

04 / 2023



MONTHLY REPORT

Charity Insights Canada Project -
Projet Canada Perspectives des Organismes de Bienfaisance
[CICP-PCPOB]

#4 / 10

PROJECT YEAR 1



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A WORD FROM OUR PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Our focus this month revolved around understanding the dynamics of the Board of Directors, Mental Health Challenges within the sector, Service Collaboration & Integration, and Policy Concerns relevant to Government Support. Our panellists' contributions have been invaluable in creating a clearer picture of the current landscape of the charitable sector.

One of the most significant findings from our survey this month is increasing mental health challenges among staff. A notable 74% of respondents have observed an increase in these challenges, with heightened workloads being cited as the primary contributing factor. This is a critical issue that demands our immediate attention. The wellbeing of staff is not only essential for their individual health but also for the overall effectiveness and sustainability of the sector's organizations.

Further, an overwhelming 82% of respondents reported that these mental health challenges have affected their organization's work in recent years. This underscores the systemic nature of the issue and the imperative to address it. Mental health is a concern that transcends the boundaries of personal and professional lives, and we must strive to build a supportive environment that acknowledges and addresses these challenges.

Our efforts in the coming months will be geared towards exploring this issue in greater depth. We aim to initiate more research into understanding the root causes, effects, and potential solutions to these challenges. In closing, I would like to express my gratitude for our panellists' continued dedication and contributions to this project. Their insights and experiences are the bedrock of our work, and it is through their commitment that we can hope to effect meaningful change in the sector.

PROJECT MEMBERS

Paloma Raggo
Principal Investigator

Thi Kim Quy Nguyen
Postdoctoral Fellow

Uzma Gilani
Research Assistant

Susan D. Phillips
Policy Lead

Jonathan Leblanc
Research Fellow

Nicholas Smit-Keding
Research Assistant

Nathan Grasse
Data Lead

**Sai Gouthami Priyanka
Raparathi**
Data & Computing Science
Researcher

Callie Mathieson
Chief Project Officer



THE CHARITY INSIGHTS CANADA PROJECT – AN OVERVIEW

The Canadian charitable sector employs 10% of the country's full-time workforce and accounts for 8.3% of the country's GDP.[1] However, there is a lack of accurate and up-to-date information about the sector. This knowledge gap became more apparent during the COVID pandemic when quick policy decisions were needed. The CICP-PCPOB aims to support ongoing data efforts across the country, amplify the voices of practitioners, and serve as a valuable resource for researchers, educators, nonprofit advocates, policymakers, and other stakeholders. Through a range of tools, including short weekly surveys, reports, an online data literacy hub, and a yearly data summit (November 9th, 2023), we aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the trends, challenges, and opportunities currently facing the sector.

The CICP-PCPOB has three fundamental goals:

- To **inform** sector stakeholders and researchers by regularly surveying a representative sample of registered charities - collecting longitudinal data on critical aspects of the charitable sector;
- To **build** a lasting and flexible infrastructure to promote access to and understanding of the data collected about the sector;
- To **strengthen** relationships between the sector and policymakers in designing evidence-based policies on issues impacting the charitable sector.

We are committed to a systems-oriented and purposeful approach to closing the information gap about registered charities in Canada. We seek to amplify voices from the sector, particularly those from underserved communities throughout the country. We aim to listen, learn, and improve data practices, including our own, while acknowledging our biases and limitations.

Each week, we send a ~3-minute survey to a panel of more than a thousand registered charities nationwide. Panel participants were randomly selected from the CRA registry and recruited via phone, email, and mail. Panellists from organizations differing in size and scope, sectors of activity, and geographic locations have

1 CanadaHelps. (2022). The Giving Report 2022: Giving at a Crossroads.



graciously agreed to remain, anonymously, on the panel for a year. Survey results are published 48 hours after their initial distribution. We publish weekly reports on our website (<https://carleton.ca/cicp-pcpob>) and send a weekly newsletter with the latest survey report. We delve more deeply into our findings when preparing our monthly and annual reports. In addition, we are developing a data literacy course which we hope to launch later this year.

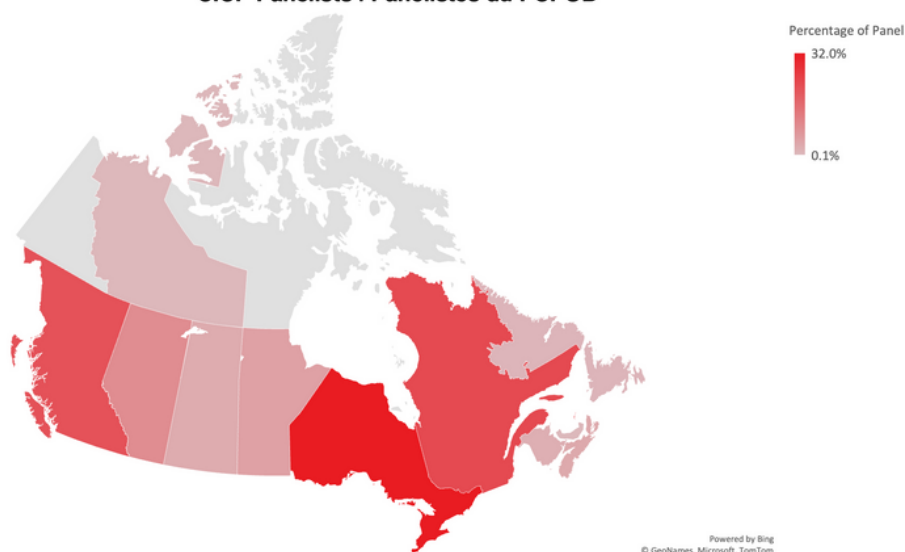
A transformational investment by the Alberta-based Muttart Foundation, the Lawson Foundation and Metcalf Foundation in Ontario, the Vancouver Foundation in British Columbia, an anonymous donor, and Carleton University has made the CICP-PCPOB possible.



MONTHLY THEMES

Weekly themes covered in the surveys in April included *Board of Directors*, *Mental Health Challenges within the Sector*, *Service Collaboration & Integration*, and *Policy Concerns relevant to Government Support*.

CICP Panelists | Panélistes du PCPOB



MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS

75%

of respondents are satisfied with their board size.

74%

of respondents have observed an increase in staff mental health challenges, with increased workloads being the most significant factor.

82%

of respondents report that staff mental health challenges have impacted their organization's work in recent years.

77%

of respondents use referrals to identify potential collaborative partners.

64%

of responding panellists suggest that governments can better support the sector by increasing access to government funding options.



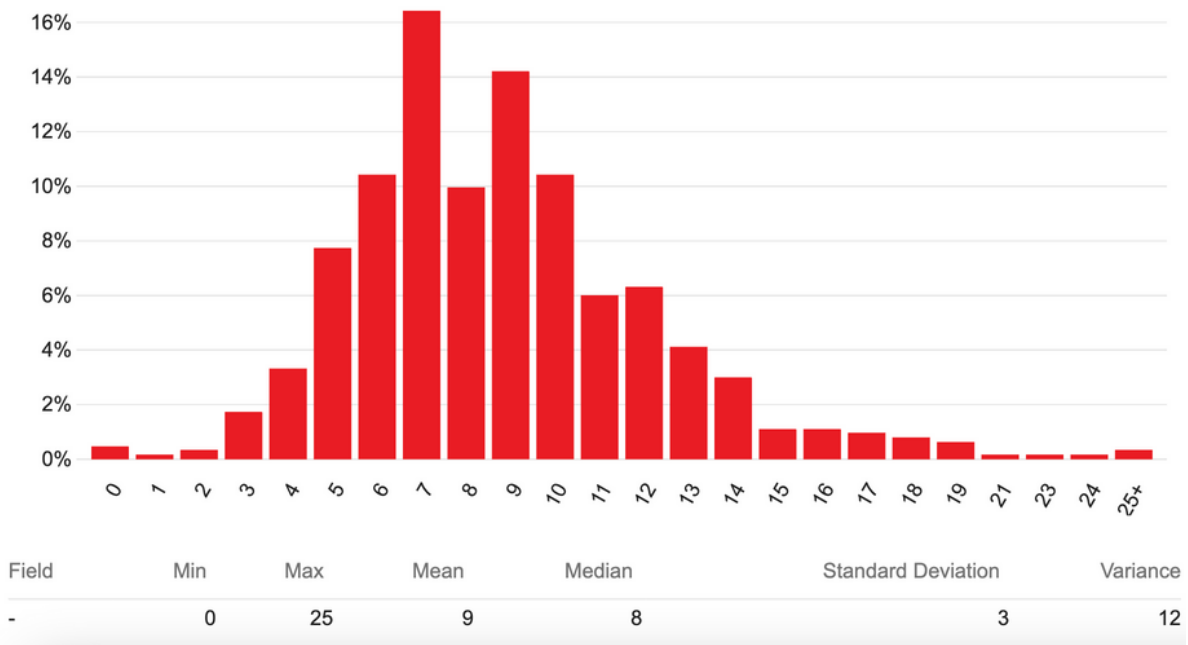
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In week 16, the Charity Insights Canada Project explored the topic of boards of directors, focusing on their composition and roles across organizations in Canada.

Q1 - How many members are on your board of directors? | Combien de membres compte votre conseil d'administration ?

Confidence level: 95%, Margin of error: 4%
Niveau de confiance : 95%, Marge d'erreur : 4%

633 Responses



Question 1 addressed board size. Based on 633 responses, the typical number of board members across respondents is 7, with some larger boards skewing the average to 9. Fewer than 1% of respondents reported having no board members, which could suggest either the absence of a board or an inactive one. Conversely, less than 1% of respondents have more than 25 board members.

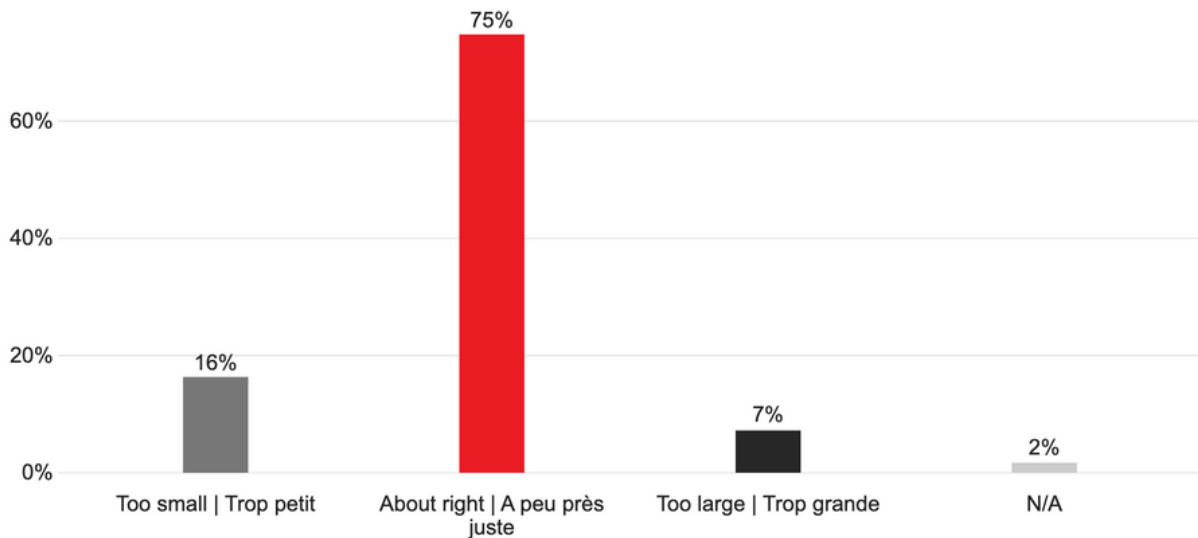


Question 2 asked about participants' satisfaction with their board size. Of the 638 responses, most participants (75%) felt that their board size is appropriate. In comparison, 16% believed they have too few members and only 7% considered their board to be too large.

Q2 - Do you think that this number is : | Pensez-vous que ce numéro est :

Confidence level: 95%, Margin of error: 4%
Niveau de confiance : 95%, Marge d'erreur : 4%

638 Responses



(We have a) "confused board - should be a governance and fundraising board but is not super functional and accidentally tries to be a working board"

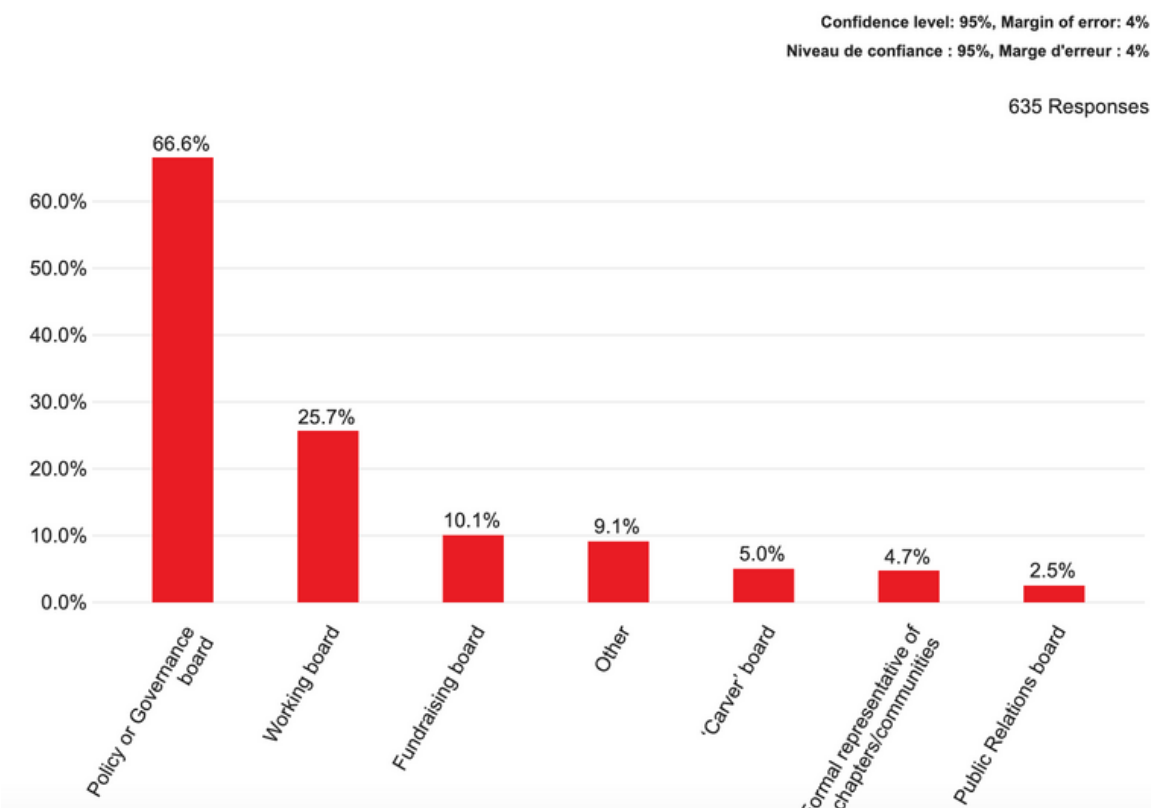
"Soutien à la gestion et engagement avec l'équipe de travail pour une offre de service adapté à notre clientèle présente. Beaucoup de belles discussions et d'ouverture d'esprit"



In Question 3, participants were asked to describe their board style. Of 635 responding panellists, 66.6% reported a “policy and governance” style of board, where the body sets strategic direction and policy but does not engage in operational matters. The second most common style, selected by 25.7% of respondents, is the “working board,” where the board is involved in all aspects of the charity’s work, including implementation tasks. Less popular styles include the public relations board at 2.5%, as well as various other styles mentioned in written responses, such as “mixed working and advisory”, “stakeholder” (board members as representatives of the primary user groups of the facility), “policy and governance with interaction with administration”, and “consultative board”. Some respondents also noted that they are experiencing transitions between styles or have adopted hybrid approaches. Further research will look at how the various styles of boards are affecting organizational performance.

