

RESEARCH

A Portrait of Canada's Charities

The Size, Scope and
Financing of
Registered Charities

By David Sharpe



Canadian Centre for Philanthropy™
Le Centre canadien de philanthropie^{nc}

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About the January 2001 printing of *A Portrait of Canada's Charities*

The following **Research Bulletin** "*A Provincial Portrait of Canada's Charities*" compliments and updates some of the original data provided in *A Portrait of Canada's Charities*. It is reproduced in its entirety with hopes that it provides you with deeper insight into Canada's charitable sector.

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the members of the Research and Public Policy Committee of the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy who have generously given their time to guide and encourage the research activities of the Centre. The Members of the Committee are: Mr. Ian Morrison (Chair), Mr. Allan Arlett, Mr. Art Bond, Mr. T. Kofi Hadjor, Mr. John McKellar, Q.C., and Mr. Larry Murray.

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A Provincial Portrait of Canada's Charities

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This special double issue of the Bulletin details, for the first time, the composition of the charitable sector and the types of revenues that charities rely on in each province and territory. Comparisons among provinces and territories show substantial variations in the structures of provincial charitable sectors and the way they are financed. Such variations need to be taken into account when attempting to compare the activities of charities in different regions.

Our analyses employ estimates constructed from data collected from the Public Information Returns that registered charities filed with Revenue Canada for 1994 (for details on how these estimates are constructed see the Appendix). First, we give a national overview of the charitable sector and then we examine the charitable sector in each province and territory.

The National Overview

There were 71,413 charities registered with Revenue Canada in 1994. Using a modified

version of Revenue Canada's classification system, we have divided charities into 14 types for the purposes of our analyses¹. Table 1 shows these charity types, their relative size and the size of their revenues. As can be seen, 36% of all charities are classified as Places of Worship, making it the largest single category of charities. Social Service charities are the second largest category, accounting for 14% of charities. The smallest category is Hospitals, which consists of only about 1% of charities.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Charities received an estimated \$90.5 billion in revenues in 1994.
- 56% of revenues go to Hospitals and Teaching Institutions which together comprise only 5% of charities.
- Nationally, 60% of revenues come from *Government Grants and Payments* — provincial percentages range from 44% to 75%.
- Nationally, 26% of revenues come from *Earned Income* — provincial percentages range from 11% to 42%.
- Nationally, 14% of revenues come from *Private Giving* — provincial percentages vary from 9% to 18%.
- The percentage of charities that are Places of Worship ranges from a high of 59% (in Newfoundland) to a low of 25% (in Quebec).
- The percentage of charities that are Social Service organizations ranges from a high of 23% (in Quebec) to a low of 9% (in Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories).
- Saskatchewan has the most charities per capita of any province and the third highest charity revenues per capita.
- Ontario's charitable sector has the largest revenues per capita.

¹ Revenue Canada classifies charities on the basis of their stated purpose when application is made for registered charity status. However, it should be noted that an organization's purpose can change over time and organizations may have more than one purpose.

We estimate that Canadian charities received \$90.5 billion in revenues in 1994. However, the bulk of these revenues (56%) go to the two charity types that are the smallest in number, Hospitals and Teaching Institutions, and which together comprise only 5% of all charities. The remaining 44% or \$39.6 billion is divided among the remaining 12 types of charities. Social Service organizations receive about 10% of all revenues while Health organizations receive about 7%. Places of Worship, which make up 36% of all charities, receive only 6% of the sector's revenues.

Where does the \$90.5 billion in revenues come from? As Figure 1 shows, almost 60% was reported to be in the form of *Government Grants and Payments*², *Earned Income*³ accounted for 26% of all revenues and *Private Giving*⁴ accounted for 14% of revenues. Although the sector, as a whole, is very dependent upon government grants and payments for their revenues, most (67%) of all *Government Grants and Payments* go to two types of charities —

² Government grants and payments are reported in the Public Information Return - Form T3010 on Line 103 - Federal, provincial or municipal grants and payments received.

³ Earned income includes revenues reported on: Line 104 - Investment and property income; Line 105 - Net realized capital gains (losses); Line 106 - Income (loss) from any "related business"; Line 107 - Membership, subscriptions, fees received; and Line 108 - Other Income. Other Income includes amounts derived from fundraising that is not reported on Line 100 - payments for lottery tickets; revenue for the sales of goods or services unless the amounts are income from a related business; and rental fees for equipment and/or space when rental constitutes a charitable activity and is not reported on line 104 or Line 106.

⁴ Private Giving includes revenues reported on: Line 100 - Total gifts received for which your charity has issued "official receipts" for income tax purposes; Line 101 - Total gifts received from other registered charities; and Line 103 - Total gifts for which "official receipts have not been and will not be issued."

Table 1. Types of Charities and Distribution of Revenues

Type of Charity	Number	% Charities	Total Revenue	% Revenue
Arts & Culture	3,187	4.5	1,996,125	2.2
Community Benefit (e.g., humane societies, John Howard Society, Meals on Wheels)	5,238	7.3	2,486,430	2.7
Education (organizations supporting schools and education)	4,158	5.8	3,537,244	3.9
Health (e.g., organizations supporting medical research, public health)	3,180	4.5	6,411,684	7.1
Hospitals	978	1.4	27,457,848	30.4
Libraries & Museums	1,615	2.3	1,290,638	1.4
Places of Worship (e.g., churches, synagogues, mosques, etc)	25,458	35.6	5,325,177	5.9
Private Foundation (organizations disbursing private funds)	3,356	4.7	1,486,166	1.6
Public Foundation (e.g., United Way, Centaide, hospital foundations)	3,466	4.9	4,658,174	5.1
Recreation	2,753	4.5	656,029	.7
Religion (e.g., convents, monasteries, missionary organizations)	3,978	7.3	2,793,141	3.1
Social Services (child, youth, family and disabled welfare and services, international assistance, relief, etc.)	10,317	5.8	8,805,437	9.7
Teaching Institutions (universities and colleges)	2,642	4.5	23,457,229	25.9
Other (e.g., service clubs, employee charitable trusts)	1,087	1.4	107,174	.1
Total	71,413	2.3	90,468,496	100.0

Note: Revenues expressed in thousands.

