research	1	Education and Training	12	Shalom Christian College	yes
			14	Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Foundation	yes
			15	University of Wollongong	yes
			16	Australian Catholic University	yes
			17	University of the Sunshine Coast	yes
			18	Western Sydney University	yes
			19	Crisis Intervention and Management Australasia (CIMA)	yes
			20	Glennie School Foundation Limited	yes
			21	Monash University National Theatre	yes
			22	Newman Scholarship Fund	yes
			23	RMIT University	yes
			24	Speld Qld	yes
	2	Research	5	Children's Medical Research Institute	yes
			8	Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, The	yes
			9	Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research	yes
			14	Ritchie Centre, The	yes
			22	Lions Eye Institute	yes
			25	Women and Infants Research Foundation	yes
			29	Clifford Craig Medical Research Trust	yes
			30	McCusker Alzheimer's Research Foundation	yes
			32	Shake It Up Australia Foundation	yes 3
	3	Science and Technology	1	RiAus (Royal Institution of Australia Incorporated)	yes
			2	Alternative Technology Association	yes
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international		Animals and Birds	1	Animal Welfare League NSW	yes
			2	Animal Welfare League of Queensland	yes
			3	Animal Welfare League of SA	yes
			4	Australian Koala Foundation	yes
			5	Canine Research Foundation	yes
			6	Cat Protection Society NSW Inc, The	yes
			7	Cat Welfare Society Inc T/as Cat Haven	yes
			8	Dogs' Refuge Home (WA) Inc, The	yes
			9	Free the Bears Fund Inc	yes
			10	Horse Rescue Australia Inc	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	1	Animals and Birds	11	RSPCA Australia	yes
			12	Taronga Conservation Society Australia	yes
			13	Wildlife Asia	yes
			14	AMRRIC Animal Management In Rural & Remote Indigenous Communities	yes
			15	Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd	yes
			17	Voiceless, the animal protection institute	yes
			18	Animal Aid Victoria	yes
			19	Animal Liberation Queensland	yes
			20	Australian Pet Welfare Foundation	yes
			21	Australian Wildlife Conservancy	yes
			22	Borneo Orangutan Survival (BOS) Australia	yes
			23	Brightside Farm Sanctuary	yes
			24	Cat Protection Society of Victoria	yes
			25	Devil Ark	yes
			26	Edgar's Mission	yes
			27	Feline Health Research Fund	yes
			33	Humane Society International Inc	yes
			34	Jirrahlinga Wildlife Sanctuary Charitable Trust	yes
			35	Painted Dog Conservation Inc	yes
			36	RSPCA ACT	yes
			37	RSPCA Darwin Regional Branch	yes
			38	RSPCA NSW	yes
			39	RSPCA Queensland	yes
			40	RSPCA South Australia	yes
			41	RSPCA Tasmania	yes
			42	RSPCA Victoria	yes
			43	RSPCA WA	yes
			44	Save-A-Dog Scheme Inc	yes
	2	Conservation and Environment	1	Australian Wildlife Conservancy	yes
			2	Climate Institute, The	yes
			3	Devil Ark	yes
			4	Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd	yes
			5	Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife	yes
			6	Perth Region NRM Inc	yes
			8	Sustainable Living Foundation	yes
			9	Taronga Conservation Society	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study		**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	2	Conservation and Environment		Australia	
			10	Tasmanian Land Conservancy	yes
			11	Trust for Nature (Victoria)	yes
			12	Friends of the Earth Australia	yes
			13	Australian Conservation Foundation	yes
			14	Bush Heritage Australia	yes
			15	Connecting Country (Mount Alexander Region) Inc	yes
			16	Conservation Volunteers Australia	yes
			17	EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office)	yes
			18	Earthwatch Australia	yes
			19	Humane Society International Inc	yes
			21	Keep Australia Beautiful	yes
			22	Kimberley Foundation Australia	yes
			23	Landcare Tasmania Inc.	yes
			24	Orangutan Project, The	yes
	3	Rural	2	ac.care (Anglican Community Care Inc)	yes
	4	Homeless and Affordable Housing	2	Junction Australia	yes
			3	Kids Under Cover	yes
			4	Unity Housing Company Ltd	yes
			5	Wayside Chapel, The	yes
			6	Youth Projects Ltd	yes
			7	Backpack Bed by Swags for Homeless	yes
	4	Homeless and Affordable Housing	8	Westside Housing Association Inc	yes

Table E.11 Identification of duplicated NFPs

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Aged Care	1	4MBS Classic FM	yes
		3	HammondCare	yes
		4	Jewish Care Victoria	yes
		5	Life Without Barriers	yes
		6	Mayflower Group, The	yes
		9	Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution	yes
		11	Tabulam and Templer Homes for the Aged (TTHA)	yes
		12	Bega & District Nursing Home Ltd	yes
		13	Bess Home & Community Care Inc	yes
		14	Helping Hand	yes
		15	Villa Maria Catholic Homes	yes
		16	BASSCare	yes
	Aged Care	17	CareWest	yes
		18	Eldercare Incorporated	yes
		19	Mercy Services	yes
		20	Resthaven Incorporated	yes
	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	1	Bright Hospitality	yes
		2	Centre for Multicultural Youth	yes
		3	International Detention Coalition	yes
		4	Jesuit Refugee Service	yes
		6	Tomorrow Foundation- Refugee Migrant Children Centre	yes
		7	Asylum Seeker Resource Centre (ASRC)	yes
	Children	1	Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes
		2	Act for Kids (formerly the Abused Child Trust)	yes
		3	Alannah and Madeline Foundation, The	yes
		4	Allowah Presbyterian Children's Hospital	yes
		5	Australian Childhood Foundation	yes
		6	Berry Street	yes
		7	Captain Courageous Children's Medical Research Foundation Ltd	yes
		9	ChildFund Australia	yes
		10	Children's Hospital at Westmead, The	yes
		11	Compassion Australia	yes
		12	DEBRA Australia	yes
		13	Daniel Morcombe Foundation	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Children	14	Family Life	yes
		17	Montrose Therapy & Respite Services	yes
		20	Royal Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes
		21	Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children	yes
		23	Smith Family, The	yes
		24	Stewart House	yes
		26	World Vision Australia	yes
		27	Infants' Home, The	yes
		29	St Joseph's Cowper Ltd	yes
		30	Abacus Learning Centre	yes
		31	Aussie Kidz Charity	yes
		32	BoysTown	yes
		33	Chances for Children	yes
		35	Childhood Cancer Association Inc	yes
		36	Half The Sky Foundation Australia Limited	yes
		37	Learning Links	yes
		38	Novita Children's Services	yes
		39	Playgroup NSW Inc	yes
		40	Playgroup Victoria Inc	yes
		41	Protective Behaviours WA Inc	yes
		42	Raising Literacy Australia	yes
		43	SHINE for Kids Cooperative Ltd	yes
		44	Variety – the Children's Charity (National Office)	yes
	Community Support Services	1	Anglicare WA	yes
		2	Australian Neighbourhood Houses and Centres Association (ANHCA)	yes
		3	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)	yes
		4	CareSouth	yes
		5	Carers NSW	yes
		6	Carers Victoria	yes
		7	Churches of Christ Community Care	yes
		8	Churches of Christ in Queensland	yes
		9	Community Migrant Resource Centre	yes
		10	Community Restorative Centre	yes
		11	Eskleigh Foundation Inc	yes
		12	Laverton Community Integrated Services Inc.	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Community Support Services	13	Life's Little Treasures Foundation	yes
		14	Lutheran Community Care	yes
		16	MultiLink Community Services Inc.	yes
		17	OzHarvest	yes
		18	Salvation Army Australia Eastern Territory, The	yes
		20	St Mary's House of Welcome	yes
		21	St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc.	yes
		22	TaskForce Community Agency	yes
		23	UnitingCare LifeAssist	yes
		24	UnitingCare West	yes
		25	Victorian Scout Foundation	yes
		28	Cherished Pets Foundation	yes
		29	Home Modifications Australia	yes
		31	Bethany Community Support	yes
		34	Children's Protection Society	yes
		35	Communities@Work	yes
		36	Compassionate Friends NSW Inc, The	yes
		37	Connections UnitingCare	yes
		38	Continence Advisory Service of WA Inc	yes
		39	Food Rescue a service of UnitingCare West	yes
		40	JOC Wellness & Recovery	yes
		41	Job Watch Inc	yes
		42	Launceston City Mission	yes
		43	Lentara UnitingCare	yes
		44	Luke Priddis Foundation	yes
		45	Pink Cross Foundation Australia Inc	yes
		46	Playgroup QLD Ltd	yes
		47	Ross House Association Inc	yes
		48	Southern Youth and Family Services	yes
		49	UnitingCare Wesley Port Adelaide	yes
		50	Wesley Mission Victoria	Yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Disabilities	1	AFFORD – Australian Foundation for Disability	yes
		2	ARCAN Australian Rare Chromosome Awareness Network	yes
		3	Ability Options	yes
		4	Access Industries for the Disabled Ltd	yes
		5	Achieve Australia	yes
		6	Activ Foundation	yes
		7	Autism Association of Western Australia	yes
		8	Autism Queensland	yes
		9	Civic Lifestyles	yes
		11	Disability Services Australia	yes
		14	House With No Steps	yes
		15	Independent Disability Services	yes
		16	JMB (James Macready-Bryan) Foundation	yes
		18	Macular Disease Foundation Australia	yes
		19	Multicap Limited	yes
		20	Multiple Sclerosis Society of SA & NT	yes
		21	Northcott	yes
		22	Paraquad Association of Tasmania Inc	yes
		24	Sailors with disABILITIES	yes
		25	Senses Australia	yes
		28	St Lucy's School	yes
		29	Statewide Autistic Services inc	yes
		30	Yooralla	yes
		31	Cara Inc	yes
		32	Cootharinga North Queensland	yes
		34	Marillac Ltd	yes
		35	Mater Dei	yes
		36	Sunnyfield	yes
		39	Amaze (peak body for autism in Victoria)	yes
		41	Association for Children With a Disability Inc (ACD)	yes
		42	Bayley House	yes
		43	Beyond Disability Inc	yes
		45	Deaf Children Australia (Formerly VSDC)	yes
		46	Endeavour Foundation	yes
		48	Huntington's NSW	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Disabilities	49	Noah's Ark Centre of Shoalhaven Inc	yes
		51	Onemda Association Inc, The	yes
		52	Pegasus Riding For The Disabled	yes
		53	Solve Disability Solutions	yes
		54	Stroke Association of Victoria Inc	yes
		55	e.motion21	yes
		3	Extended Families Australia	yes
		5	Good Samaritan Foundation	yes
		8	Caroline Chisholm Society	yes
		9	Smart Population Foundation	yes
		11	St George Family Support Services Inc	yes
		12	VACRO	yes
	Foundations, Trusts and Philanthropy	1	Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation	yes
		4	Helen Macpherson Smith Trust	yes
		5	Future2 Foundation	yes
		6	MAI Foundation Charitable Fund	yes
	Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex	2	Switchboard Victoria	yes
	Giving Circle	1	GIVIT	yes
		2	Impact100Melbourne	yes
	Humanitarian	1	Australia for UNHCR	yes
		2	New Hope Cambodia	yes
		3	RedR Australia	yes
	Indigenous	1	Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc	yes
		2	Campbell Page	yes
		4	Gawura	yes
		5	Gurrumul Yunupingu Foundation	yes
		8	Clontarf Foundation	yes
		9	Indigenous Remote Communications Associations	yes
		10	Opening the Doors Foundation	yes
		11	Aurora Education Foundation	yes
		12	Charlie Perkins Scholarships Trust	yes
		13	Koorie Night Market Inc	yes
		15	Roberta Sykes Indigenous Education Foundation, The	yes
		16	Role Models and Leaders Australia: The Girls Academy	yes
		17	Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi	yes
	Overseas Aid and Development	1	ActionAid	yes
		2	Anglican Overseas Aid	yes
		4	Caritas Australia	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Overseas Aid and Development	6	Health Australia and Tanzania (HAT) Inc	yes
		7	International Needs Australia	yes
		8	Marist Solidarity, Australian	yes
		9	Mercy Ships Australia	yes
		10	Plan International Australia	yes
		11	Results International (Australia)	yes
		12	Save the Children Australia	yes
		13	Shelterbox Australia	yes
		14	Anglican Board of Mission	yes
		15	Australian Institute of International Affairs	yes
		16	Therapeutic Guidelines Ltd	yes
		17	Act for Peace	yes
		19	CINI Australia, Child in Need India	yes
		20	Engineers Without Borders Australia	yes
		21	Habitat for Humanity	yes
		22	Kokoda Track Foundation	yes
		23	Lasallian Foundation	yes
		24	Mahboba’s Promise	yes
		25	Operation Smile Australia	yes
		26	Opportunity International Australia	yes
		27	Oxfam Australia	yes
		28	Quaker Service Australia Inc	yes
		29	SeeBeyondBorders	yes
		30	TEAR Australia	yes
		31	Tibetan Friendship Group Australia	yes
		32	WaterAid Australia	yes
		33	Women’s Plans Foundation	yes
	Palliative Care	1	Community Care (formelrly Community Care NESB Inc.)	yes
		3	Palliative Care Victoria	yes
	Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women	2	War Widows’ Guild Of Australia NSW Ltd	yes
	Welfare	1	Brotherhood of St Laurence	yes
		2	Melbourne City Mission	yes
	Women	1	Australian National Committee for UN Women	yes
		4	Full Stop Foundation	yes
		5	Our Watch	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Women	6	Sunflower Foundation (Australia) Inc., The	yes
		9	Country Women's Association of NSW	yes
		10	Domestic Violence Victoria (DV Vic)	yes
		11	Dugdale Trust for Women and Girls, The	yes
		12	National Council of Jewish Women of Australia (Victoria) Inc	yes
		13	National Foundation for Australian Women Ltd	yes
		16	Shakti Migrant & Refugee Women's Support Group	yes
		17	Victorian Women's Benevolent Trust	yes
		18	Victorian Women's Trust Ltd	yes
		19	White Ribbon Australia	yes
		20	Women's Health West	yes
		2	Beacon Foundation, The	yes
		4	BoysTown (now YourTown)	yes
		6	Dunlea Centre	yes
		9	Scripture Union QLD	yes
		10	South West Connect	yes
		11	Thomas Kelly Youth Foundation	yes
		13	YSAS (Youth Support & Advocacy Service)	yes
		14	Youth Off The Streets	yes
		15	Kids Giving Back	yes
		16	Marist Youth Care	yes
		17	Sir David Martin Foundation	yes
		18	YHA Ltd	yes
		19	YMCA Victoria Youth & Community Services Inc	yes
		2	Cairns Community Legal Centre Inc	yes
		3	Justice Connect	yes
		4	Fitzroy Legal Service	yes
Arts and Culture	Arts and Culture	4	Geelong Performing Arts Centre	yes
		5	Synergy Percussion	yes
		6	Taikoz	yes
		7	William Fletcher Foundation	yes
		8	Australian Youth Orchestra	yes
		9	Gondwana Choirs	yes
		10	Museum of Contemporary Art Australia	yes
		11	Museums Australia	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
Arts and Culture	Arts and Culture	13	Opera Australia Capital Fund	yes
		14	Queensland Symphony Orchestra	yes
		15	State Library of NSW Foundation	yes
	Libraries and Museums	1	Sydney Heritage Fleet	yes
		3	Upper Yarra Valley Historical Society	yes
		2	Sport Matters	yes
Education and Research	Education and Training	1	Alta-1 College	yes
		2	Cambridge Australia Scholarships Ltd	yes
		4	Cathy Freeman Foundation	yes
		5	Charitable Foundation for Books in Homes Australia, The	yes
		8	Knox Grammar School	yes
		9	Marcus Oldham College	yes
		11	Sea Turtle Foundation	yes
		12	Shalom Christian College	yes
		14	Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Foundation	yes
		15	University of Wollongong	yes
		16	Australian Catholic University	yes
		17	University of the Sunshine Coast	yes
		18	Western Sydney University	yes
		19	Crisis Intervention and Management Australasia (CIMA)	yes
		20	Glennie School Foundation Limited	yes
		21	Monash University National Theatre	yes
		22	Newman Scholarship Fund	yes
		23	RMIT University	yes
		24	Speld Qld	yes
	Research	5	Children's Medical Research Institute	yes
		8	Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, The	yes
		9	Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research	yes
		14	Ritchie Centre, The	yes
		22	Lions Eye Institute	yes
		25	Women and Infants Research Foundation	yes
		29	Clifford Craig Medical Research Trust	yes
		30	McCusker Alzheimer's Research Foundation	yes
		32	Shake It Up Australia Foundation	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Education and Research	Science and Technology	1	RiAus (Royal Institution of Australia Incorporated)	yes
		2	Alternative Technology Association	yes
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Animals and Birds	1	Animal Welfare League NSW	yes
		2	Animal Welfare League of Queensland	yes
		3	Animal Welfare League of SA	yes
		4	Australian Koala Foundation	yes
		5	Canine Research Foundation	yes
		6	Cat Protection Society NSW Inc, The	yes
		7	Cat Welfare Society Inc T/as Cat Haven	yes
		8	Dogs' Refuge Home (WA) Inc, The	yes
		9	Free the Bears Fund Inc	yes
		10	Horse Rescue Australia Inc	yes
		11	RSPCA Australia	yes
		12	Taronga Conservation Society Australia	yes
		13	Wildlife Asia	yes
		14	AMRRIC Animal Management In Rural & Remote Indigenous Communities	yes
		15	Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd	yes
		17	Voiceless, the animal protection institute	yes
		18	Animal Aid Victoria	yes
		19	Animal Liberation Queensland	yes
		20	Australian Pet Welfare Foundation	yes
		21	Australian Wildlife Conservancy	yes
		22	Borneo Orangutan Survival (BOS) Australia	yes
		23	Brightside Farm Sanctuary	yes
		24	Cat Protection Society of Victoria	yes
		25	Devil Ark	yes
		26	Edgar's Mission	yes
		27	Feline Health Research Fund	yes
		33	Humane Society International Inc	yes
		34	Jirrahlinga Wildlife Sanctuary Charitable Trust	yes
		35	Painted Dog Conservation Inc	yes
		36	RSPCA ACT	yes
		37	RSPCA Darwin Regional Branch	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Animals and Birds	38	RSPCA NSW	yes
		39	RSPCA Queensland	yes
		40	RSPCA South Australia	yes
		41	RSPCA Tasmania	yes
		42	RSPCA Victoria	yes
		43	RSPCA WA	yes
		44	Save-A-Dog Scheme Inc	yes
		2	Climate Institute, The	yes
		5	Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife	yes
		6	Perth Region NRM Inc	yes
		8	Sustainable Living Foundation	yes
		10	Tasmanian Land Conservancy	yes
		11	Trust for Nature (Victoria)	yes
		12	Friends of the Earth Australia	yes
		13	Australian Conservation Foundation	yes
		14	Bush Heritage Australia	yes
		15	Connecting Country (Mount Alexander Region) Inc	yes
		16	Conservation Volunteers Australia	yes
		17	EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office)	yes
		18	Earthwatch Australia	yes
		21	Keep Australia Beautiful	yes
		22	Kimberley Foundation Australia	yes
		23	Landcare Tasmania Inc.	yes
		24	Orangutan Project, The	yes
	Rural	2	ac.care (Anglican Community Care Inc)	yes
	Homeless and Affordable Housing	2	Junction Australia	yes
		3	Kids Under Cover	yes
		4	Unity Housing Company Ltd	yes
		5	Wayside Chapel, The	yes
		6	Youth Projects Ltd	yes
		7	Backpack Bed by Swags for Homeless	yes
		8	Westside Housing Association Inc	yes