Q3 - How would you best describe the style of your board? Please select up to two from the below |

Comment décririez-vous le style de votre conseil d'administration ? Veuillez sélectionner jusqu'à deux options parmi celles proposées ci-dessous :





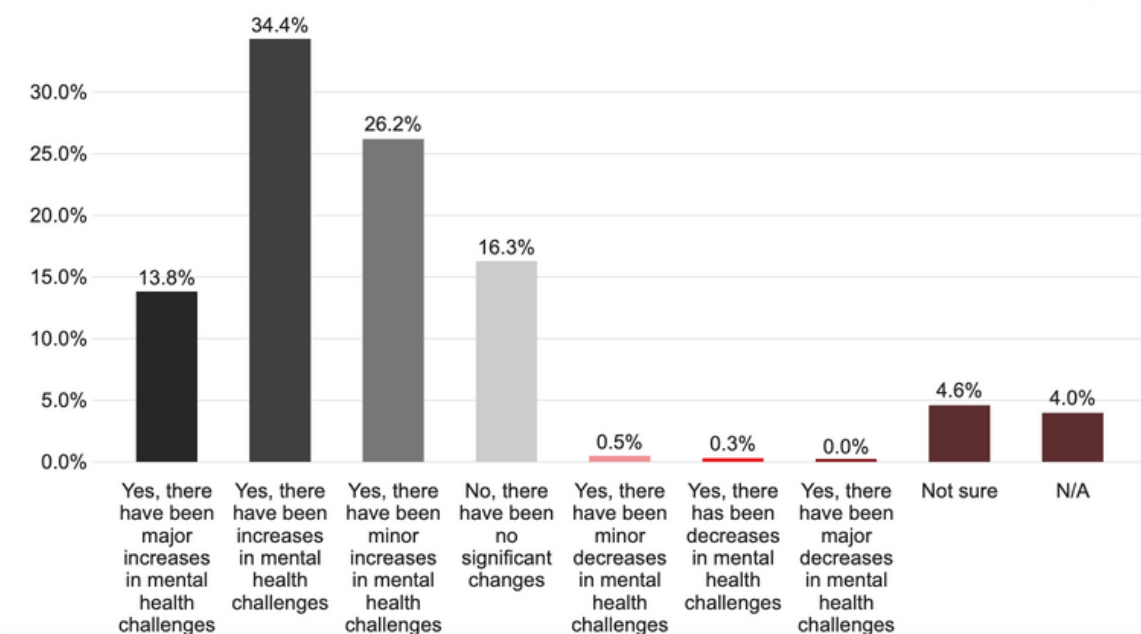
MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES WITHIN THE SECTOR

For week 17, the CICP surveyed organizations on mental health challenges faced by their personnel in recent years (Question 1; 652 responses), and the impact of these challenges on the organization's work (Question 2; 646 responses).

Q1 - Have there been any noticeable changes in the mental health challenges faced by staff/personnel/volunteers at your organization in recent years? | Y a-t-il eu des changements notables dans les problèmes de santé mentale rencontrés par les employés, le personnel et les bénévoles de votre organisation au cours des dernières années ?

Confidence level: 95%, Margin of error: 4%
Niveau de confiance : 95%, Marge d'erreur : 4%

652 Responses



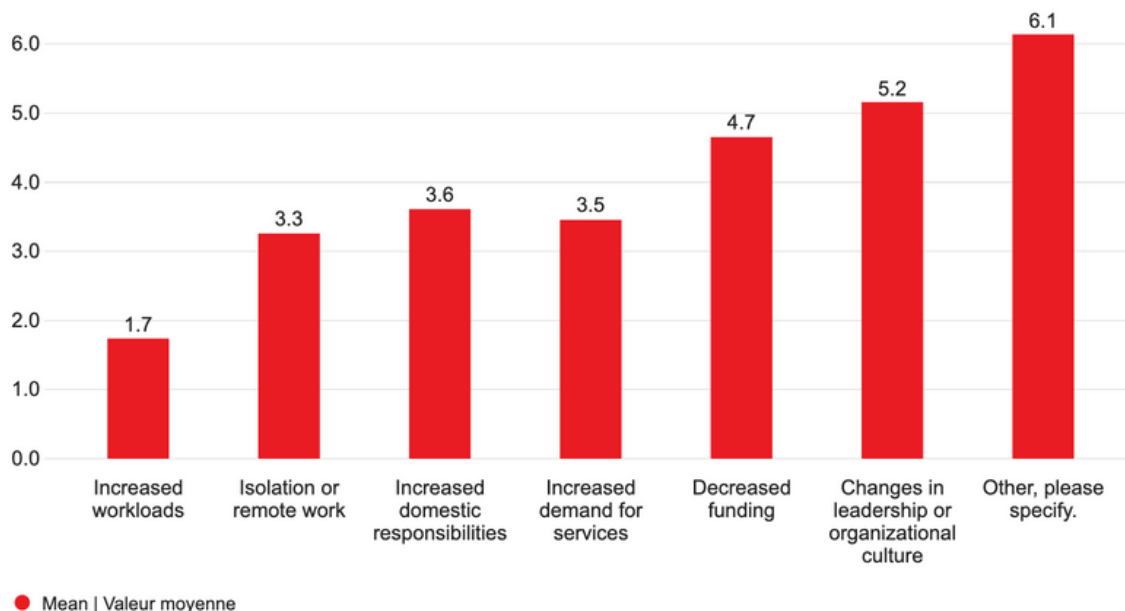
Most respondents (74.4%) have observed an increase in staff mental health challenges in recent years, with 13.8% citing a major increase, 34.4% an increase, and 26.2% a minor increase. Among those observing an increase, factors driving this change were ranked by weighted averages on a scale of 1 (most significant) to 6 (least significant), with increased workload (1.7) being the factor most often ranked first, followed by isolation or remote work (3.3), increased domestic responsibilities (3.6), higher demand for services (3.5), decreased funding (4.7), and lastly, changes



in leadership or organizational culture (5.2) as the least significant. “Other” written responses mentioned a mix of the previously listed factors, along with additional Covid-related stresses.

Q1.2 - Question visible to panellists who indicated any level of increase in question 1. Question visible pour les panélistes qui ont indiqué un niveau d'augmentation à la question 1.

What have been the main factors/drivers for these changes? Please rank the following in order from most to least significant. | Quels ont été les principaux facteurs/moteurs de ces changements ? Veuillez classer les éléments suivants par ordre décroissant d'importance.



"It appears that more new employees are being outspoken about their need for accommodation for mental health issues. Specifically the younger generation that is just venturing into the labor market from Post Secondary."

"...there seems to be an emotional build up after three years of working our way through the pandemic and the social unrest that has developed"



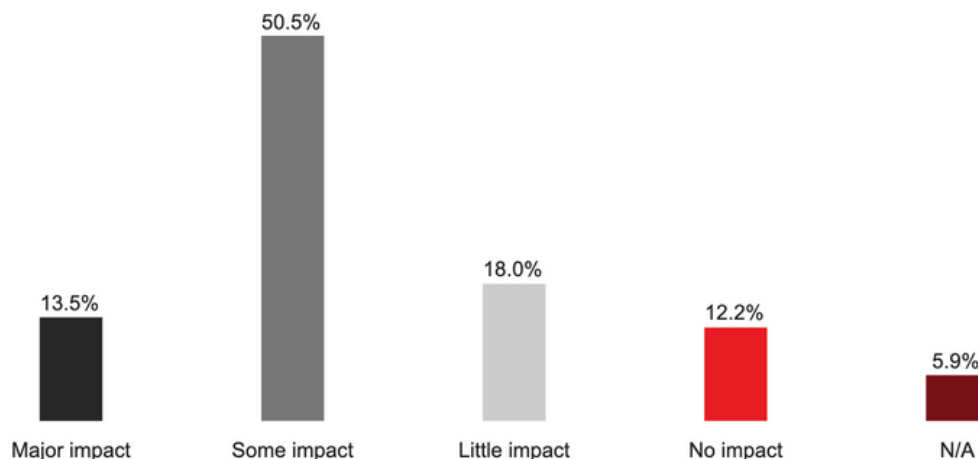
An overwhelming proportion of respondents (82%) indicated that staff mental health challenges impacted their organization's work, with 13.5% reporting a major impact, 50.5% reporting some impact, and 18% reporting only little impact. Written responses from participants who reported no impact (12.2%) cited several factors contributing to this outcome, such as organizational culture, pandemic-related challenges, organizational size, personal faith, or the limitations of organizational scope in affecting staff mental health.

Q2 - Have recent staff/personnel mental health challenges had an impact on the work of your organization?

| *Les récents problèmes de santé mentale du personnel ont-ils eu un impact sur le travail de votre organisation?*

Confidence level: 95%, Margin of error: 4%
Niveau de confiance : 95%, Marge d'erreur : 4%

646 Responses





SERVICE COLLABORATION AND INTEGRATION

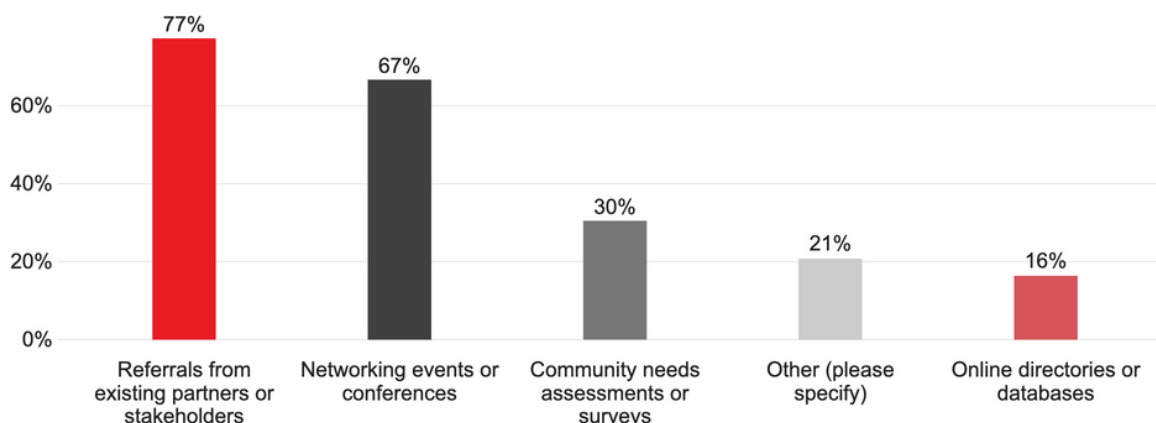
Week 18 focused on service collaboration and integration within the Canadian charitable sector. The survey asked three questions related to: the methods for identifying collaborative partners (Question 1, 616 responses), factors that influence partner selection (Question 2, 641 responses), and prevalent challenges associated with collaboration (Question 3, 643 responses).

Q1 - How do you identify potential partners to collaborate with within the sector? |

Comment identifiez-vous les partenaires potentiels avec lesquels collaborer au sein du secteur ?

Confidence level: 95%, Margin of error: 4%
Niveau de confiance : 95%, Marge d'erreur : 4%

616 Responses

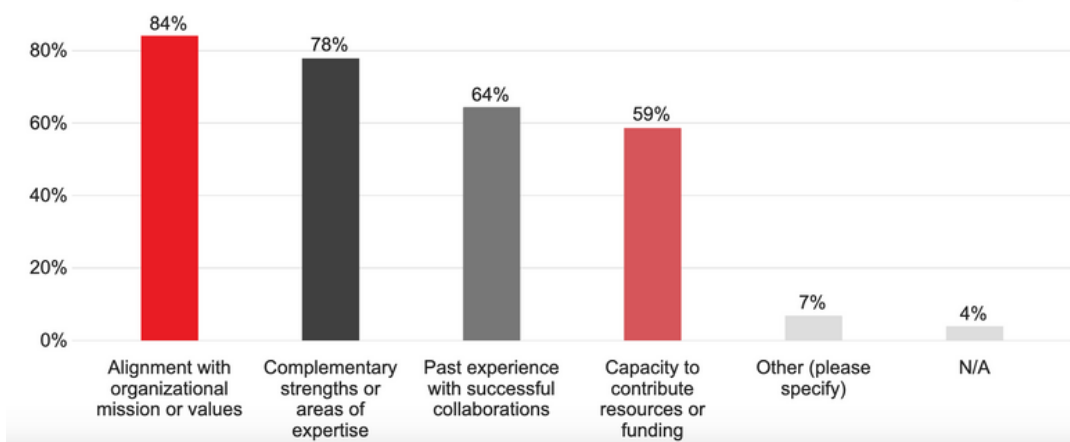


The methods that charities primarily utilize for identifying collaborative partners are referrals from partners or stakeholders (77%) and networking events or conferences (67%), followed by community assessments or surveys (30%), and online directories or databases (16%). Open-ended responses (21%) identified other approaches, such as program-based connections, existing relationships, and word of mouth.

"We typically work within networks and coalitions of like-minded organizations, and often draw upon those existing connections to develop partnerships on specific partners."

Quels sont les facteurs que vous prenez en compte pour sélectionner les partenaires avec lesquels vous souhaitez collaborer au sein du secteur ?

641 Responses



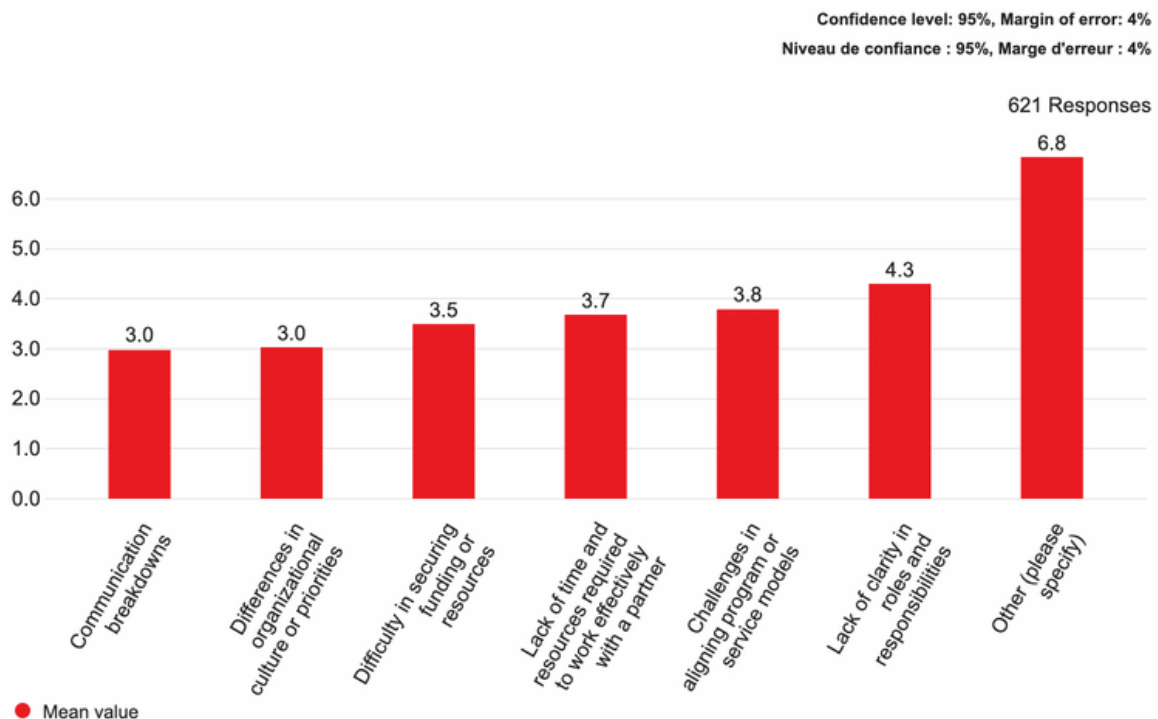
When asked which factors influence partner selection, respondents primarily cited alignments with organizational mission or values (84%), and complementary strengths or expertise (78%). Less emphasized factors cited are prior successful collaboration experiences (64%), and capacities in resource/funding (59%). Written responses made in the open-ended category amounted to 7% of responses, and emphasized factors such as valued-added strengths, positive relationships, and partner organization capability/willingness/reputation.