Figure 1. Sources of Revenue

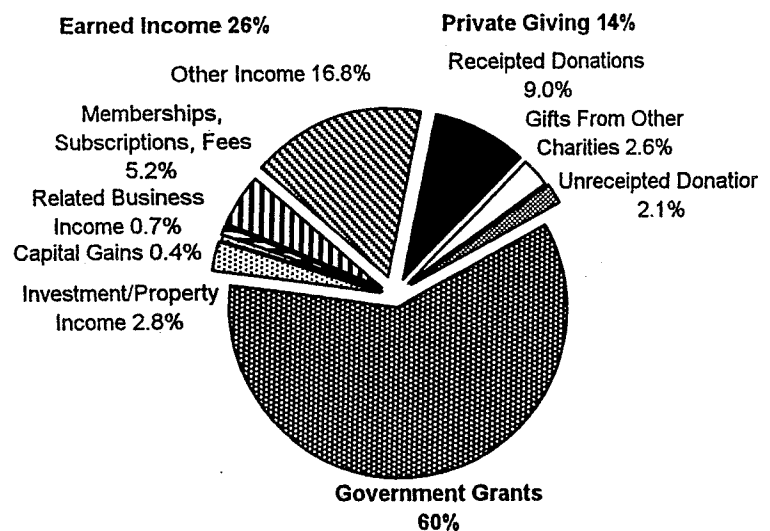


Table 2. Distribution of Charities and Charity Revenues

Province	Number of Charities	Charity Revenues (\$)	Population	Charities per 1,000 Population	Revenues per 1,000 Population (\$)
Newfoundland	1,029	1,470,881,781	578,533	1.8	2,542
PEI	519	289,977,208	135,209	3.8	2,145
Nova Scotia	3,504	2,435,570,574	935,766	3.7	2,603
New Brunswick	2,475	2,304,527,643	758,969	3.3	3,036
Quebec	13,475	19,340,913,542	7,314,961	1.8	2,644
Ontario	24,890	38,796,532,349	11,004,904	2.3	3,525
Manitoba	4,114	3,380,971,167	1,131,824	3.6	2,987
Saskatchewan	4,499	3,322,817,849	1,014,048	4.4	3,277
Alberta	7,602	6,529,274,428	2,731,611	2.9	2,390
British Columbia	9,023	12,340,684,441	3,721,274	2.4	3,316
NWT	157	76,505,846	65,407	2.4	1,170
Yukon	127	179,838,858	29,854	4.3	6,024
Canada	71,414	90,468,495,686	29,422,360	2.4	3,075

Sources: Population estimates are the Quarterly Population Estimates as of January 1, 1995 (Statistics Canada), Number of Charities were provided by Revenue Canada and are as of December 1994, Charity Revenues are Canadian Centre for Philanthropy estimates for year ending 1994.

Hospitals receive 37% and Teaching Institutions receive 30%.

Charities vary in the extent to which they rely on these three revenue sources (see Figure 2). However, most types of charities depend mainly upon only one source of revenue and are therefore highly vulnerable if such revenues decline, as we have pointed out in a previous Bulletin (February, 1995). Some, such as Arts & Culture, Religion, Public Foundation and Private Foundation charities, are better able to weather declines from any particular revenue source because their revenues are more diversified.

Many types of charities are highly dependent upon *Government Grants and Payments* for their revenues. Hospitals, Teaching Institutions and Libraries & Museums are most dependent, with government accounting for over 70% of their revenues. Community Benefit, Education, Health and Social Service charities rely on government for over 60% of their revenues. On the other hand, Religion, Private Foundation, Other, and Places of Worship charities receive very little revenue from government sources.

Earned Income is a relatively larger source of income for Recreation organizations, Private Foundations, Arts & Culture and Religion charities than it is for others, accounting for from 40% to 58% of their revenues. In contrast, Libraries & Museums, Places of Worship, and Health charities receive only from 17% to 20% of their income from this source.

Private Giving is the largest source of income for Places of Worship (comprising 81% of all of their revenues) and Other charities (66%). It is also a relatively larger source of revenue for Public Foundations, Private Foundations and

Figure 2. Sources of Revenue by Type of Charity

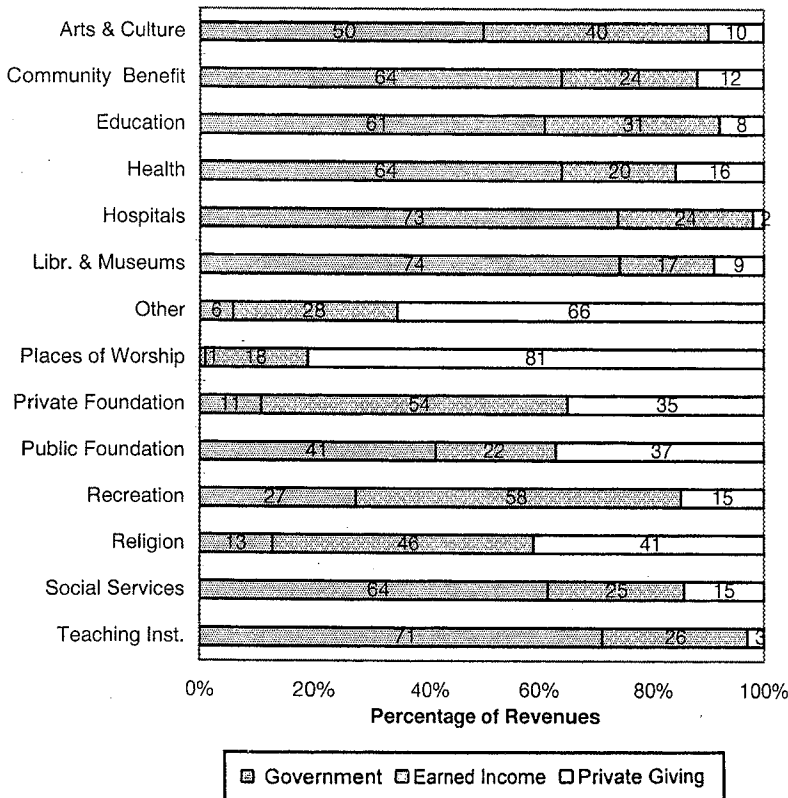


Table 3. Distribution of Charity Types Within Provinces and Territories

Type of Charity	Province											
	Newfoundland		PEI		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Arts & Culture	2	23	3	15	3	122	3	78	4	523	5	1,138
Community Benefit	6	61	13	69	16	551	8	206	6	823	7	1,653
Education	5	55	8	41	7	241	6	142	6	840	6	1,604
Health	4	46	6	32	5	168	4	100	4	484	5	1,190
Hospitals	2	18	1	7	2	59	2	38	1	187	1	271
Libr. & Museums	2	17	2	11	3	95	3	67	1	188	2	475
Places of Worship	59	608	41	214	37	1,299	45	1,120	25	3,430	37	9,253
Private Foundation	1	8	2	12	4	132	3	71	5	684	6	1,479
Public Foundation	4	39	3	16	3	108	5	115	7	971	5	1,134
Recreation	2	17	4	23	5	183	3	84	3	350	2	612
Religion	2	22	2	13	3	99	4	89	6	833	7	1,644
Social Services	9	95	10	52	11	369	13	310	23	3,138	13	3,147
Teaching Inst.	2	21	3	13	2	61	1	36	4	520	4	886
Other	0	1	0	2	1	18	1	20	4	505	2	405
Total	100	1,029	100	519	100	3,504	100	2,475	100	13,475	100	24,890

Religion charities than it is for other types of charities, accounting for from 35% to 41% of their revenues. In contrast, Hospitals and Teaching Institutions receive only very modest revenues from this source.