Table E.12 List of unique NFPs

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Aged Care	1	4MBS Classic FM	yes
		2	HammondCare	yes
		3	Jewish Care Victoria	yes
		4	Life Without Barriers	yes
		5	Mayflower Group, The	yes
		6	Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution	yes
		7	Tabulam and Templer Homes for the Aged (TTHA)	yes
		8	Bega & District Nursing Home Ltd	yes
		9	Bess Home & Community Care Inc	yes
		10	Helping Hand	yes
		11	Villa Maria Catholic Homes	yes
		12	BASSCare	yes
		13	CareWest	yes
		14	Eldercare Incorporated	yes
		15	Mercy Services	yes
		16	Resthaven Incorporated	yes
	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	1	Bright Hospitality	yes
		2	Centre for Multicultural Youth	yes
		3	International Detention Coalition	yes
		4	Jesuit Refugee Service	yes
		5	Tomorrow Foundation- Refugee Migrant Children Centre	yes
		6	Asylum Seeker Resource Centre (ASRC)	yes
	Children	1	Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes
		2	Act for Kids (formerly the Abused Child Trust)	yes
		3	Alannah and Madeline Foundation, The	yes
		4	Allowah Presbyterian Children's Hospital	yes
		5	Australian Childhood Foundation	yes
		6	Berry Street	yes
		7	Captain Courageous Children's Medical Research Foundation Ltd	yes
		8	ChildFund Australia	yes
		9	Children's Hospital at Westmead, The	yes
		10	Compassion Australia	yes
		11	DEBRA Australia	yes
		12	Daniel Morcombe Foundation	yes
		13	Family Life	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Children	14	Montrose Therapy & Respite Services	yes
		15	Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children	yes
		16	Smith Family, The	yes
		17	Stewart House	yes
		18	World Vision Australia	yes
		19	Infants' Home, The	yes
		20	Royal Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes
		20	St Josephs Cowper Ltd	yes
		21	Abacus Learning Centre	yes
		22	Aussie Kidz Charity	yes
		23	BoysTown	yes
		24	Chances for Children	yes
		25	Childhood Cancer Association Inc	yes
		26	Half The Sky Foundation Australia Limited	yes
		27	Learning Links	yes
		28	Novita Children's Services	yes
		29	Playgroup NSW Inc	yes
		30	Playgroup Victoria Inc	yes
		31	Protective Behaviours WA Inc	yes
		32	Raising Literacy Australia	yes
		33	SHINE for Kids Cooperative Ltd	yes
		34	Variety – the Children's Charity (National Office)	yes
	Community Support Services	1	Anglicare WA	yes
		2	Australian Neighbourhood Houses and Centres Association (ANHCA)	yes
		3	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)	yes
		4	CareSouth	yes
		5	Carers NSW	yes
		6	Carers Victoria	yes
		7	Churches of Christ Community Care	yes
		8	Churches of Christ in Queensland	yes
		9	Community Migrant Resource Centre	yes
		10	Community Restorative Centre	yes
		11	Eskleigh Foundation Inc	yes
		12	Laverton Community Integrated Services Inc.	yes
		13	Life's Little Treasures Foundation	yes
		14	Lutheran Community Care	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Community Support Services	15	MultiLink Community Services Inc.	yes
		16	OzHarvest	yes
		17	Salvation Army Australia Eastern Territory, The	yes
		18	St Mary's House of Welcome	yes
		19	St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc.	yes
		20	TaskForce Community Agency	yes
		21	UnitingCare LifeAssist	yes
		22	UnitingCare West	yes
		23	Victorian Scout Foundation	yes
		24	Cherished Pets Foundation	yes
		25	Home Modifications Australia	yes
		26	Bethany Community Support	yes
		27	Children's Protection Society	yes
		28	Communities@Work	yes
		29	Compassionate Friends NSW Inc, The	yes
		30	Connections UnitingCare	yes
		31	Continence Advisory Service of WA Inc	yes
		32	Food Rescue a service of UnitingCare West	yes
		33	JOC Wellness & Recovery	yes
		34	Job Watch Inc	yes
		35	Launceston City Mission	yes
		36	Lentara UnitingCare	yes
		37	Luke Priddis Foundation	yes
		38	Pink Cross Foundation Australia Inc	yes
		39	Playgroup QLD Ltd	yes
		40	Ross House Association Inc	yes
		41	Southern Youth and Family Services	yes
		42	UnitingCare Wesley Port Adelaide	yes
		43	Wesley Mission Victoria	yes
	Disabilities	1	AFFORD – Australian Foundation for Disability	yes
		2	ARCAN Australian Rare Chromosome Awareness Network	yes
		3	Ability Options	yes
		4	Access Industries for the Disabled Ltd	yes
		5	Achieve Australia	yes
		6	Activ Foundation	yes
		7	Autism Association of Western Australia	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
Social Services	Disabilities	8	Autism Queensland	yes
		9	Civic Lifestyles	yes
		10	Disability Services Australia	yes
		11	House With No Steps	yes
		12	Independent Disability Services	yes
		13	JMB (James Macready-Bryan) Foundation	yes
		14	Macular Disease Foundation Australia	yes
		15	Multicap Limited	yes
		16	Multiple Sclerosis Society of SA & NT	yes
		17	Northcott	yes
		18	Paraquad Association of Tasmania Inc	yes
		19	Sailors with disABILITIES	yes
		20	Senses Australia	yes
		21	St Lucy's School	yes
		22	Statewide Autistic Services inc	yes
		23	Yooralla	yes
		24	Cara Inc	yes
		25	Cootharinga North Queensland	yes
		26	Marillac Ltd	yes
		27	Mater Dei	yes
		28	Sunnyfield	yes
		29	Amaze (peak body for autism in Victoria)	yes
		30	Association for Children With a Disability Inc (ACD)	yes
		31	Bayley House	yes
		32	Beyond Disability Inc	yes
		33	Deaf Children Australia (Formerly VSDC)	yes
		34	Endeavour Foundation	yes
		35	Huntington's NSW	yes
		36	Noah's Ark Centre of Shoalhaven Inc	yes
		37	Onemda Association Inc, The	yes
		38	Pegasus Riding For The Disabled	yes
		39	Solve Disability Solutions	yes
		40	Stroke Association of Victoria Inc	yes
		41	e.motion21	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Families	1	Extended Families Australia	yes
		2	Good Samaritan Foundation	yes
		3	Caroline Chisholm Society	yes
		4	Smart Population Foundation	yes
		5	St George Family Support Services Inc	yes
		6	VACRO	yes
	Foundations, Trusts and Philanthropy	1	Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation	yes
		2	Helen Macpherson Smith Trust	yes
		3	Future2 Foundation	yes
		4	MAI Foundation Charitable Fund	yes
	Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex	1	Switchboard Victoria	yes
	Giving Circle	1	GIVIT	yes
		2	Impact100Melbourne	yes
	Humanitarian	1	Australia for UNHCR	yes
		2	New Hope Cambodia	yes
		3	RedR Australia	yes
	Indigenous	1	Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc	yes
		2	Campbell Page	yes
		3	Gawura	yes
		4	Gurrumul Yunupingu Foundation	yes
		5	Clontarf Foundation	yes
		6	Indigenous Remote Communications Associations	yes
		7	Opening the Doors Foundation	yes
		8	Aurora Education Foundation	yes
		9	Charlie Perkins Scholarships Trust	yes
		10	Koorie Night Market Inc	yes
		11	Roberta Sykes Indigenous Education Foundation, The	yes
		12	Role Models and Leaders Australia: The Girls Academy	yes
		13	Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi	yes
	Overseas Aid and Development	1	ActionAid	yes
		2	Anglican Overseas Aid	yes
		3	Caritas Australia	yes
		4	Health Australia and Tanzania (HAT) Inc	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*
Social Services	Overseas Aid and Development	5	International Needs Australia	yes
		6	Marist Solidarity, Australian	yes
		7	Mercy Ships Australia	yes
		8	Plan International Australia	yes
		9	Results International (Australia)	yes
		10	Save the Children Australia	yes
		11	Shelterbox Australia	yes
		12	Anglican Board of Mission	yes
		13	Australian Institute of International Affairs	yes
		14	Therapeutic Guidelines Ltd	yes
		15	Act for Peace	yes
		16	CINI Australia, Child in Need India	yes
		17	Engineers Without Borders Australia	yes
		18	Habitat for Humanity	yes
		19	Kokoda Track Foundation	yes
		20	Lasallian Foundation	yes
		21	Mahboba's Promise	yes
		22	Operation Smile Australia	yes
		23	Opportunity International Australia	yes
		24	Oxfam Australia	yes
		25	Quaker Service Australia Inc	yes
		26	SeeBeyondBorders	yes
		27	TEAR Australia	yes
		28	Tibetan Friendship Group Australia	yes
		29	WaterAid Australia	yes
		30	Women's Plans Foundation	yes
	Palliative Care	1	Community Care (formelrly Community Care NESB Inc.)	yes
		2	Palliative Care Victoria	yes
	Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women	1	War Widows' Guild Of Australia NSW Ltd	yes
	Welfare	1	Brotherhood of St Laurence	yes
		2	Melbourne City Mission	yes
	Women	1	Australian National Committee for UN Women	yes
		2	Full Stop Foundation	yes
		3	Our Watch	yes
		4	Sunflower Foundation (Australia) Inc., The	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Social Services	Women	5	Country Women's Association of NSW	yes
		6	Domestic Violence Victoria (DV Vic)	yes
		7	Dugdale Trust for Women and Girls, The	yes
		8	National Council of Jewish Women of Australia (Victoria) Inc	yes
		9	National Foundation for Australian Women Ltd	yes
		10	Shakti Migrant & Refugee Women's Support Group	yes
		11	Victorian Women's Benevolent Trust	yes
		12	Victorian Women's Trust Ltd	yes
		13	White Ribbon Australia	yes
		14	Women's Health West	yes
	Youth	1	Beacon Foundation, The	yes
		2	BoysTown (now YourTown)	yes
		3	Dunlea Centre	yes
		4	Scripture Union QLD	yes
		5	South West Connect	yes
		6	Thomas Kelly Youth Foundation	yes
		7	YSAS (Youth Support & Advocacy Service)	yes
		8	Youth Off The Streets	yes
		9	Kids Giving Back	yes
		10	Marist Youth Care	yes
		11	Sir David Martin Foundation	yes
		12	YHA Ltd	yes
		13	YMCA Victoria Youth & Community Services Inc	yes
	Law, Justice and Human Rights	1	Cairns Community Legal Centre Inc	yes
		2	Justice Connect	yes
		3	Fitzroy Legal Service	yes
Arts and Culture	Arts and Culture	1	Geelong Performing Arts Centre	yes
		2	Synergy Percussion	yes
		3	Taikoz	yes
		4	William Fletcher Foundation	yes
		5	Australian Youth Orchestra	yes
		6	Gondwana Choirs	yes
		7	Museum of Contemporary Art Australia	yes
		8	Museums Australia	yes
		9	Opera Australia Capital Fund	yes
		10	Queensland Symphony Orchestra	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Arts and Culture	Arts and Culture	11	State Library of NSW Foundation	yes
	Libraries and Museums	1	Sydney Heritage Fleet	yes
		2	Upper Yarra Valley Historical Society	yes
	Sports and Recreation	1	Sport Matters	Yes
Education and Research	Education and Training	1	Alta-1 College	yes
		2	Cambridge Australia Scholarships Ltd	yes
		3	Cathy Freeman Foundation	yes
		4	Charitable Foundation for Books in Homes Australia, The	yes
		5	Knox Grammar School	yes
		6	Marcus Oldham College	yes
		7	Sea Turtle Foundation	yes
		8	Shalom Christian College	yes
		9	Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Foundation	yes
		10	University of Wollongong	yes
		11	Australian Catholic University	yes
		12	University of the Sunshine Coast	yes
		13	Western Sydney University	yes
		14	Crisis Intervention and Management Australasia (CIMA)	yes
		15	Glennie School Foundation Limited	yes
		16	Monash University National Theatre	yes
		17	Newman Scholarship Fund	yes
		18	RMIT University	yes
		19	Speld Qld	yes
	Research	1	Children's Medical Research Institute	yes
		2	Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, The	yes
		3	Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research	yes
		4	Ritchie Centre, The	yes
		5	Lions Eye Institute	yes
		6	Women and Infants Research Foundation	yes
		7	Clifford Craig Medical Research Trust	yes
		8	McCusker Alzheimer's Research Foundation	yes
		9	Shake It Up Australia Foundation	yes
	Science and Technology	1	RiAus (Royal Institution of Australia Incorporated)	yes
		2	Alternative Technology Association	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Animals and Birds	1	Animal Welfare League NSW	yes
		2	Animal Welfare League of Queensland	yes
		3	Animal Welfare League of SA	yes
		4	Australian Koala Foundation	yes
		5	Canine Research Foundation	yes
		6	Cat Protection Society NSW Inc, The	yes
		7	Cat Welfare Society Inc T/as Cat Haven	yes
		8	Dogs' Refuge Home (WA) Inc, The	yes
		9	Free the Bears Fund Inc	yes
		10	Horse Rescue Australia Inc	yes
		11	RSPCA Australia	yes
		12	Taronga Conservation Society Australia	yes
		13	Wildlife Asia	yes
		14	AMRRIC Animal Management In Rural & Remote Indigenous Communities	yes
		15	Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd	yes
		16	Voiceless, the animal protection institute	yes
		17	Animal Aid Victoria	yes
		18	Animal Liberation Queensland	yes
		19	Australian Pet Welfare Foundation	yes
		20	Australian Wildlife Conservancy	yes
		21	Borneo Orangutan Survival (BOS) Australia	yes
		22	Brightside Farm Sanctuary	yes
		23	Cat Protection Society of Victoria	yes
		24	Devil Ark	yes
		25	Edgar's Mission	yes
		26	Feline Health Research Fund	yes
		27	Humane Society International Inc	yes
		28	Jirrahlinga Wildlife Sanctuary Charitable Trust	yes
		29	Painted Dog Conservation Inc	yes
		30	RSPCA ACT	yes
		31	RSPCA Darwin Regional Branch	yes
		32	RSPCA NSW	yes
		33	RSPCA Queensland	yes
		34	RSPCA South Australia	yes
		35	RSPCA Tasmania	yes
		36	RSPCA Victoria	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Animals and Birds	37	RSPCA WA	yes
		38	Save-A-Dog Scheme Inc	yes
	Conservation and Environment	1	Climate Institute, The	yes
		2	Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife	yes
		3	Perth Region NRM Inc	yes
		4	Sustainable Living Foundation	yes
		5	Tasmanian Land Conservancy	yes
		6	Trust for Nature (Victoria)	yes
		7	Friends of the Earth Australia	yes
		8	Australian Conservation Foundation	yes
		9	Bush Heritage Australia	yes
		10	Connecting Country (Mount Alexander Region) Inc	yes
		11	Conservation Volunteers Australia	yes
		12	EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office)	yes
		13	Earthwatch Australia	yes
		14	Keep Australia Beautiful	yes
		15	Kimberley Foundation Australia	yes
		16	Landcare Tasmania Inc.	yes
		17	Orangutan Project, The	yes
	Rural	1	ac.care (Anglican Community Care Inc)	yes
	Homeless and Affordable Housing	1	Junction Australia	yes
		2	Kids Under Cover	yes
		3	Unity Housing Company Ltd	yes
		4	Wayside Chapel, The	yes
		5	Youth Projects Ltd	yes
		6	Backpack Bed by Swags for Homeless	yes
		7	Westside Housing Association Inc	yes

Table E.13 Breakdown of NFPs which publicly publish annual reports and general purpose financial statements for 2013 and 2014

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study		Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database	*Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector*	Criterion 4: *Annual reports are publicly available*		Criterion 4: *General purpose financial statements available for*		Meets Criterion 4
					2013	*2014*	*2013*	*2014*	
Social Services	Aged Care	1	4MBS Classic FM	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	HammondCare	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		3	Jewish Care Victoria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		4	Life Without Barriers	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		5	Mayflower Group, The	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		6	Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		7	Tabulam and Templer Homes for the Aged (TTHA)	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		8	Bega & District Nursing Home Ltd	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		9	Bess Home & Community Care Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		10	Helping Hand	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		11	Villa Maria Catholic Homes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	No
		12	BASSCare	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		13	CareWest	yes	no	yes	no	yes	No
		14	Eldercare Incorporated	yes	no	no	no	no	No

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**
					Annual reports are publicly available		***General purpose financial statements available for***		
					2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***	
Social Services	Aged Care	15	Mercy Services	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
		16	Resthaven Incorporated	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	1	Bright Hospitality	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	Centre for Multicultural Youth	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		3	International Detention Coalition	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		4	Jesuit Refugee Service	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		5	Tomorrow Foundation- Refugee Migrant Children Centre	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		6	Asylum Seeker Resource Centre (ASRC)	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
	Children	1	Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		2	Act for Kids (formerly the Abused Child Trust)	yes	yes	no	no	no	No
		3	Alannah and Madeline Foundation, The	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
		4	Allowah Presbyterian Children's Hospital	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	Australian Childhood Foundation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		6	Berry Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		7	Captain Courageous Children's Medical Research Foundation Ltd	yes	no	no	no	no	No

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4** *Annual reports are publicly available*		*General purpose financial statements available for*		**Meets Criterion 4**
					2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***	
Social Services	Children	8	ChildFund Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		9	Children's Hospital at Westmead, The	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		10	Compassion Australia	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
		11	DEBRA Australia	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
		12	Daniel Morcombe Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		13	Family Life	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		14	Montrose Therapy & Respite Services	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		15	Royal Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		16	Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		17	Smith Family, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		18	Stewart House	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		19	World Vision Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		20	Infants' Home, The	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		21	St Josephs Cowper Ltd	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		22	Abacus Learning Centre	yes	no	no	no	no	No

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Social Services	Children	23	Aussie Kidz Charity	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		24	BoysTown	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		25	Chances for Children	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		26	Childhood Cancer Association Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		27	Half The Sky Foundation Australia Limited	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		28	Learning Links	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		29	Novita Children's Services	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		30	Playgroup NSW Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		31	Playgroup Victoria Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		32	Protective Behaviours WA Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		33	Raising Literacy Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		34	SHINE for Kids Cooperative Ltd	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	No
		35	Variety – the Children's Charity (National Office)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
	Community Support Services	1	Anglicare WA	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		2	Australian Neighbourhood Houses and Centres Association (ANHCA)	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No

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					2013	*2014*	*2013*	*2014*	
Social Services	Community Support Services	3	Barwon CASA (Centre Against Sexual Assault)	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		4	CareSouth	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		5	Carers NSW	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		6	Carers Victoria	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		7	Churches of Christ Community Care	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		8	Churches of Christ in Queensland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		9	Community Migrant Resource Centre	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		10	Community Restorative Centre	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		11	Eskleigh Foundation Inc	yes	no	yes	no	yes	No
		12	Laverton Community Integrated Services Inc.	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		13	Life's Little Treasures Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		14	Lutheran Community Care	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		15	MultiLink Community Services Inc.	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		16	OzHarvest	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		17	Salvation Army Australia Eastern Territory, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes

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Social Services	Community Support Services	18	St Mary's House of Welcome	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		19	St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		20	TaskForce Community Agency	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		21	UnitingCare LifeAssist	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		22	UnitingCare West	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		23	Victorian Scout Foundation	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		24	Cherished Pets Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		25	Home Modifications Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		26	Bethany Community Support	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		27	Children's Protection Society	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		28	Communities@Work	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		29	Compassionate Friends NSW Inc, The	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		30	Connections UnitingCare	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		31	Continence Advisory Service of WA Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		32	Food Rescue a service of UnitingCare West	yes	no	no	no	no	No

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Social Services	Community Support Services	33	JOC Wellness & Recovery	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		34	Job Watch Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		35	Launceston City Mission	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		36	Lentara UnitingCare	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		37	Luke Priddis Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		38	Pink Cross Foundation Australia Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		39	Playgroup QLD Ltd	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		40	Ross House Association Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		41	Southern Youth and Family Services	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		42	UnitingCare Wesley Port Adelaide	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		43	Wesley Mssion Victoria	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No

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Social Services	Disabilities	1	AFFORD – Australian Foundation for Disability	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	ARCAN Australian Rare Chromosome Awareness Network	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		3	Ability Options	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		4	Access Industries for the Disabled Ltd	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	Achieve Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		6	Activ Foundation	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		7	Autism Association of Western Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		8	Autism Queensland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		9	Civic Lifestyles	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		10	Disability Services Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		11	House With No Steps	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		12	Independent Disability Services	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		13	JMB (James Macready-Bryan) Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		14	Macular Disease Foundation Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		15	Multicap Limited	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes

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Social Services	Disabilities	16	Multiple Sclerosis Society of SA & NT	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		17	Northcott	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		18	Paraquad Association of Tasmania Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		19	Sailors with disABILITIES	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		20	Senses Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		21	St Lucy's School	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		22	Statewide Autistic Services inc	yes	yes	no	yes	no	No
		23	Yooralla	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		24	Cara Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		25	Cootharinga North Queensland	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		26	Marillac Ltd	yes	yes	no	no	no	No
		27	Mater Dei	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		28	Sunnyfield	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		29	Amaze (peak body for autism in Victoria)	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		30	Association for Children With a Disability Inc (ACD)	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No

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Social Services	Disabilities	31	Bayley House	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		32	Beyond Disability Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		33	Deaf Children Australia (Formerly VSDC)	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		34	Endeavour Foundation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		35	Huntington's NSW	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		36	Noah's Ark Centre of Shoalhaven Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		37	Onemda Association Inc, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		38	Pegasus Riding For The Disabled	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		39	Solve Disability Solutions	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
		40	Stroke Association of Victoria Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		41	e.motion21	yes	no	no	no	no	No
	Families	1	Extended Families Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	Good Samaritan Foundation	yes	yes	no	no	no	No
		3	Caroline Chisholm Society	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		4	Smart Population Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No

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Social Services	Families	5	St George Family Support Services Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		6	VACRO	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
	Foundations, Trusts and Philanthropy	1	Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation	yes	yes	no	no	no	No
		2	Helen Macpherson Smith Trust	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		3	Future2 Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		4	MAI Foundation Charitable Fund	yes	no	no	no	no	No
	Gay, Lesbians, BiTransgender and Intersex	1	Switchboard Victoria	yes	no	no	no	no	No
	Giving Circle	1	GIVIT	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	Impact100Melbourne	yes	no	no	no	no	No
	Humanitarian	1	Australia for UNHCR	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		2	New Hope Cambodia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		3	RedR Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes

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Social Services	Indigenous	1	Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		2	Campbell Page	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		3	Gawura	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		4	Gurrumul Yunupingu Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	Clontarf Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		6	Indigenous Remote Communications Associations	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		7	Opening the Doors Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		8	Aurora Education Foundation	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
		9	Charlie Perkins Scholarships Trust	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		10	Koorie Night Market Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		11	Roberta Sykes Indigenous Education Foundation, The	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		12	Role Models and Leaders Australia: The Girls Academy	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		13	Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi	yes	no	no	no	no	No

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Social Services	Overseas Aid and Development	1	ActionAid	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	Anglican Overseas Aid	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		3	Caritas Australia	yes	no	yes	no	yes	No
		4	Health Australia and Tanzania (HAT) Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	International Needs Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		6	Marist Solidarity, Australian	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		7	Mercy Ships Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		8	Plan International Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		9	Results International (Australia)	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		10	Save the Children Australia	yes	no	yes	no	yes	No
		11	Shelterbox Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	No
		12	Anglican Board of Mission	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		13	Australian Institute of International Affairs	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		14	Therapeutic Guidelines Ltd	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		15	Act for Peace	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No

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Social Services	Overseas Aid and Development	16	CINI Australia, Child in Need India	yes	yes	no	no	no	No
		17	Engineers Without Borders Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		18	Habitat for Humanity	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		19	Kokoda Track Foundation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		20	Lasallian Foundation	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		21	Mahboba's Promise	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		22	Operation Smile Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		23	Opportunity International Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		24	Oxfam Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		25	Quaker Service Australia Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		26	SeeBeyondBorders	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		27	TEAR Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		28	Tibetan Friendship Group Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		29	WaterAid Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		30	Women's Plans Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No

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Social Services	Palliative Care	1	Community Care (formelrly Community Care NESB Inc.)	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	Palliative Care Victoria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
	Veterans, Ex-Service Men/ Women	1	War Widows' Guild Of Australia NSW Ltd	yes	no	no	no	no	No
	Welfare	1	Brotherhood of St Laurence	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		2	Melbourne City Mission	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
	Women	1	Australian National Committee for UN Women	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		2	Full Stop Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		3	Our Watch	yes	no	yes	no	yes	No
		4	Sunflower Foundation (Australia) Inc., The	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	Country Women's Association of NSW	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		6	Domestic Violence Victoria (DV Vic)	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		7	Dugdale Trust for Women and Girls, The	yes	yes	no	no	no	No
		8	National Council of Jewish Women of Australia (Victoria) Inc	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
		9	National Foundation for Australian Women Ltd	yes	no	no	no	no	No

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Social Services	Women	10	Shakti Migrant & Refugee Women's Support Group	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		11	Victorian Women's Benevolent Trust	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		12	Victorian Women's Trust Ltd	yes	yes	no	no	no	No
		13	White Ribbon Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		14	Women's Health West	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
	Youth	1	Beacon Foundation, The	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		2	BoysTown (now YourTown)	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		3	Dunlea Centre	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
		4	Scripture Union QLD	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	South West Connect	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		6	Thomas Kelly Youth Foundation	yes	no	yes	no	yes	No
		7	YSAS (Youth Support & Advocacy Service)	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		8	Youth Off The Streets	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		9	Kids Giving Back	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		10	Marist Youth Care	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No

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Social Services	Youth	11	Sir David Martin Foundation	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		12	YHA Ltd	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		13	YMCA Victoria Youth & Community Services Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
	Law, Justice and Human Rights	1	Cairns Community Legal Centre Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	Justice Connect	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		3	Fitzroy Legal Service	yes	no	no	no	no	No
Arts and Culture	Arts and Culture	1	Geelong Performing Arts Centre	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		2	Synergy Percussion	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	No
		3	Taikoz	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		4	William Fletcher Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	Australian Youth Orchestra	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		6	Gondwana Choirs	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		7	Museum of Contemporary Art Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		8	Museums Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No

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Arts and Culture	Arts and Culture	9	Opera Australia Capital Fund	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		10	Queensland Symphony Orchestra	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		11	State Library of NSW Foundation	yes	yes	no	yes	no	No
	Libraries and Museums	1	Sydney Heritage Fleet	yes	no	no	no	no	No
	Libraries and Museums	2	Upper Yarra Valley Historical Society	yes	no	no	no	no	No
	Sports and Recreation	1	Sport Matters	yes	no	no	no	no	No
Education and Research	Education and Training	1	Alta-1 College	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	Cambridge Australia Scholarships Ltd	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		3	Cathy Freeman Foundation	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		4	Charitable Foundation for Books in Homes Australia, The	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	Knox Grammar School	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		6	Marcus Oldham College	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		7	Sea Turtle Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No

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Education and Research	Education and Training	8	Shalom Christian College	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		9	Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		10	University of Wollongong	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		11	Australian Catholic University	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		12	University of the Sunshine Coast	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		13	Western Sydney University	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		14	Crisis Intervention and Management Australasia (CIMA)	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		15	Glennie School Foundation Limited	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		16	Monash University National Theatre	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		17	Newman Scholarship Fund	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		18	RMIT University	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		19	Speld Qld	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
	Research	1	Children's Medical Research Institute	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		2	Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, The	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		3	Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4** ***Annual reports are publicly available***		***General purpose financial statements available for***		**Meets Criterion 4**
					2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***	
Education and Research	Research	4	Ritchie Centre, The	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		5	Lions Eye Institute	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		6	Women and Infants Research Foundation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		7	Clifford Craig Medical Research Trust	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		8	McCusker Alzheimer's Research Foundation	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		9	Shake It Up Australia Foundation	yes	no	no	yes	yes	No
	Science and Technology	1	RiAus (Royal Institution of Australia Incorporated)	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		2	Alternative Technology Association	yes	no	no	no	no	No
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Animals and Birds	1	Animal Welfare League NSW	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	Animal Welfare League of Queensland	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		3	Animal Welfare League of SA	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		4	Australian Koala Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	Canine Research Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		6	Cat Protection Society NSW Inc, The	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		7	Cat Welfare Society Inc T/as Cat Haven	yes	no	no	no	no	No

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**
					Annual reports are publicly available		***General purpose financial statements available for***		
					2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***	
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Animals and Birds	8	Dogs' Refuge Home (WA) Inc, The	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		9	Free the Bears Fund Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		10	Horse Rescue Australia Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		11	RSPCA Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		12	Taronga Conservation Society Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		13	Wildlife Asia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		14	AMRRIC Animal Management In Rural & Remote Indigenous Communities	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		15	Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		16	Voiceless, the animal protection institute	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		17	Animal Aid Victoria	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		18	Animal Liberation Queensland	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		19	Australian Pet Welfare Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		20	Australian Wildlife Conservancy	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		21	Borneo Orangutan Survival (BOS) Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4** ***Annual reports are publicly available***		***General purpose financial statements available for***		**Meets Criterion 4**
					2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***	
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Animals and Birds	22	Brightside Farm Sanctuary	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		23	Cat Protection Society of Victoria	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		24	Devil Ark	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		25	Edgar's Mission	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		26	Feline Health Research Fund	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		27	Humane Society International Inc	yes	no	yes	no	no	No
		28	Jirrahlinga Wildlife Sanctuary Charitable Trust	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		29	Painted Dog Conservation Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		30	RSPCA ACT	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		31	RSPCA Darwin Regional Branch	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		32	RSPCA NSW	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		33	RSPCA Queensland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		34	RSPCA South Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		35	RSPCA Tasmania	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		36	RSPCA Victoria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4** ***Annual reports are publicly available***		***General purpose financial statements available for***		**Meets Criterion 4**
					2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***	
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Animals and Birds	37	RSPCA WA	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		38	Save-A-Dog Scheme Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
	Conservation and Environment	1	Climate Institute, The	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		2	Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		3	Perth Region NRM Inc	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		4	Sustainable Living Foundation	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		5	Tasmanian Land Conservancy	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		6	Trust for Nature (Victoria)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		7	Friends of the Earth Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		8	Australian Conservation Foundation	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		9	Bush Heritage Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		10	Connecting Country (Mount Alexander Region) Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		11	Conservation Volunteers Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		12	EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
		13	Earthwatch Australia	yes	no	yes	no	yes	No

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Sub-sectors, by Pro Bono Australia, which have been clustered in each of the four sub-sectors investigated in the study**		**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	***Criterion 2: Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4** ***Annual reports are publicly available*** ***2013***	***2014***	***General purpose financial statements available for*** ***2013***	***2014***	**Meets Criterion 4**
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	Conservation and Environment	14	Keep Australia Beautiful	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		15	Kimberley Foundation Australia	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		16	Landcare Tasmania Inc.	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		17	Orangutan Project, The	yes	no	no	no	no	No
	Rural	1	ac.care (Anglican Community Care Inc)	yes	no	yes	no	yes	No
	Homeless and Affordable Housing	1	Junction Australia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		2	Kids Under Cover	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		3	Unity Housing Company Ltd	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		4	Wayside Chapel, The	yes	yes	yes	no	no	No
		5	Youth Projects Ltd	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		6	Backpack Bed by Swags for Homeless	yes	no	no	no	no	No
		7	Westside Housing Association Inc	yes	no	no	no	no	No

Table E.14 Identification of NFPs which have been large organisations for two consecutive years (2013 and 2014)

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	**Criterion 2:** ***Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**	**Criterion 3**		**Meets criterion 3**	**Meets all 4 criteria**
			Annual reports are publicly available		***GPFS available for***			***Annual total revenue of at least $1 million for***			
			2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***		***2013***	***2014***		
Social Services	HammondCare	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Jewish Care Victoria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Australian Childhood Foundation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Berry Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	ChildFund Australia.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Royal Children's Hospital Foundation, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	**Criterion 2: *Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**	**Criterion 3**		**Meets criterion 3**	**Meets all 4 criteria**
			Annual reports are publicly available		***GPFS available for***			***Annual total revenue of at least $1 million for***			
			2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***		***2013***	***2014***		
Social Services	Smith Family, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Stewart House	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	World Vision Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Half The Sky Foundation Australia Limited	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	no	No	No
	Learning Links	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Variety – the Children's Charity (National Office)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Churches of Christ Community Care	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	**Criterion 2:** ***Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**	**Criterion 3**		**Meets criterion 3**	**Meets all 4 criteria**
			Annual reports are publicly available		***GPFS available for***			***Annual total revenue of at least $1 million for***			
			2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***		***2013***	***2014***		
Social Services	Churches of Christ in Queensland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Salvation Army Australia Eastern Territory, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Communities@Work	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Ability Options	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Autism Queensland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Multicap Limited	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Endeavour Foundation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Huntington's NSW	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	no	no	No	No

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	**Criterion 2:** ***Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**	**Criterion 3**		**Meets criterion 3**	**Meets all 4 criteria**
			Annual reports are publicly available		***GPFS available for***			***Annual total revenue of at least $1 million for***			
			2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***		***2013***	***2014***		
Social Services	Onemda Association Inc, The	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Caroline Chisholm Society	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	RedR Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	International Needs Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Habitat for Humanity	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Kokoda Track Foundation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	no	No	No
	Mahboba's Promise	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Oxfam Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	**Criterion 2:** ***Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**	**Criterion 3**		**Meets criterion 3**	**Meets all 4 criteria**
			Annual reports are publicly available		***GPFS available for***			***Annual total revenue of at least $1 million for***			
			2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***		***2013***	***2014***		
Social Services	TEAR Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Palliative Care Victoria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Brotherhood of St Laurence	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Melbourne City Mission	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	South West Connect	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Youth Off The Streets	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	YHA Ltd	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	**Criterion 2:** ***Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**	**Criterion 3**		**Meets criterion 3**	**Meets all 4 criteria**
			Annual reports are publicly available		***GPFS available for***			***Annual total revenue of at least $1 million for***			
			2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***		***2013***	***2014***		
Arts and Culture	Geelong Performing Arts Centre	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Australian Youth Orchestra	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Gondwana Choirs	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Opera Australia Capital Fund	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
Education and Research	University of Wollongong	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Australian Catholic University	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	University of the Sunshine Coast	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Western Sydney University	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	**Criterion 2:** ***Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**	**Criterion 3**		**Meets criterion 3**	**Meets all 4 criteria**
			Annual reports are publicly available		***GPFS available for***			***Annual total revenue of at least $1 million for***			
			2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***		***2013***	***2014***		
Education and Research	RMIT University	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Children's Medical Research Institute	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	Women and Infants Research Foundation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
Environment	Taronga Conservation Society Australia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	RSPCA NSW	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	RSPCA Queensland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	RSPCA Tasmania	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	RSPCA Victoria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes

Criterion 1: Four NFP sub-sectors which are considered in this study	**Name of NFP which fall under each sub-category of NFPs, as per Pro Bono Australia database**	**Criterion 2:** ***Operates in only one sub-sector***	**Criterion 4**				**Meets Criterion 4**	**Criterion 3**		**Meets criterion 3**	**Meets all 4 criteria**
			Annual reports are publicly available		***GPFS available for***			***Annual total revenue of at least $1 million for***			
			2013	***2014***	***2013***	***2014***		***2013***	***2014***		
Environment	Trust for Nature (Victoria)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes
	EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes

Table E.15 List of NFPs forming the sample of this study

NFP Sub-sectors considered in this research		**Name of NFP**
Social Services	1	HammondCare
	2	Jewish Care Victoria
	3	Children's Hospital Foundation, The
	4	Australian Childhood Foundation
	5	Berry Street
	6	ChildFund Australia
	7	Royal Children's Hospital Foundation, The
	8	Smith Family, The
	9	Stewart House
	10	World Vision Australia
	11	Learning Links
	12	Variety – the Children's Charity (National Office)
	13	Churches of Christ in Queensland
	14	Salvation Army Australia Eastern Territory, The
	15	St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc.
	16	Communities@Work
	17	Ability Options
	18	Autism Queensland
	19	Multicap Limited
	20	Endeavour Foundation
	21	Onemda Association Inc, The
	22	Caroline Chisholm Society
	23	RedR Australia
	24	International Needs Australia
	25	Habitat for Humanity
	26	Mahboba's Promise

NFP Sub-sectors considered in this research		Name of NFP
Social Services	27	Oxfam Australia
	28	TEAR Australia
	29	Palliative Care Victoria
	30	Brotherhood of St Laurence
	31	Melbourne City Mission
	32	South West Connect
	33	Youth Off The Streets
	34	YHA Ltd
Arts and Culture	35	Geelong Performing Arts Centre
	36	Australian Youth Orchestra
	37	Gondwana Choirs
	38	Opera Australia Capital Fund
Education and Research	39	University of Wollongong
	40	Australian Catholic University
	41	University of the Sunshine Coast
	42	Western Sydney University
	43	RMIT University
	44	Children’s Medical Research Institute
	45	Women and Infants Research Foundation
Environment, Development, housing, employment, law, philanthropic, international	46	Taronga Conservation Society Australia
	47	RSPCA Queensland
	48	RSPCA Tasmania
	49	RSPCA Victoria
	50	RSPCA NSW
	51	Trust for Nature (Victoria)
	52	EDO NSW (Environmental Defenders Office)

Table E.16 Proportion of NFPs, from each sub-sector, which have been used in this study

Sub-sector considered in this study	**NFPs sampled in this study**	**Number of NFPs in each sub-sector, as per the database of Pro Bono Australia**	**Proportion of NFPs sampled, from Pro Bono Australia database**
Social Services	34	310	10.97%
Arts and Culture	4	22	18.18%
Education and Research	7	30	23.33%
Environment	7	79	8.86%
Total	**52**	**441**	

Table E.17 Sample size required for different types of statistical tests, effect sizes and alpha values

N for Small, Medium, and Large ES at Power = .80 for α = .01, .05, and .10

	α								
	.01			.05			.10		
Test	Sm	Med	Lg	Sm	Med	Lg	Sm	Med	Lg
1. Mean dif	586	95	38	393	64	26	310	50	20
2. Sig *r*	1,163	125	41	783	85	28	617	68	22
3. *r* dif	2,339	263	96	1,573	177	66	1,240	140	52
4. $P = .5$	1,165	127	44	783	85	30	616	67	23
5. *P* dif	584	93	36	392	63	25	309	49	19
6. χ^2									
1*df*	1,168	130	38	785	87	26	618	69	25
2*df*	1,388	154	56	964	107	39	771	86	31
3*df*	1,546	172	62	1,090	121	44	880	98	35
4*df*	1,675	186	67	1,194	133	48	968	108	39
5*df*	1,787	199	71	1,293	143	51	1,045	116	42
6*df*	1,887	210	75	1,362	151	54	1,113	124	45
7. ANOVA									
2*g*[a]	586	95	38	393	64	26	310	50	20
3*g*[a]	464	76	30	322	52	21	258	41	17
4*g*[a]	388	63	25	274	45	18	221	36	15
5*g*[a]	336	55	22	240	39	16	193	32	13
6*g*[a]	299	49	20	215	35	14	174	28	12
7*g*[a]	271	44	18	195	32	13	159	26	11
8. Mult *R*									
2*k*[b]	698	97	45	481	67	30			
3*k*[b]	780	108	50	547	76	34			
4*k*[b]	841	118	55	599	84	38			
5*k*[b]	901	126	59	645	91	42			
6*k*[b]	953	134	63	686	97	45			
7*k*[b]	998	141	66	726	102	48			
8*k*[b]	1,039	147	69	757	107	50			

Note. ES = population effect size, Sm = small, Med = medium, Lg = large, diff = difference, ANOVA = analysis of variance. Tests numbered as in Table 1.
[a] Number of groups. [b] Number of independent variables.

Source: Cohen (1969), page 158.

Table E.18 Readership of different Australian newspapers, form 2011 to 2015

Name of Newspaper	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		Among the top ten newspapers between 2011 and 2015
	Readership	Rank	Readership	Rank	Readership	Rank	Readership	Rank	Readership	Rank	
The Australian	1,016	5	985	7	1132	6	1195	6	1195	7	Yes
Australian Financial Review	354	17	349	17	387	18	374	17	409	17	No
The Saturday Paper	99	26	0	32	687	12	0	32	0	32	No
Daily Telegraph	1,214	3	1263	3	1,450	2	1533	2	1746	2	Yes
Sydney Morning Herald	1,257	2	1265	2	1329	3	1528	3	1722	3	Yes
Sunday Telegraph	995	6	1048	6	1198	5	1292	5	1292	6	Yes
The Sun-Herald	666	11	701	11	779	11	922	11	922	11	No
Newcastle Herald	165	20	244	19	260	19	244	19	259	19	No
Illawarra Mercury	84	28	87	28	106	27	110	26	141	26	No
Canberra Times	212	18	252	18	249	20	274	18	278	18	No
The Saturday Paper (NSW)	51	32	0	32	0	33	0	32	0	32	No
Herald Sun	1,671	1	1822	1	2099	1	2197	1	2513	1	Yes
The Age	1,125	4	1247	4	1220	4	1311	4	1503	4	Yes
Sunday Herald Sun	870	8	929	8	1062	8	1140	8	1140	8	Yes
The Sunday Age	498	13	591	13	554	16	609	14	609	14	No

Name of Newspaper	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		Among the top ten newspapers between 2011 and 2015
	Readership	Rank	Readership	Rank	Readership	Rank	Readership	Rank	Readership	Rank	
Geelong Advertiser	127	23	132	23	143	24	139	25	153	25	No
The Saturday Paper (VIC)	24	34	0	32	0	33	0	32	0	32	No
Courier Mail	920	7	1064	5	1085	7	1166	7	1356	5	Yes
The Sunday Mail	823	9	863	9	905	10	1008	9	1008	9	Yes
Cairns Post	132	21	133	22	150	23	178	22	181	22	No
Gold Coast Bulletin	129	22	185	20	185	22	212	21	231	21	No
Townsville Bulletin	106	25	126	25	125	26	150	24	173	23	No
The Saturday Paper (QLD)	15	35	0	32	0	33	0	32	0	32	No
Adelaide Advertiser	703	10	797	10	924	9	1000	10	977	10	Yes
Sunday Mail	438	15	487	15	555	15	597	15	597	15	No
The Saturday Paper (SA)	13	36	0	32	0	33	0	32	0	32	No
West Australian	447	14	453	16	504	17	508	16	532	16	No
Weekend West	575	12	615	12	675	13	725	12	772	12	No
Sunday Times	426	16	501	14	563	14	610	13	610	13	No
The Mercury	188	19	181	21	206	21	226	20	236	20	No
The Examiner	110	24	128	24	135	25	152	23	170	24	No

Name of Newspaper	**2015**		**2014**		**2013**		**2012**		**2011**		**Among the top ten newspapers between 2011 and 2015**
	Readership	**Rank**	**Readership**	**Rank**	**Readership**	**Rank**	**Readership**	**Rank**	**Readership**	**Rank**	
The Advocate	63	30	82	29	87	30	102	28	119	27	No
Sunday Tasmanian	90	27	92	27	101	28	108	27	108	28	No
Sunday Examiner	58	31	67	30	67	31	75	30	75	30	No
Northern Territory News	74	29	95	26	93	29	92	29	92	29	No
Sunday Territorian	30	33	32	31	36	32	35	31	35	31	No

Source: Roy Morgan (2014, 2016).

Table E.19 top Australian Newspapers for the period 2011 to 2015

Top ten Australian Newspaper Articles (2011-2015)	
1	The Australian
2	Daily Telegraph
3	Sydney Morning Herald
4	Sunday Telegraph
5	Herald Sun
6	The Age
7	Sunday Herald Sun
8	Courier Mail
9	The Sunday Mail
10	Adelaide Advertiser

Notes:

(1) The Sunday Herald Sun is missing from the 2015 list of top 50 Australian newspapers provided by Online newspapers.com. The Sunday Herald Sun has constantly been the 8th Australian Newspaper in terms of readership, for the past 5 years. Assume 2013 to simply have been a once-off situation.

(2) The newspapers have not been categorised according to the jurisdiction in which they are mainly released for two reasons. First, news has a spill over effect and it is expected that if a regional newspaper addresses a topic, other regional newspaper articles are likely to address the same issue. Second, newspapers are available online which means that boundaries does not really make any difference anymore.

Table E.20 Newspaper articles published within the financial year ending June 2011

	Name of Article	Newspaper	Date
1	`If they're going out on the booze anyway, it may as well be for charity'	Sunday Mail	Feb-12
2	Beaut lodge lunch date with Tim for Miss World	Sunday Mail	Aug-11
3	Fashion Star Power	Sunday Mail	Jun-11
4	Going Out	Sunday Mail	Oct-11
5	Hats off to Kate	Sunday Mail	Oct-11
6	If they're going on the booze anyway, it may as well be for charity	Sunday Mail	Feb-12
7	Thanks, heaps	Sunday Mail	Jun-12
8	A labor obsession	Sunday Telegraph	Jul-11
9	The tricks they try to cash in on the dying - charity poison part two	Sunday Telegraph	Mar-12
10	Celebs flip out for charity McHappy Day: 20th anniversary	Sunday Telegraph	Nov-11
11	Charities breaking the cycle of trust	Sunday Telegraph	Mar-12
12	Charity "Poison' Secret fundraising techniques exposed	Sunday Telegraph	Feb-12
13	Charity bans `poison'	Sunday Telegraph	Feb-12
14	Charity Poison Secret fundraising techniques exposed	Sunday Telegraph	Feb-12
15	Disgraced firm shuts its doors - Charity poison part III	Sunday Telegraph	Mar-12
16	Government plan to take away freedom	Sunday Telegraph	Feb-12
17	How charity fraud is the softest crime	Sunday Telegraph	Jul-11
18	Rush to disown the dirty tactics - Charity poison part III	Sunday Telegraph	Mar-12
19	Spotlight on dodgy charities	Sunday Telegraph	Feb-12
20	The tricks they try to cash in on the dying - Charity Poison Part Two: The Sunday Telegraph investigation	Sunday Telegraph	Mar-12
21	Unaware of `highly offensive' tactics - Secrets exposed - Sunday Telegraph Investigation	Sunday Telegraph	Feb-12
22	Why charity begins at home for kids	Sunday Telegraph	Apr-12
23	Why charity fraud is the softest crime	Sunday Telegraph	Jul-11
24	Charities in push for access to unclaimed funds	The Age	Nov-11
25	Charity begins with a bottle	The Age	May-12
26	Cost of conservationists' coup small change	The Age	Jan-12
27	Dumping on charities: It's blatant waste	The Age	Jul-11

	Name of Article	Newspaper	Date
28	Fantasy spurs teens into social activism	The Age	Jun-12
29	Government can help with school fundraisers	The Age	Feb-12
30	How Sea Shepherd stays afloat	The Age	Jan-12
31	The big money men buy a voice in American politics	The Age	Apr-12
32	The gift horse and the tax collector	The Age	Mar-12
33	What if public- interest journalism had a white knight: a media start-up is born, packed with pedigree	The Age	Dec-11
34	White knight takes on a tax dragon	The Age	Feb-12
35	Charity travel challenges are a positive way to combine fun and funds - Making a difference	The Australian	Sep-11
36	Corporate Ethos Giving is good business - London benchmarking group review: community investment	The Australian	Nov-11
37	Greenpeace target of anger but not tax	The Australian	Mar-12
38	Millions latch on to Kony campaign	The Australian	Mar-12
39	Millions latch on to Kony campaign by Ugandan charity	The Australian	Mar-12
40	Stage is set for classical festival	The Australian	Apr-12
41	Another feather for pint-sized wildlife warrior	The Courier Mail	Jun-11
42	Charities miss out on pledges	The Courier Mail	Jun-11
43	Crabs off and racing for a claws	The Courier Mail	Feb-12
44	Donors hit by fines	The Courier Mail	Nov-11
45	Gearing up to ride for cause	The Courier Mail	Jul-11
46	It's all give and take	The Courier Mail	Sep-11
47	It's cold as charity - Millions in donations blown on admin costs	The Courier Mail	Oct-11
48	A time to account for donated dollars	The Daily Telegraph	Oct-11
49	Chance to reach out - Suncorp Bank Sydney Harbour 10k: Special Advertising Report	The Daily Telegraph	Jun-12
50	Charities forced to show records - Cost of fundraising	The Daily Telegraph	Oct-11
51	Charities under fire Generous tax breaks at risk	The Daily Telegraph	Oct-11
52	Charities under fire Public benefits tax threat	The Daily Telegraph	Oct-11
53	Gift that mean most	The Daily Telegraph	Dec-11

	Name of Article	Newspaper	Date
54	Grand Gesture	The Daily Telegraph	Mar-12
55	Charities target the dying dollar	The Sunday Mail	Mar-12
56	Kate's Crusade	The Sunday Mail	Oct-11
57	Prince of plunder fooled everyone ' Royal line' cover for lifestyle	The Sunday Mail	Dec-11
58	Prince of plunder fooled everyone ' Royal line' cover for lifestyle	The Sunday Mail	Dec-11
59	Put on 3D glasses	The Sunday Mail	Mar-12
60	Qantas ejects dogs - Airport farewell for charity icons	The Sunday Mail	Jun-11
61	Rachael does runner - 5km dash to aid charity	The Sunday Mail	Jun-12
62	Rescue group acts to share burden of feline delights	The Sunday Mail	Mar-12
63	Speaker rattles charities	The Sunday Mail	Mar-12
64	Thorny Issues	The Sunday Mail	Nov-11
65	Uphill battle raises money for charity	The Sunday Mail	Jul-11
66	25 Ways to be a model citizen	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jun-12
67	Dame knows her worth	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jun-11
68	Fund suggested for more gifts to public schools	The Sydney Morning Herald	Feb-12
69	Gifts that will make a mint	The Sydney Morning Herald	Dec-11
70	Give and you shall receive an inner glow and a 12% return	The Sydney Morning Herald	Nov-11
71	Good Intentions - but where is the money trail?	The Sydney Morning Herald	Aug-11
72	Greens clinch vote on electoral funding	The Sydney Morning Herald	Feb-12
73	Greens hand O'Farrell a surprise gift	The Sydney Morning Herald	Feb-12
74	Greens split over government policy on donations	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jan-12
75	Keneally flexes her clout for charity	The Sydney Morning Herald	Nov-11
76	Let public as well as private schools benefit from donations	The Sydney Morning Herald	Mar-12

	Name of Article	Newspaper	Date
77	New world dawning as reform comes to not for profit sector	The Sydney Morning Herald	Dec-11
78	Oldest charity gets new chief	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jul-11
79	Out of the Box	The Sydney Morning Herald	Oct-11
80	Public and private donors face uneven playing field	The Sydney Morning Herald	Feb-12
81	Right turns to spite in land of the free for all	The Sydney Morning Herald	Mar-12
82	Smaller nonprofits fear being left behind in NSW's experiment with social funding	The Sydney Morning Herald	Nov-11
83	Strecthed to charitable extremes	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jan-12
84	The New Underbelly	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jun-12
85	The stars who are forking out for the campaign to save the whales	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jan-12
86	Using powers for good	The Sydney Morning Herald	Aug-11

Table E.21 Newspaper articles published within the financial year ending June 2012

	Name of Article	Newspaper	Date
1	Charities need your help	Daily Telegraph	Dec-12
2	Dob in the dumpers, say charities	Herald Sun	Jan-12
3	Charities fear fallout as winter bites	Herald Sun	Aug-12
4	Fitzroy couple's charity project bands together hope for good causes	Herald Sun	Feb-13
5	Former sex worker starts charity to help women escape industry	Herald Sun	May-13
6	Join the fight against hunger as Leader supports Feed Melbourne	Herald Sun	Apr-13
7	Monash charities inundated with requests for help, left with little after Christmas	Herald Sun	Feb-13
8	All in a good cause	Sunday Age	Apr-13
9	Charities left at the altar after Edelsten wedding	Sunday Age	May-13
10	Making a difference, with a little help from her friends	Sunday Age	Apr-13
11	Pull on the runners, City2Sea is aiming to double the fun and cash for charity	Sunday Age	Aug-12
12	The charity that began at home on the front porch	Sunday Age	May-13
13	The gift that keeps on giving: philanthropy	Sunday Age	Feb-13
14	The Heckler	Sunday Age	May-13
15	Ruby Rose wins charity boxing match	Sunday Herald Sun	Oct-12
16	Charity house is state of the heart	Sunday Mail	Feb-13
17	People's generosity is amazing. We see the very worst in human nature and the best.'	Sunday Mail	Oct-12
18	Charity talk a lot of blarney	Sunday Telegraph	Mar-13
19	How to change the world without leaving your desk - Happy in your headspace	Sunday Telegraph	Nov-12
20	Battlers get a housing leg-up	The Age	Sep-12
21	Big business sets the pace for charity support	The Age	Jan-13
22	Charities bare all in push for transparency	The Age	Dec-12
23	Charities face more scrutiny	The Age	Dec-12
24	Charity on tap as helping others never tasted so good	The Age	Feb-13
25	City challenges charity penalties	The Age	Nov-12

	Name of Article	Newspaper	Date
26	Donations for charity ruled out	The Age	Feb-13
27	Italian charity to be probbed on community funds	The Age	Apr-13
28	Living the dream for Kenyan kids	The Age	Jul-12
29	Opportunity fading for bagging a bargain	The Age	Jun-13
30	Postcode 3000	The Age	May-13
31	Red cross gets a tech transfussion	The Age	Oct-12
32	Secrecy shrouds charity's millions	The Age	Apr-13
33	sticky carpet	The Age	May-13
34	Big brother deters charity	The Australian	Apr-13
35	Charities in SBS battle - Small Talk	The Australian	Mar-13
36	Charity begins elsewhere for richest investors - Wealth Intelligence	The Australian	Jun-13
37	Charity boss alarmed by Canberra's loss of focus Homelessness	The Australian	May-13
38	Councils get closer to Lehman settlement	The Australian	Apr-13
39	Developers find donations too hot to touch	The Australian	May-13
40	Drinks industry questions charity's political agenda	The Australian	Jun-13
41	Flights of mercy piloted by angels	The Australian	Apr-13
42	In Brief	The Australian	Mar-13
43	Jeffrey Tobias winner: community services - The Australian Innovation challenge	The Australian	Dec-12
44	No reason for deposit scheme	The Australian	Jun-13
45	Not-for-profit organisations make a deal out of FBT exemptions	The Australian	Feb-13
46	Palmer fails to deliver billion-dollar boom-time promise - Exclusive	The Australian	Jun-13
47	Primary founder makes gift of $80m	The Australian	May-13
48	Privacy threat worries charities - Exclusive	The Australian	Aug-12
49	Red tape puzzles would be donors	The Australian	Apr-13
50	Rewind: From the Australian	The Australian	Aug-12
51	spin doctor	The Australian	Jun-13
52	Stockbrokers honoured at annual awards	The Australian	Jun-13
53	Taskforce to target charity cheats - Exclusive	The Australian	Mar-13

	Name of Article	Newspaper	Date
54	Tax breaks for charities face axe	The Australian	Jan-13
55	The Charity ball depends on government to arrive	The Australian	Apr-13
56	The good, bad and fat fingered	The Australian	Jun-13
57	Twiggy giving it away `to save the children'	The Australian	Apr-13
58	Answering a call to alms	The Courier Mail	Dec-12
59	Bush Trek goes west	The Courier Mail	May-13
60	Champ adds to trophy cabinet	The Courier Mail	Jun-13
61	Charity run hits green hurdle	The Courier Mail	Apr-13
62	City Beat	The Courier Mail	Apr-13
63	Green lobby's tax breaks pay for propaganda	The Courier Mail	Nov-12
64	Hail the heroes	The Courier Mail	Sep-12
65	Hundreds dig deep for Allison's children	The Courier Mail	Jun-13
66	More kids go hungry	The Courier Mail	May-13
67	Mummy's Wish makes memories last	The Courier Mail	Apr-13
68	Place & Time	The Courier Mail	Aug-12
69	Punters shell out for charity	The Courier Mail	Mar-13
70	We'll fight challenges - Charities seek fair share of wills	The Courier Mail	Apr-13
71	A lifetime devoted to helping charities - Dame Elisabeth Murdoch 1909-2012	The Daily Telegraph	Dec-12
72	Angels fostering a love of literature Penguin Kid's Mini Book	The Daily Telegraph	Mar-13
73	Bank Sydney Harbour 10k: Special Advertising report	The Daily Telegraph	Jun-12
74	Celebrity's $2 a day challenge	The Daily Telegraph	Apr-13
75	Chance to reach out Suncorp Bank Sydney Harbour 10K: Special Advertising Report	The Daily Telegraph	Jun-12
76	Charities miss online opportunity	The Daily Telegraph	May-13
77	Giving by shopping Charity begins in stores	The Daily Telegraph	Aug-12
78	Hard work paying off Charity having a real impact	The Daily Telegraph	Apr-13
79	Johns may take legal action over Schipper's remarks - State of Origin 1	The Daily Telegraph	Jun-13
80	Monorail a charity trip	The Daily Telegraph	Jun-13
81	Not a banana bender says bandana man	The Daily Telegraph	May-13
82	Poster child for charity	The Daily Telegraph	Mar-13

	Name of Article	Newspaper	Date
83	Putting the sizzle back into charity	The Daily Telegraph	Nov-12
84	Refugees get sleepout cash Charities forced to fill Labor funding void	The Daily Telegraph	Jun-13
85	Sydney confidential	The Daily Telegraph	Jun-13
86	Well applied madness	The Daily Telegraph	Aug-12
87	Rachael does runner 5km dash to aid charity	The Sunday Mail	Jun-12
88	Stay strong and charity will survive drug fallout	The Sunday Mail	Aug-12
89	Wealthy hit up for super charity	The Sunday Mail	Oct-12
90	Act of clarity: nonprofit tax issues under review	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jul-12
91	Altruism fosters rewards	The Sydney Morning Herald	Aug-12
92	Benevolence dictated	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jan-13
93	Give undervalued benefactors a break	The Sydney Morning Herald	Feb-13
94	One-stop shop for regulation of charities and notforprofits	The Sydney Morning Herald	Jul-12
95	Rich Americans leave stingy Aussies in wake	The Sydney Morning Herald	Oct-12
96	Senator Sinodinos and the virtuous circle of political donations	The Sydney Morning Herald	Feb-13
97	Stay in touch….	The Sydney Morning Herald	Sep-12
98	Straight shooter with a soul	The Sydney Morning Herald	Oct-12
99	The pain behind plan by Abbott's Mr Fix-It	The Sydney Morning Herald	Aug-12

Table E.22 LIWC assessment of the newspaper articles considered in this study

	Social Services		Education		Culture		Environment	
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2012	2012-2013
Segment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WC	22617	43000	926	1956	1174	2448	7691	7378
WPS	26.36	26.69	35.62	21.73	21.74	26.04	28.17	26.64
Sixltr	25.54	27.27	32.18	23.82	25.21	26.72	27.55	28.77
Dic	77.63	76.55	64.15	72.49	77.17	76.59	73.06	71.73
funct	46.1	43.7	34.34	41.51	47.27	45.02	42.61	38.29
pronoun	7.83	6.25	3.78	7.31	8.09	7.84	6.27	4.51
ppron	4.13	3	2.05	2.81	4.34	5.96	2.74	2.45
i	0.34	0.36	0.22	0.46	0.6	0.57	0.23	0.19
we	0.63	0.56	0.97	0.1	1.45	0	0.21	0.41
you	0.76	0.34	0.32	1.43	0.94	0.16	0.75	0.18
shehe	1.03	0.88	0.32	0.56	0.85	4.37	0.9	0.66
they	1.36	0.86	0.22	0.26	0.51	0.86	0.65	1.02
ipron	3.71	3.25	1.73	4.5	3.75	1.88	3.52	2.06
article	7.43	8.11	5.18	7.41	9.71	7.92	7.83	6.26
verb	11.1	9.4	9.83	8.38	10.48	8.33	8.69	8.89
auxverb	6.9	6.11	6.05	4.81	6.9	4.82	5.77	5.72
past	3.25	2.74	3.13	1.53	5.28	4.13	2.18	2.52
present	6.04	4.9	4.32	6.19	4.34	2.86	5.15	4.54
future	0.84	0.89	1.3	0.26	0.51	0.61	0.65	1.04
adverb	3.07	2.25	1.94	2.91	3.41	1.23	2.57	1.63
preps	13.78	14.44	11.34	12.99	13.54	15.36	13.22	13.93
conj	5.41	5.21	3.56	5.93	4.68	6	5.08	5.18
negate	0.99	0.65	0.97	0.31	1.28	0.16	0.96	0.77
quant	2.55	2.23	2.05	1.94	2.21	2.08	2.3	1.82
number	3.5	3.03	11.34	4.09	3.07	3.96	4.36	4.17
swear	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0.03
social	10.05	8.69	6.7	5.93	9.03	11.81	7.53	9.28
family	0.38	0.31	0.65	0.2	0.17	1.51	0.2	0.19
friend	0.13	0.12	0	0.1	0	0.25	0.27	0.15
humans	1.53	1.16	1.08	0.46	0.6	1.92	1.03	1.42
affect	5.68	4.74	4.64	3.68	4.26	4.29	4.47	4.4
posemo	4.36	3.69	4.21	3.48	4	3.8	3.6	3.59
negemo	1.21	0.98	0.32	0.2	0.26	0.49	0.82	0.75

	Social Services		**Education**		**Culture**		**Environment**	
	2011-2012	**2012-2013**	**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**	**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**	**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**
anx	0.17	0.15	0	0.05	0.09	0	0.14	0.07
anger	0.45	0.24	0.22	0.05	0.09	0.37	0.27	0.3
sad	0.28	0.29	0	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.21	0.22
cogmech	13.48	12.17	11.88	10.99	10.9	10.99	12.29	11.52
insight	1.49	1.41	1.4	1.23	1.11	1.27	1.37	1.33
cause	1.93	1.92	2.81	1.28	0.94	1.1	1.87	1.69
discrep	1.32	0.92	1.51	0.61	0.85	0.25	0.98	0.81
tentat	2.01	1.7	0.76	1.79	1.7	1.02	1.63	1.84
certain	0.87	0.75	0.65	0.61	0.43	1.23	0.64	0.53
inhib	0.47	0.43	0.65	0.26	0.51	0.49	0.91	0.5
incl	4.4	4.41	3.24	4.4	4.77	4.98	3.82	4.27
excl	1.86	1.63	1.19	1.58	1.36	0.69	1.87	1.65
percept	1.97	1.8	1.62	1.28	2.98	2.41	2.13	1.83
see	0.49	0.47	0.43	0.46	0.34	0.37	0.79	0.64
hear	1.19	1	1.08	0.31	2.64	1.72	0.91	0.92
feel	0.22	0.26	0	0.2	0	0.33	0.29	0.23
bio	1.2	1.77	1.73	4.45	0.43	1.84	1.14	1.83
body	0.3	0.37	0.65	0.51	0.09	0.33	0.39	0.26
health	0.6	0.79	1.08	0.46	0	1.27	0.49	0.81
sexual	0.11	0.07	0	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.16
ingest	0.26	0.6	0	3.43	0.26	0.16	0.22	0.62
relativ	11.99	13.02	9.29	15.44	13.2	14.58	12.63	13.38
motion	1.8	2.02	1.19	1.69	1.53	1.84	1.66	1.92
space	6.01	6.41	4.64	8.38	6.81	6.78	6.72	7.22
time	4.03	4.35	3.46	5.42	4.09	5.64	4.04	3.89
work	4.33	5.4	4.32	3.53	3.92	2.7	3.73	4.43
achieve	1.68	1.83	1.08	1.79	2.21	3.02	1.76	1.48
leisure	1.12	1.25	1.08	2.45	2.56	3.64	1.05	1.71
home	0.56	0.62	0.65	0.61	0.43	1.1	0.46	0.6
money	4.39	4.53	6.05	2.4	2.3	1.14	4.03	4.69
relig	0.31	0.46	0	0.15	0.77	0.61	0.2	0.2
death	0.27	0.05	0.43	0	0	0.61	0.09	0.04
assent	0.02	0.04	0	0.15	0	0.12	0.1	0
nonfl	0.05	0.06	0	0.1	0	0	0.04	0.05
filler	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.2	0	0	0.12	0.03

Note: Words which most potentially denote a negative tone have been highlighted.