Collaboration challenges, ranked by weighted averages on a scale of 1 (most challenging) to 7 (least challenging), highlight communication breakdowns as the most critical challenge (2.88), followed by divergences in organizational culture or priorities (2.98), difficulties in securing funding or resources (3.49), alignment of program or service models (3.73), availability of sufficient time and resources for effective collaboration (3.75), and clarity in roles and responsibilities (4.27). Written responses for this question also cited factors such as trust and transparency, competition for resources, staff turnover, poor leadership and partnership planning, and COVID-19's impact.

Q3 - In your experience, what are some common challenges that arise when collaborating with other organizations? (Please rank from most (1) to least (7) challenging) | *D'après votre expérience, quels sont les défis les plus courants qui se posent dans le cadre d'une collaboration avec d'autres organisations ? (Veuillez les classer du plus (1) au moins (7))*





POLICY CONCERNS RELATED TO GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Week 19's survey asked participants about changes that the governments can introduce to better support growth in the charitable sector and how organizations advocate for these policy changes. Responses overall emphasized financial support, collaboration, and relationship-building.

Q1 - In your opinion, what changes can government implement to better support the growth and sustainability of the charitable sector in Canada? (Please select your top 3 choices) |

Selon vous, quels changements le gouvernement peut-il mettre en œuvre pour mieux soutenir la croissance et la viabilité du secteur caritatif au Canada (veuillez sélectionner vos trois premiers choix) ?

Confidence level: 95%, Margin of error: 4%
Niveau de confiance : 95%, Marge d'erreur : 4%

	617 Responses
Greater access to government funding	64.0%
Increase investment in infrastructure/capacity-building	34.0%
Increase tax incentives	25.4%
Support charities in rural and remote areas	23.8%
Increase collaboration / coordination with government	20.6%
Increase opportunities for government-charity partnerships	19.4%
Create a government agency specifically dedicated to the sector	19.0%
Provide access to programs and support currently available to small and medium sized businesses	16.0%
Reduce reporting requirements on government contracts	13.5%
Improve access to affordable workspaces	11.3%
Other (please specify)	9.2%
Collect and share better data about the charitable sector	8.9%
Increase funding for research and knowledge sharing	8.6%
Reduce regulation	8.1%

Question 1 received 617 responses, with the top three selected options being greater access to government funding (64%), increased investment in infrastructure (34%) and increased tax incentives (25.4%). A further 23.8% highlighted supporting charities in rural areas, while 20.6% and 19.4% of respondents cited greater opportunities for government collaboration and opportunities for government-charity partnerships, respectively. Written responses in the "Other" category focused upon the provision of core and service funding, streamlining applications, enhancing visibility of charities (especially those working in the arts and culture sector), as well

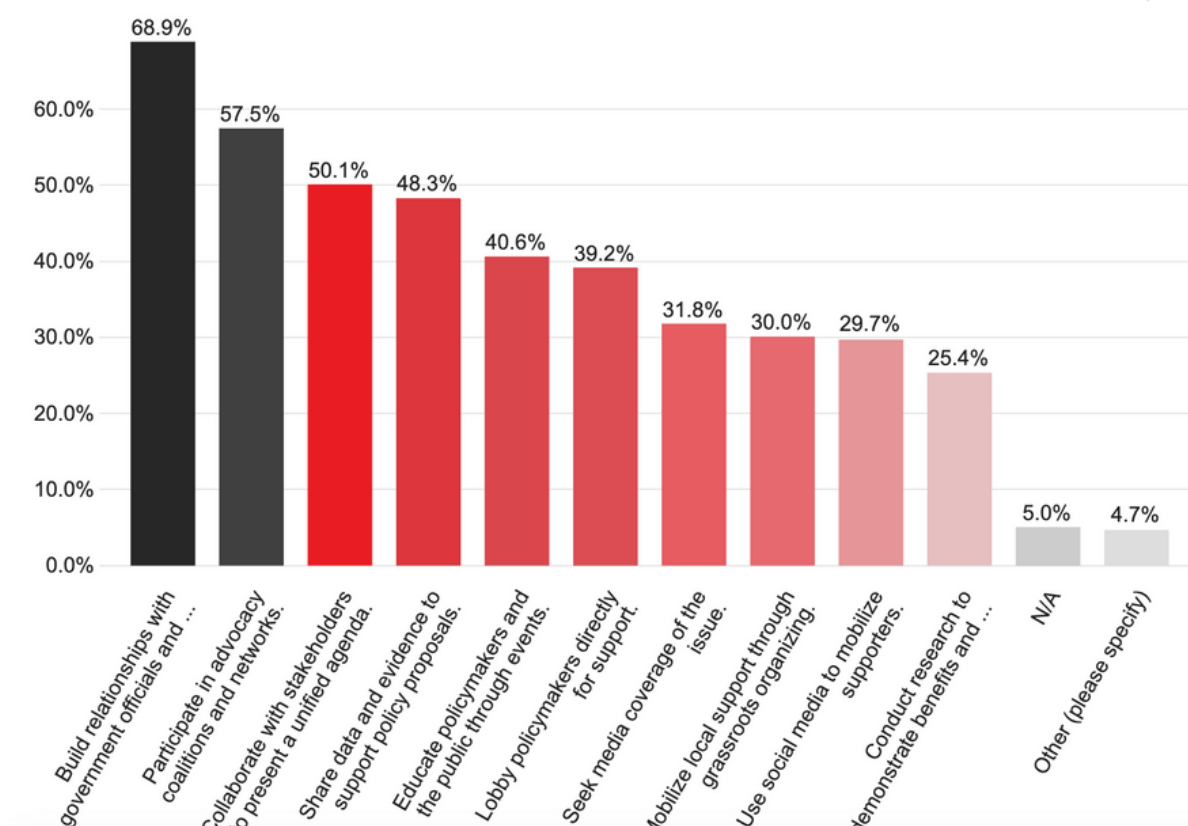


as tying funding to inflation.

Q2 - How can organizations like yours advocate for these and other policy changes at the government level? (Please select all that apply) | *Comment les organisations comme la vôtre peuvent-elles plaider en faveur de ces changements et d'autres changements de politique au niveau gouvernemental ? (Veuillez sélectionner toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)*

Confidence level: 95%, Margin of error: 4%
Niveau de confiance : 95%, Marge d'erreur : 4%

623 Responses



Question 2 focused on advocacy efforts made by organizations in seeking policy change. Registering 623 responses, the top three selections are building relationships with government officials (68.9%), participating in advocacy coalitions and networks (57.5%), and collaborating with stakeholders to present a unified agenda (50.1%). Social media advocacy and research (29.7% and 25.4% respectively) are the least popular options selected.



Written responses in the open-ended category emphasized challenges with balancing program delivery versus advocacy with limited resources. Respondents touched upon the importance of collaboration and partnerships, as well as the need for adequate funding to effectively carry out advocacy activities. Several respondents, however, also expressed skepticism regarding the efficacy of advocacy and the responsiveness of government officials.

"It is difficult for small charitable organizations to lobby on their own, especially if they rely on government contracts, as government can perceive this badly."

"There is no time to also run the political circuit while also trying to run the business, keep the lights on, and apply for funding while also working towards sustainability."

"We are very cautious how we advocate, the lobbyist transparency act causes us to be extremely careful in how we navigate this. We have worked with provincial organizations to do this work with input from us wherever possible."



LOOKING AHEAD

In the coming months, we will be exploring the following themes/topics:

- ***Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sector***
 - ***Funding & Financial Health***
 - ***Gender & the Sector***
 - ***Satisfaction with Leadership***
 - ***Climate change***
-

As the project continues to grow, we will be updating our website frequently to include more detailed analyses of the data we collect, finalize the white papers related to the study's methodology, and upload working drafts of research papers our team is working on as well as the study's data. If there are questions you would like us to ask, please email them to us at cicp.pcpob@carleton.ca. We cannot guarantee their inclusion, but they will be given our full attention.

Mark your calendars – the CICP-PCPOB annual data summit will take place on November 9th, 2023. This event will be an opportunity for sector stakeholders to come together to review the year's results, consider the state of the sector and review the role(s) of the project for the year(s) to come.

Email: cicp.pcpob@carleton.ca

Website: <https://carleton.ca/cicp-pcpob/>

Newsletter sign up: <https://confirmsubscription.com/h/t/3D0A2E268835E2F4>

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APPENDIX - METHODOLOGY

The participants in this study were recruited using randomized lists created with publicly available T3010 data (2019), administered by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency.html>. T3010 data was downloaded and sorted into sample lists. No data was altered from its original state. Our lists were produced as copies of an official work published by the Government of Canada and were not endorsed by, or produced in affiliation with, the Government of Canada.

This year, we partnered with the Canadian Hub for Applied and Social Research (CHASR) at the University of Saskatchewan to create our initial sample lists. As a team, we felt it was good practice to have a third party draw our randomized samples. From the initial population of 83,991 Canadian registered charities in 2019, we decided to exclude some organizations from the study in the first year. As we continue to study the whole population of registered charities, we hope that subsequent years will include more organizations.

The principal exclusions we discussed as a team from the T3010 dataset included: religious organizations associated with a specific denomination or place of worship (with some exceptions), hospitals, and schools. While the entire panel includes 1003 registered charities across the country, we also were mindful of creating seven subsamples to help us study specific groups with our final population of organizations. We opted for this strategy after our pilot study in June and July 2022 revealed the important challenges in recruiting some strata of the population of registered charities after our initial exclusions. The methodological details will be discussed in the white paper for this study (currently in preparation). In addition to excluding religious organizations, hospitals, and schools, we decided to constitute our panel as follows:

The final sampling frame for this year's study included the whole population of registered charities that –

- a.** Were designated as charities (type C in the T3010 form, thus excluding public and private foundations (type A and B).
- b.** Had at least 1 full time employee (FTE) based on their T3010 form data.
- c.** Had expenditures greater than \$1 on their 2019 T3010 to make sure we focus on active charities.



Based on these criteria, the sampling frame was 32,384. We drew a randomized list of all the organizations left and recruited a total of 1074 participants. We refer to that first sample as the “main sample.” However, given our interest in specific subgroups of Canadian registered charities and in consultation with the sampling experts at CHASR, we created a series of sub-samples that would allow us to study some groups that proved problematic to recruit in our pilot phase.

The following sub-sample categories were created to include some of these hard-to-reach populations. In future years of the project, we will investigate further some of these subgroups and develop strategies to improve our recruitment efforts. These subsamples (SS) are as follows:

- **General Sample (GS):** Includes only designated charities type C in the T3010 form that had at least 1 full time employee (FTE) and expenditures greater than \$1 on their 2019 T3010 to make sure we focus on active charities.
- **Subsample 1 (SS1):** Includes only charities with the designation A and B (public and private foundations) that have at least 1 full time employee (FTE) and had expenditures of at least \$1 in 2019.
- **Subsample 2 (SS2):** Includes only charities with the designation C (charities) that have no full-time employee (FTE) or that left the field blank and that had expenditures of at least \$1 in 2019. Those are what we think of as volunteer run organizations.
- **Subsample 3 (SS3):** Includes all charities designated as C (charities) with at least one full time employee in the province of British Columbia and that had expenditures of at least \$1 in 2019.
- **Subsample 4 (SS4):** Includes designation C charities with at least 1 FTE, \$1 in expenditures in 2019 ensuring representation from all geographical regions of the country.
- **Subsample 5 (SS5):** Includes designation C charities with at least 1 FTE, \$1 in expenditures in 2019 ensuring representation from the province of Québec.
- **Subsample 6 (SS6):** Includes designation C charities with at least 1 FTE, \$1 in expenditures in 2019 that have spent at least \$1 internationally (information found in Schedule 4).

Table 1 presents an overview of our study samples.



List	Population N (32,384)	Number of participants recruited
Main Sample	14,267	704
SS1 (Foundations)	936	65
SS2 (Volunteer-run charities)	16,575	124
SS3 (Charities in BC)	1,926	157
SS4 (Geographic regions)	14,266	732
SS5 (Charities in QC)	4,992	189
SS6 (International charities)	606	70

Table 1

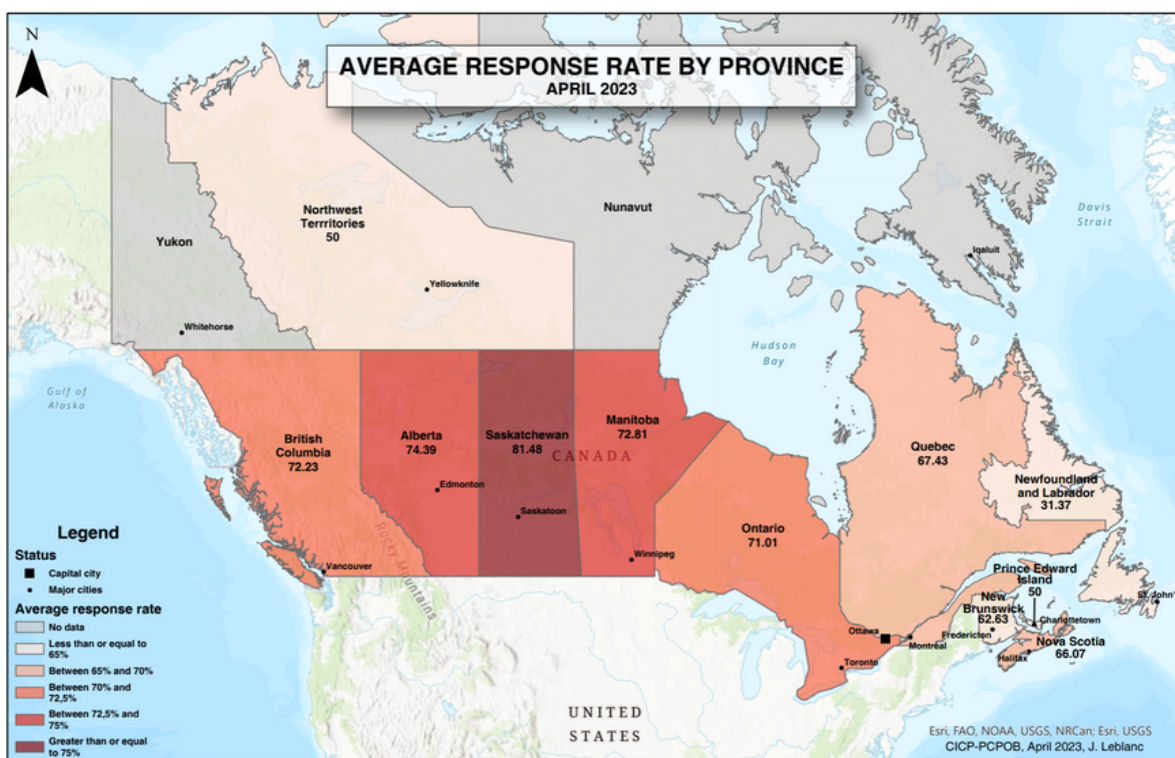
As of May 15, we had a panel of 901 subscribed panelists, with new panelists recruited weekly. Participant recruitment has been conducted via mail, e-mail, and phone calling. All new panelists have filled in a panelist information form. The data collected through these forms is then collated with existing CRA T3010 data to provide a more robust overall picture of panelist/organizational information. In addition to confirming their contact information, we ask them to give us greater details on their organization's human resources.