Distribution of Charities and Their Revenues

As Table 2 shows, the number of charities in a province appears to correspond to the size of its population. A more revealing picture emerges if we look at the number of charities for every 1,000 residents (i.e., per capita). Saskatchewan has far more charities per capita than any other province. It, together with the Yukon, is the only region with more than four charities per thousand people. Less than half that number are found in Newfoundland and Quebec, which have the least number of charities per capita. Ontario is the third lowest with 2.3 charities per thousand people.

It is also interesting to examine the revenues that a province receives on a per capita basis. Saskatchewan appears to have the most robust charitable sector; not only does it have more charities per capita than any

other province, but it also has among the highest levels of charity revenue per capita. In contrast, PEI, while having a relatively large number of charities per capita, has the lowest level of charity revenues per capita, indicating that compared to other provinces, its charities are relatively small in terms of revenues. Newfoundland has both the lowest number of charities per capita and the lowest level of charity revenues per capita. Ontario has the most charity revenues per capita, indicating that relative to the size of its population, its charitable sector has the greatest revenues.

Provincial Highlights

Next, we highlight the salient features of the charitable sector within each of the provinces and territories and discuss how they vary among provinces. We restrict most of our discussion to the provinces because of the limitations of space and because the charitable sectors of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon appear to be qualitatively different from the rest of the country. The analysis that follows employs three tables. Table 3 displays the structure of the sector in each province and territory. Table 4 shows the

Table 3. Distribution of Charity Types Within Provinces and Territories
(continued)

Type of Charity	Province											
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Northwest Territories		Yukon	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Arts & Culture	5	190	4	191	4	335	6	557	4	6	7	9
Community Benefit	6	244	6	251	6	483	10	858	12	20	17	22
Education	5	187	3	150	5	376	6	498	12	19	4	5
Health	4	170	4	202	4	311	5	464	5	8	5	6
Hospitals	2	84	1	37	2	130	2	142	3	5	1	1
Libr. & Museums	3	125	3	128	3	240	3	259	4	7	3	4
Places of Worship	36	1,469	44	2,000	41	3,112	32	2,849	35	54	40	51
Private Foundation	4	183	2	86	4	334	4	362	2	4	1	1
Public Foundation	5	202	4	193	4	290	4	395	1	2	1	1
Recreation	6	257	8	345	7	517	4	355	3	5	4	5
Religion	5	200	4	178	5	373	6	522	1	2	2	3
Social Services	14	581	13	587	10	767	14	1,240	9	14	13	17
Teaching Inst.	5	194	3	136	4	295	5	467	7	11	2	2
Other	1	27	0	15	0	37	1	57	0	0	0	0
Total	100	4,114	100	4,499	100	7,602	100	9,023	100	156	100	127

revenues received by each of the 14 types of charities in each of the provinces and territories. The extent to which each province's charities relies on *Government Grants and Payments*, *Earned Income*, and *Private Giving* is displayed in Table 5.

Newfoundland. Charitable organizations in Newfoundland received an estimated \$1.5 billion in revenues in 1994. Hospitals and Teaching Institutions together account for 76% of the revenues (each receives 38%) while comprising only 4% of Newfoundland's charities. The majority (59%) of charitable organizations in Newfoundland are Places of Worship, a bigger percentage than is found in any other province. Most other types of charities are relatively less common in Newfoundland than is the case nationally with the exception of Hospitals (2% of charities in Newfoundland compared to 1% nationally), Libraries & Museums and Health charities (which are distributed the same as they are nationally).

On the whole, charities in Newfoundland obtain 74% of their revenues from *Government Grants and Payments* compared to the national norm of 60%. A relatively small proportion of revenues is derived

from *Private Giving* (9% vs. 14% nationally) and *Earned Income* (18% vs. 26% nationally).

Looking at the relative dependency of different types of charities on the three revenue sources, Libraries & Museums, Hospitals, Teaching Institutions, Community Benefit charities and Public Foundations all receive a higher percentage of revenues from *Government Grants and Payments* than is the case in other provinces. Almost none of the revenues of Private Foundations are derived from *Earned Income* sources such as income from investments. This probably is attributable to the fact that most of Newfoundland's Private Foundations are relatively new; none were in existence before 1983. Recreation and Religion charities rely more on *Earned Income* in Newfoundland than they do in any other province. Education and Other charities rely more on *Earned Income* than do similar charities in most other provinces. *Private Giving* plays a larger role in the funding of Private Foundations than is the case elsewhere, accounting for over 95% of their funding (vs. the national norm of 35%). Community Benefit charities and Public Foundations receive less of their revenues from *Private Giving* than is the case in other provinces.

Table 4. Total Revenues and Percentage of Total Revenues Received by Type of Charity

Type of Charity	Province											
	Newfoundland		PEI		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Arts & Culture	5,384	.4	1,892	.7	19,565	.8	20,388	.9	292,420	1.5	1,234,937	3.2
Community Benefit	12,703	.9	4,225	1.5	44,186	1.8	21,904	1.0	550,317	2.8	961,738	2.5
Education	4,202	.3	1,108	.4	19,832	.8	12,568	.5	648,361	3.4	2,131,859	5.5
Health	27,863	1.9	5,534	1.9	87,322	3.6	72,618	3.2	572,326	3.0	3,415,459	8.8
Hospitals	555,076	37.7	128,358	44.3	1,272,376	52.2	1,140,151	49.5	5,906,971	30.5	11,917,017	30.7
Libr. & Museums	11,286	.8	2,156	.7	37,603	1.5	19,965	.9	217,363	1.1	661,562	1.7
Places of Worship	109,037	7.4	26,695	9.2	152,613	6.3	161,452	7.0	606,959	3.1	2,317,142	6.0
Private Foundation	1,236	.1	652	.2	15,390	.6	23,573	1.0	378,270	2.0	720,978	1.9
Public Foundation	42,591	2.9	7,576	2.6	47,949	2.0	27,194	1.2	1,344,363	7.0	1,236,028	3.2
Recreation	2,259	.2	1,984	.7	13,397	.6	12,451	.5	125,191	.6	197,136	.5
Religion	18,225	1.2	5,087	1.8	64,534	2.6	40,204	1.7	557,487	2.9	1,546,401	4.0
Social Services	119,945	8.2	14,753	5.1	176,589	7.3	179,909	7.8	2,117,940	11.0	3,818,284	9.8
Teaching Inst.	560,610	38.1	89,561	30.9	483,346	19.8	569,891	24.7	5,996,518	31.0	8,592,525	22.1
Other	465	.0	395	.1	866	.0	2,259	.1	26,427	.1	45,465	.1
Total	1,470,882	100	289,977	100	2,435,571	100	2,304,528	100	19,340,914	100	38,796,532	100

Note: Revenues expressed in thousands.

Prince Edward Island. Almost \$290 million in revenues were obtained by PEI charities in 1994. Most of these revenues (75%) went to Hospitals and Teaching Institutions (44% and 31% respectively). The PEI charitable sector has a somewhat higher percentage of Places of Worship and Community Benefit charities than is the norm nationally.