APPENDIX F DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table F.1 Summary of key multivariate techniques

Type of multivariate technique	**Main attributes**
Factor analysis (includes principle component analysis and common factor analysis)	Main objective is to condense the information included in the different variables of a research model, whilst ensuring minimum loss of information. This technique best suits studies which analyse the interrelationships among a range of different variables.
Canonical Correlation	Canonical correlation represents an extension of multiple regression analysis. Unlike multiple regression which deals with a single metric[78] dependent variable, canonical correlation correlates multiple dependent and independent metric variables at the same time. The main objective of this statistical technique is to identify linear combinations between the dependent and independent variables of a study.
Multivariate analysis of variance	Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) is used to explore the interrelationships between ranges of categorical independent variables. This technique is most appropriate for studies where the research is able to design the situation in which the experiment takes place.
Multiple Discriminant Analysis	Multiple discriminant analysis (MDA) is mainly appropriate for studies where the dependent variable is measured using either a dichotomous or a multichotomous scale (that is, for dependent variables which are non-metric). MDA is mainly used in studies which are able to classify its sample into different classes, based on the non-metric dependent variable of the respective study.
Multiple Regression Analysis	This technique is most suitable for studies which explore the interrelationship between one dependent and at least two independent variables; where the dependent variable is measured on a metric scale, and the independent variables can be metric as well as non-metric variables. Multiple regression is mainly used to address studies which look at the influence of independent variables, including changes in these variables, on the dependent variable the research model of the study.
Conjoint Analysis	Conjoint analysis suits studies which assess the introduction of new products or services; and the relative importance attributed to the new version of an item. This statistical technique considers multiple dependent and independent variables, where the variables can be metric and/or non-metric.

[78]Metric variables are variables which are measured using interval and/or ratio scales; and non-metric variables denote variables which have been gauged on ordinal and/or nominal scales (Blumberg et al. 2011).

Type of multivariate technique	**Main attributes**
Structural Equation Modelling	Structural equation modelling (SEM) is most suited for studies which explore the relationships of different individual sets of dependent variables. In other words, SEM is most appropriate for studies which look at a range of different multiple regressions, in one model; that is, at the same time.

Adapted from Hair et al. (2010)

Table F.2 Classification of variables of research model according to type: metric and non-metric

Variable	**Variable represents:**	**Type of variable**
Dependent Variable		
EXT_ACCDIS	Extent of accounting disclosures	Metric
Independent Variable		
RCI	Revenue Concentration Index	Metric
GOVTFD	Extent of Government Funding	Metric
FINLEV	Financial leverage	Metric
B_SIZE	Board size	Metric
B_FINCOM	Financial competence of governance board	Metric
B_MULTI	Multiple directorships of board members	Metric
JURIS	Jurisdiction in which the NFP operates	Metric
MARKET	Sub-sector in which the NFP operates	Non-metric
Control Variables		
AGE	Number of years since the NFP is created	Metric
AUDIT_SIZE	Size of audit firm	Non-Metric
NFP_SIZE	Size of NFP	Metric

Figure F.1: F.1(a) to F.1(z) Box plots showing the outliers for each variable of the research model[79]

Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index and Disclosure Score

Figure F.1 (a) Disclosure Index 2013

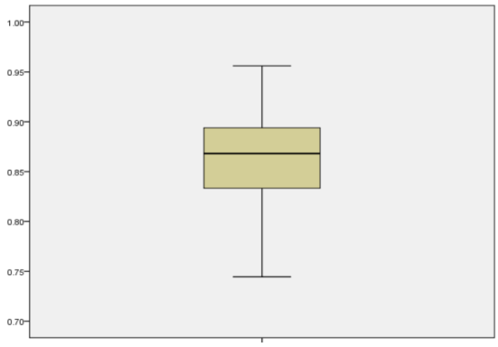


Figure F.1 (b) Disclosure Index 2014

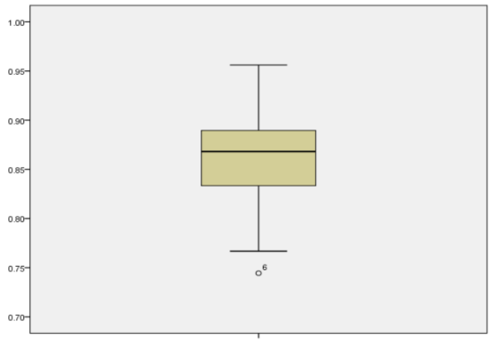


Figure F.1 (c) Disclosure Score 2013

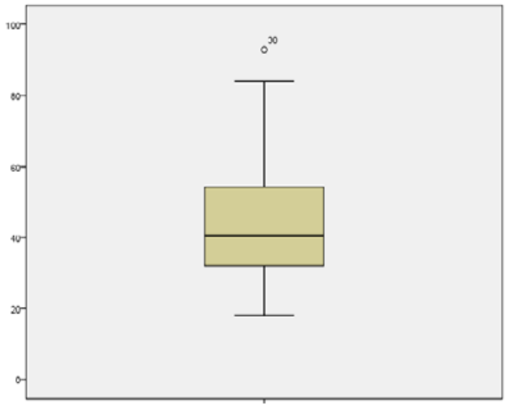
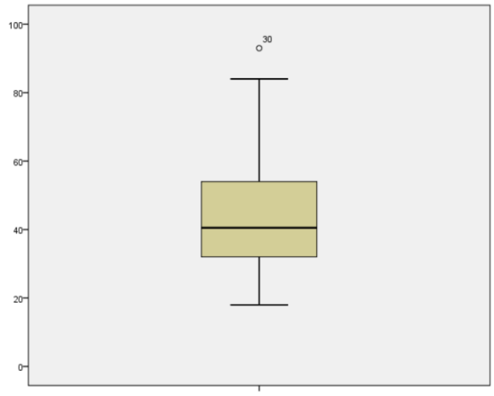


Figure F.1 (d) Disclosure Score 2013



[79] For each of these box plots, SPSS does not label the axes; and hence the boxplots (being replications of the outputs from SPSS) have not been labelled. On the boxplot of each of the variable of this study, the y-axis refers to the observations of the variable; whilst the x-axis simply refers to the variable being presented by the boxplot.

Independent Variables

(1) Revenue Concentration Index (RCI)

Figure F.1 (e) RCI 2013

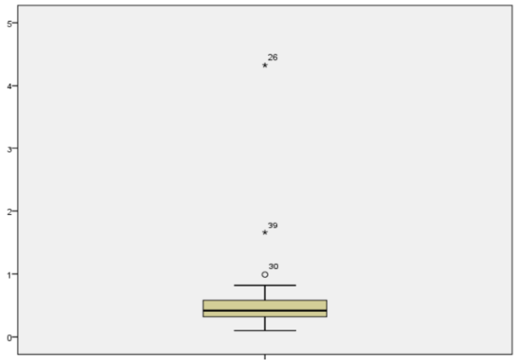
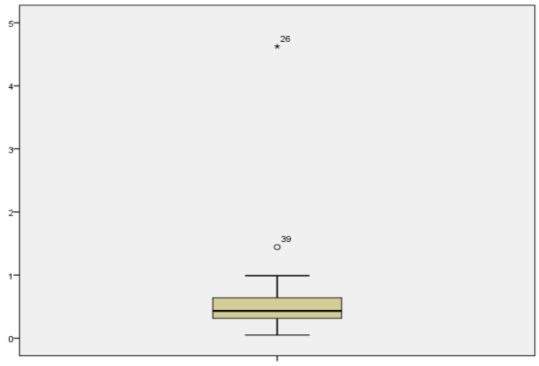


Figure F.1 (f) RCI 2014



(2) Government Funding

Figure F.1 (g) Government Funding 2013

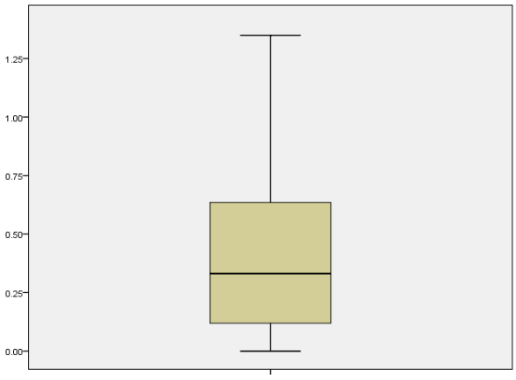
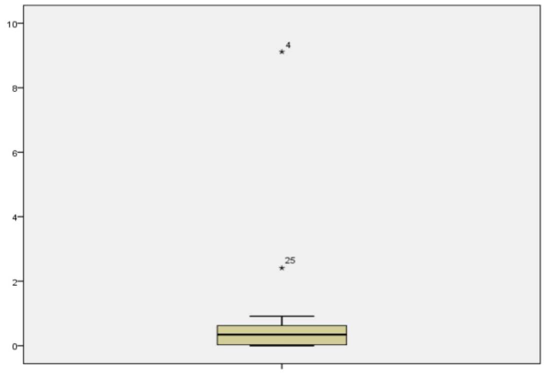


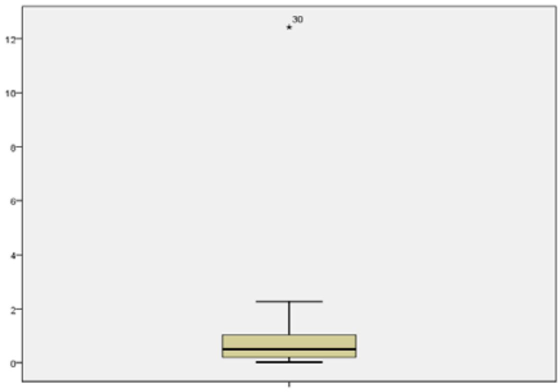
Figure F.1 (h) Government Funding 2013



(3) Financial Leverage

Figure F.1 (i) Financial Leverage 2013

Figure F.1 (j) Financial Leverage 2014



(4) Board Size

Figure F.1 (k) Board Size 2013

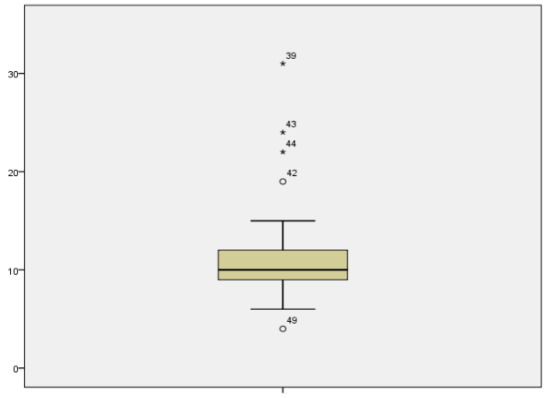
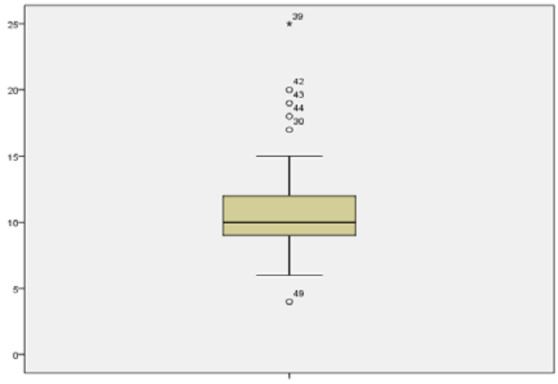


Figure F.1 (l) Board Size 2014



(5) Board Financial Competence

Figure F.1 (m) Board Financial Competence 2013

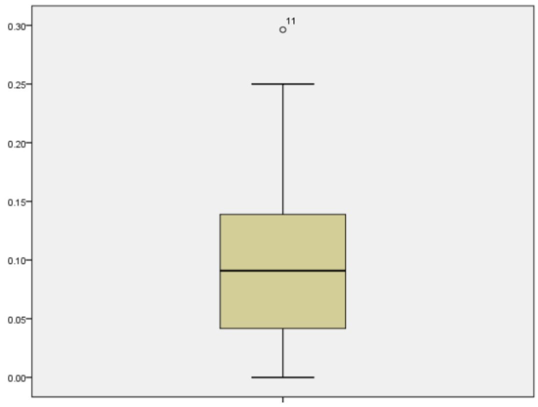
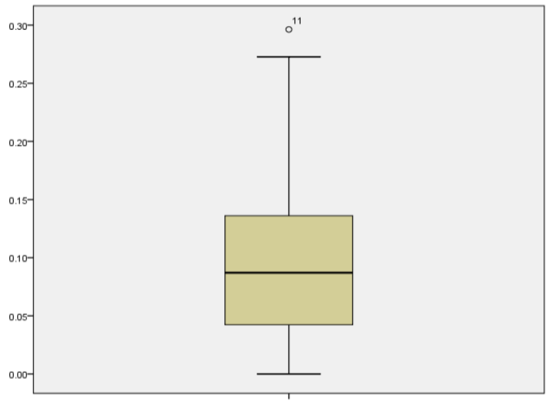


Figure F.1 (n) Board Financial Competence 2014



(6) Board Multiple Directorships

Figure F.1 (o) Board Multiple Directorships 2013

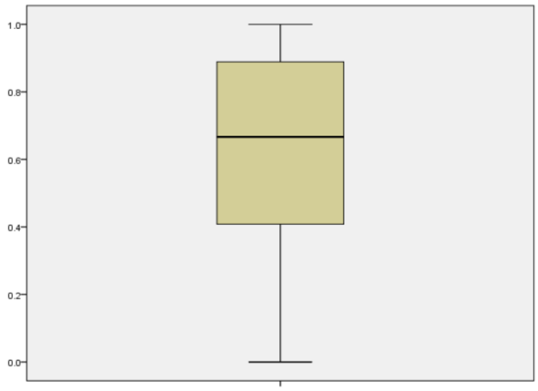
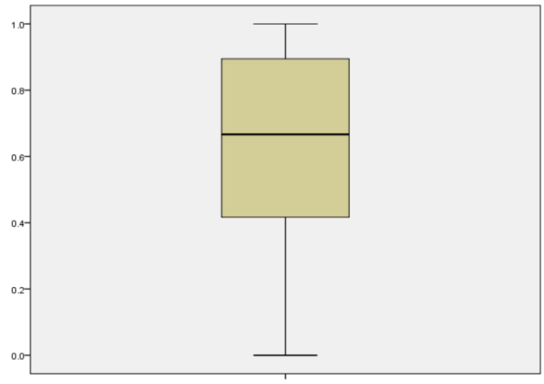


Figure F.1 (p) Board Multiple Directorships 2014



(7) Number of Jurisdictions

Figure F.1 (q) Number of Jurisdictions 2013

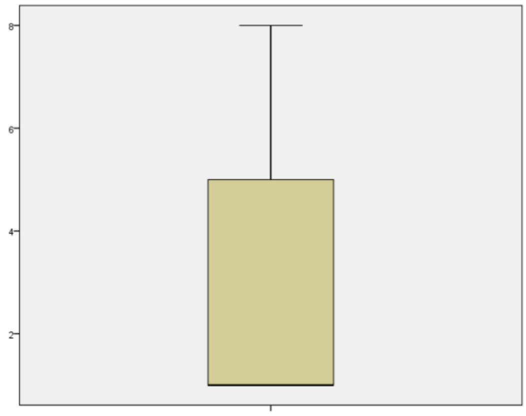
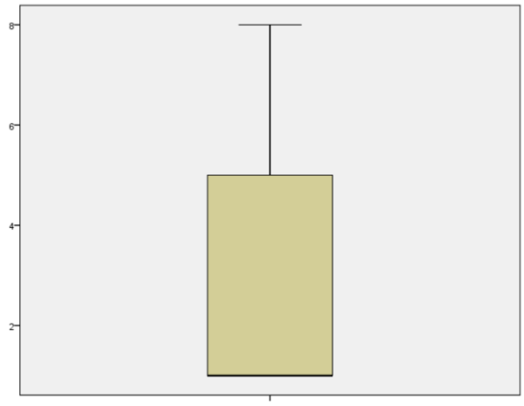


Figure F.1 (r) Number of Jurisdictions 2014



(8) Sub-sector

Figure F.1 (s) Sub-sector 2013

Figure F.1 (t) Sub-sector 2014

Control Variables

(1) Age

Figure F.1 (u) Age 2013

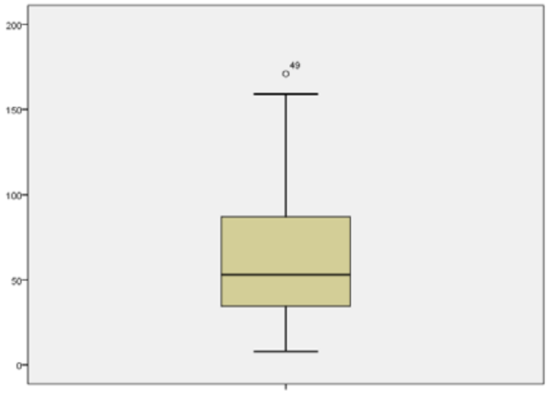
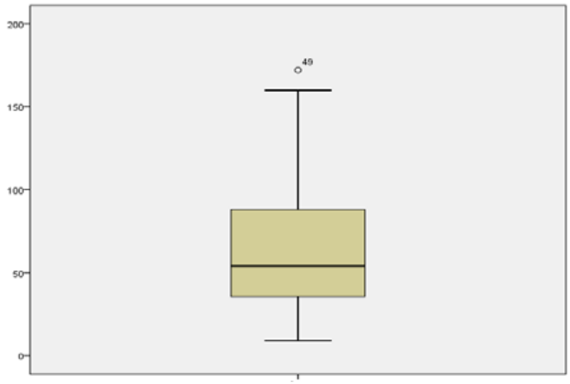


Figure F.1 (v) Age 2014



(3) Size of Audit Firm

Figure F.1 (w) Size of Audit Firm 2013

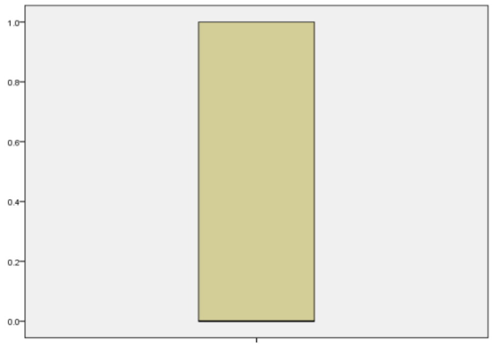
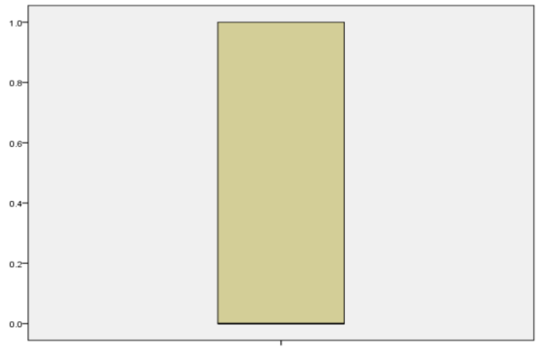


Figure F.1 (x) Size of Audit Firm 2014



(3) Size of NFP

Figure F.1 (y) Size of NFP 2013

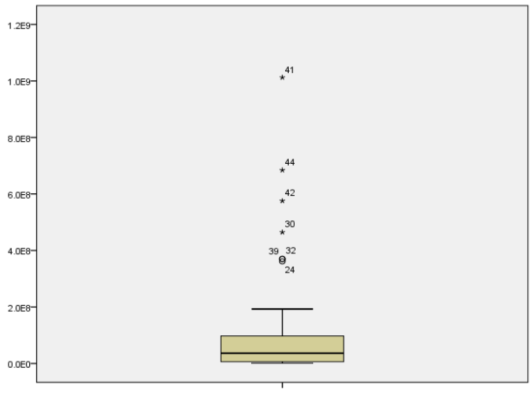


Figure F.1 (z) Size of NFP 2014

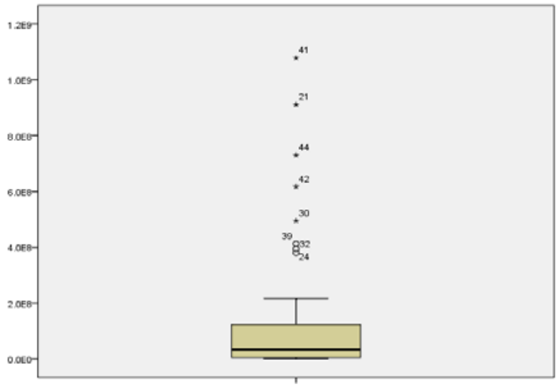


Table F.3 Disclosure Index (Mandatory Accounting Disclosures): Australian NFP Sector

Mandatory Disclosures: All sectors together								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
All sectors together	Both	0.956	0.7444	0.2116	0.8606	0.87911	0.86811	0.04751
All sectors together	2013	0.956	0.7444	0.2116	0.8606	0.87911	0.86811	0.04751
All sectors together	2014	0.956	0.7444	0.2116	0.8606	0.87911	0.86811	0.04751

**Represented by the four NFP sub-sectors explored in this study*

Table F.4 Disclosure Score (Voluntary Accounting Disclosures): Australian NFP sector

Voluntary Disclosures: All Sectors together								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
All sectors together	Both	93	18	75	44.15384615	35	40.5	17.2434
All sectors together	2013	93	18	75	44.15384615	35	40.5	17.3277
All sectors together	2014	93	18	75	44.15384615	35	40.5	17.3277

**Represented by the four NFP sub-sectors explored in this study*

Table F.5 Disclosure indices by class intervals

Number of NFPs

Mandatory Disclosures: Overall*				
Range	***Mandatory Disclosures***	***Both Years***	***2013***	***2014***
0.75	>=0,<0.75	2	1	1
0.8	>=0.75,<0.80	14	7	7
0.85	>=0.80,<0.85	26	13	13
0.9	>=0.85,<0.90	42	21	21
0.95	>=0.90,0.95	18	9	9
1	>=0.95	2	1	1
Mandatory Disclosures: Social Services				
Range	***Mandatory Disclosures***	***Both Years***	***2013***	***2014***
0.75	>=0,<0.75	2	1	1
0.8	>=0.75,<0.80	8	4	4
0.85	>=0.80,<0.85	18	9	9
0.9	>=0.85,<0.90	32	16	16
0.95	>=0.90,0.95	6	3	3
1	>=0.95	2	1	1
Mandatory Disclosures: Culture and Recreation				
Range	***Mandatory Disclosures***	***Both Years***	***2013***	***2014***
0.75	>=0,<0.75	0	0	0
0.8	>=0.75,<0.80	2	1	1
0.85	>=0.80,<0.85	2	1	1
0.9	>=0.85,<0.90	2	1	1
0.95	>=0.90,0.95	2	1	1
Mandatory Disclosures: Education and Research				
Range	***Mandatory Disclosures***	***Both Years***	***2013***	***2014***
0.75	>=0,<0.75	0	0	0
0.8	>=0.75,<0.80	2	1	1
0.85	>=0.80,<0.85	0	0	0
0.9	>=0.85,<0.90	4	2	2
0.95	>=0.90,0.95	8	4	4
1	>=0.95	0	0	0
Mandatory Disclosures: Environment				
Range	***Mandatory Disclosures***	***Both Years***	***2013***	***2014***
0.75	>=0,<0.75	0	0	0
0.8	>=0.75,<0.80	2	1	1
0.85	>=0.80,<0.85	6	3	3
0.9	>=0.85,<0.90	4	2	2
0.95	>=0.90,0.95	2	1	1
1	>=0.95	0	0	0