Questions are currently being developed by the CICP-PCPOB core team (Raggio, Phillips, Grasse, and Mathieson). We are in the process of establishing an advisory board to help us respond to the needs of the communities and make sure the project captures emerging trends. Advisory board members will be recruited from various organizations representing the charitable sector in Canada.



Project surveys are distributed weekly on Wednesday mornings (7am Eastern Time). Panelists are given a response period of 24 hours. Reminder emails are sent 24 hours after the initial survey has been distributed (Thursday morning), providing panelists with an additional 24 hours to respond. Weekly reports are published on the CICP-PCPOB website every Friday morning, providing initial graphs and descriptive findings for the week's questions. The monthly reports, quarterly reports and research papers will provide more details on the trends observed and deeper analyses of the data collected.

We have an excellent weekly response rate of between 63 and 72%, although we find this varies across geographic regions.

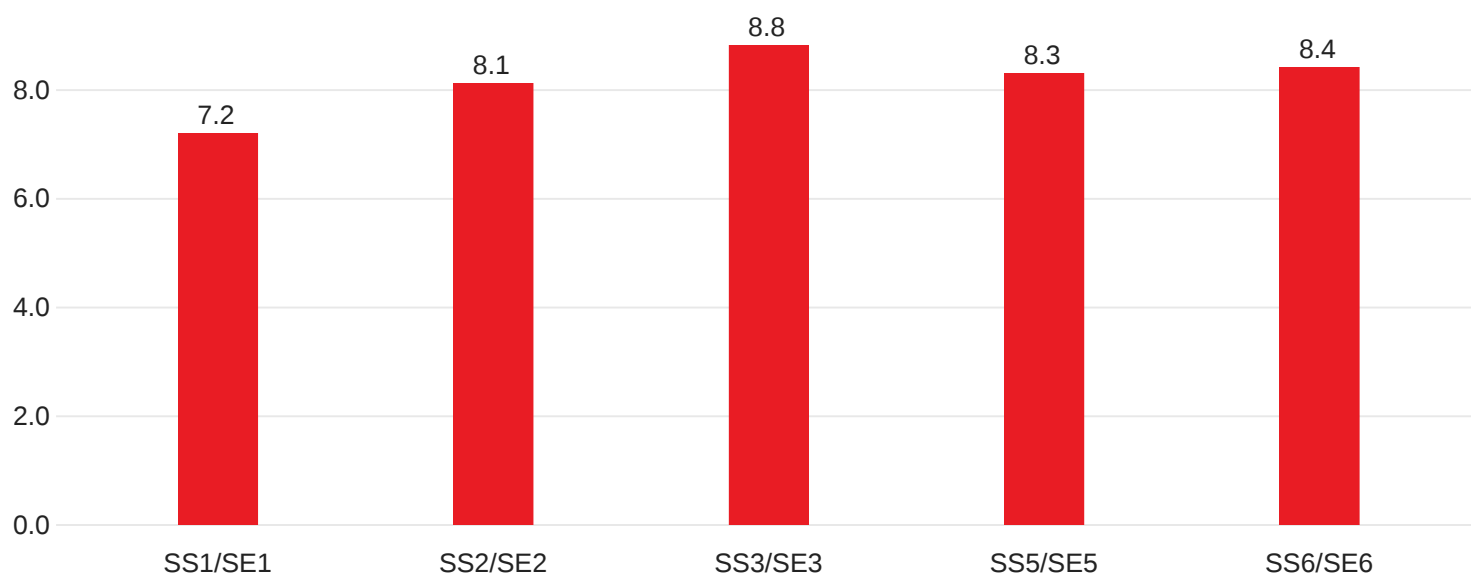


More technical information will soon be available on our website. We will share programming codes used to create our samples, analyses (when available), and research papers as we continue to develop the project. We are committed to collaborative, transparent, and accessible research. We welcome researchers interested in collaborating with our team.

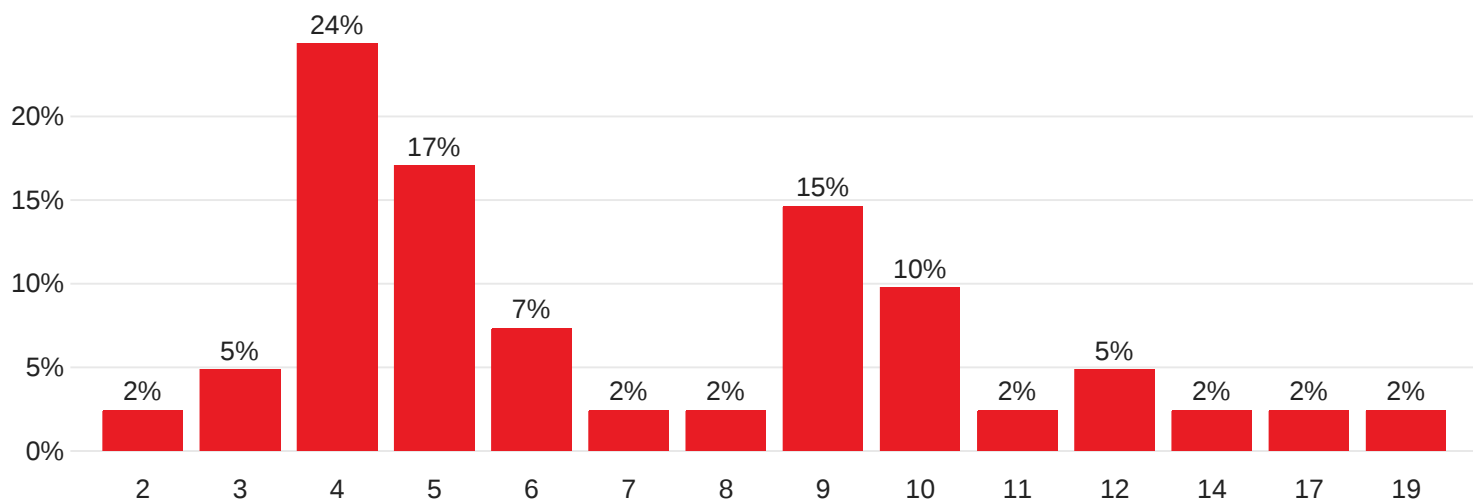
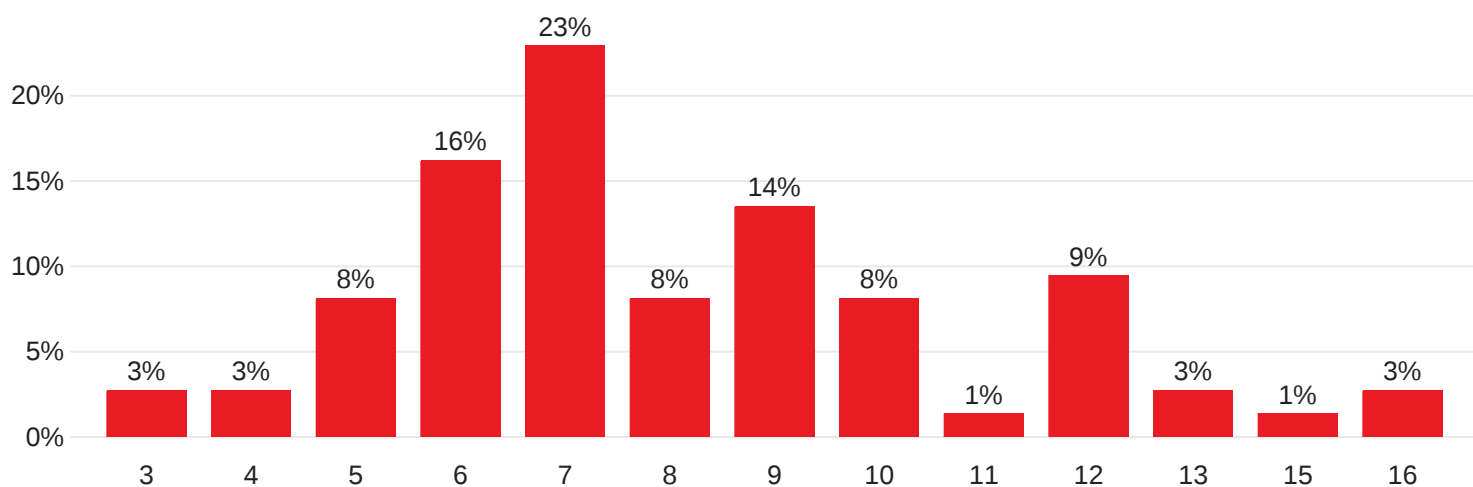
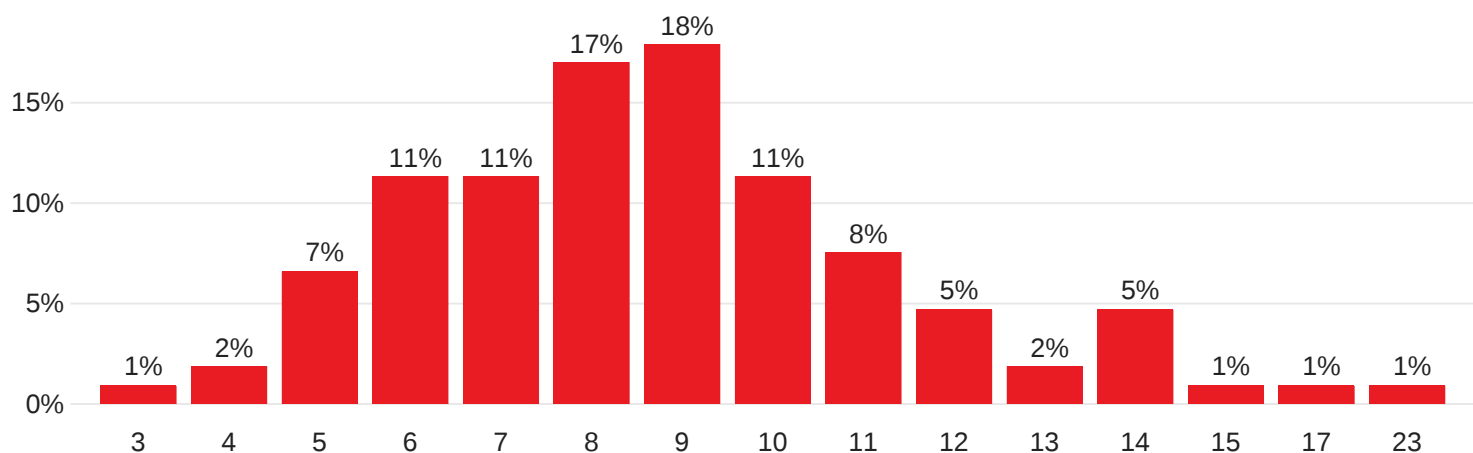
ANNEX | ANNEXE :

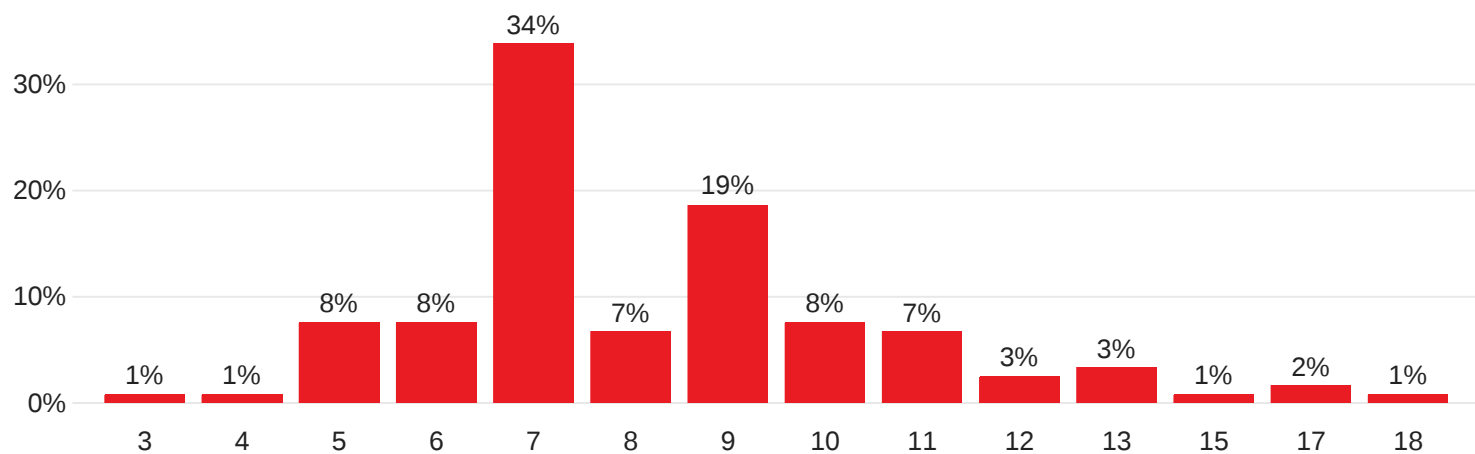
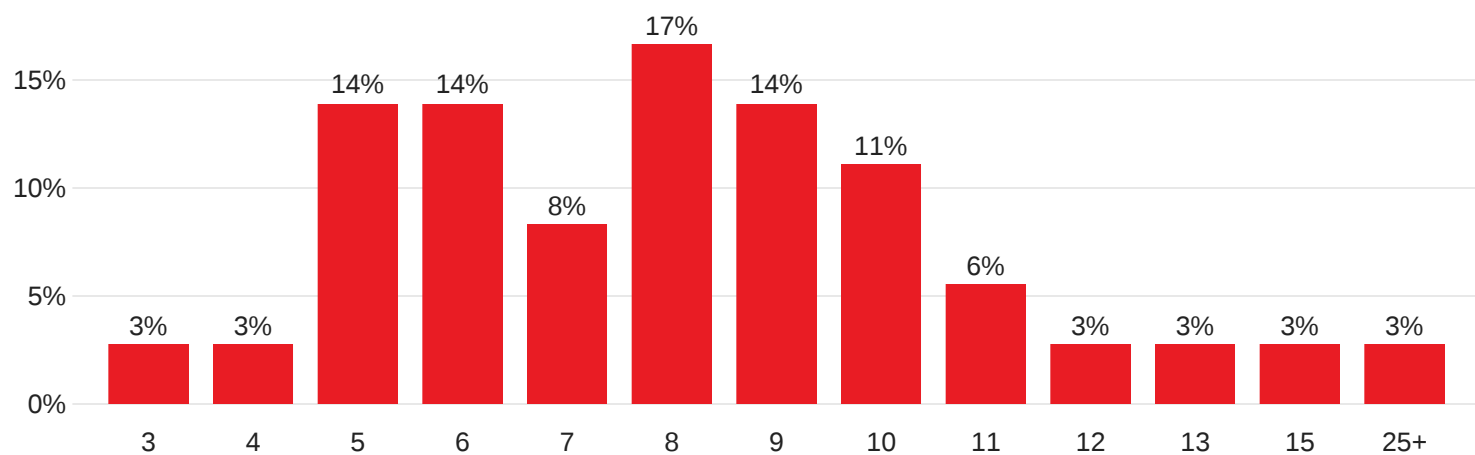
Subsample Breakouts by Week***Découpage des sous-échantillons par semaine*****SS1/SE1:** Foundations (private and public) | Fondations (privées et publiques)**SS2/SE2:** Volunteer-run charities | Organisations caritatives gérées par des bénévoles**SS3/SE3:** Charities in BC | Organismes de bienfaisance de la C.-B**SS5/SE5:** Charities in QC | Organismes de bienfaisance du Québec**SS6/SE6:** International charities | Organisations caritatives internationales**Week 16: Board of Directors | Semaine 16 : Conseil d'administration****Q1 - How many members are on your board of directors? | Combien de membres compte votre conseil d'administration ?**