PEI charities, compared to charities in the rest of Canada, have the lowest level of reliance on *Government Grants and Payments* and obtain more of their revenues from *Earned Income* than do charities in any other province. The percentage of revenues obtained via *Private Giving* is larger than that obtained by charities in most other provinces.

Hospitals and Teaching Institutions receive a greater percentage of their revenues from *Government Grants and Payments* than is the case in most other provinces. In keeping with the overall pattern of funding to charities, many types of charities (i.e., Hospitals, Social Services, Health, Education, Arts & Culture and Community Benefit charities) show a greater reliance on *Earned Income* than their counterparts in other parts of the country. Exceptions to this pattern are Religion charities and Private Foundations, which obtain proportionately less of their revenues from *Earned Income* than is the national norm. *Private Giving* also plays a larger

role in the funding of Health, Recreation and Public Foundation charities than is the case elsewhere in Canada. PEI Education charities are second only to those in Manitoba in their reliance on *Private Giving* for funding.

Nova Scotia. Revenues in 1994 totaled \$2.4 billion with 72% going to Hospitals (52%) and Teaching Institutions (20%). The structure of the charitable sector in this province is very similar to the national norm except that there are relatively more Community Benefit charities than there are in any other province.

Nova Scotia charities, on the whole, have the second lowest level of reliance on *Government Grants and Payments* in the country (54% of revenues come from government). Instead, they rely, much more than those in most of the country, on *Earned Income* for revenues. This pattern of less dependence on *Government Grants and Payments* and greater dependence on *Earned Income*, compared to other parts of the country, is quite consistent across most charity types. Notable exceptions are Libraries & Museums, which show much greater reliance on government than is the norm elsewhere and Public Foundations which rely mostly on *Private Giving*. *Private Giving* accounts for a greater percentage of Public Foundation revenues than is the case in any other province (Public Foundations in the Yukon

Table 4. Total Revenues and Percentage of Total Revenues Received by Type of Charity (continued)

Type of Charity	Province											
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Northwest Territories		Yukon	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Arts & Culture	56,498	1.7	26,080	.8	172,520	2.6	162,371	1.3	827	.5	3,241	4.2
Community Benefit	71,910	2.1	69,654	2.1	152,864	2.3	580,386	4.7	10,966	6.1	5,576	7.3
Education	16,685	.5	33,100	1.0	109,549	1.7	551,930	4.5	6,953	3.9	1,096	1.4
Health	679,884	20.1	732,443	22.0	213,024	3.3	598,481	4.8	3,909	2.2	2,820	3.7
Hospitals	821,692	24.3	735,421	22.1	935,155	14.3	3,945,317	32.0	75,600	42.0	24,714	32.3
Libr. & Museums	30,156	.9	29,806	.9	146,152	2.2	131,799	1.1	1,526	.8	1,262	1.6
Places of Worship	269,824	8.0	216,500	6.5	711,436	10.9	740,457	6.0	7,277	4.0	5,785	7.6
Private Foundation	98,025	2.9	8,904	.3	120,947	1.9	117,788	1.0	243	.1	159	.2
Public Foundation	131,589	3.9	67,876	2.0	208,724	3.2	1,544,064	12.5	38	.0	201	.3
Recreation	35,718	1.1	26,106	.8	95,227	1.5	142,564	1.2	2,388	1.3	1,606	2.1
Religion	101,349	3.0	57,327	1.7	194,003	3.0	204,431	1.7	4,053	2.3	40	.1
Social Services	525,783	15.6	256,986	7.7	498,604	7.6	1,082,380	8.8	9,306	5.2	4,959	6.5
Teaching Inst.	538,648	15.9	1,055,329	31.8	2,963,013	45.4	2,525,988	20.5	56,754	31.6	25,046	32.7
Other	3,230	.1	7,285	.2	8,057	.1	12,727	.1	0	.0	0	.0
Total	3,380,971	100.0	3,322,818	100	6,529,274	100	12,340,684	100	179,839	100	76,506	100.0

Note: Revenues expressed in thousands.

and the Northwest Territories receive 69% of their revenues from *Private Giving*). In contrast, Religion charities, Libraries & Museums and Social Service charities obtain less of their revenues from *Private Giving* than is the case in most other provinces.

New Brunswick. New Brunswick charities received over \$2.3 billion in revenues in 1994 with 74% going to Hospitals (49%) and Teaching Institutions (25%). The structure of the charitable sector does not vary substantially from the national norm except for the relatively high percentage of Places of Worship (second only to Newfoundland).

Compared to other provinces, New Brunswick charities are second only to Nova Scotia in their reliance on *Earned Income* and receive the third lowest percentage of revenues from *Government Grants and Payments* (tied with Ontario). Fifty-five percent of revenues were obtained from *Government Grants and Payments*, 36% from *Earned Income* and 11% from *Private Giving*.

Given the revenue profile for the sector as a whole, it is not surprising that most types of charities depend less on government revenues than their counterparts in other parts of the country. There are three notable exceptions. Recreation charities receive more of their

revenues from *Government Grants and Payments* than is the case for any other province. The percentage of government revenues going to Hospitals and Private Foundations is the second highest among all provinces and the percentage going to Health Charities is the third highest. For most other types of charities, *Earned Income* plays a more important role as a source of revenue than it does for charities in most provinces. This is especially the case for Social Service organizations which receive a greater percentage of revenues from *Earned Income* than anywhere else. Lastly, the level of dependence on *Private Giving* is much the same for most New Brunswick charities as it is nationally, with the exception of Religion organizations, which raise much less of their revenues from the public compared to other parts of the country.

Quebec. Charities in Quebec received over \$19 billion in revenues in 1994. Of this, 62% is divided equally among Hospitals and Teaching Institutions. The structure of the charitable sector differs in a number of ways from the rest of Canada. Quebec has a greater percentage of its sector comprised of Social Service charities (23% vs. 14% nationally), Public Foundations and Other charities than any other province, the second highest percentage of Private Foundations and Religion charities (tied with British Columbia) and the lowest percentage of Places of Worship.

Table 5. Percentage of Revenues Obtained from Government Grants and Payments, Earned Income and Private Giving

Type of Charity	Province											
	Newfoundland			PEI			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick		
	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving
Arts & Culture	41	49	10	26	59	15	32	57	11	52	34	14
Community Benefit	73	22	5	55	35	10	50	40	11	61	21	18
Education	25	57	18	33	45	22	21	62	17	36	46	17
Health	53	29	18	7	34	59	44	35	21	77	10	13
Hospitals	88	11	2	31	66	2	66	31	4	63	36	0
Libr. & Museums	96	3	1	70	24	6	90	7	3	79	15	6
Places of Worship	0	14	85	0	16	84	0	18	82	1	16	83
Private Foundation	4	0	95	47	17	36	0	81	19	17	40	43
Public Foundation	69	16	16	26	22	53	10	27	63	12	35	53
Recreation	12	70	18	23	52	25	20	67	13	40	49	10
Religion	11	81	8	60	34	6	6	77	18	9	80	10
Social Services	74	25	1	45	38	16	57	36	7	45	48	7
Teaching Inst.	78	21	1	78	20	2	56	40	4	59	38	3
Other	14	51	35	0	31	69	0	22	78	4	21	75
Total	74	18	9	44	42	14	54	34	11	55	36	9

The pattern of funding for Quebec charities differs from the national norm by showing a higher reliance on *Government Grants and Payments* (accounting for 67% of revenues - third highest of the provinces) and a lower reliance on *Private Giving* (10% of revenues - third lowest of the provinces along with New Brunswick). Dependence on *Earned Income* (22% of revenues) is close to the national norm.