**Represented by the four NFP sub-sectors explored in this study*

Table F.6 Disclosure scores by class intervals

Number of NFPs

Voluntary Disclosures: Overall*				
range	**Voluntary Disclosures**	**Both Years**	**2013**	**2014**
20	>=0,<20	2	1	1
40	>=20,<40	50	25	25
60	>=40,<60	32	16	16
80	>=60,<80	16	8	8
100	>=80	4	2	2
Voluntary Disclosures: Social Services				
range	**Voluntary Disclosures**	**Both Years**	**2013**	**2014**
20	>=0,<20	2	1	1
40	>=20,<40	38	19	19
60	>=40,<60	24	12	12
80	>=60,<80	2	1	1
100	>=80	2	1	1
Voluntary Disclosures: Culture and Recreation				
range	**Voluntary Disclosures**	**Both Years**	**2013**	**2014**
20	>=0,<20	0	0	0
40	>=20,<40	8	4	4
60	>=40,<60	0	0	0
80	>=60,<80	0	0	0
100	>=80	0	0	0
Voluntary Disclosures: Education and Research				
range	**Voluntary Disclosures**	**Both Years**	**2013**	**2014**
20	>=0,<20	0	0	0
40	>=20,<40	4	2	2
60	>=40,<60	2	1	1
80	>=60,<80	8	4	4
100	>=80	0	0	0
Voluntary Disclosures: Environment				
range	**Voluntary Disclosures**	**Both Years**	**2013**	**2014**
20	>=0,<20	0	0	0
40	>=20,<40	0	0	0
60	>=40,<60	6	3	3
80	>=60,<80	6	3	3
100	>=80	2	1	1

**Represented by the four NFP sub-sectors explored in this study*

Table F.7 Disclosure Index (Mandatory Accounting Disclosures) for each NFP sub-sector

Mandatory Disclosures: Social Services								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
Social Services	overall	0.956043956	0.744444444	0.211599512	0.855352618	0.879120879	0.868131868	0.045789715
Social Services	2013	0.956043956	0.744444444	0.211599512	0.855517894	0.879120879	0.868131868	0.046117106
Social Services	2014	0.956043956	0.744444444	0.211599512	0.855187341	0.879120879	0.868131868	0.046152882
Mandatory Disclosures: Culture								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
Culture and Recreation	overall	0.909090909	0.788888889	0.12020202	0.853333901	0.788888889	0.854868914	0.049328699
Culture and Recreation	2013	0.909090909	0.788888889	0.12020202	0.854738395	#N/A	0.860486891	0.054255799
Culture and Recreation	2014	0.909090909	0.788888889	0.12020202	0.851929406	#N/A	0.854868914	0.052237879
Mandatory Disclosures: Education								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
Education and Research	overall	0.945054945	0.8	0.145054945	0.89699669	0.945054945	0.91011236	0.048605548
Education and Research	2013	0.945054945	0.8	0.145054945	0.89699669	0.945054945	0.91011236	0.050590259
Education and Research	2014	0.945054945	0.8	0.145054945	0.89699669	0.945054945	0.91011236	0.050590259
Mandatory Disclosures: Environment								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
Environment	overall	0.923076923	0.788888889	0.134188034	0.851998412	0.788888889	0.844444444	0.039651367
Environment	2013	0.923076923	0.788888889	0.134188034	0.851998412	#N/A	0.844444444	0.041270451
Environment	2014	0.923076923	0.788888889	0.134188034	0.851998412	#N/A	0.844444444	0.041270451

Table F.8 Disclosure Score (Voluntary Accounting Disclosures) for each NFP sub-sector

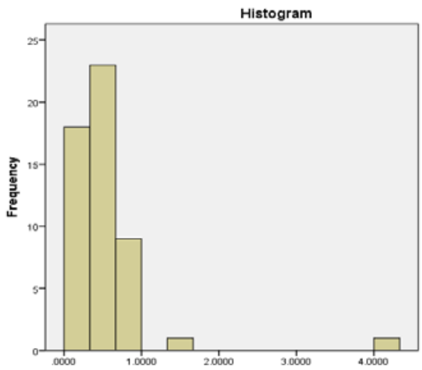
Voluntary Disclosures: Social Services								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
Social Services	Overall	93	18	75	39.26470588	30	37	14.33565396
Social Services	2013	93	18	75	39.26470588	30	37	14.44384911
Social Services	2014	93	18	75	39.26470588	30	37	14.44384911
Voluntary Disclosures: Culture								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
Culture and Recreation	overall	33	27	6	30	32	30	2.725540575
Culture and Recreation	2013	33	27	6	30	N/A	30	2.943920289
Culture and Recreation	2014	33	27	6	30	N/A	30	2.943920289
Voluntary Disclosures: Education								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
Education and Research	overall	72	33	39	54.85714286	33	66	16.41227094
Education and Research	2013	72	33	39	54.85714286	N/A	66	17.08243319
Education and Research	2014	72	33	39	54.85714286	N/A	66	17.08243319
Voluntary Disclosures: Environment								
Sub-sector	**Year**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Range**	**Mean**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Standard deviation**
Environment	overall	84	46	38	65.28571429	46	69	13.06450606
Environment	2013	84	46	38	65.28571429	N/A	69	13.59796904
Environment	2014	84	46	38	65.28571429	N/A	69	13.59796904

Figure F.2: Figures F.2 (a) to F.2 (p) Conformance to normality assumption by the variables of this study[80]

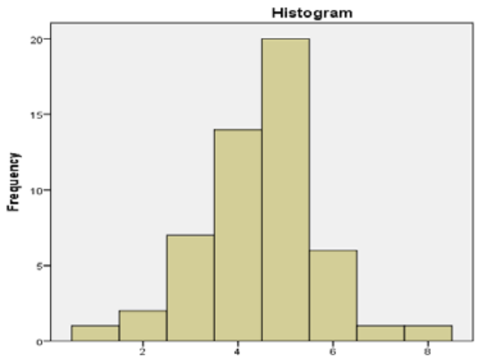
(1) RCI

Figures F.2(a) Pre-transformation of RCI

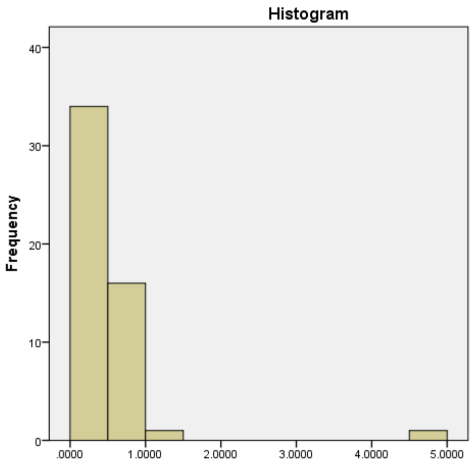
FiguresF.2 (b) Post-transformation of RCI



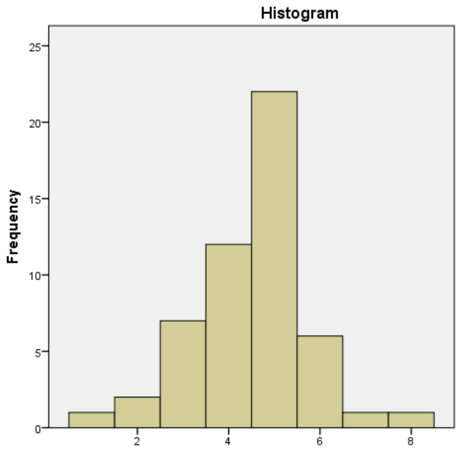
RCI 2013



RCI 2013



RCI 2014



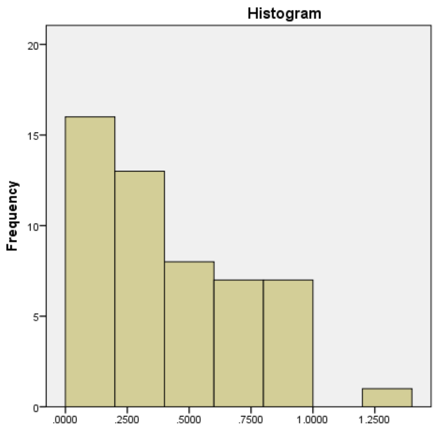
RCI 2014

[80] For each variable, the y-axis on the histogram represents the frequency of the distributions of the variable; and the x-axis shows the observations of the variable.

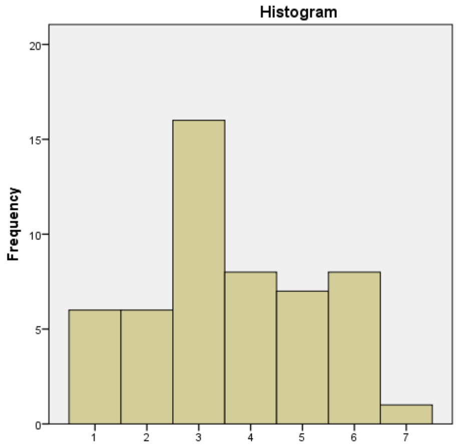
(2) Government Funding

Figures F.2 (c) Pre-transformation of Government Funding

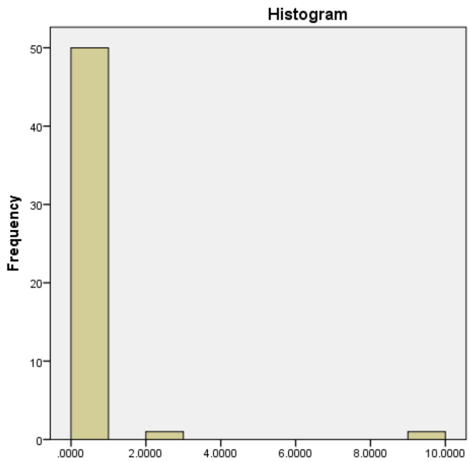
Figures F.2 (d) Post-transformation of Government Funding



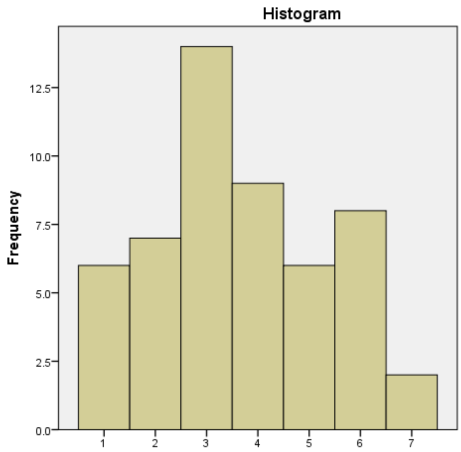
Government Funding 2013



Government Funding 2013



Government Funding 2014

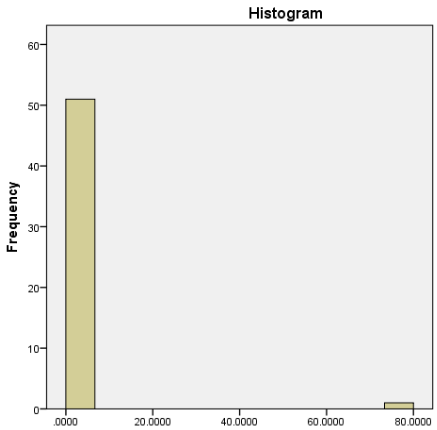


Government Funding 2014

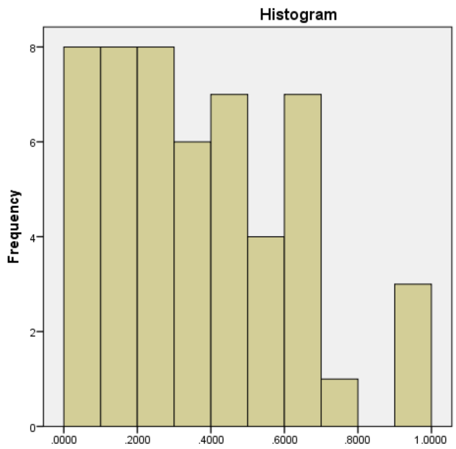
(3) Financial Leverage

Figures F.2 (e) Pre-transformation of Financial Leverage

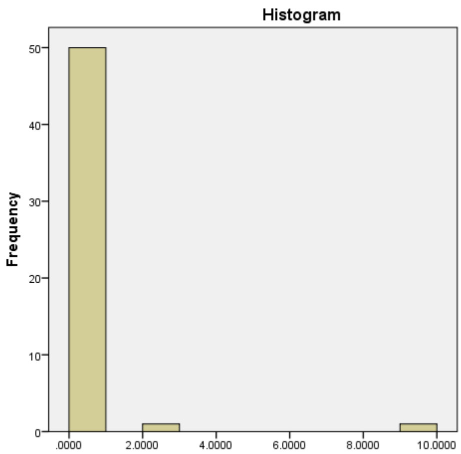
Figures F.2 (f) Post-transformation of Financial Leverage



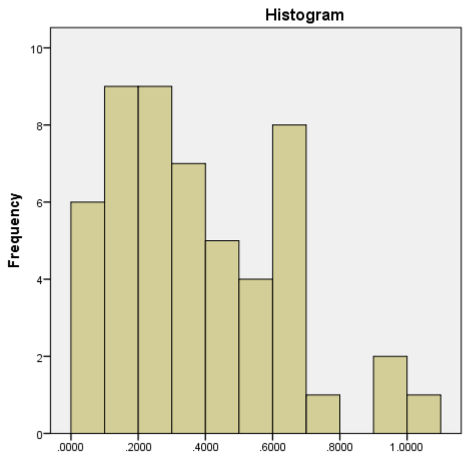
Financial Leverage 2013



Financial Leverage 2013



Financial Leverage 2014

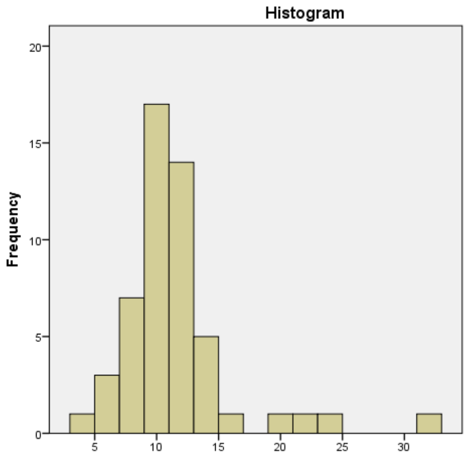


Financial Leverage 2014

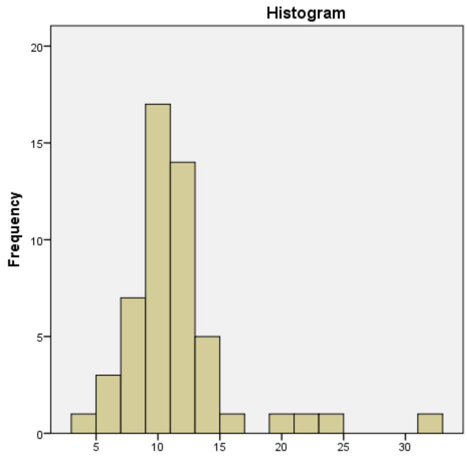
(4) Board Size

Figures F.2 (g) Pre-transformation of Board Size

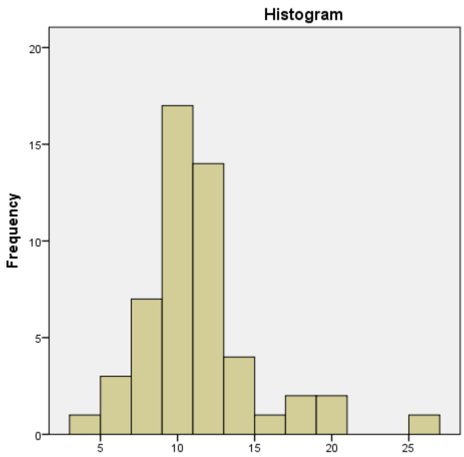
Figures F.2 (h) No transformation of Board Size



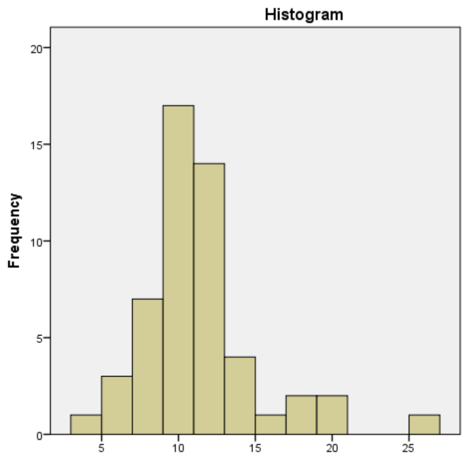
Board Size 2013



Board Size 2013



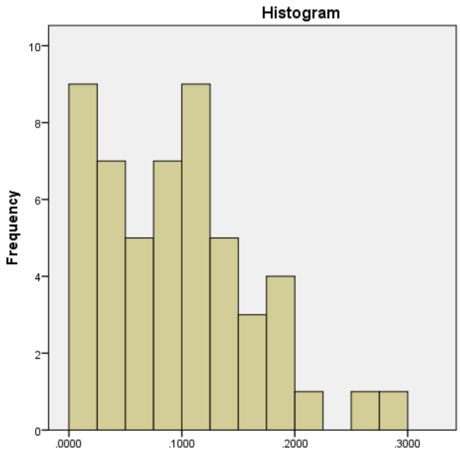
Board Size 2014



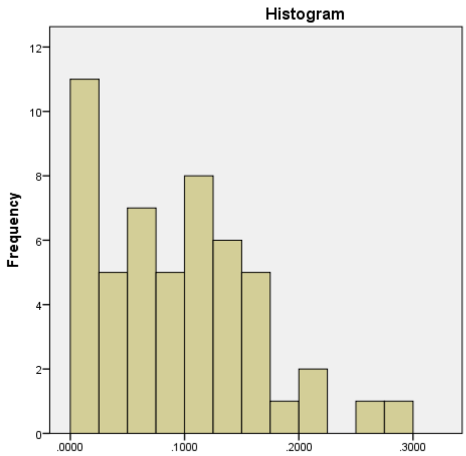
Board Size 2014

(5) Board Financial Competence

Figures F.2 (i) Pre-transformation of Board Financial Competence

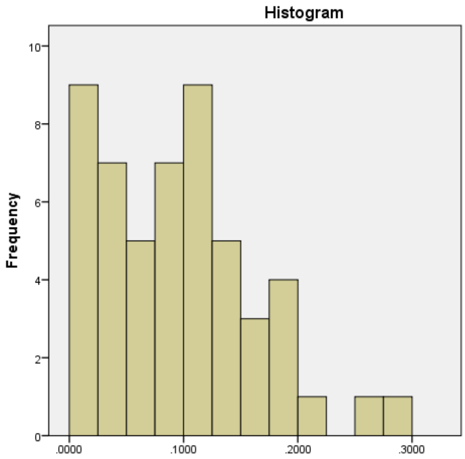


Board Financial Competence 2013

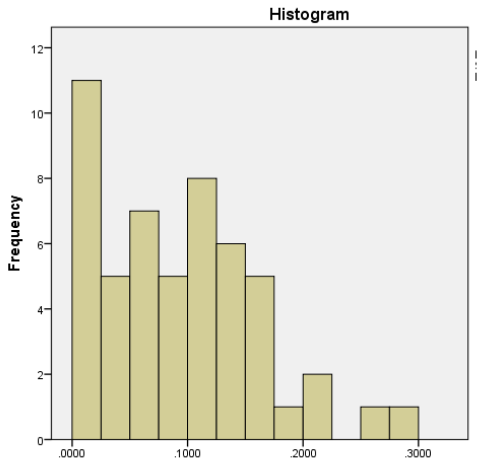


Board Financial Competence 2014

Figures F.2 (j) No transformation of Board Financial Competence



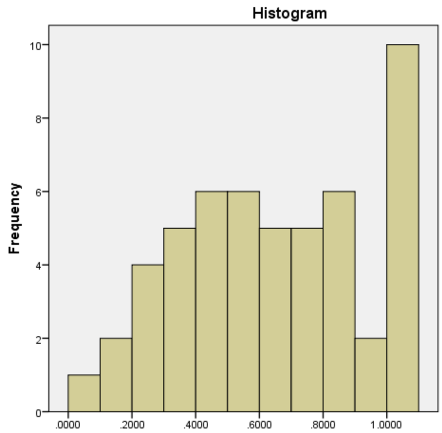
Board Financial Competence 2013



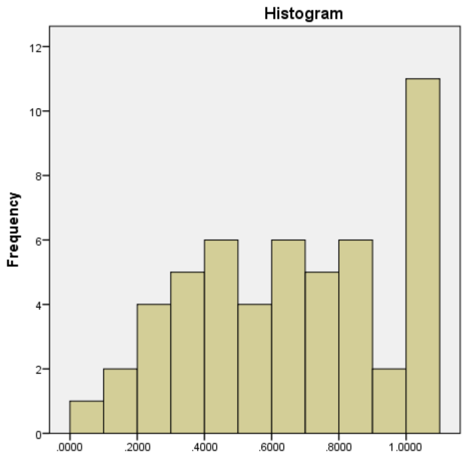
Board Financial Competence 2014

(6) Board Multiple Directorships

Figures F.2 (k) Pre-transformation of Board Multiple Directorships

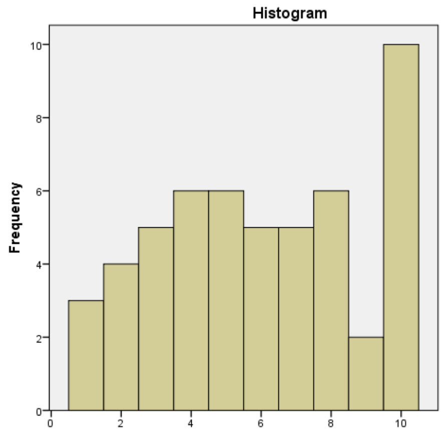


Board multiple directorships 2013

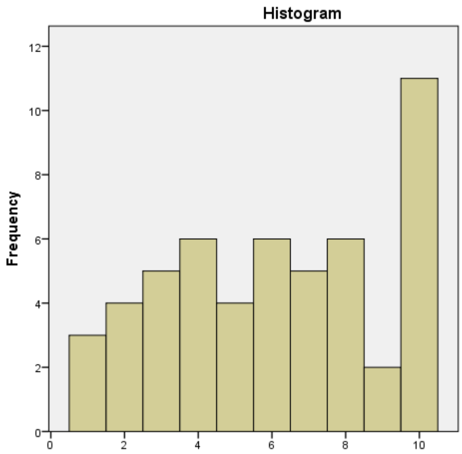


Board multiple directorships 2014

Figures F.2 (l) No transformation of Board Multiple Directorships



Board multiple directorships 2013

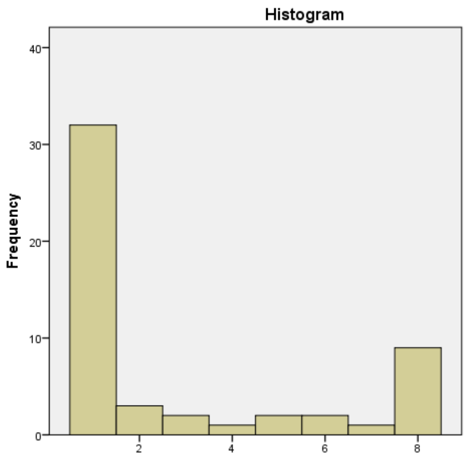


Board multiple directorships 2014

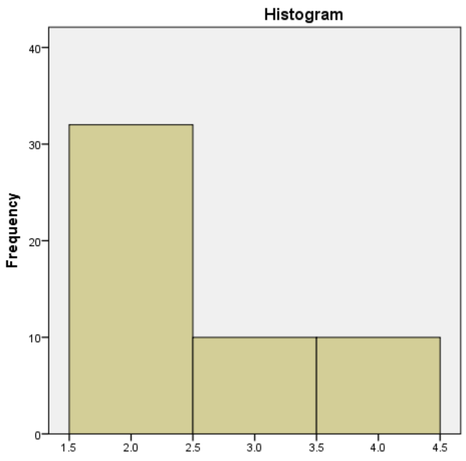
(7) Number of Jurisdictions

Figures F.2 (m) Pre-transformation of Number of Jurisdictions

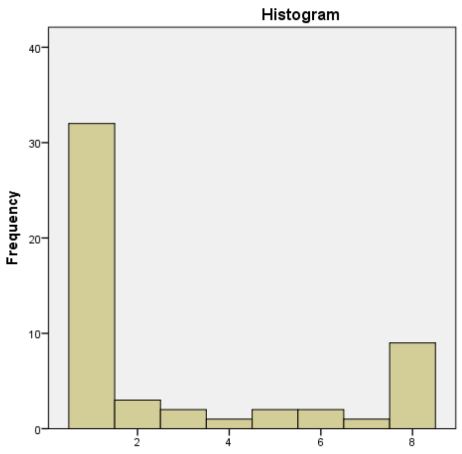
Figures F.2 (n) Post-transformation of Number of Jurisdictions



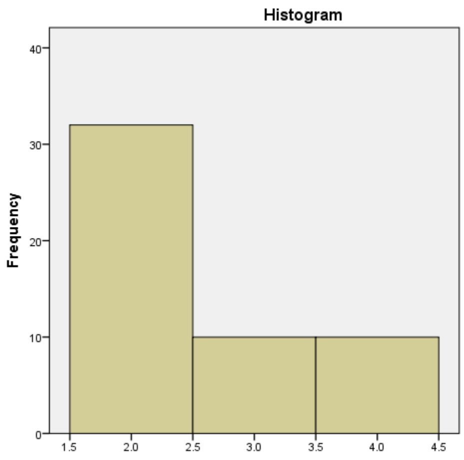
Number of jurisdictions 2013



Number of jurisdictions 2013



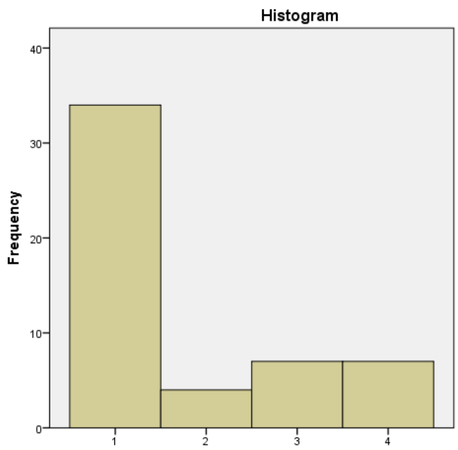
Number of jurisdictions 2014



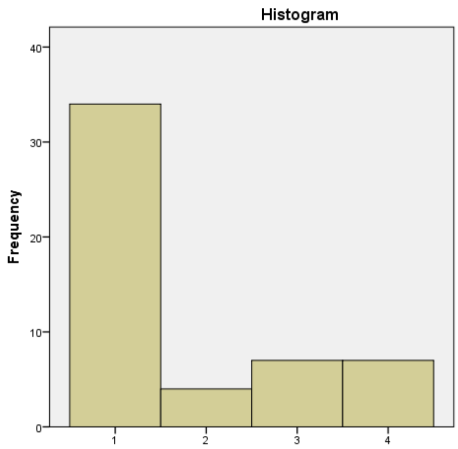
Number of jurisdictions 2014

(8) Sub-sector

Figures F.2 (o) Pre-transformation of sub-sector

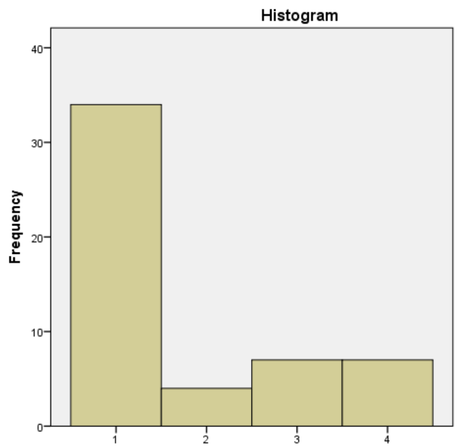


Sub-sector 2013

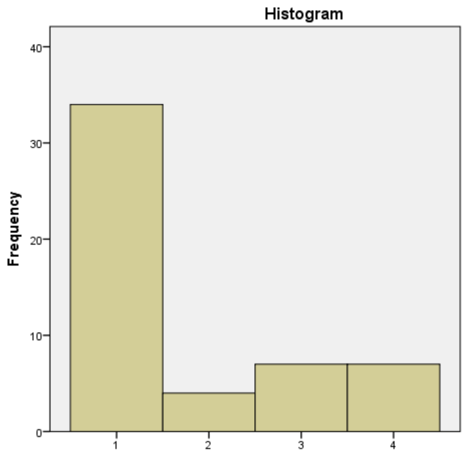


Sub-sector 2014

Figures F.2 (p) No transformation of sub-sector



Sub-sector 2013



Sub-sector 2014

Table F.9 Class intervals used for independent variables

Variable	Lower value	Upper Value	Class Interval
RCI	0	0.1	1
	0.1	0.2	2
	0.2	0.3	3
	0.3	0.4	4
	0.4	0.75	5
	0.75	1	6
	1	2.5	7
	2.5	5	8
GOVTFD	0	0.01	1
	0.01	0.15	2
	0.15	0.45	3
	0.45	0.6	4
	0.6	0.75	5
	0.75	0.85	6
	0.85	0.95	7
	0.95	10	8
FINLEV	0	0.02	1
	0.02	0.05	2
	0.05	0.75	3
	0.75	0.1	4
	0.1	0.2	5
	0.2	0.3	6
	0.3	0.4	7
	0.4	0.5	8
	0.5	0.6	9
	0.6	1	10
	1	2.00	11
JURIS	0	1	1
	1	2	2
	2	7	3
	7	8	4