633 Responses

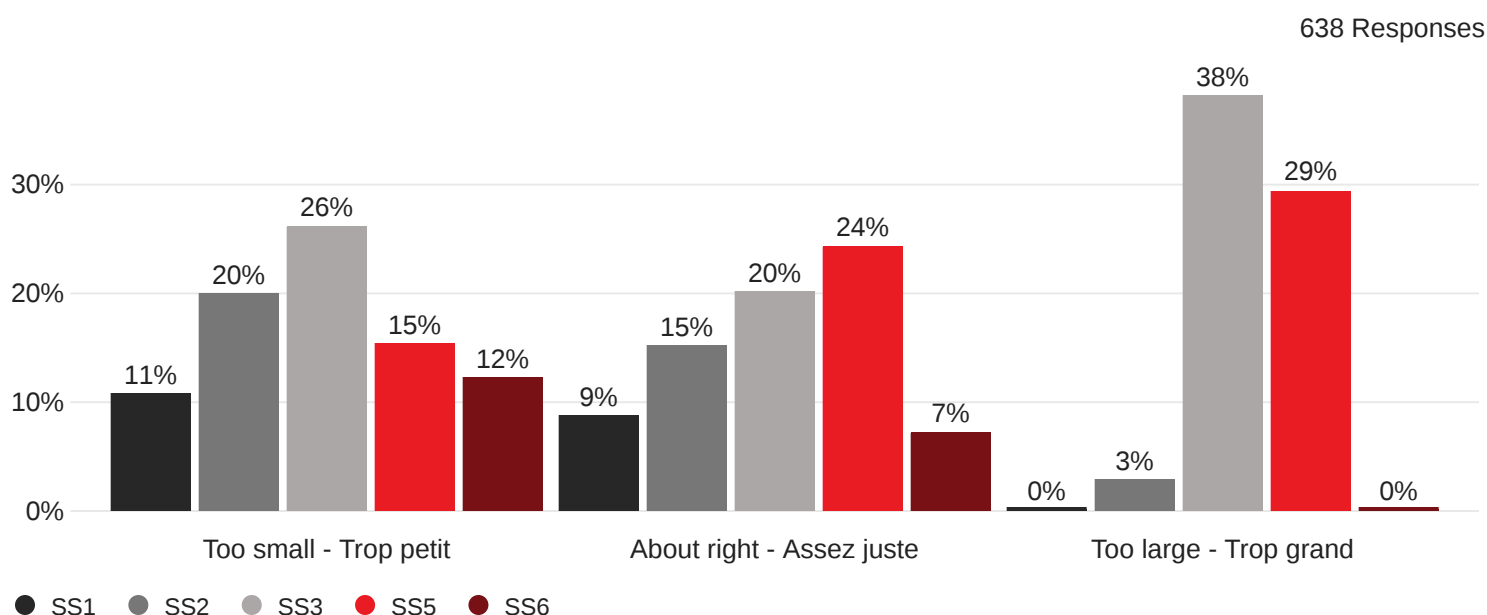


● Mean / Valeurs Moyennes

SS1/SE1: Foundations (private and public) | Fondations (privées et publiques)

SS2/SE2: Volunteer-run charities | Organisations caritatives gérées par des bénévoles

SS3/SE3: Charities in BC | Organismes de bienfaisance de la C.-B.


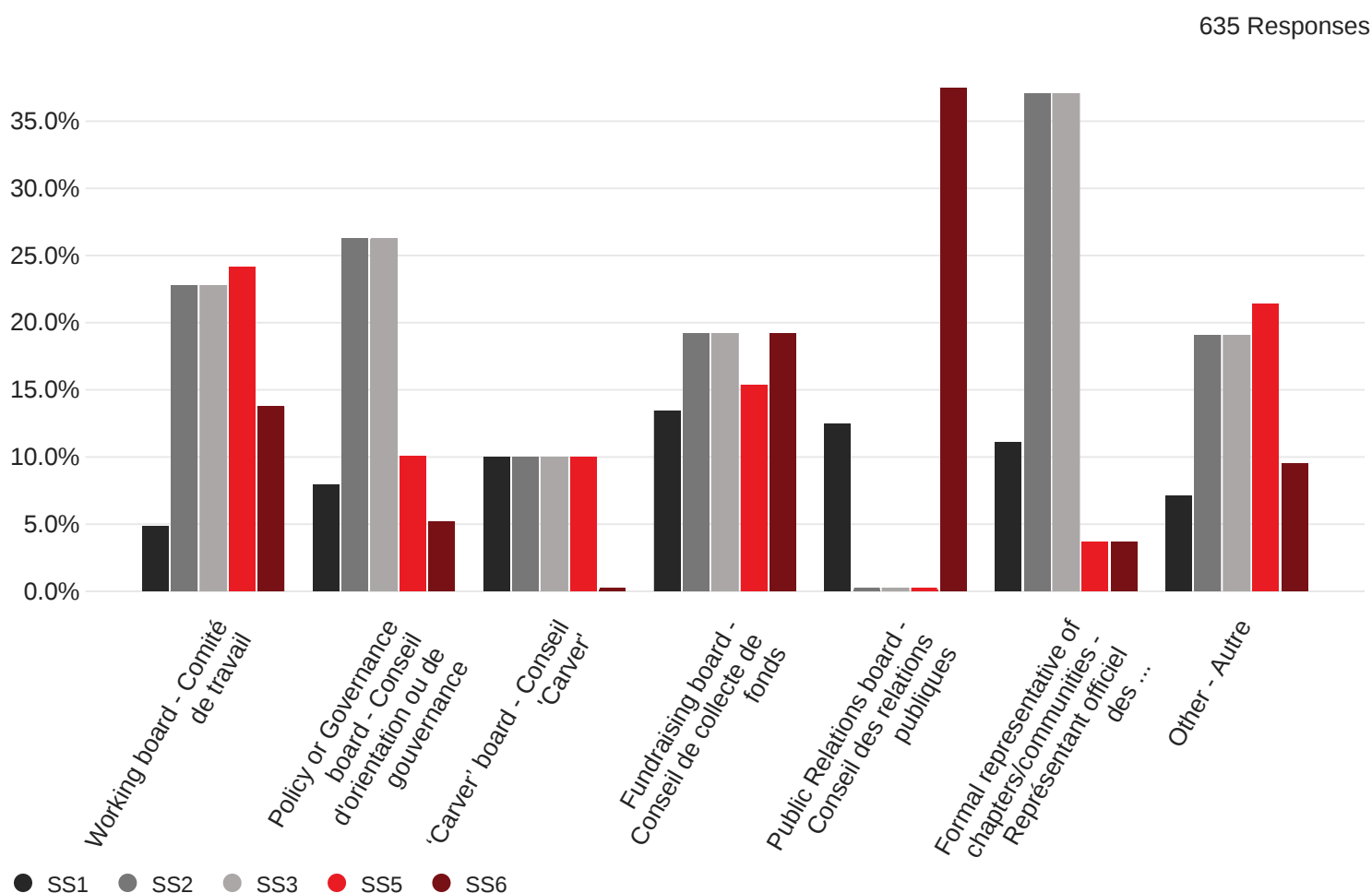
SS5/SE5: Charities in QC | Organismes de bienfaisances du Québec**SS6/SE6: International charities | Organisations caritatives internationales**

Q2 - Do you think that this number is : | Pensez-vous que ce numéro est :



Q3 - How would you best describe the style of your board? Please select up to two from the below |

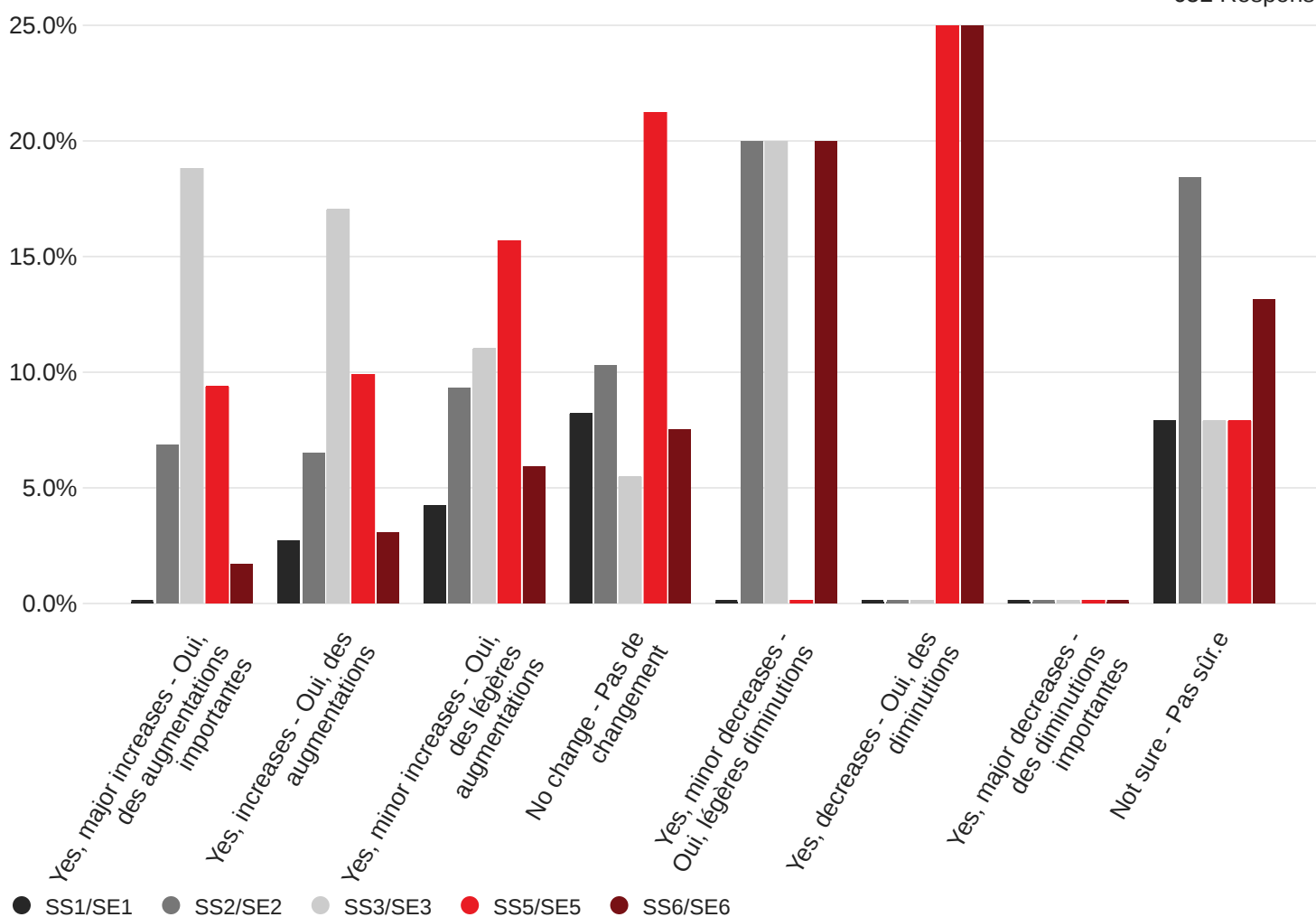
Comment décririez-vous le style de votre conseil d'administration ? Veuillez sélectionner jusqu'à deux options parmi celles proposées ci-dessous :



Week 17: Mental Health Challenges Within the Sector | Semaine 17 : Défis en matière de santé mentale au sein du secteur

Q1 - Have there been any noticeable changes in the mental health challenges faced by staff/personnel/volunteers at your organization in recent years? | Y a-t-il eu des changements notables dans les problèmes de santé mentale rencontrés par les employés, le personnel et les bénévoles de votre organisation au cours des dernières années ?

652 Responses



Q1.2 - What have been the main factors/drivers for these changes? Please rank the following in order from most to least significant. | Quels ont été les principaux facteurs/moteurs de ces changements ? Veuillez classer les éléments suivants par ordre décroissant d'importance.

SS1/SE1: Foundations (private and public) | Foundations (privées et publiques)

15 Responses

Responses Réponses	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
Increased workloads - Augmentation des charges de travail	1.0	3.0	1.3	0.6
Isolation or remote work - L'isolement du travail à domicile	1.0	6.0	3.1	1.6
Increased demand for services - Augmentation de la demande de services	1.0	5.0	3.5	1.3
Increased domestic responsibilities - Augmentation des responsabilités domestiques	3.0	6.0	3.9	1.1
Changes in leadership or organizational culture - Changements dans la direction ou la culture de l'organisation	2.0	7.0	4.8	1.8
Decreased funding - Diminution du financement	3.0	7.0	4.9	1.0
Other, please specify - Autre, veuillez préciser	2.0	7.0	6.6	1.3

SS2/SE2: Volunteer-run charities | Organisations caritatives gérées par des bénévoles

48 Responses

Responses Réponses	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
Increased workloads - Augmentation des charges de travail	1.0	7.0	1.7	1.4
Isolation or remote work - L'isolement du travail à domicile	1.0	7.0	3.4	1.6
Increased demand for services - Augmentation de la demande de services	1.0	7.0	3.5	1.4
Increased domestic responsibilities - Augmentation des responsabilités domestiques	1.0	7.0	3.6	1.2
Decreased funding - Diminution du financement	1.0	7.0	4.6	1.3
Changes in leadership or organizational culture - Changements dans la direction ou la culture de l'organisation	1.0	7.0	5.5	1.3
Other, please specify - Autre, veuillez préciser	1.0	7.0	5.8	2.3

SS3/SE3: Charities in BC | Organismes de bienfaisance de la C.-B.