Community Benefit charities receive 73% of their revenues from government, a percentage as high as that in Newfoundland and higher than any other province. Compared to charities in other parts of the country, Hospitals, Social Service, Education and Arts & Culture charities in Quebec each receive the second highest percentage of revenues from *Government Grants and Payments*. Places of Worship are unique in that they obtain relatively less of their revenues from *Private Giving* and more from *Earned Income* than they do in any other province. Libraries & Museums, in contrast, receive relatively more revenues from *Private Giving* than is the case in any other province.

Ontario. Revenues totaled almost \$25 billion dollars with 53% going to Hospitals (31%) and Teaching Institutions (22%). Ontario has relatively more Private Foundations and Religion charities than any other

province and Arts & Culture comprise a larger percentage of charities than in any other province but British Columbia and Manitoba.

Charities in Ontario receive relatively less of their revenues from *Government Grants and Payments* (55%) than do charities in most other provinces but obtain relatively more from *Earned Income* and *Private Giving* (Ontario ranks fourth and third in percentage of revenues obtained from these sources respectively).

Arts & Culture organizations receive a greater percentage of income (57%) from *Government Grants and Payments* than do similar organizations in any other province. The percentage of revenues that Recreation organizations receive from *Government Grants and Payments* is the third highest of all the provinces. In contrast, compared to other provinces, Hospitals receive the fourth lowest percentage of revenues from *Government Grants and Payments*. Hospitals compensate by securing a percentage of revenues from *Earned Income* that is second highest among provinces. *Social Service* charities receive relatively more revenues from *Private Giving* (21% of all revenues) than they do in any other province.

Table 5. Percentage of Revenues Obtained from Government Grants and Payments, Earned Income and Private Giving (continued)

Type of Charity	Province											
	Alberta			British Columbia			Northwest Territories			Yukon		
	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving
Arts & Culture	36	48	16	22	62	16	44	47	9	51	36	12
Community Benefit	49	36	15	70	21	10	86	13	1	46	52	2
Education	53	34	13	72	21	7	69	14	17	79	17	4
Health	49	26	25	63	20	18	37	60	3	94	2	4
Hospitals	81	18	1	85	14	1	95	5	0	98	2	0
Libr. & Museums	75	20	5	56	33	11	96	4	0	79	18	2
Places of Worship	1	8	91	3	16	81	16	20	64	0	15	85
Private Foundation	4	44	52	4	42	54	59	29	12	0	0	100
Public Foundation	20	26	53	51	26	23	0	0	100	0	31	69
Recreation	27	58	15	21	69	10	56	42	2	35	60	5
Religion	26	36	39	9	31	60	59	39	1	0	7	93
Social Services	50	33	17	59	32	9	72	23	5	83	13	3
Teaching Inst.	84	14	2	75	21	4	96	4	0	81	18	1
Other	6	16	78	11	11	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62	20	18	65	22	13	87	9	4	76	16	8

Table 5. Percentage of Revenues Obtained from Government Grants and Payments, Earned Income and Private Giving (continued)

Type of Charity	Province											
	Quebec			Ontario			Manitoba			Saskatchewan		
	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving	% Government	% Earned Income	% Private Giving
Arts & Culture	54	37	9	57	36	7	34	51	15	46	40	14
Community Benefit	73	20	7	61	26	13	41	21	37	66	26	9
Education	71	19	10	57	36	7	40	33	27	54	39	7
Health	63	15	21	58	23	19	83	8	9	82	15	3
Hospitals	87	11	2	64	34	2	53	45	1	86	10	4
Libr. & Museums	71	14	15	77	14	9	58	28	14	80	11	9
Places of Worship	2	30	68	1	20	79	2	15	83	0	14	86
Private Foundation	8	67	25	14	56	30	13	23	63	0	29	71
Public Foundation	49	16	34	26	22	52	27	28	45	28	41	31
Recreation	27	58	16	32	50	18	19	63	18	38	48	14
Religion	10	59	31	15	42	43	6	36	57	6	58	36
Social Services	68	21	11	57	22	21	67	21	13	60	34	6
Teaching Inst.	71	27	3	66	30	4	69	27	5	70	2	1
Other	3	19	78	7	28	65	0	60	40	0	92	8
Total	67	22	10	55	30	15	55	27	18	68	20	11

Manitoba. Manitoba charities received an estimated \$3.4 billion in revenues in 1994. Only 40% of all revenues go to Hospitals (24%) and Teaching Institutions (16%), which together comprise 7% of the province's charitable sector. The structure of the charitable sector is similar for the most part to the national norm. In terms of funding of charities, a greater percentage of charitable revenues in Manitoba go to Social Service charities than they do in any other

province. Health charities receive almost 20% of the revenues in the province, an amount higher only in Saskatchewan.

In the aggregate, 55% of all charitable revenues came from *Government Grants and Payments*, 26% from *Earned Income* and 18% from *Private Giving*. The percentage of revenues received from *Private Giving* is higher in Manitoba than in any other province but Alberta while the percentage received

from *Government Fees & Payments* is less than that of most provinces.

In terms of reliance on the three sources of revenues, the percentage of revenues that Health and Social Service charities receive from *Government Grants and Payments* is, respectively, the largest and third largest of all the provinces. Compared to other provinces, Community Benefit charities receive less of their revenues from government. Government sources also comprise a smaller percentage of revenues for Libraries & Museums, and Hospitals in Manitoba than in almost all other provinces. In contrast, *Earned Income* is a more important source of revenue for Libraries & Museums and Hospitals, as well as for Recreation charities than is the case in most provinces. Finally, *Private Giving* is a greater source of revenues for Community Benefit charities in Manitoba than is the case in all other provinces and is a greater source of revenue for Private Foundations, Library & Museums, Religion charities and Teaching Institutions than is the case in most other provinces.

Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan charities received an estimated \$3.3 billion in 1994. Fifty-four percent of all revenues went to Hospitals (22%) and Teaching Institutions (32%). The structure of the charitable sector varies somewhat from the national picture. Compared to other provinces, Saskatchewan has the highest percentage of Recreation charities, the third highest percentage of Places of Worship, and the lowest percentage of Education charities.