Figure F.3 : Figures F.3 (a) to F.3 (p) Homoscedasticity assumption of independent variables used in the study

(1) RCI

Figure F.3 (a) RCI 2013

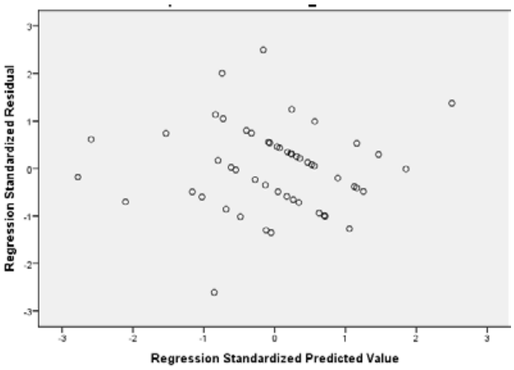
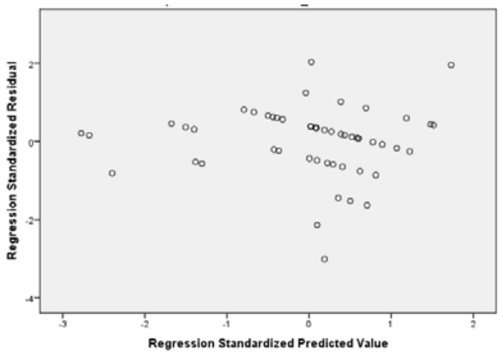


Figure F.3 (b) RCI 2014



(2) Government Funding

Figure F.3 (c) Government Funding 2013

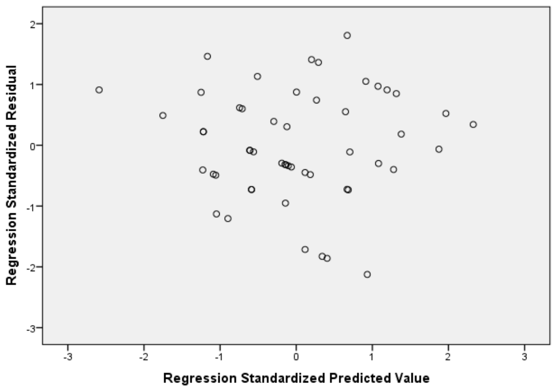
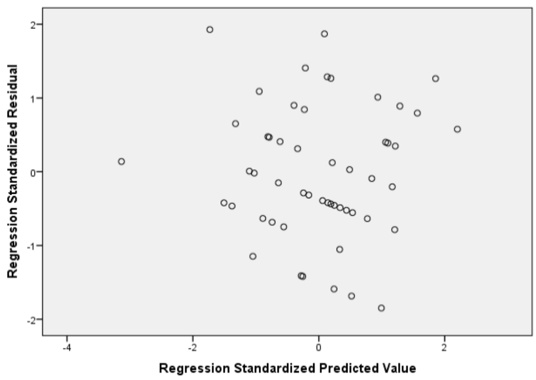


Figure F.3 (d) Government Funding 2013



(3) Financial Leverage

Figure F.3 (e) Financial Leverage 2013

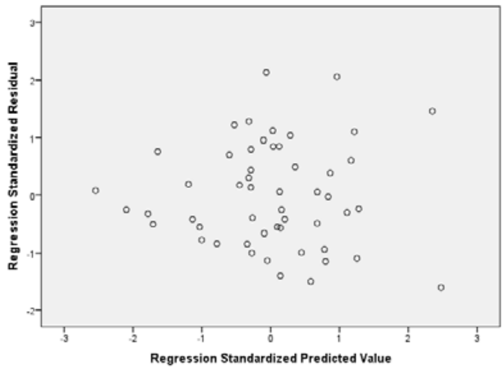
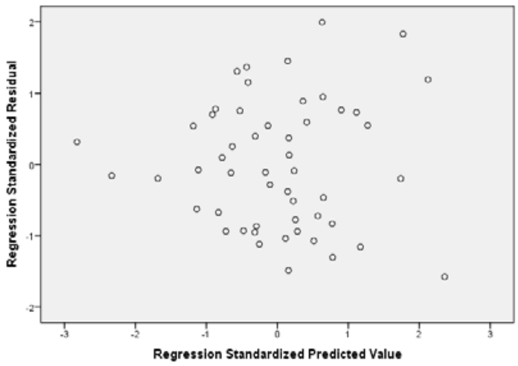


Figure F.3 (f) Financial Leverage 2014



(4) Board Size

Figure F.3 (g) Board Size 2013

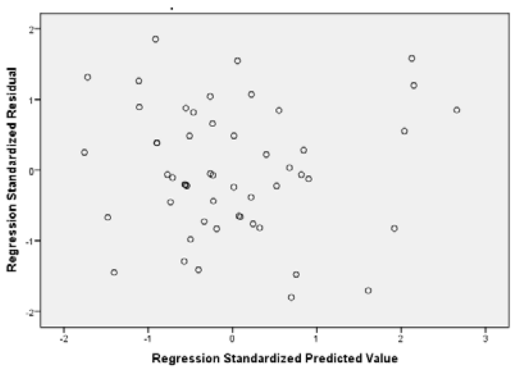
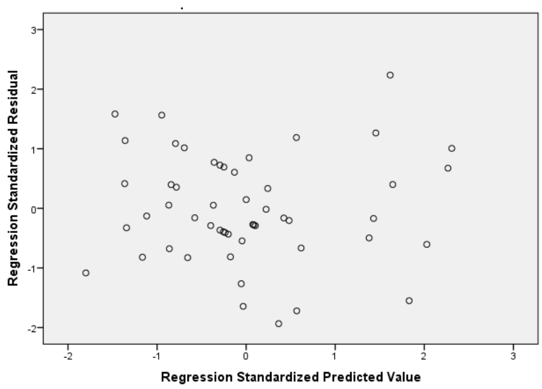


Figure F.3 (h) Board Size 2014



(5) Board Financial Competence

Figure F.3 (i) Board Financial Competence 2013

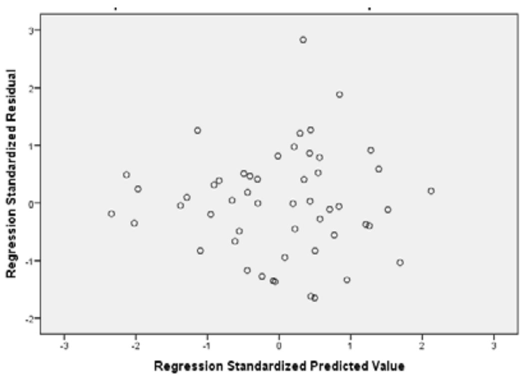
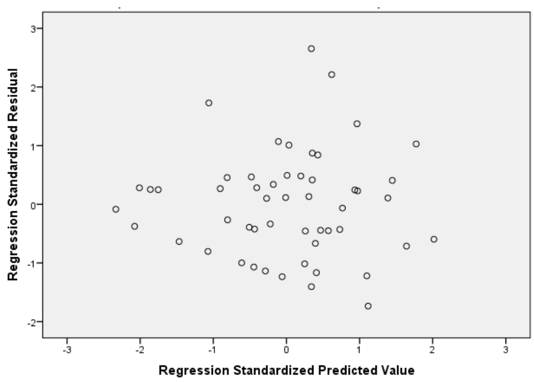
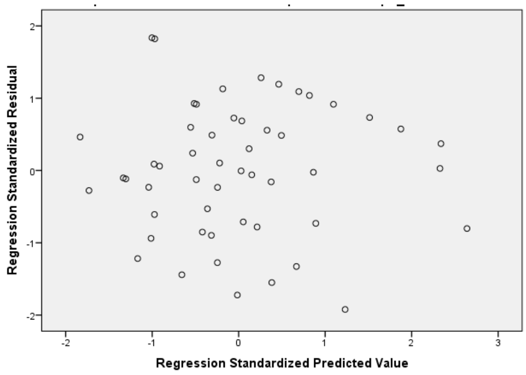


Figure F.3 (j) Board Financial Competence 2014



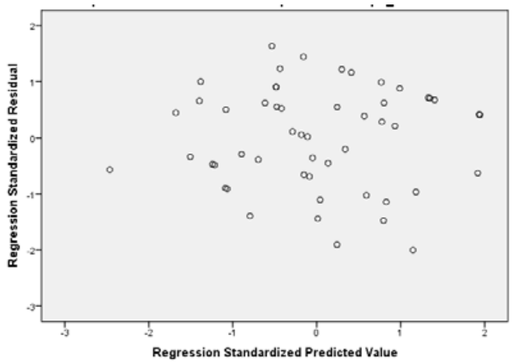
(6) Board Multiple Directorships

Figure F.3 (k) Board Multiple Directorship 2013



Board Multiple Directorship 2013

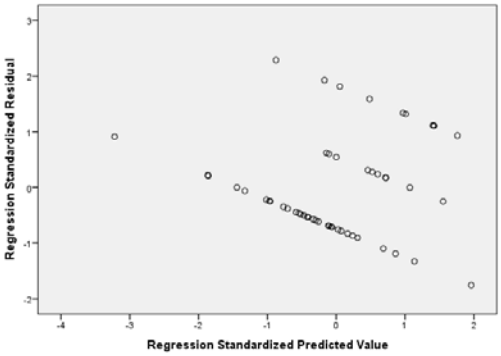
Figure F.3 (l) Board Multiple Directorship 2014



Board Multiple Directorship 2014

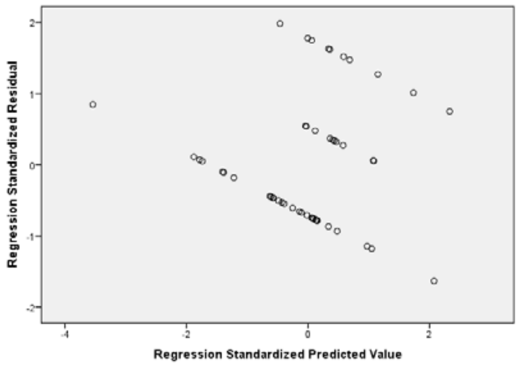
(7) Number of Jurisdictions

Figure F.3 (m) Number of Jurisdictions 2013



Number of Jurisdictions 2013

Figure F.3 (n) Number of Jurisdictions 2014



Number of Jurisdictions 2014

(8) Sub-sector

Figure F.3 (o) Number of Jurisdictions 2013

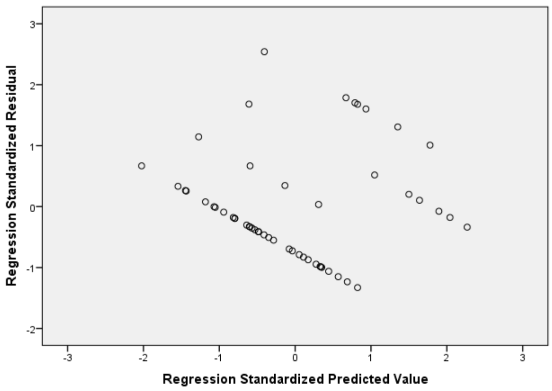


Figure F.3 (p) Number of Jurisdictions 2014

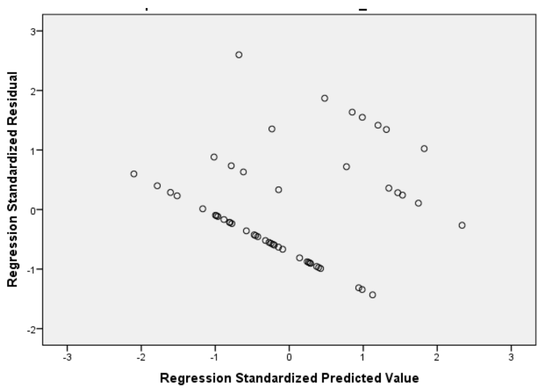


Table F.10 Glejser Test for Homoscedasticity

Model	2013		2014	
	t	Sig.	t	Sig.
(Constant)	-.387	.701	.319	.751
Code of RCI	1.042	.303	1.045	.302
Code of Government Funding	.577	.567	.335	.739
Financial Leverage Code	-2.236	.031	2.556	.036
Board Size	-.567	.573	1.885	.066
Board Financial Competence	2.408	.068	-.936	.355
Board Multiple Directorship	-.474	.638	-1.275	.209
Code of number of jurisdictions	.768	.447	-.768	.447
Code of Sub-sector	.384	.703	.686	.496

From the Glejser Test, it is observed that for both 2013 and 2014, there is only one independent variable which has a $p < 0.05$, that is which has heteroscedasticity (Amin et al. 2015; Gunawan 2015; Prasetio et al. 2015); and this variable is financial leverage.

Table F.11 VIF Collinearity Statistics; dependent variable is RCI

	VIF Coefficients[a]	
Model	***2013 Data***	***2014 Data***
Government funding	1.179	1.119
Board size	1.588	1.612
Board financial competence	1.309	1.222
Board multiple directorships	1.239	1.302
Number of jurisdictions	1.321	1.226
Sub-sector	1.496	1.413
Age	1.568	1.385
Size of audit firm	1.190	1.275
Size of NFP	1.649	1.775

a. Dependent Variable: RCI

Table F.12 VIF Collinearity Statistics; dependent variable is Government Funding

	VIF Coefficients[a]	
Model	***2013 Data***	***2014 Data***
Board size	1.581	1.656
Board financial competence	1.331	1.224
Board multiple directorships	1.238	1.246
Number of jurisdictions	1.255	1.242
Sub-sector	1.611	1.445
Age	1.823	1.483
Size of audit firm	1.241	1.273
Size of NFP	1.651	1.783
RCI	1.568	1.317

a. Dependent Variable: Government Funding

Table F.13 VIF Collinearity Statistics; dependent variable is Board Size

	VIF Coefficients[a]	
Model	***2013 Data***	***2014 Data***
Board financial competence	1.331	1.220
Board multiple directorships	1.231	1.302
Number of jurisdictions	1.330	1.241
Sub-sector	1.519	1.488
Age	1.550	1.431
Size of audit firm	1.246	1.231
Size of NFP	1.385	1.215
RCI	1.746	1.309
Government funding	1.308	1.144

a. Dependent Variable: Board Size

Table F.14 VIF Collinearity Statistics, dependent variable is Board Financial Competence

	VIF Coefficients[a]	
Model	***2013 Data***	***2014 Data***
Board multiple directorships	1.232	1.296
Number of jurisdictions	1.328	1.241
Sub-sector	1.494	1.359
Age	1.701	1.416
Size of audit firm	1.249	1.276
Size of NFP	1.583	1.774
RCI	1.716	1.346
Government funding	1.313	1.145
Board size	1.588	1.654

a. Dependent Variable: Board Financial Competence

Table F.15 VIF Collinearity Statistics, dependent variable is Board Multiple Directorships

	VIF Coefficients[a]	
Model	***2013 Data***	***2014 Data***
Number of jurisdictions	1.245	1.160
Sub-sector	1.612	1.485
Age	1.819	1.455
Size of audit firm	1.241	1.259
Size of NFP	1.597	1.721
RCI	1.746	1.348
Government funding	1.313	1.096
Board size	1.578	1.659
Board financial competence	1.324	1.218

a. Dependent Variable: Board multiple directorships

Table F.16 VIF Collinearity Statistics, dependent variable is Number of Jurisdictions

	VIF Coefficients[a]	
Model	***2013 Data***	***2014 Data***
Sub-sector	1.561	1.452
Age	1.741	1.386
Size of audit firm	1.230	1.254
Size of NFP	1.616	1.745
RCI	1.734	1.331
Government funding	1.240	1.147
Board size	1.588	1.659
Board financial competence	1.329	1.224
Board multiple directorships	1.160	1.217

a. *Dependent Variable: Number of Jurisdictions*

Table F.17 VIF Collinearity Statistics, dependent variable is Sub-sector

	VIF Coefficients[a]	
Model	***2013 Data***	***2014 Data***
Age	1.781	1.468
Size of audit firm	1.198	1.226
Size of NFP	1.681	1.781
RCI	1.621	1.277
Government funding	1.312	1.110
Board size	1.497	1.655
Board financial competence	1.234	1.116
Board multiple directorships	1.239	1.297
Number of jurisdictions	1.287	1.208

a. Dependent Variable: Sub-sector

Figure F.4: Figures 7.4 (a) to 7.4 (m) Linearity of residuals

Figure F.4 (a) 2013 RCI

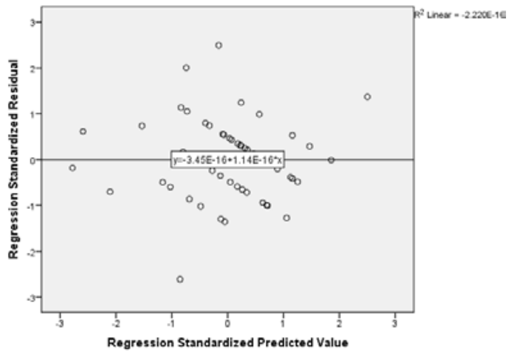


Figure F.4 (b) 2014 RCI

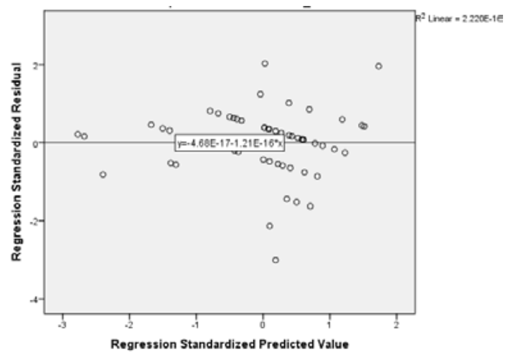


Figure F.4 (c) 2013 Government Funding

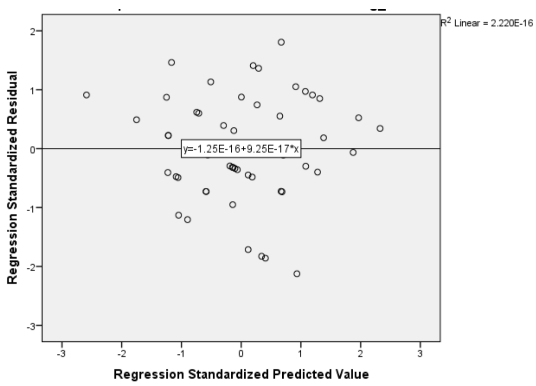


Figure F.4 (d) 2014 Government Funding

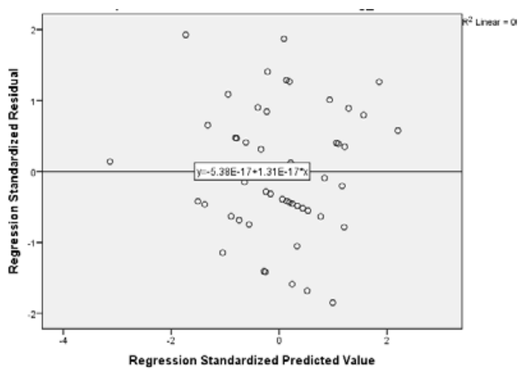


Figure F.4 (e) 2013 Board Size

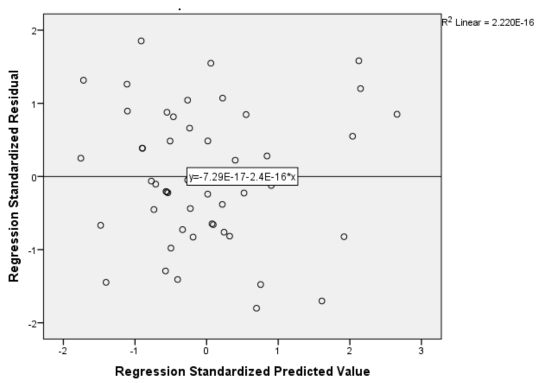


Figure F.4 (f) 2014 Board Size

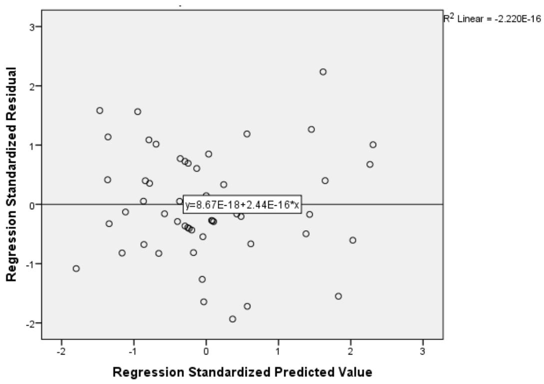


Figure F.4 (g) 2013 Board Financial Competence

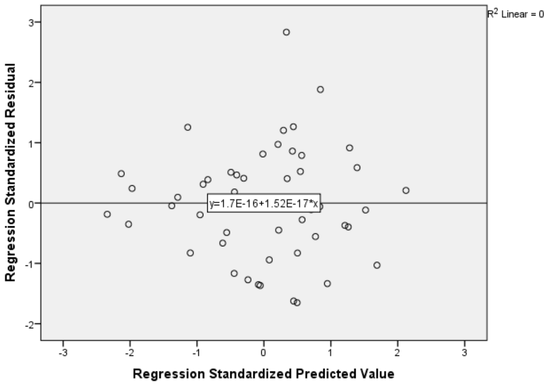


Figure F.4 (h) 2014 Board Financial Competence

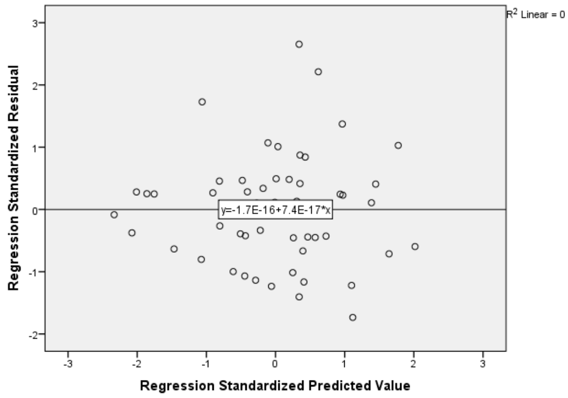


Figure F.4 (i) 2013 Board multiple directorships

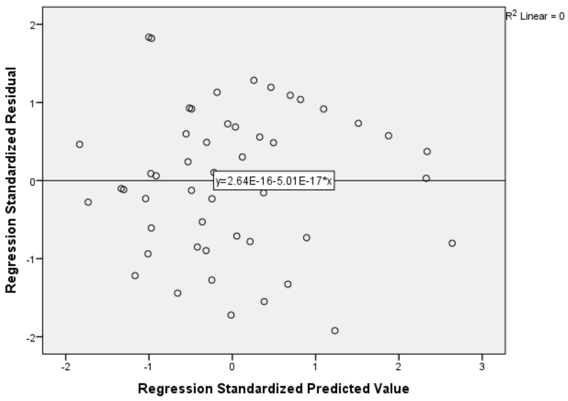


Figure F.4 (j) 2014 Board multiple directorships

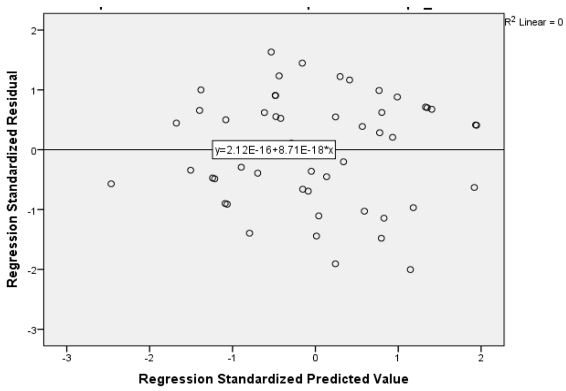


Figure F.4 (k) 2013 Number of Jurisdictions

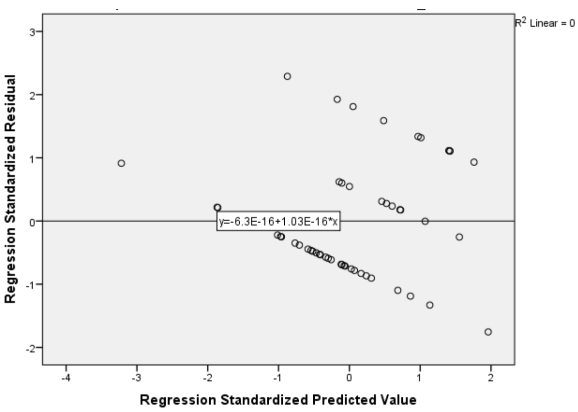


Figure F.4 (l) 2013 Number of Jurisdictions

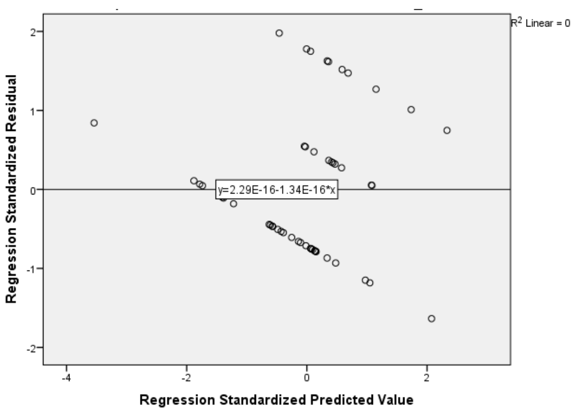


Figure F.4 (m) 2013 Sub-sector

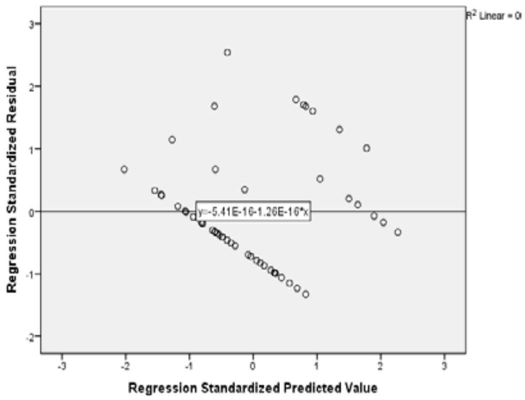


Figure F.4 (n) 2014 Sub-sector

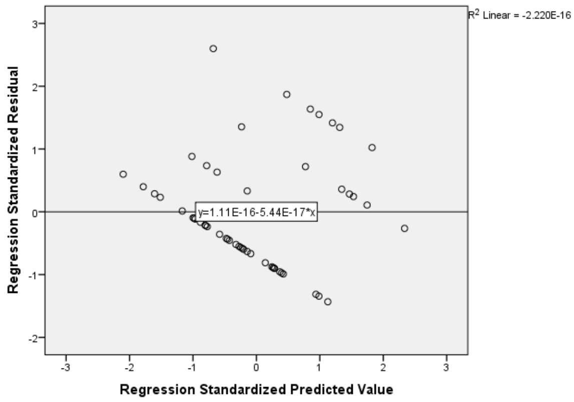


Table F.18 Independence of Residuals

Model Summary[a]		
Dependent Variable	***Durbin-Watson: 2013***	***Durbin-Watson: 2014***
RCI	2.158	2.138
Government Funding	1.750	1.668
Board Size	1.708	1.546
Board Financial Competence	2.027	2.240
Board Multiple Directorships	2.199	2.071
Number of Jurisdictions	2.023	1.696
Sub-sector	.789	.721

a. *Predictors: (Constant)*

Table F.19 Influence of each control variable on finalised research model, Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index (2013 and 2014)

Control Variable	**R**	**R Square (R^2)**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**	**F**	**Sig.**
Age of NFP	.488	.238	.174	.0429972	3.713	.001***
Size of Audit Firm	.504	.254	.191	.0425509	4.041	.000***
Size of NFP	.634	.402	.352	.0380954	7.982	.000***

N= 104 ; ***p>0.01

The control variable which leads to the highest R^2 is size of NFP.