94 Responses

Responses Réponses	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
Increased workloads - Augmentation des charges de travail	1.0	5.0	1.8	1.2
Increased demand for services - Augmentation de la demande de services	1.0	6.0	3.4	1.5
Isolation or remote work - L'isolement du travail à domicile	1.0	7.0	3.6	1.7
Increased domestic responsibilities - Augmentation des responsabilités domestiques	1.0	7.0	3.6	1.3
Decreased funding - Diminution du financement	1.0	7.0	4.6	1.3
Changes in leadership or organizational culture - Changements dans la direction ou la culture de l'organisation	1.0	7.0	5.3	1.5
Other, please specify - Autre, veuillez préciser	1.0	7.0	5.9	2.1

SS5/SE5: Charities in QC | Organismes de bienfaisances du Québec

74 Responses

Responses Réponses	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
Increased workloads - Augmentation des charges de travail	1.0	5.0	1.7	1.0
Isolation or remote work - L'isolement du travail à domicile	1.0	7.0	3.1	1.6
Increased demand for services - Augmentation de la demande de services	1.0	6.0	3.2	1.2
Increased domestic responsibilities - Augmentation des responsabilités domestiques	1.0	7.0	3.9	1.3
Decreased funding - Diminution du financement	1.0	7.0	4.9	1.1
Changes in leadership or organizational culture - Changements dans la direction ou la culture de l'organisation	1.0	7.0	5.1	1.5
Other, please specify - Autre, veuillez préciser	1.0	7.0	6.1	2.1

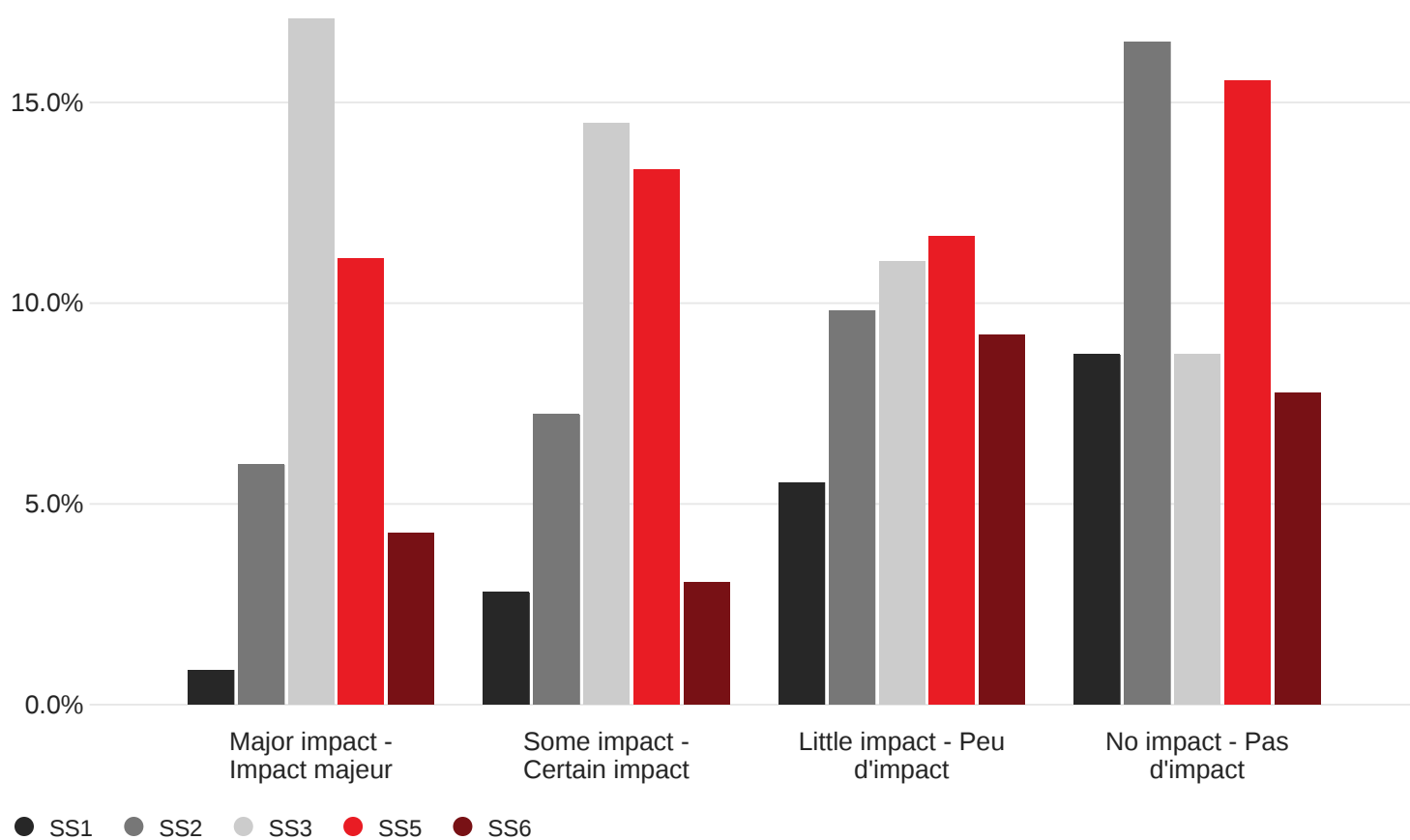
SS6/SE6: International charities | Organisations caritatives internationales

24 Responses

Responses Réponses	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
Increased workloads - Augmentation des charges de travail	1.0	4.0	2.2	1.2
Isolation or remote work - L'isolement du travail à domicile	1.0	6.0	2.3	1.5
Increased domestic responsibilities - Augmentation des responsabilités domestiques	2.0	6.0	3.2	1.1
Increased demand for services - Augmentation de la demande de services	1.0	6.0	4.3	1.4
Changes in leadership or organizational culture - Changements dans la direction ou la culture de l'organisation	1.0	7.0	4.5	1.8
Decreased funding - Diminution du financement	1.0	6.0	4.6	1.3
Other, please specify - Autre, veuillez préciser	6.0	7.0	7.0	0.2

Q2 - Have recent staff/personnel mental health challenges had an impact on the work of your organization?

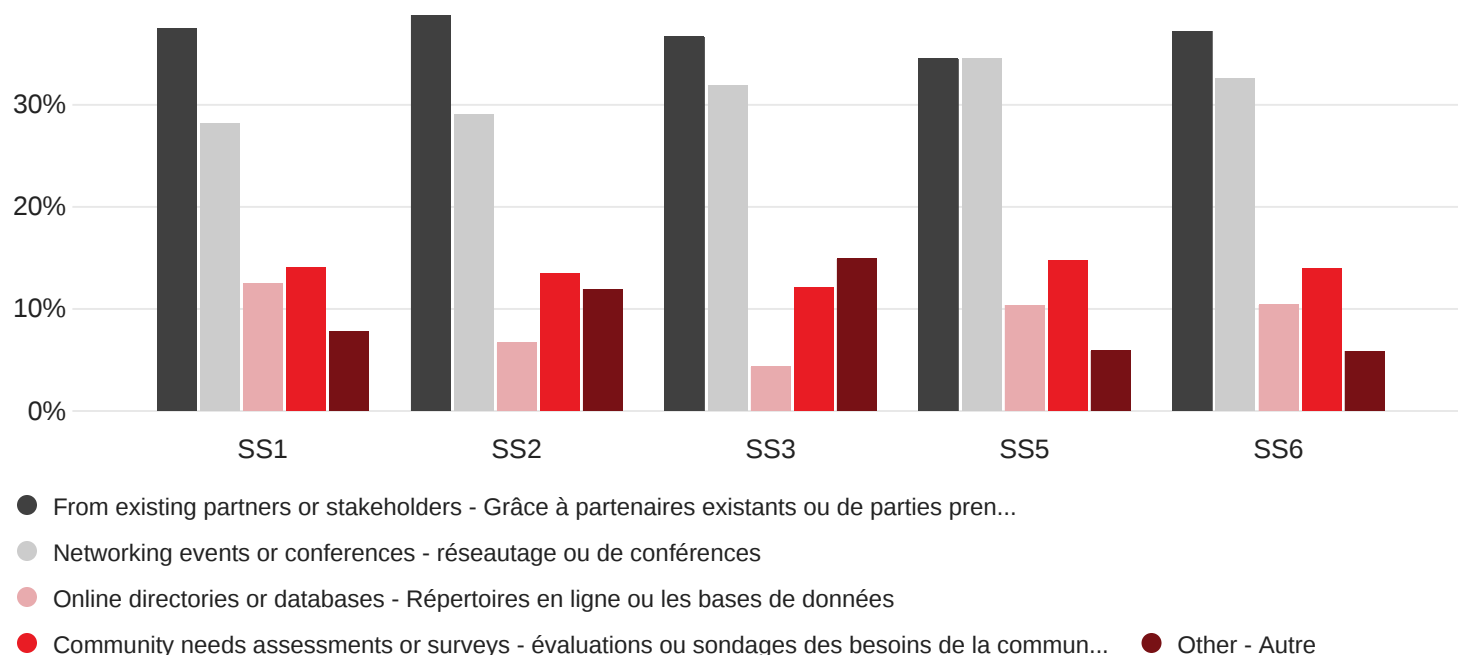
| *Les récents problèmes de santé mentale du personnel ont-ils eu un impact sur le travail de votre organisation?*



Week 18: Service Collaboration & Integration | Semaine 18 : Collaboration et intégration de services

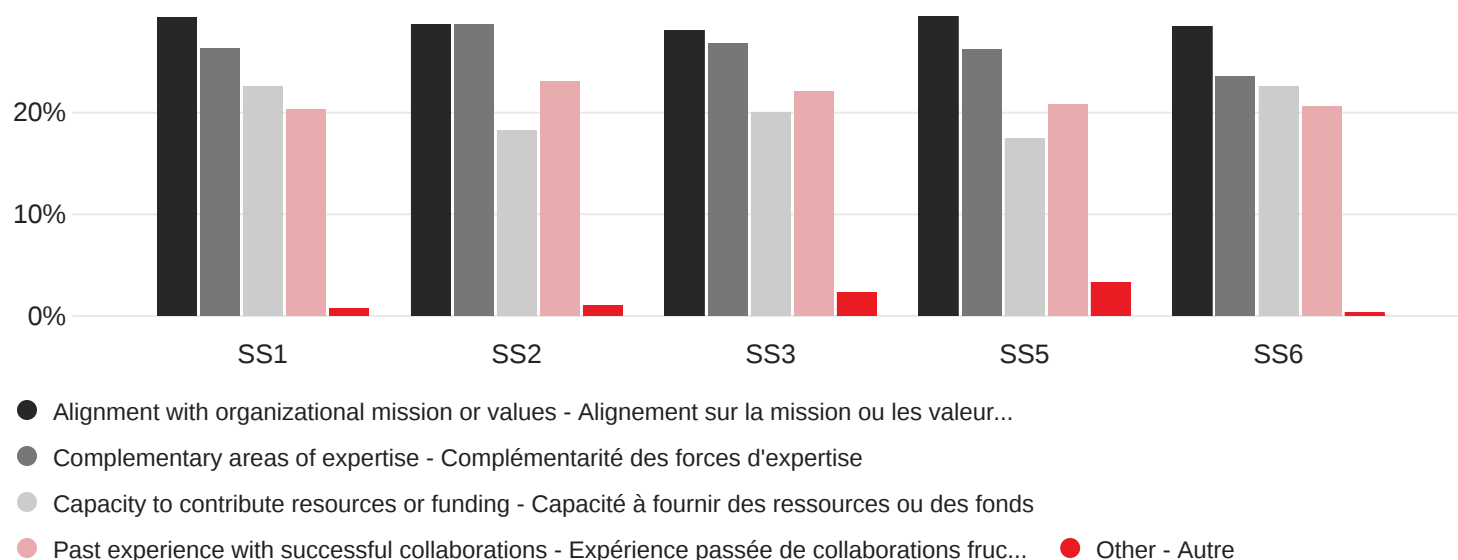
Q1 - How do you identify potential partners to collaborate with within the sector? |

Comment identifiez-vous les partenaires potentiels avec lesquels collaborer au sein du secteur ?



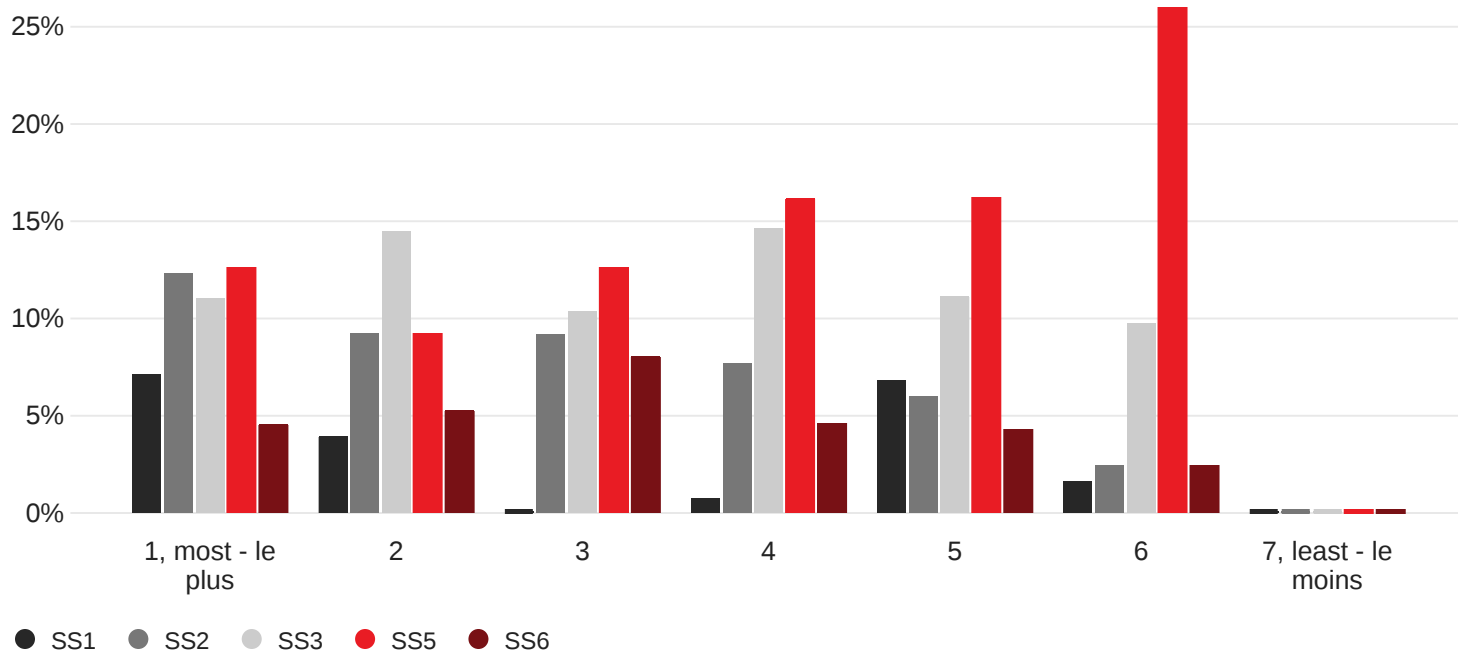
Q2 - What factors do you consider when selecting partners to collaborate with within the sector? |

Quels sont les facteurs que vous prenez en compte pour sélectionner les partenaires avec lesquels vous souhaitez collaborer au sein du secteur ?