In terms of revenues to the sector, 68% came from *Government Grants and Payments* (along with Quebec, the second highest percentage of all provinces), 20% from *Earned Income* and 11% from *Private Giving*.

With regard to reliance on different sources of income, Health charities received a larger percentage of their revenues from *Government Grants and Payments* in Saskatchewan than they did in any other province. Teaching Institutions and Recreation charities received a larger percentage of revenues

from government than was the case in most of the other provinces. On the other hand, Recreation charities, along with Hospitals, received a smaller percentage of their revenues from *Earned Income* than did similar charities in other provinces, while Health and Education charities got smaller percentages of their revenues from *Private Giving*.

Alberta. Alberta charities received an estimated \$6.5 billion in revenues in 1994. Fifty-nine percent of all revenues went to Hospitals and Teaching Institutions (which together comprise 6% of all charities) with 45% going to Teaching Institutions alone. Teaching Institutions account for more charitable revenues in Alberta than in any other province, while Hospitals account for less revenues than in any other province. The structure of Alberta's charitable sector differs from others by having relatively more Recreation charities and Places of Worship than most other provinces and relatively fewer Social Service charities.

On the whole, 62% of all revenues came from *Government Grants and Payments*, 20% from *Earned Income* and 18% from *Private Giving*. Alberta charities received a larger percentage of their revenues from *Private Giving* than did charities in any other province.

Compared to other provinces, Alberta Teaching Institutions receive more of their revenues from *Government Grants and Payments* (84%) and less from *Earned Income* than is the case in any other province. In contrast, Social Service charities receive proportionally less in revenues from government than in any province except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Health charities receive proportionally less revenues from government than in any other province but Nova Scotia and PEI. *Earned Income* is a larger source of revenue for Community Benefit charities (36% of all revenues) than in any province but Nova Scotia and a larger percentage of revenues for Health charities than in many other provinces. *Private Giving* is a larger source of revenue for Arts & Culture charities than in any other province but British Columbia (with which it is tied) and a larger

source of revenue for Social Service charities than in any other province but Ontario.

British Columbia. British Columbia charities received an estimated \$12.3 billion in 1994. Fifty-two percent of these revenues went to Hospitals (32%) and Teaching Institutions (20%) which together comprise 7% of all charities in the province. Compared to other provinces, it has the highest percentage of Arts & Culture organizations (6%), the second highest percentage of Religion charities (6%), and the third highest percentage of Community Benefit charities (10%).

Sixty-five percent of revenues to the sector came from *Government Grants and Payments* (fourth highest among provinces), 22% from *Earned Income* and 13% from *Private Giving*. Four types of charities receive a relatively high proportion of revenues from government: Education (receiving the highest percentage of all provinces), Public Foundations (receiving the second highest percentage), Community Benefit charities and Hospitals. Arts & Culture organizations and Libraries & Museums depend less on *Government Grants and Payments* than is the case in any other province. Three types of charities receive a larger percentage of revenues from *Earned Income* than is the case elsewhere: Arts & Culture and Libraries & Museums have the largest percentage of all provinces while Recreation has the second highest percentage. Lastly, with regard to *Private Giving*, Religion charities receive 60% of their revenues from this source and Arts & Culture organizations receive 16%, more so than in any other province. In contrast, Education, Recreation and Public Foundation charities receive a smaller percentage of their revenues from *Private Giving* than did in any other province (with the exception of Public Foundations in Newfoundland).

The Northwest Territories and the Yukon. The charities in these territories comprise less than a half of a percent of all charities in the country and are more heavily reliant on government funding than is the case for the provinces. They received \$256 million in revenues in 1994. There is a relatively smaller

percentage of Religion charities in these territories than is the case for the provinces and relatively more Community Benefit charities. These Community Benefit charities receive most of their revenues from *Government Grants and Payments* in the Northwest Territories and most of their revenues from *Earned Income* in the Yukon.

Conclusion

National overviews of Canada's charitable sector necessarily overlook important regional variations in both the structure and the financing of charities. For example, as we have shown, although 60% of all charitable revenues come from government sources for the country as a whole, this percentage varies from 44% to 75% depending upon the province. Similarly, the percentage of revenues from *Earned Income* varies from 11% to 42% depending upon the province in question while the percentage from *Private Giving* varies from 9% to 18%.

The structure of the charitable sector also varies from province to province. Some provinces such as Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan have Places of Worship comprising from 44% to 59% of their charitable sector while for others, such as Quebec and British Columbia, these charities comprise a much smaller percentage. Social Service charities comprise from 9% to 23% of the charitable sector depending upon the province while Private Foundations vary from 1% to 5%.

Finally, the revenue profiles of different charity types and their reliance on *Government Grants and Payments*, *Earned Income*, and *Private Giving* also vary from province to province. For example, the percentage of revenues that Hospitals receive from government varies from 44% to 88%.

In order to understand the activities of charities in Canada, it is apparent that one needs to understand the provincial context in which they operate. The Revenue Canada data that we rely on for our understanding can provide us with only broad indicators of provincial variations. Nevertheless, our analyses indicate that such variations are substantial and warrant attention.

Appendix

Our analyses employ data collected on the 1994 Public Information Returns (Form T3010) that registered charities file with Revenue Canada. Because there are problems with the data that charities report, a number of steps were taken to correct these problems. The types of problems encountered are outlined in the Centre's publication *A Portrait of Canada's Charities* (Sharpe, 1994). There are, for example, errors of arithmetic such that the total financial figures for some registered charities did not equal the sum of constituent revenue components. There is also evidence that T3010 data understate the actual revenues of those types of charities where revenues can be independently verified. We have followed the

methodology outlined in *A Portrait of Canada's Charities* to adjust the financial data obtained from the T3010 and produce the estimates reported in this Bulletin. For example, we restricted our analysis to charities which did not have obvious arithmetic errors and adjusted the data upward to compensate for its apparent downward bias.

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FOREWORD

Long before the state had assumed an active social role, religious and other charitable organizations were there to help the impoverished and the marginalized. For example, they founded Canada's first schools, hospitals, and, later, universities.

Over time, governments took over the funding of many of these charitable and community-based institutions, and in some cases, such as the schools, even their ownership and operation. But charities have continued to operate in the space between the citizen and the state — filling the gaps in government programs, acting as the intermediary in delivering some programs on behalf of governments, and often identifying the needs of citizens before they were recognized by the state. In recent times, for example, they have been among the first to fill the need for child care, women's shelters, and AIDS hospices.

Now, however, in an era of tight fiscal constraint, the pendulum may begin to swing back, as governments look for ways to deliver programs that are more supple and cost-effective. They are beginning to see the voluntary sector as a means of contracting out activities that are costly and cumbersome when delivered by a bureaucracy. At the same time, Canadian society is being transformed in ways that will create a whole new set of social needs. Changing family structures, increasing economic insecurity, shifting skill requirements, and an aging population all create new demands on the social safety net.