Table F.20 Influence of each control variable on finalised research model, Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score (2013 and 2014)

Control Variable	**R**	**R Square (R^2)**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**	**F**	**Sig.**
Age of NFP	.746	.557	.520	11.951	14.927	.000***
Size of Audit Firm	.577	.333	.277	14.664	5.928	.000***
Size of NFP	.633	.401	.350	13.898	7.946	.000***

N= 104 , ***p>0.01

The control variable which leads to the highest R^2 is age of NFP.

Table F.21 Influence of each control variable on finalised research model, Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index (2013)

Control Variable added to model	R	R Square (R^2)	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
Age of NFP	.489	.239	.097	.0451970	1.686	.130
Size of Audit Firm	.490	.240	.099	.0451628	1.697	.127
Size of NFP	.644	.415	.306	.0396197	3.814	.002***

N= 52, ***p>0.01

The control variable which leads to the highest R^2 is size of NFP.

Table F.22 Influence of each control variable on finalised research model, Dependent Variable: Disclosure Index (2014)

Control Variable	R	R Square (R^2)	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
Age of NFP	.506	.256	.118	.0446325	1.850	.094*
Size of Audit Firm	.544	.296	.165	.0434089	2.263	.041**
Size of NFP	.639	.408	.298	.0398109	3.706	.002***

N= 52, *p>0.1, **p>0.05, p>0.01

The control variable which leads to the highest R^2 is size of NFP.

Table F.23 Influence of each control variable on finalised research model, Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score (2013)

Control Variable	R	R Square (R^2)	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
Age of NFP	.747	.558	.476	12.545	6.788	.000***
Size of Audit Firm	.588	.346	.224	15.264	2.840	.013**
Size of NFP	.642	.412	.303	14.470	3.766	.002***

N= 52, **p>0.05, ***p>0.01

The control variable which leads to the highest R^2 is age of NFP.

Table F.24 Influence of each control variable on finalised research model, Dependent Variable: Disclosure Score (2014)

Control Variable	**R**	**R Square (R^2)**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**	**F**	**Sig.**
Age of NFP	.756	.572	.492	12.350	7.174	.000***
Size of Audit Firm	.595	.354	.234	15.170	2.943	.010**
Size of NFP	.636	.405	.294	14.558	3.657	.002***

N= 52, **p>0.05, ***p>0.01

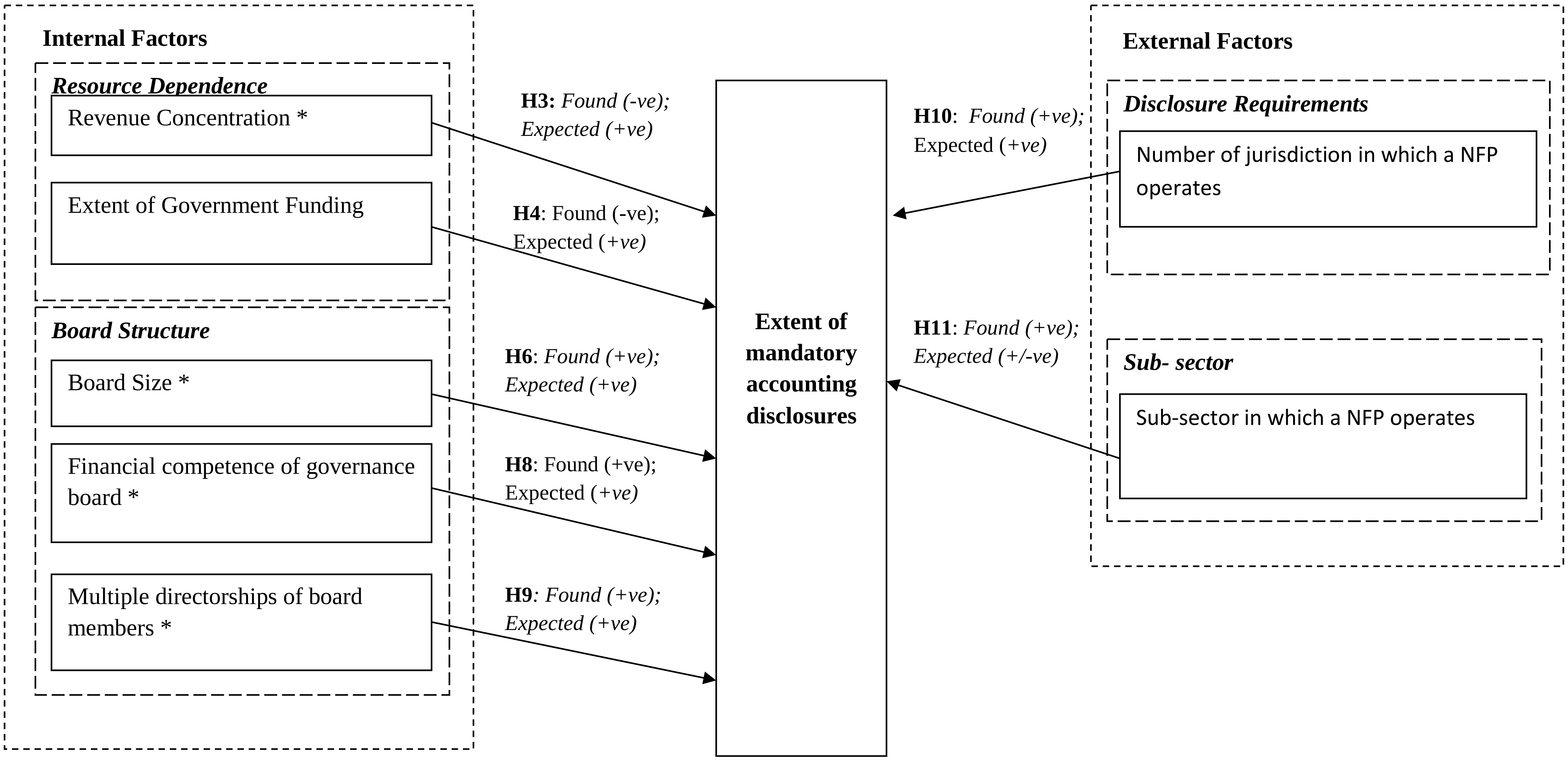
The control variable which leads to the highest R^2 is age of NFP.

APPENDIX G DISCUSSION

Table G.1 Factors influencing extent of accounting disclosures

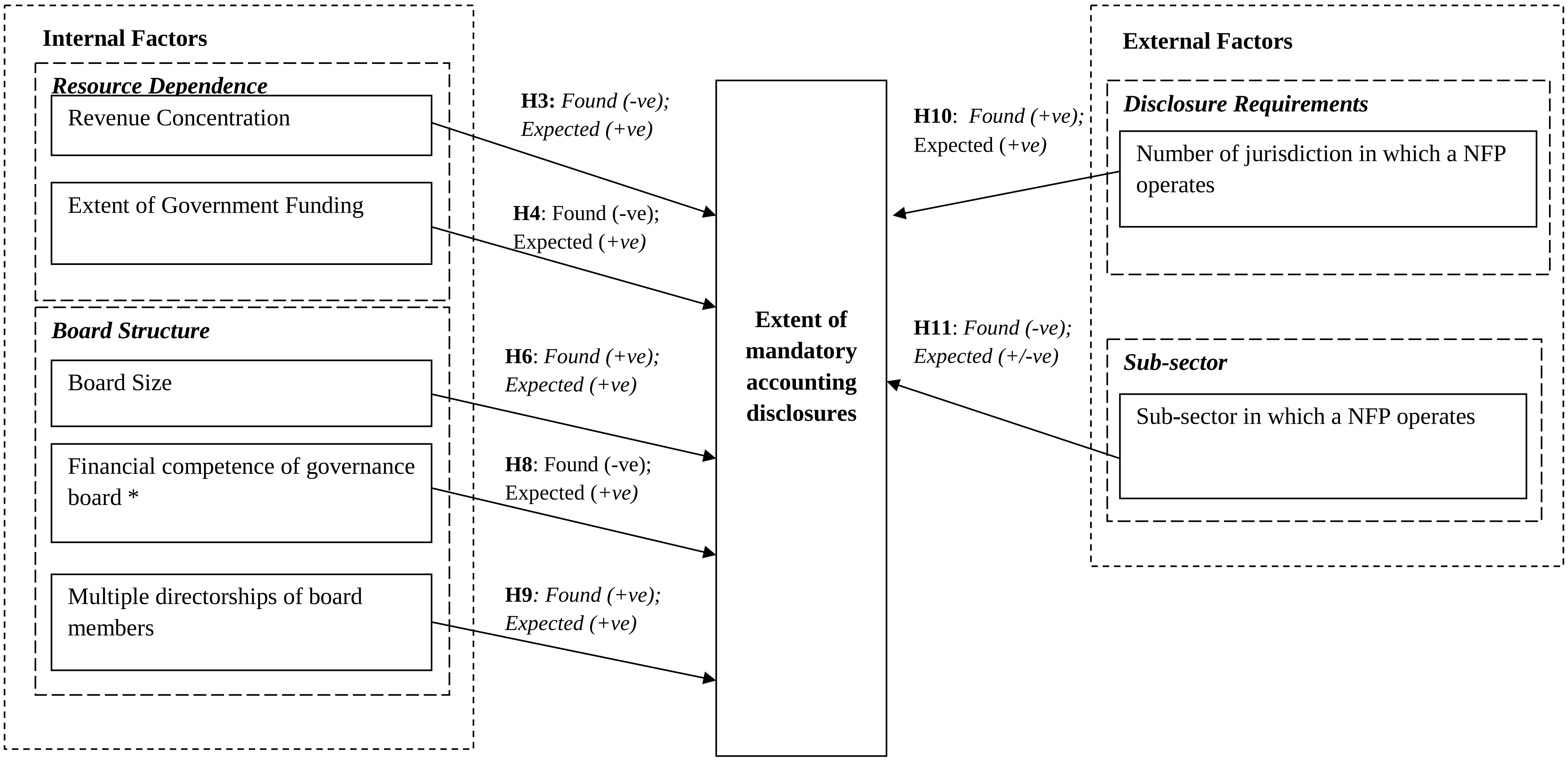
Time period	Types of accounting disclosures	Factors influencing accounting disclosures	Direction of relationship with extent of accounting disclosures
Overall two-year study period	***Mandatory***	Revenue concentration	Negative
		Board size	Positive
		Board financial competence	Positive
		Board multiple directorships	Positive
	Voluntary	Revenue concentration	Negative
		Sub-sector	Positive
2013	***Mandatory***	Board financial competence	Negative
	Voluntary	Board financial competence	Negative
2014	***Mandatory***	Board size	Positive
	Voluntary	Sub-sector	Positive

Figure G.1 Factors influencing extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (Overall two-year study period)



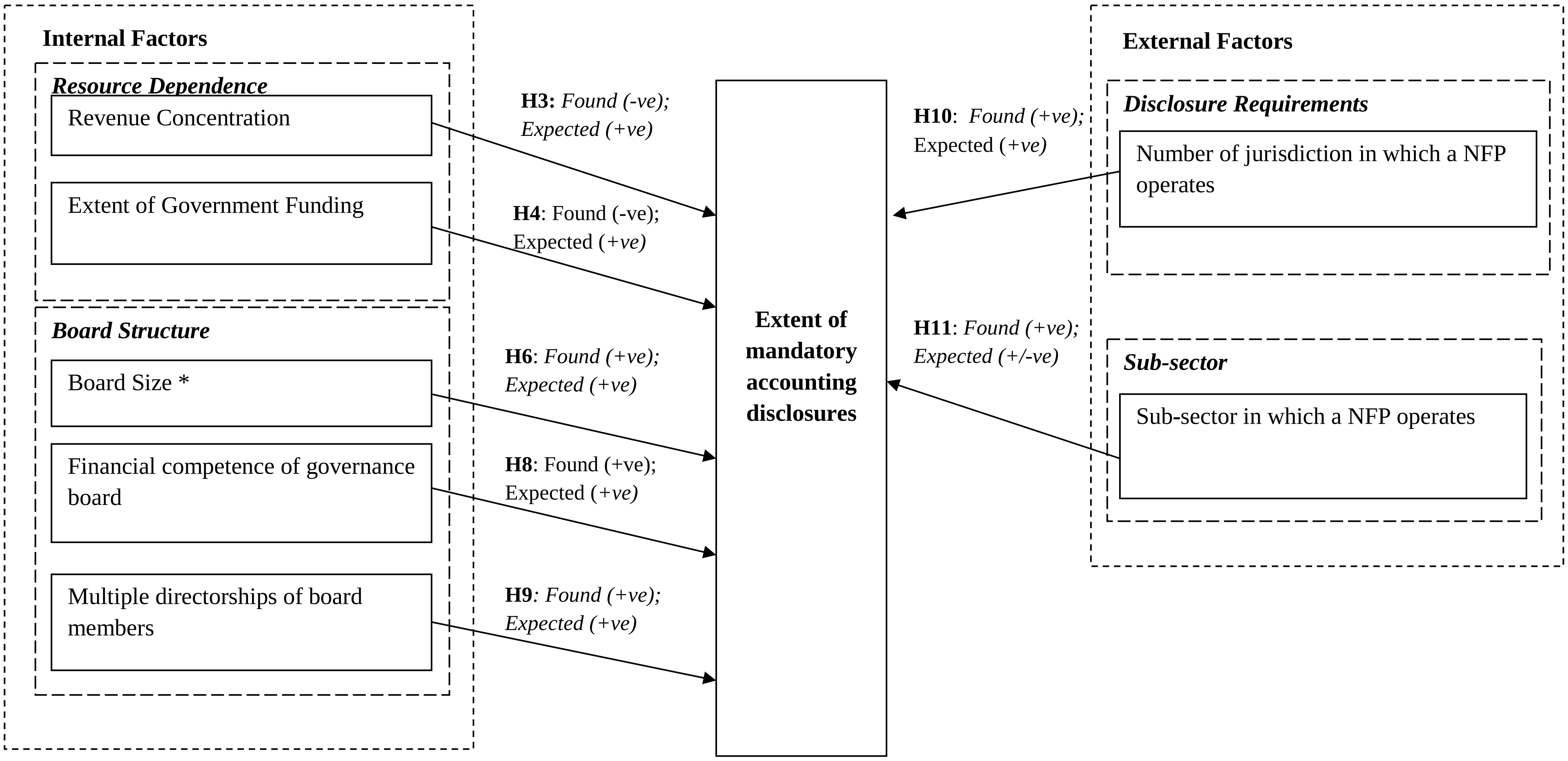
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.2 Factors influencing extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (2013)



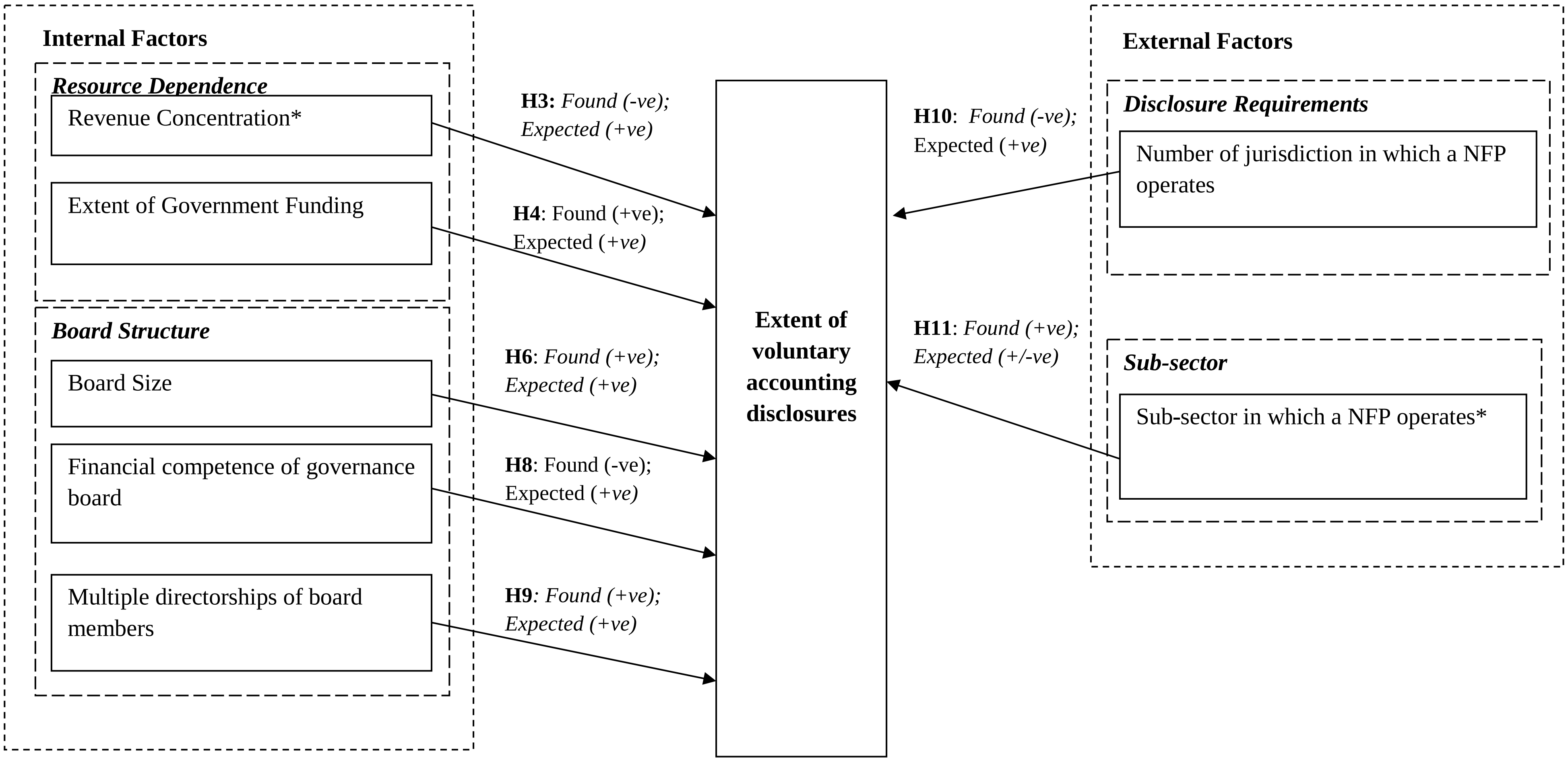
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.3 Factors influencing extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (2014)



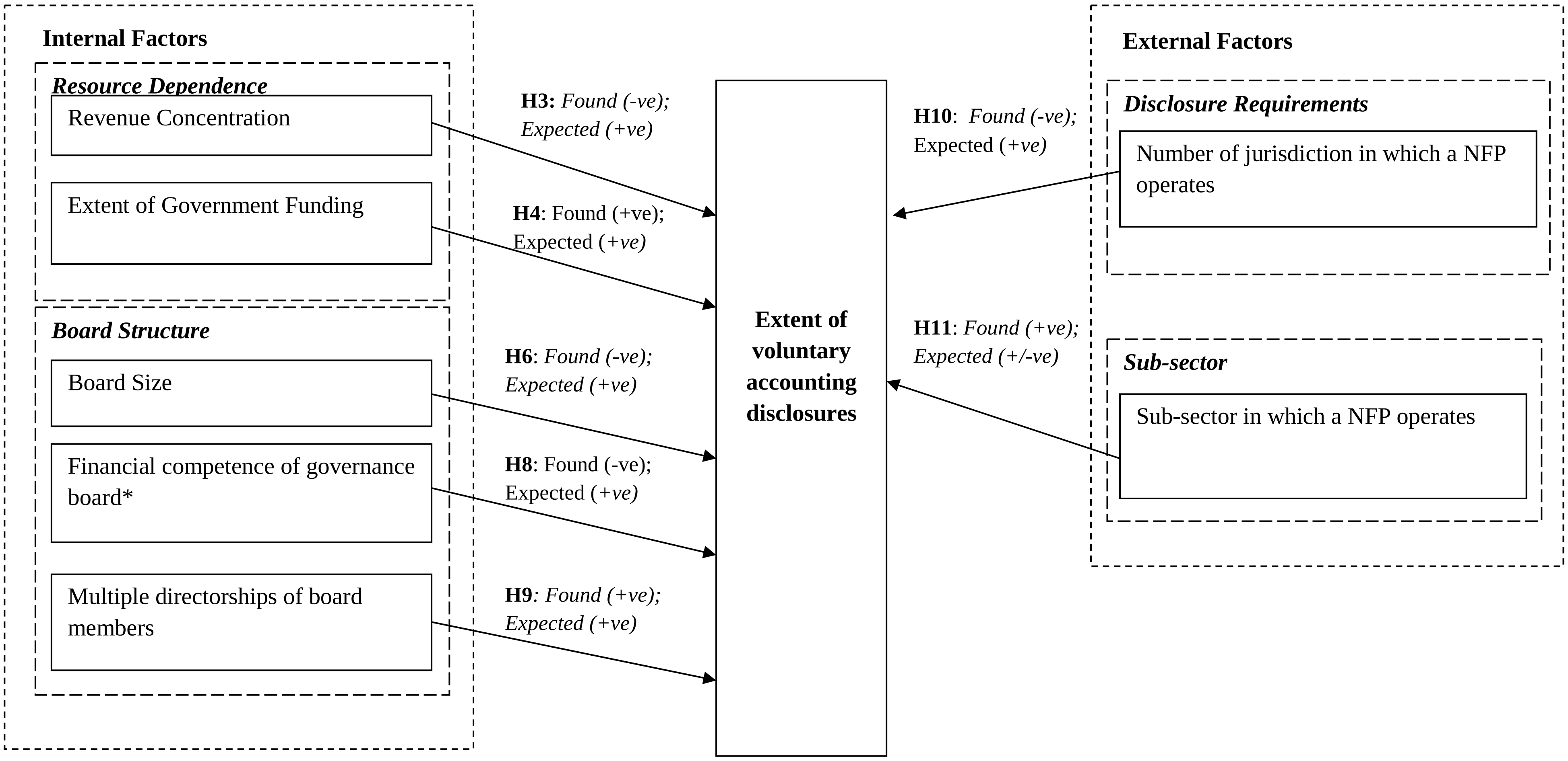
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.4 Factors influencing extent of voluntary accounting disclosures (Overall two-year study period)



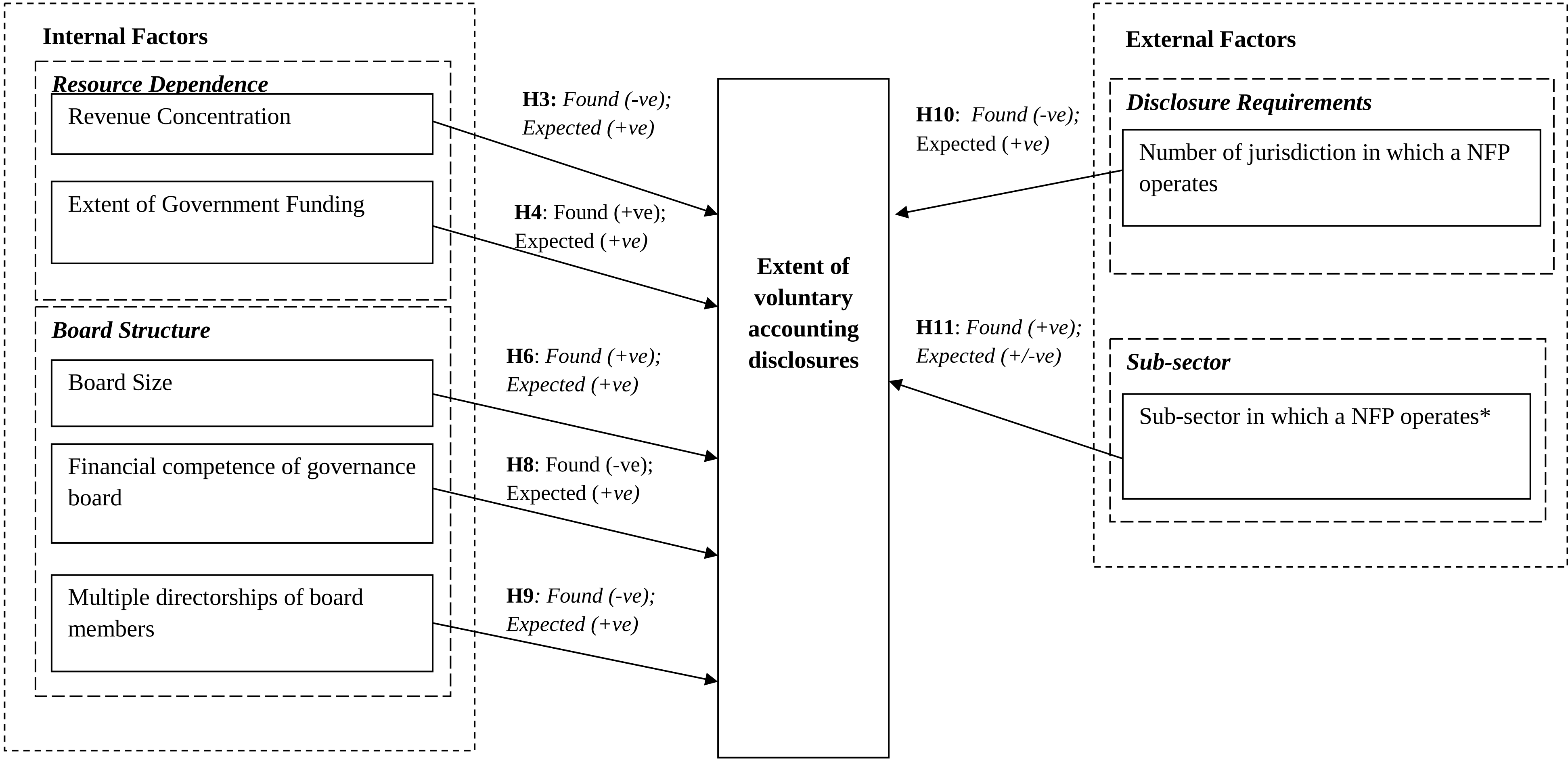
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.5 Factors influencing extent of voluntary accounting disclosures (2013)