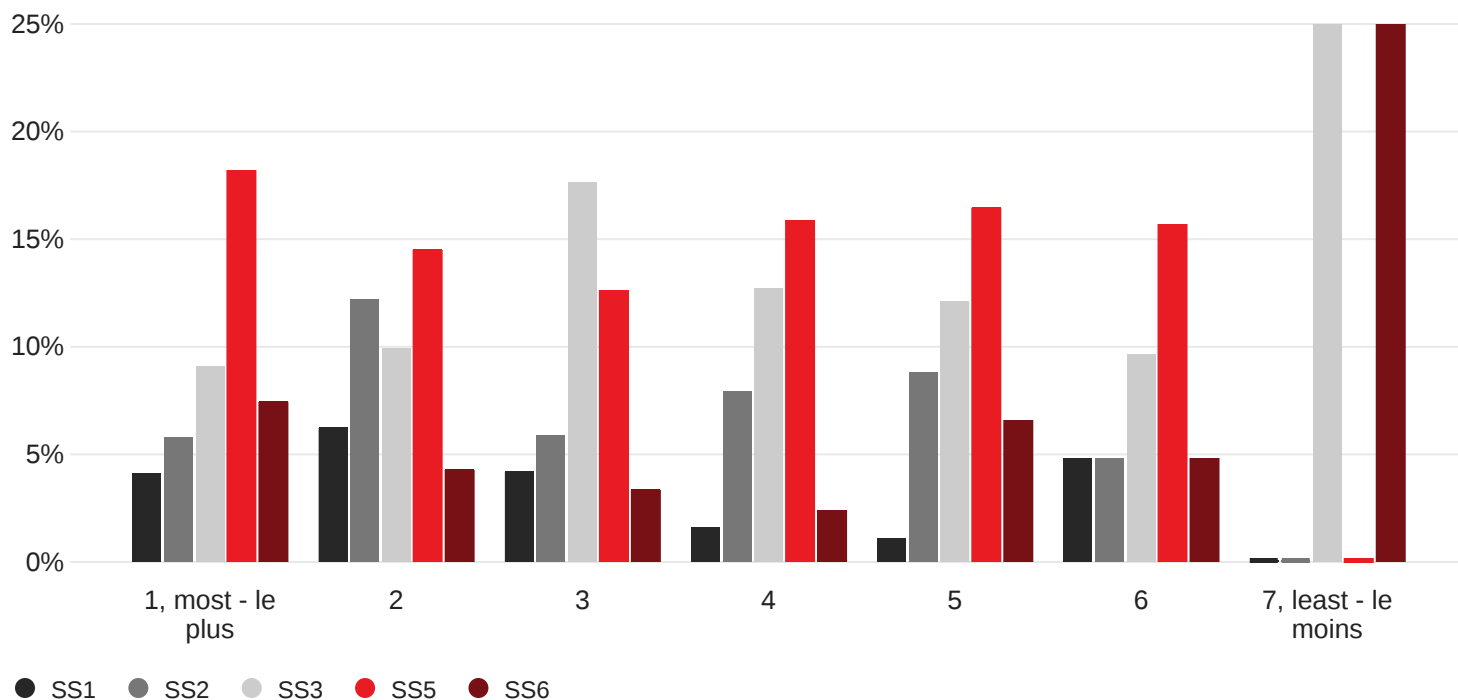


Q3 - In your experience, what are some common challenges that arise when collaborating with other organizations? (Please rank from most (1) to least (7) challenging) | *D'après votre expérience, quels sont les défis les plus courants qui se posent dans le cadre d'une collaboration avec d'autres organisations ? (Veuillez les classer du plus (1) au moins (7))*

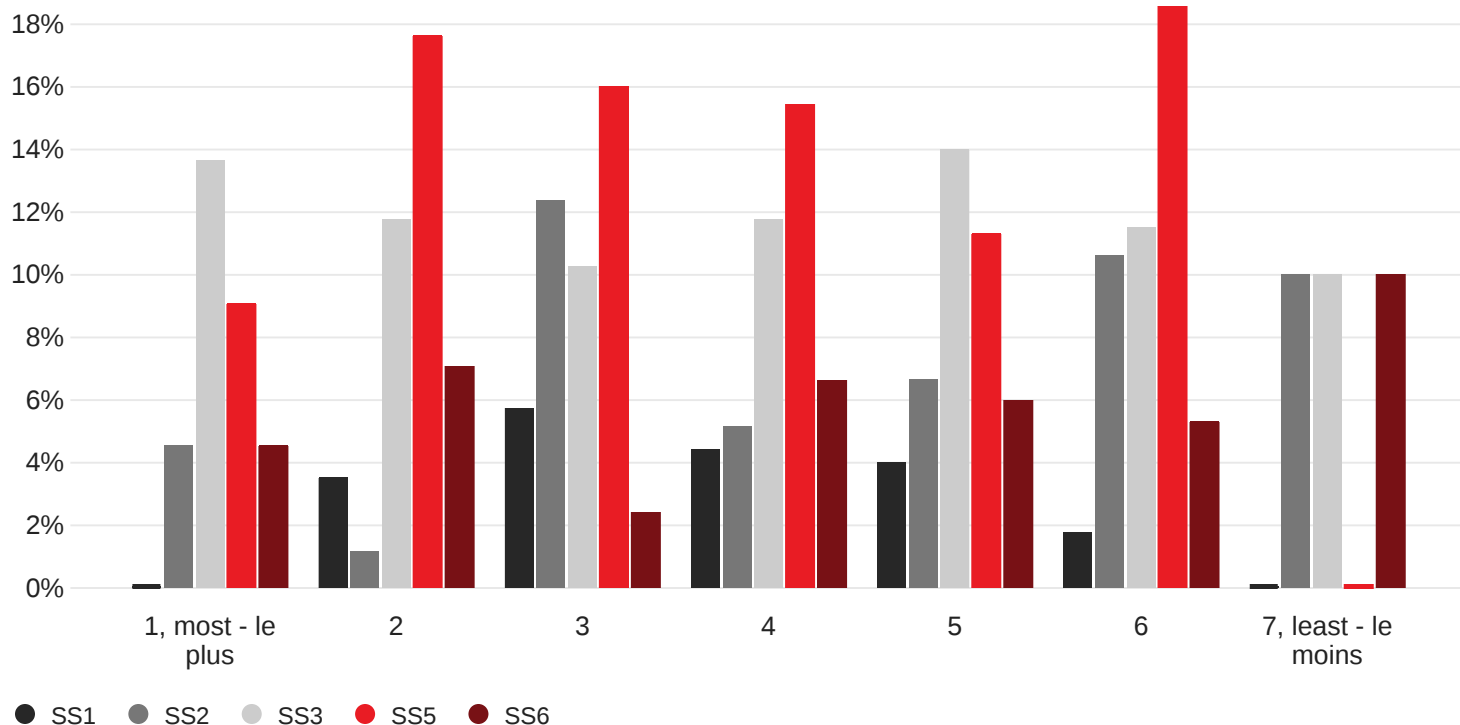
Communication breakdowns | *Ruptures de communication*



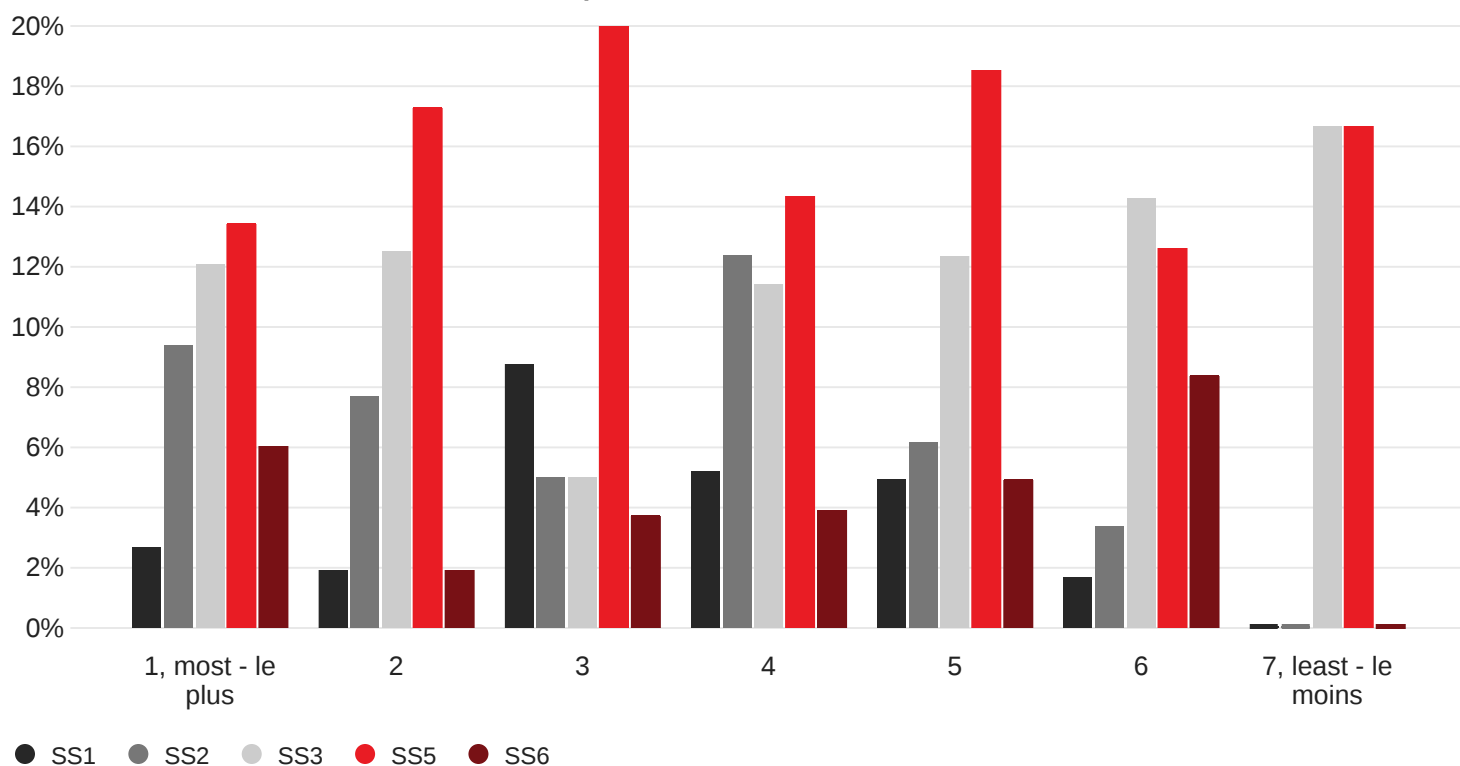
Differences in organizational culture or priorities | *Différences dans la culture ou les priorités de l'organisation*



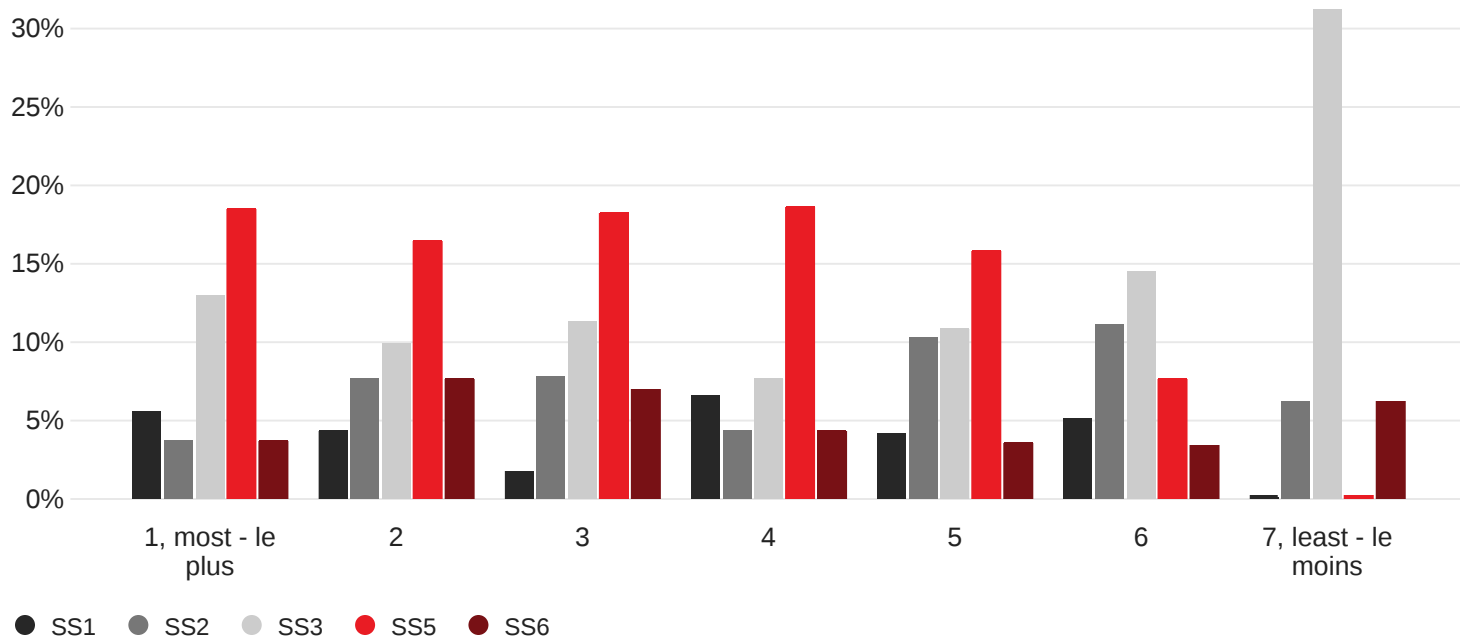
Challenges in aligning program or service models | Difficultés liées à l'harmonisation des modèles de programmes ou de services



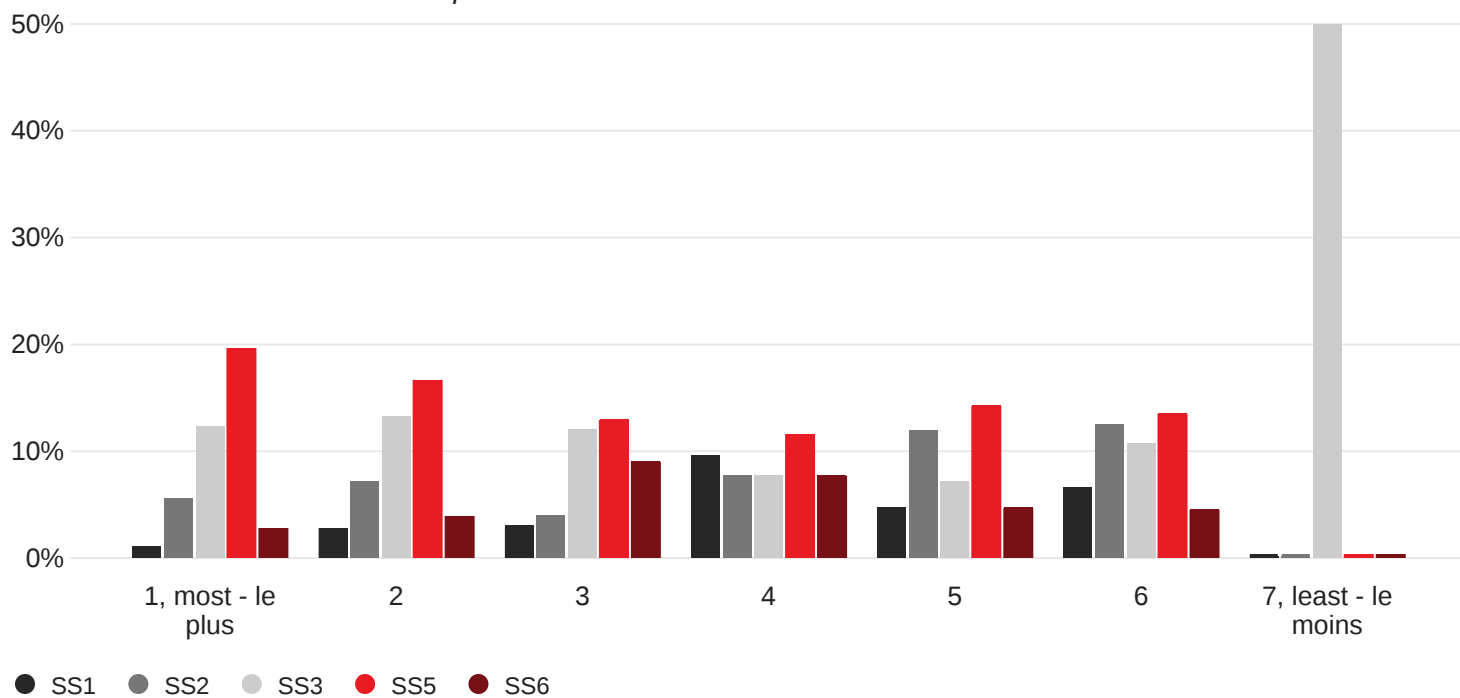
Difficulty in securing funding or resources | Difficulté à obtenir des fonds ou des ressources



Lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities | *Manque de clarté des rôles et responsabilités*



Lack of time and resources required to work effectively with a partner | *Manque de temps et de ressources pour travailler efficacement avec un partenaire*



Week 19: Policy Concerns | Semaine 19 : Questions de politique générale

Q1 - In your opinion, what changes can government implement to better support the growth and sustainability of the charitable sector in Canada? (Please select your top 3 choices) |

Selon vous, quels changements le gouvernement peut-il mettre en œuvre pour mieux soutenir la croissance et la viabilité du secteur caritatif au Canada (veuillez sélectionner vos trois premiers choix) ?