In this world of shrinking resources and escalating needs, charitable organizations in Canada can look forward to an extraordinary opportunity for expansion and development. But their capacity to capture the opportunity will depend on their own ingenuity in dealing with both economic and operational constraints, and on the ability of governments to redefine their relationship to the voluntary sector.

If Canadians are going to make the best decisions about the future role and evolution of their charities, they need a solid information base. We need a common set of terms and concepts and a consistent data base on existing operations. This volume makes a significant contribution — it is a careful attempt to map Canada's charities. The information is long overdue, in my view, and will need further development in the years ahead. I commend the volume to all readers who want to participate in the rethinking of the voluntary sector in Canada.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Registered charities play a significant role in Canada's economy and communities, providing everything from health services, education and museum exhibits, to shelter for refugees and baseball games for disabled children. We estimate that over \$86 billion passed through registered charities in 1993, or approximately 12 to 13% of Canada's Gross Domestic Product. This amount is approximately the size of the Gross Domestic Product of the province of British Columbia.

Forty billion dollars were paid out by registered charities in salaries and benefits to 1.32 million people or nine percent of the total Canadian labour force. Two-thirds of this employment was full-time in nature. The charitable sector accounts for more of Canada's employment, salaries and benefits than a number of important sectors of the economy including construction.

There are substantial variations in the revenues and expenditures of different types of charities. Hospitals and Teaching Institutions receive the majority of revenues (58%), despite the fact that they comprise only 5% of all registered charities. In contrast, over a third of all charities are Places of Worship, but they receive only 6% of all revenues. Almost half of all charities report revenues of less than \$50,000. These statistics on revenues illustrate a key feature of registered charities in Canada. There are many relatively small charities and a small number of much larger charities. The large but less numerous charities account for the bulk of the economic activity in the sector.

Canada's registered charities, as a whole, receive more than half (56%) of their revenue from governments. Government funding amounted to roughly \$49 billion in 1993 with provincial governments providing the greatest level of funding (48% of all charity revenues and 84% of all government funds). Most government funding is directed to Hospitals (35%) and Teaching Institutions (34%). Other Charitable Organizations, which comprise over half of all registered charities, receive only 26% of all government funding. Government grants to registered charities in 1993 represented 14% of all government spending.

Because government provides the majority of funding to registered charities, charities will be particularly vulnerable to any cutbacks in government spending. We estimate that for every 1% cut in government grants and transfers to charities, a 5.8% increase in individual donations would be needed to keep overall funding constant.

Private donations account for over \$10 billion dollars in revenues to registered charities, over 12% of all charity revenues. Individuals donated \$8.2 billion to registered charities, providing 9.5% of the charities' revenue. Corporate donations amounted to \$1.2 billion, accounting for 1% of revenues, while other private donations (e.g., from business associations, trade unions) totalled \$978 million.

Forty-five percent of all individual contributions were directed towards Places of Worship. Other Charitable Organizations received 33%, while Public Foundations received 12%. Only 6% of individual contributions were directed to Hospitals and Teaching Institutions. The \$8.2 billion that we estimate registered charities received from individuals in donations is equivalent to 2% of 1991 personal spending in the national economy. Individuals gave more to registered charities than they spent on furniture and appliances and more than their combined retail spending on men's and women's clothing and shoes.

Individuals do not appear to claim a substantial amount of charitable donations for tax purposes. Of the \$8.2 billion dollars in donation, \$6.6 billion was issued in official receipts to individuals. Only \$3.5 billion dollars was claimed on individuals' income tax returns to obtain tax credits. The tax credit value of the \$3.1 million in unclaimed donations is estimated to be approximately \$806 million. Corporations show similar patterns of claiming for charitable donations on their income tax returns. Approximately \$1 billion in official receipts were issued to corporations, but only \$500 million was claimed.

Expenditures of registered charities in 1993 amounted to \$82 billion. With the exception of Private Foundations, program delivery accounts for the majority of charities' expenses. Over 65% of the expenditures of the entire sector are devoted to programs. Administration costs account for 15.5% of all expenditures.

If salaries and benefits are considered separately, they account for almost \$40 billion in total expenditures. Hospitals accounted for 41% of all spending on salaries, while Teaching Institutions accounted for 24%. Other Charitable Organizations, a category comprising close to half of all registered charities, accounted for just over a quarter (28%) of all salaries and benefits.

The largest employers among registered charities are Hospitals and Teaching Institutions who employ 56% of all employees while comprising only 5% of all registered charities. In contrast, Places of Worship, who comprise 36% of all charities, account for only 4% of total employment. Other Charitable Organizations' employ the largest percentage of part-time employees (41%), while Hospitals employ the largest percentage of full-time employees (39%). Despite the large number of people employed by registered charities (over 1.3 million), the vast majority have very small staffs. Most of the employment that registered charities provide is furnished by large institutions. Close to 82% of the charitable sector's employees work for charities with staffs of more than 50.

Volunteers are an integral part of the work of registered charities. In a typical month, registered charities use an estimated 1.6 million volunteers on a steady basis. They call on an additional 2.9 million to work during peak periods of activity. This amounts to a volunteer base of 4.5 million volunteers. It should be noted that many Canadians may volunteer with more than one registered charity. The number of individual volunteers in Canada is therefore likely to be lower than 4.5 million.

The most common type of charities that Canadians volunteer for is the Other Charitable Organizations Charity Type, which use almost 3 million volunteers. As was the case with employment, most volunteer work is concentrated in a small number of charities. Only 4% of the registered charities use more than 100 volunteers. However, they account for 63% of volunteers in the charitable sector.

The final aspect of charities to be examined is their assets and liabilities. The assets of all registered charities are estimated to be \$109 billion while their liabilities are \$33 billion. Teaching Institutions have the largest single share of assets (30%), while Other Charitable Organizations have the largest share of total liabilities (35%).

It is apparent that registered charities play a significant role in the economic and social life of Canada. In terms of revenues, expenditures and employment, they occupy as important a role as many of the more traditionally recognized sectors of the economy. However, our analyses demonstrate that their role is dependent, to a large degree, on government revenue. Moreover, because the amount of government funding is so large in relation to other sources of revenue, it will be difficult for charities to compensate for any loss of government funding by relying on alternate sources.

This research raises a number of questions that will need to be addressed in the future. For example, the dependency of charities upon government funding is highlighted. What will the impact of reduced funding be? Two types of charities, Hospitals and Teaching Institutions, that appear to be the economic giants of the sector in terms of revenues and expenditures, are particularly dependent on government funding. Further research is also needed to understand why donations are not being receipted or claimed for tax credit, given that these tax credits are presumed to serve as an important incentive for giving. This report's value will lie in its capacity to stimulate action, to enhance decision-making among those involved in the charitable sector, to raise awareness, and to act as a catalyst for further research and discussion.