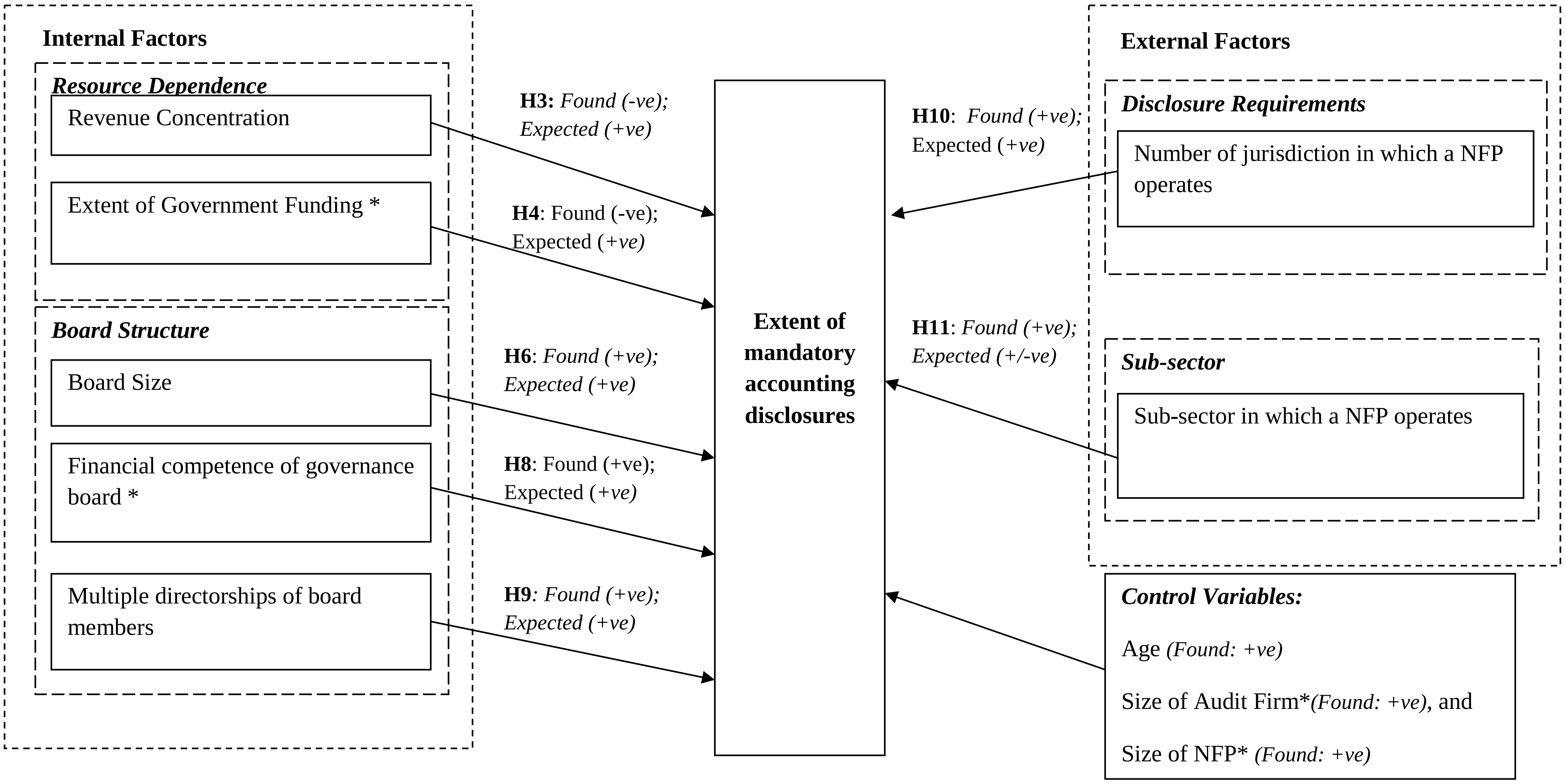
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.6 Factors influencing extent of voluntary accounting disclosures (2014)



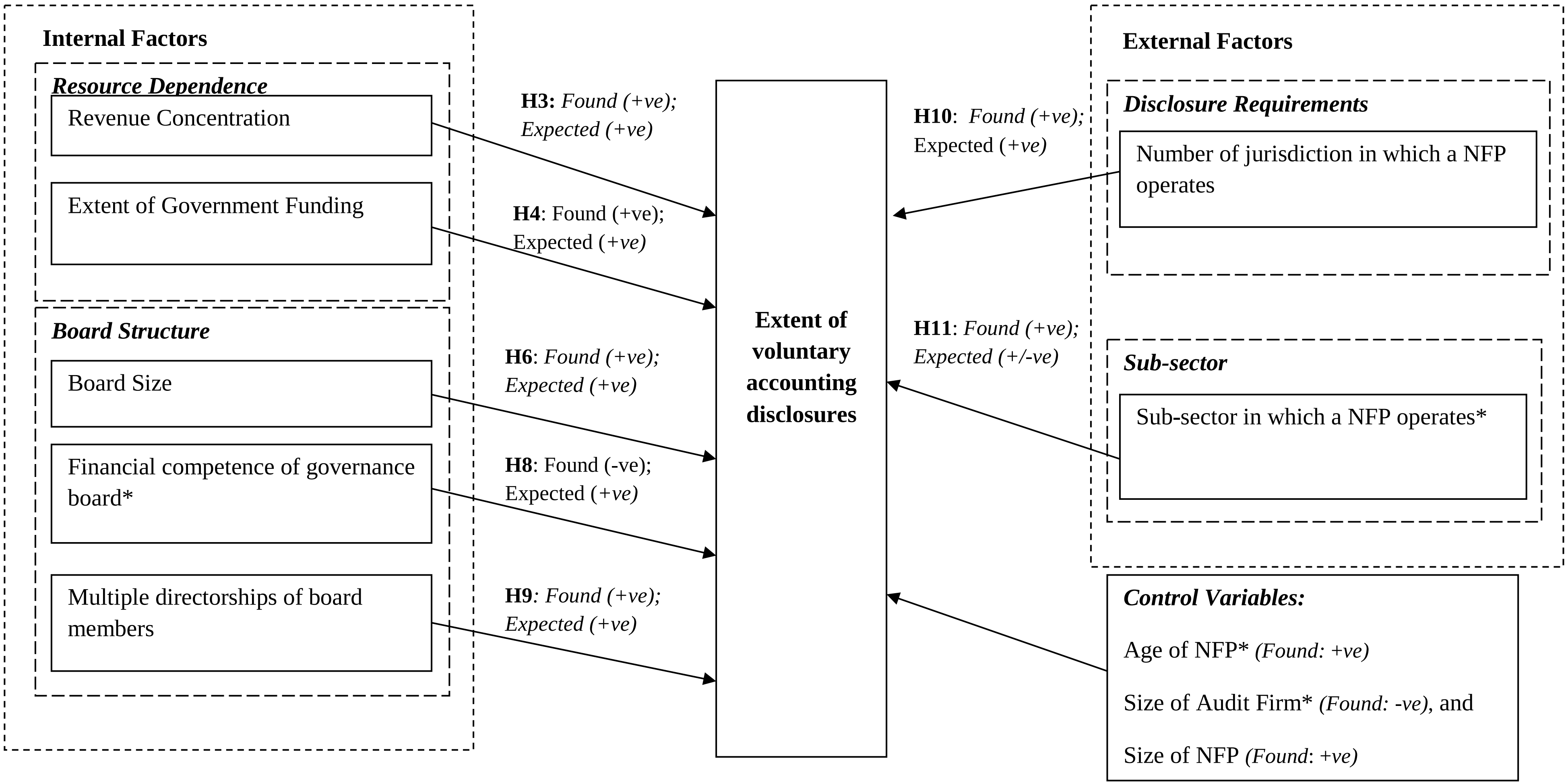
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.7 Factors influencing extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (Control variables; Overall two-year study period)



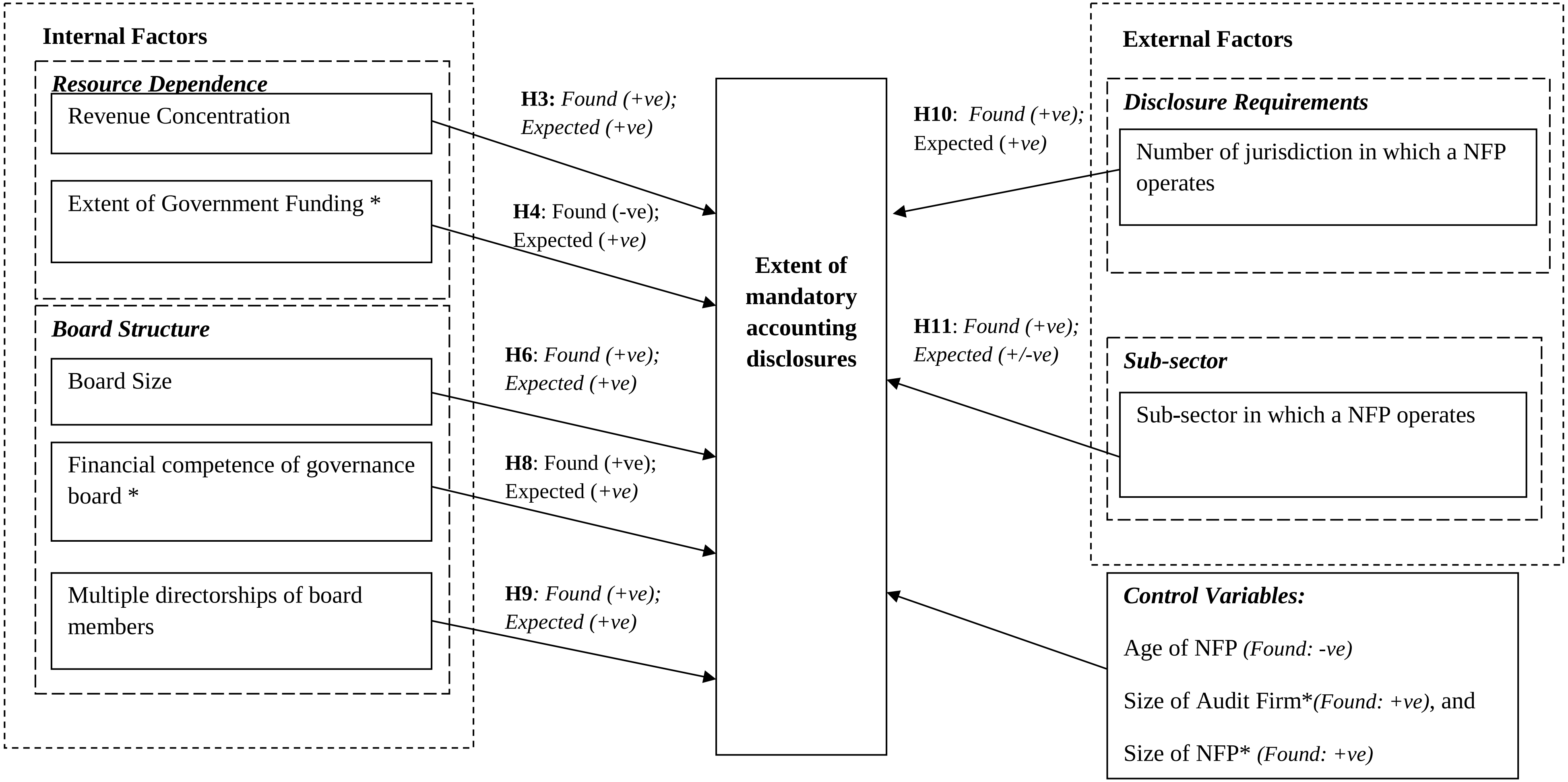
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.8 Factors influencing extent of voluntary accounting disclosures (Control variables, Overall two-year study period)



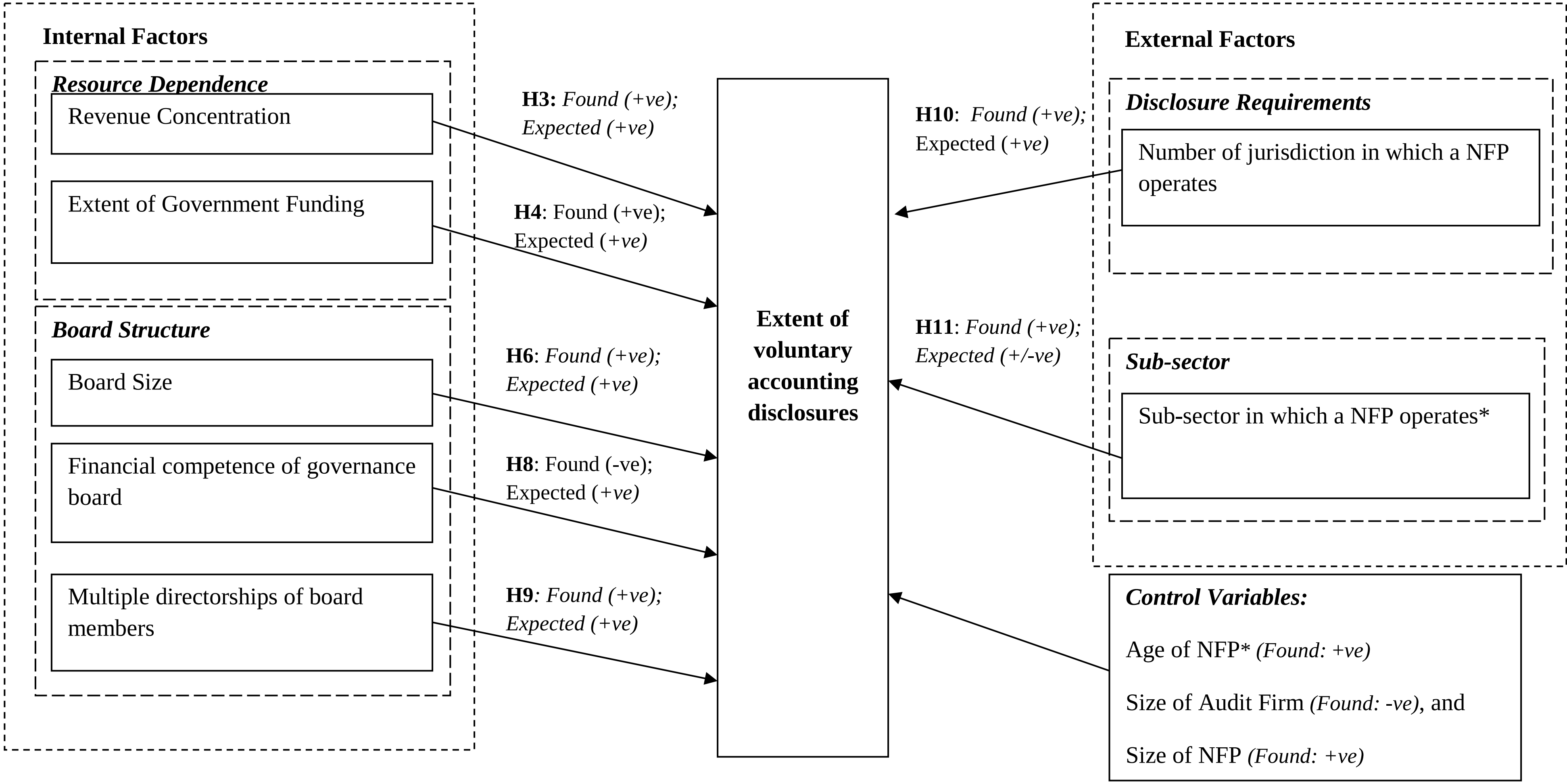
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.9 Factors influencing extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (Control variables, 2013)



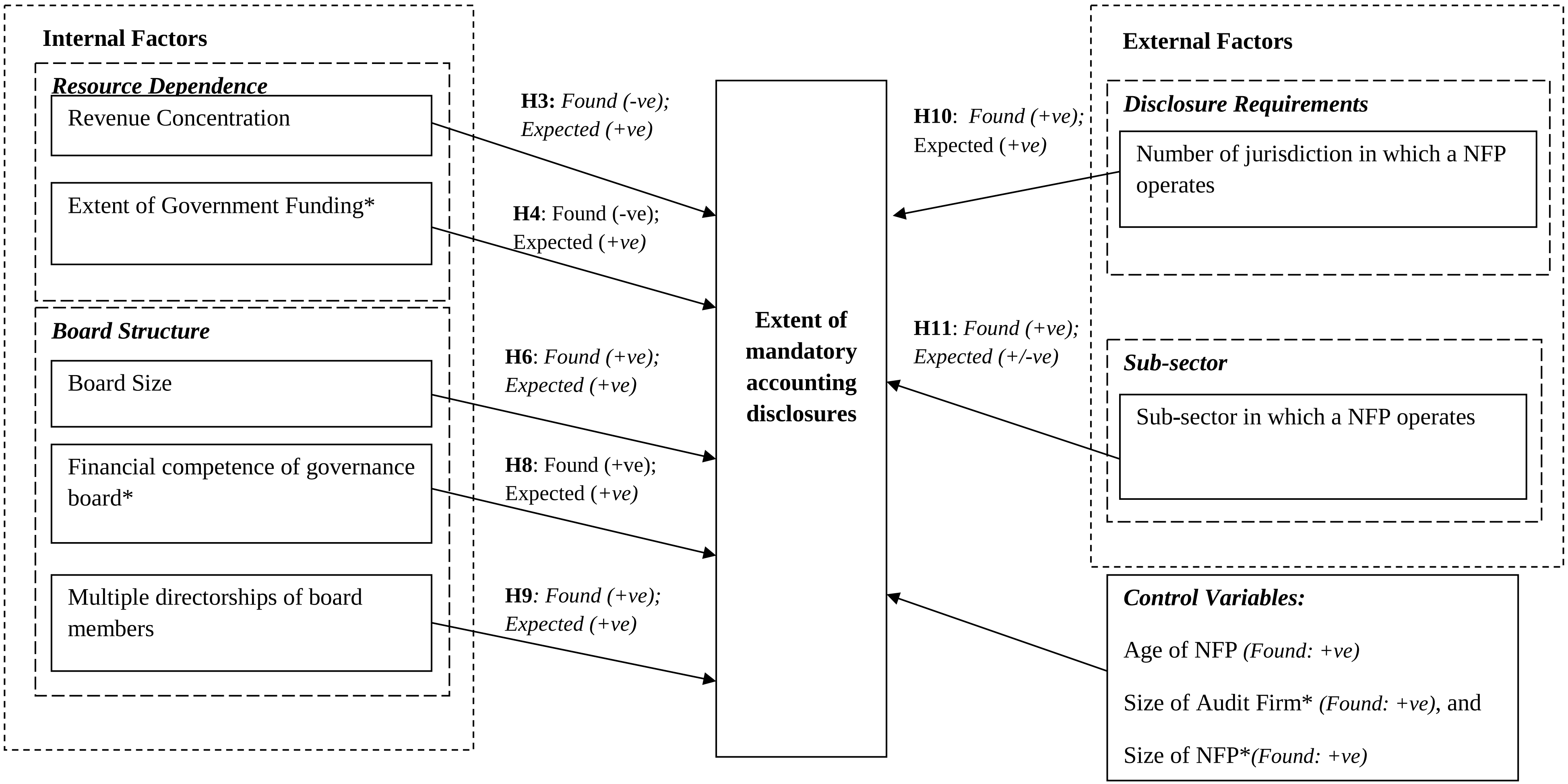
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.10 Factors influencing extent of voluntary accounting disclosures (Control variables, 2013)



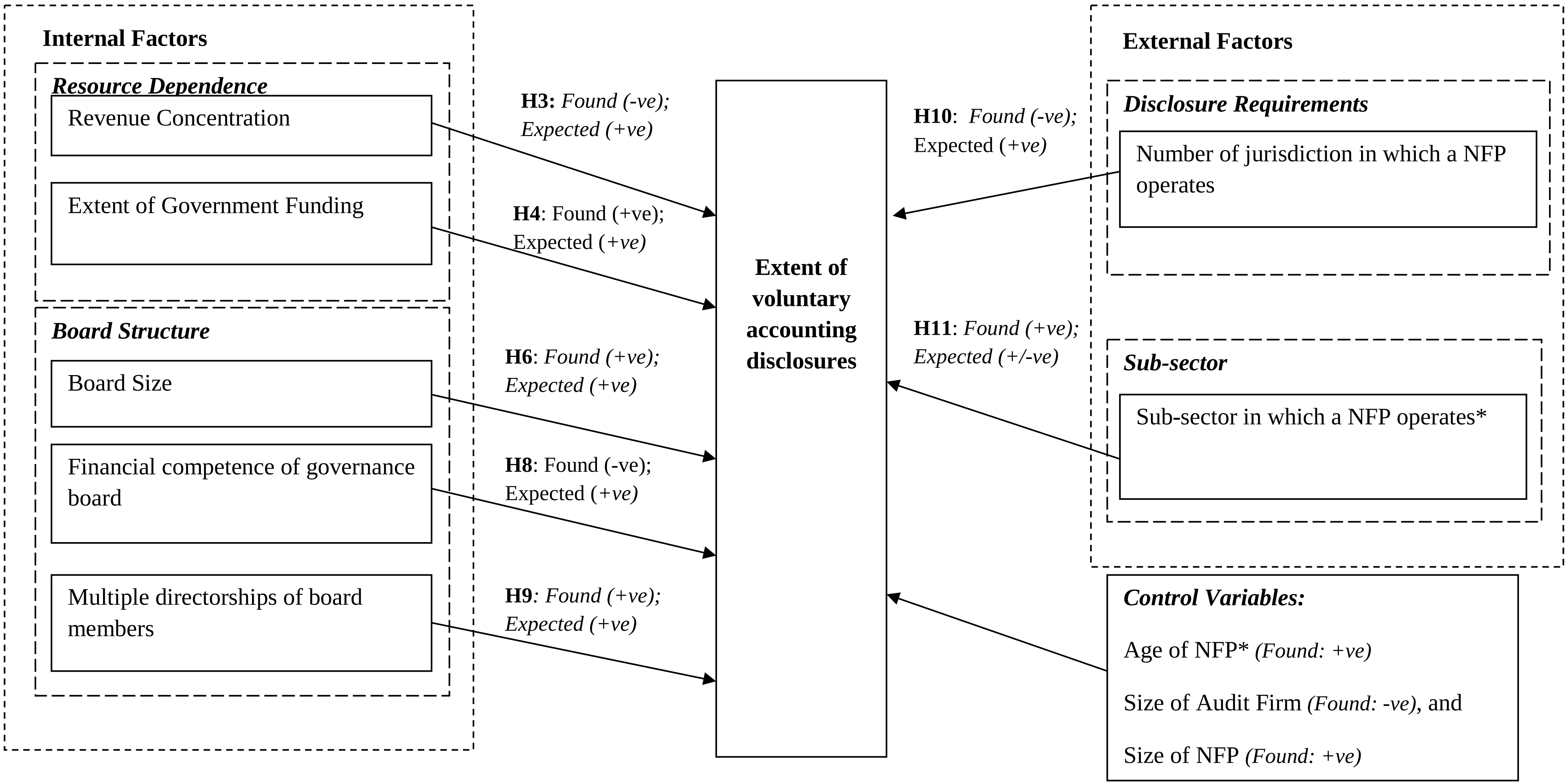
**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.11 Factors influencing extent of mandatory accounting disclosures (Control variables, 2014)



**denotes statistically significant factor*

Figure G.12 Factors influencing extent of voluntary accounting disclosures (Control variables, 2014)



**denotes statistically significant factor*

Table G.2 Summary of some of the published newspaper articles and reports which have raised concerns about the Australian NFP sector during the financial years ending 2013 and 2014.

	Author/Publisher	Title of newspaper article/report
1	ProBono (2012)	Online fraud on the rise in Australian Not for Profit sector - Report
2	Caneva (2012)	Trust funds for charitable purposes - High court rules
3	Marshall (2012)	Special investigation: Charities use the hard sell
4	Moor (2012)	Victoria police to probe alleged misuse of charity funds
5	Remeikis (2012)	Charity case: the not-for-profit fight for public funds
6	West (2012)	Trust all a bit of MYSTery
7	ACNC (2013b)	Inquiry into handling of Child Abuse by Religious and Other Organisations (Parliament of Victoria, Family and Community Development Committee)
8	Browne and Whitbourne (2013)	The high cost of being charitable
9	Dalton (2013)	Not for profit, not for nothing: What will happen to charities under a Coalition government?
10	Sloan (2013)	Not-for-profit organisations make a meal out of FBT exemptions
11	Angwin (2014)	Not for profit payroll: spending money where it counts
12	Barker (2014)	Charitable treatment by regulator belies church complaints
13	Bouma (2014)	Principles of accountability apply to churches and truckers alike
14	Chau (2014)	Australian NFPs falling behind in transparency
15	Cortis and Blaxland (2014)	Hard times getting harder for cash starved community services
16	Fynes-Clinton (2014)	Some not-for-profit should try a more charitable approach
17	Grattan (2014)	Abbott government blamed for not for profit pessimism: Tim Costello
18	ProBono (2014)	NFPs provide $55B to Aussie economy - ABS
19	Pro Bono (2014b)	Charity Marketing out of Sync- Report
20	ProBono (2014d)	Hundreds of NFPs to lose Charity Status
21	Sloan (2014)	There's nothing charitable about these tax dodges
22	Smerdon (2014a)	Regulator watch on funds to overseas aid charities
23	Smerdon (2014b):	Charity funding not working - Impact report
24	Smerdon (2014c):	Independent inquiry call over Yooralla abuse