SS1/SE1: Foundations (private and public) | Foundations (privées et publiques)

40 Responses

Responses Réponses	Percentage of Responses
Greater access to government funding Un meilleur accès aux sources de financement publiques	62.5%
Increase tax incentives Augmenter les incitatifs fiscaux	42.5%
Create a government agency specifically dedicated to the sector Créer une agence gouvernementale spécifiquement dédiée au secteur	27.5%
Increase opportunities for government-charity partnerships Accroître les possibilités de partenariats entre les pouvoirs publics et les organisations caritatives	25.0%
Increase investment in infrastructure Augmenter les investissements dans les infrastructures	22.5%
Support charities in rural and remote areas Soutenir les associations caritatives dans les zones rurales et isolées	20.0%
Provide access to programs and support currently available to small and medium sized businesses Permettre l'accès aux programmes et au soutien actuellement disponibles pour les petites et moyennes entreprises	20.0%
Increase collaboration / coordination with government Renforcer la collaboration avec le gouvernement	17.5%
Increase funding for research & knowledge sharing Augmenter le financement de la recherche et du partage des connaissances	12.5%
Reduce reporting requirements on government contracts Réduire les exigences en matière d'évaluation des contrats publics	5.0%
Collect and share better data about the sector Collecter et partager de meilleures données sur le secteur	5.0%
Reduce regulation Réduire la réglementation	5.0%
Improve access to affordable workspaces Améliorer l'accès à des espaces de travail abordables	2.5%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)	2.5%

SS2/SE2: Volunteer-run charities | Organisations caritatives gérées par des bénévoles

73 Responses

Responses | Réponses

 Percentage
of
Responses

Greater access to government funding Un meilleur accès aux sources de financement publiques	57.5%
Support charities in rural and remote areas Soutenir les associations caritatives dans les zones rurales et isolées	42.5%
Increase investment in infrastructure Augmenter les investissements dans les infrastructures	24.7%
Increase tax incentives Augmenter les incitatifs fiscaux	24.7%
Increase opportunities for government-charity partnerships Accroître les possibilités de partenariats entre les pouvoirs publics et les organisations caritatives	23.3%
Increase collaboration / coordination with government Renforcer la collaboration avec le gouvernement	23.3%
Provide access to programs and support currently available to small and medium sized businesses Permettre l'accès aux programmes et au soutien actuellement disponibles pour les petites et moyennes entreprises	19.2%
Create a government agency specifically dedicated to the sector Créer une agence gouvernementale spécifiquement dédiée au secteur	17.8%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)	11.0%
Increase funding for research & knowledge sharing Augmenter le financement de la recherche et du partage des connaissances	8.2%
Reduce reporting requirements on government contracts Réduire les exigences en matière d'évaluation des contrats publics	8.2%
Collect and share better data about the sector Collecter et partager de meilleures données sur le secteur	8.2%
Improve access to affordable workspaces Améliorer l'accès à des espaces de travail abordables	6.8%
Reduce regulation Réduire la réglementation	4.1%

SS3/SE3: Charities in BC | Organismes de bienfaisance de la C.-B.

Responses Réponses		98 Responses
		Percentage of Responses
Greater access to government funding Un meilleur accès aux sources de financement publiques		69.4%
Increase investment in infrastructure Augmenter les investissements dans les infrastructures		51.0%
Create a government agency specifically dedicated to the sector Créer une agence gouvernementale spécifiquement dédiée au secteur		30.6%
Increase opportunities for government-charity partnerships Accroître les possibilités de partenariats entre les pouvoirs publics et les organisations caritatives		17.3%
Reduce reporting requirements on government contracts Réduire les exigences en matière d'évaluation des contrats publics		17.3%
Increase collaboration / coordination with government Renforcer la collaboration avec le gouvernement		16.3%
Support charities in rural and remote areas Soutenir les associations caritatives dans les zones rurales et isolées		15.3%
Provide access to programs and support currently available to small and medium sized businesses Permettre l'accès aux programmes et au soutien actuellement disponibles pour les petites et moyennes entreprises		14.3%
Improve access to affordable workspaces Améliorer l'accès à des espaces de travail abordables		13.3%
Collect and share better data about the sector Collecter et partager de meilleures données sur le secteur		11.2%
Increase tax incentives Augmenter les incitatifs fiscaux		10.2%
Reduce regulation Réduire la réglementation		9.2%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)		8.2%
Increase funding for research & knowledge sharing Augmenter le financement de la recherche et du partage des connaissances		4.1%

SS5/SE5: Charities in QC | Organismes de bienfaisance du Québec

114 Responses

Responses | Réponses

 Percentage
of
Responses

Greater access to government funding Un meilleur accès aux sources de financement publiques	66.7%
Increase tax incentives Augmenter les incitatifs fiscaux	31.6%
Increase collaboration / coordination with government Renforcer la collaboration avec le gouvernement	29.8%
Increase investment in infrastructure Augmenter les investissements dans les infrastructures	23.7%
Support charities in rural and remote areas Soutenir les associations caritatives dans les zones rurales et isolées	21.1%
Provide access to programs and support currently available to small and medium sized businesses Permettre l'accès aux programmes et au soutien actuellement disponibles pour les petites et moyennes entreprises	18.4%
Improve access to affordable workspaces Améliorer l'accès à des espaces de travail abordables	17.5%
Increase funding for research & knowledge sharing Augmenter le financement de la recherche et du partage des connaissances	14.9%
Increase opportunities for government-charity partnerships Accroître les possibilités de partenariats entre les pouvoirs publics et les organisations caritatives	14.9%
Collect and share better data about the sector Collecter et partager de meilleures données sur le secteur	10.5%
Reduce regulation Réduire la réglementation	9.6%
Reduce reporting requirements on government contracts Réduire les exigences en matière d'évaluation des contrats publics	8.8%
Create a government agency specifically dedicated to the sector Créer une agence gouvernementale spécifiquement dédiée au secteur	8.8%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)	6.1%

SS6/SE6: International charities | Organisations caritatives internationales

41 Responses

Responses | Réponses

Percentage
of
Responses

Greater access to government funding Un meilleur accès aux sources de financement publiques	68.3%
Increase tax incentives Augmenter les incitatifs fiscaux	46.3%
Increase opportunities for government-charity partnerships Accroître les possibilités de partenariats entre les pouvoirs publics et les organisations caritatives	24.4%
Increase collaboration / coordination with government Renforcer la collaboration avec le gouvernement	19.5%
Increase investment in infrastructure Augmenter les investissements dans les infrastructures	19.5%
Improve access to affordable workspaces Améliorer l'accès à des espaces de travail abordables	17.1%
Provide access to programs and support currently available to small and medium sized businesses Permettre l'accès aux programmes et au soutien actuellement disponibles pour les petites et moyennes entreprises	17.1%
Reduce reporting requirements on government contracts Réduire les exigences en matière d'évaluation des contrats publics	14.6%
Reduce regulation Réduire la réglementation	14.6%
Increase funding for research & knowledge sharing Augmenter le financement de la recherche et du partage des connaissances	12.2%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)	12.2%
Create a government agency specifically dedicated to the sector Créer une agence gouvernementale spécifiquement dédiée au secteur	9.8%
Collect and share better data about the sector Collecter et partager de meilleures données sur le secteur	4.9%
Support charities in rural and remote areas Soutenir les associations caritatives dans les zones rurales et isolées	2.4%

Q2 - How can organizations like yours advocate for these and other policy changes at the government level? (Please select all that apply) |

Comment les organisations comme la vôtre peuvent-elles plaider en faveur de ces changements et d'autres changements de politique au niveau gouvernemental ? (Veuillez sélectionner toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

SS1/SE1: Foundations (private and public) | Foundations (privées et publiques)

39 Responses

Responses | Réponses

Percentage of
Responses

Build relationships with government officials and policymakers. Établir des relations avec les fonctionnaires et les décideuses politiques.	56.4%
Collaborate with stakeholders to present a unified agenda. Collaborer avec les parties prenantes pour présenter un programme unifié.	53.8%
Participate in advocacy coalitions and networks. Participer à des coalitions et à des réseaux de plaidoyer.	41.0%
Share data and evidence to support policy proposals. Partager les données pour soutenir les propositions politiques.	35.9%
Conduct research to demonstrate benefits and costs. Mener des recherches pour démontrer les avantages et les coûts.	25.6%
Educate policymakers and the public through events. Sensibiliser les politiciennes et le public par le biais d'événements.	25.6%
Seek media coverage of the issue. Chercher à obtenir une couverture médiatique de la question.	23.1%
Mobilize local support through grassroots organizing. Mobiliser le soutien local par le biais d'une organisation de base.	23.1%
Use social media to mobilize supporters. Utiliser les médias sociaux pour mobiliser les sympathisants.	20.5%
Lobby policymakers directly for support. Faire pression directement sur les politiciennes pour obtenir leur soutien.	12.8%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)	0.0%

SS2/SE2: Volunteer-run charities | Organisations caritatives gérées par des bénévoles

74 Responses

Responses | Réponses

Percentage of
Responses

Build relationships with government officials and policymakers. Établir des relations avec les fonctionnaires et les décideuses politiques.	63.5%
Collaborate with stakeholders to present a unified agenda. Collaborer avec les parties prenantes pour présenter un programme unifié.	48.6%
Participate in advocacy coalitions and networks. Participer à des coalitions et à des réseaux de plaidoyer.	48.6%
Share data and evidence to support policy proposals. Partager les données pour soutenir les propositions politiques.	45.9%
Lobby policymakers directly for support. Faire pression directement sur les politiciennes pour obtenir leur soutien.	39.2%
Mobilize local support through grassroots organizing. Mobiliser le soutien local par le biais d'une organisation de base.	36.5%
Seek media coverage of the issue. Chercher à obtenir une couverture médiatique de la question.	32.4%
Educate policymakers and the public through events. Sensibiliser les politiciennes et le public par le biais d'événements.	27.0%
Use social media to mobilize supporters. Utiliser les médias sociaux pour mobiliser les sympathisants.	25.7%
Conduct research to demonstrate benefits and costs. Mener des recherches pour démontrer les avantages et les coûts.	21.6%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)	2.7%

SS3/SE3: Charities in BC | Organismes de bienfaisance de la C.-B.

99 Responses

Responses | Réponses

Percentage of
Responses

Build relationships with government officials and policymakers. Établir des relations avec les fonctionnaires et les décideuses politiques.	75.8%
Participate in advocacy coalitions and networks. Participer à des coalitions et à des réseaux de plaidoyer.	60.6%
Collaborate with stakeholders to present a unified agenda. Collaborer avec les parties prenantes pour présenter un programme unifié.	58.6%
Share data and evidence to support policy proposals. Partager les données pour soutenir les propositions politiques.	58.6%
Lobby policymakers directly for support. Faire pression directement sur les politiciennes pour obtenir leur soutien.	41.4%
Educate policymakers and the public through events. Sensibiliser les politiciennes et le public par le biais d'événements.	40.4%
Conduct research to demonstrate benefits and costs. Mener des recherches pour démontrer les avantages et les coûts.	32.3%
Mobilize local support through grassroots organizing. Mobiliser le soutien local par le biais d'une organisation de base.	31.3%
Seek media coverage of the issue. Chercher à obtenir une couverture médiatique de la question.	26.3%
Use social media to mobilize supporters. Utiliser les médias sociaux pour mobiliser les sympathisants.	26.3%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)	6.1%

SS5/SE5: Charities in QC | Organismes de bienfaisances du Québec

115 Responses

Responses | Réponses

Percentage of
Responses

Build relationships with government officials and policymakers. Établir des relations avec les fonctionnaires et les décideuses politiques.	61.7%
Participate in advocacy coalitions and networks. Participer à des coalitions et à des réseaux de plaidoyer.	53.9%
Educate policymakers and the public through events. Sensibiliser les politiciennes et le public par le biais d'événements.	48.7%
Lobby policymakers directly for support. Faire pression directement sur les politiciennes pour obtenir leur soutien.	47.0%
Collaborate with stakeholders to present a unified agenda. Collaborer avec les parties prenantes pour présenter un programme unifié.	43.5%
Share data and evidence to support policy proposals. Partager les données pour soutenir les propositions politiques.	41.7%
Use social media to mobilize supporters. Utiliser les médias sociaux pour mobiliser les sympathisants.	37.4%
Mobilize local support through grassroots organizing. Mobiliser le soutien local par le biais d'une organisation de base.	33.9%
Seek media coverage of the issue. Chercher à obtenir une couverture médiatique de la question.	31.3%
Conduct research to demonstrate benefits and costs. Mener des recherches pour démontrer les avantages et les coûts.	27.0%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)	0.0%

SS6/SE6: International charities | Organisations caritatives internationales

41 Responses

Responses | Réponses

Percentage of
Responses

Participate in advocacy coalitions and networks. Participer à des coalitions et à des réseaux de plaidoyer.	65.9%
Build relationships with government officials and policymakers. Établir des relations avec les fonctionnaires et les décideuses politiques.	65.9%
Collaborate with stakeholders to present a unified agenda. Collaborer avec les parties prenantes pour présenter un programme unifié.	53.7%
Share data and evidence to support policy proposals. Partager les données pour soutenir les propositions politiques.	41.5%
Educate policymakers and the public through events. Sensibiliser les politiciennes et le public par le biais d'événements.	34.1%
Seek media coverage of the issue. Chercher à obtenir une couverture médiatique de la question.	31.7%
Use social media to mobilize supporters. Utiliser les médias sociaux pour mobiliser les sympathisants.	31.7%
Mobilize local support through grassroots organizing. Mobiliser le soutien local par le biais d'une organisation de base.	29.3%
Lobby policymakers directly for support. Faire pression directement sur les politiciennes pour obtenir leur soutien.	24.4%
Conduct research to demonstrate benefits and costs. Mener des recherches pour démontrer les avantages et les coûts.	19.5%
Other (please specify) Autre (à préciser)	4.9%