INTRODUCTION

Canadians rely upon almost 70,000 registered charities to provide everything from health services, education and museum exhibits, to shelter for refugees and baseball games for disabled children. However, remarkably little is known about Canada's registered charity sector and its place in the Canadian social and economic fabric. It is difficult for policy makers and advocates to effectively promote charitable activities when even basic descriptive information is lacking about the types of activities in which charities are engaged, the amount of funding they receive, their sources of funding, and the economic contributions they make. This report provides this information and offers a foundation for informed discussion about the role of registered charities in Canada today.

The Canadian Centre for Philanthropy (CCP) has begun a program of research aimed at providing a thorough understanding of the size, scope, and activities of Canada's registered charities. This report, the first in a series, presents a portrait of the types of registered charities that exist, their finances (revenues and expenditures, assets and liabilities) and the human resources they utilize.

The analyses conducted for this report employed data from two principal sources. The first set of data was obtained from 1991 Public Information Returns (Form T3010) of registered charities, the most recent Revenue Canada data available. The second set of data was collected from a CCP survey of Canadian registered charities. Information from both sets of data was combined to produce the estimates of registered charitable sector activity presented in this report (see Appendix 1 for details).

It should be noted that inaccuracies are apparent in the Revenue Canada taxation data and that the survey of registered charities was not representative of the entire sector. A variety of steps have been taken to correct these difficulties (see Appendix 1). The statistics presented in this report are therefore only estimates. They are, nevertheless, based upon the best data presently available and provide an important first step in attempting to understand the activities of registered charities in Canada.

This report begins by describing Revenue Canada's role in the charitable sector and presents a typology of registered charities that will be employed to describe the charities throughout the report. Next, registered charity revenues and expenditures are compared to other sectors of the economy in order to illustrate the important role that charities play in the economy. Variations in the revenues and expenditures of different types of charities are then discussed. Sources of revenues are outlined next and specific types of expenditures are detailed.

As of August 1993,

almost 70,000 charities

were registered with

Revenue Canada.

Two chapters then focus on human resource issues. First, paid employment is examined, then the role that volunteers play in registered charities is outlined. The assets and liabilities of registered charities are also briefly reviewed. Finally, an overview of the findings is provided and directions for future research are discussed.

CHARITIES ACCORDING TO REVENUE CANADA

Revenue Canada plays an important role in the charitable sector because of its ability to confer tax privileges upon organizations that it registers as charities. Close to 70,000 organizations have been given registered charity status. Of particular interest to this research is the data that Revenue Canada collects from registered charities when they file their T3010 Public Information Returns. This data provides an important picture of the status and activities of Canada's registered charities.

It should be noted that not all organizations who do charitable work are captured in Revenue Canada T3010 data. An organization must be deemed to be a registered charity by Revenue Canada in order for T3010 data to be collected. In addition, the classification system that Revenue Canada applies to registered charities poses a number of difficulties to those who wish to understand the characteristics of the charitable sector.

In this section we first discuss the importance of Revenue Canada's role in the charitable sector and its views about what entitles an organization to be declared a charity. Next we examine the way in which Revenue Canada classifies charities. Finally, we discuss some of the difficulties associated with Revenue Canada's classification system and introduce a more useful system.

REVENUE CANADA AND CHARITABLE STATUS

In recognition of the public spirited character of charities, the Canadian government offers these organizations two privileges. First, they are exempt from paying taxes. Second, they are given the right to issue official receipts to those who donate money or other resources to their organizations. Donors may then use these receipts to obtain federal income tax credits.¹

In order to benefit from the tax privileges outlined above, organizations must first be registered as charities with Revenue Canada. Registration provides a mechanism for the initial scrutiny of an organization's application and for subsequent investigation of its finances and statement of purpose, whether by government or members of the public. Applications for registered charity status are assessed in light of the requirements of the Income Tax Act. Drawing on established common law tradition, Revenue Canada considers five kinds of activity to be potentially charitable:

- ❖ health
- ❖ the relief of poverty
- ❖ the advancement of religion
- ❖ the advancement of education
- ❖ other purposes of a charitable nature beneficial to the community as a whole.

If an organization is aimed solely at such activities and does not offer material benefits to its members, it is likely to be eligible for registered charity status.

REVENUE CANADA CLASSIFICATIONS OF CHARITIES

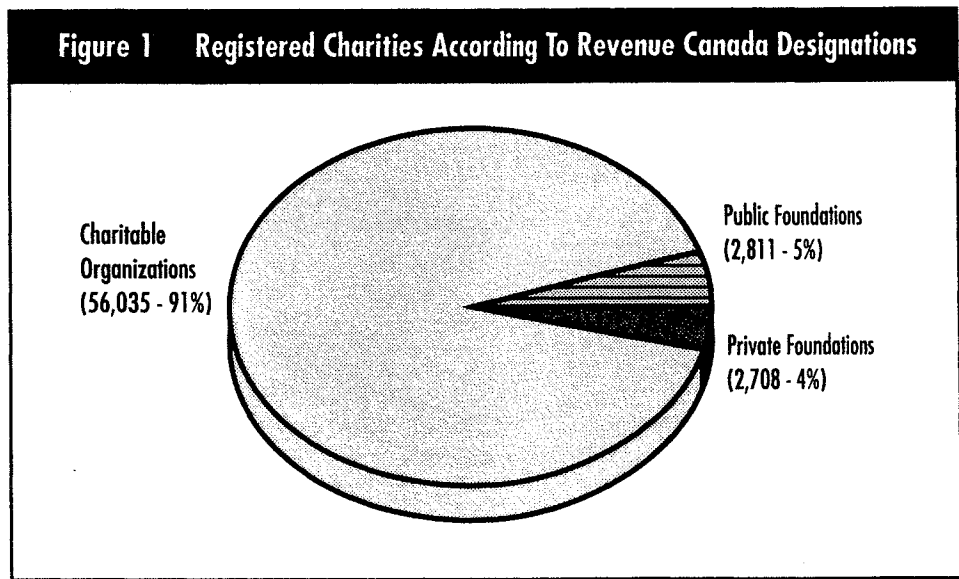
Revenue Canada classifies registered charities by giving them a “designation”, as well as assigning them to “sectors” and giving them “category codes.” Much of this report employs T3010 tax return data and is dependent upon the information that these classifications provide. This section briefly reviews these classifications and some of the difficulties associated with using them as descriptors of registered charities.

Designation: Charitable Foundations vs Charitable Organizations

Once the “charitable” nature of an organization is determined, Revenue Canada makes a primary distinction between charities that disburse funds and those that receive funds. Charities that mainly receive funds are given the official Designation “Charitable Organizations” while those that primarily disburse funds are designated as ‘Charitable Foundations’. Charitable Foundations are further classified as being either “Public” or “Private”, depending on the nature of the relationship between the directors, founders, trustees, etc., and on the source of funds (see Appendix 2).

Public foundations raise funds to carry out their own programs and activities or to fund other qualified donees (e.g., Hospital for Sick Children Foundation, Calmeadow Charitable Foundation). Private foundations, on the other hand, usually receive money from one source and disburse funds to qualified donees (e.g., J.W. McConnell Foundation, Laidlaw Foundation).

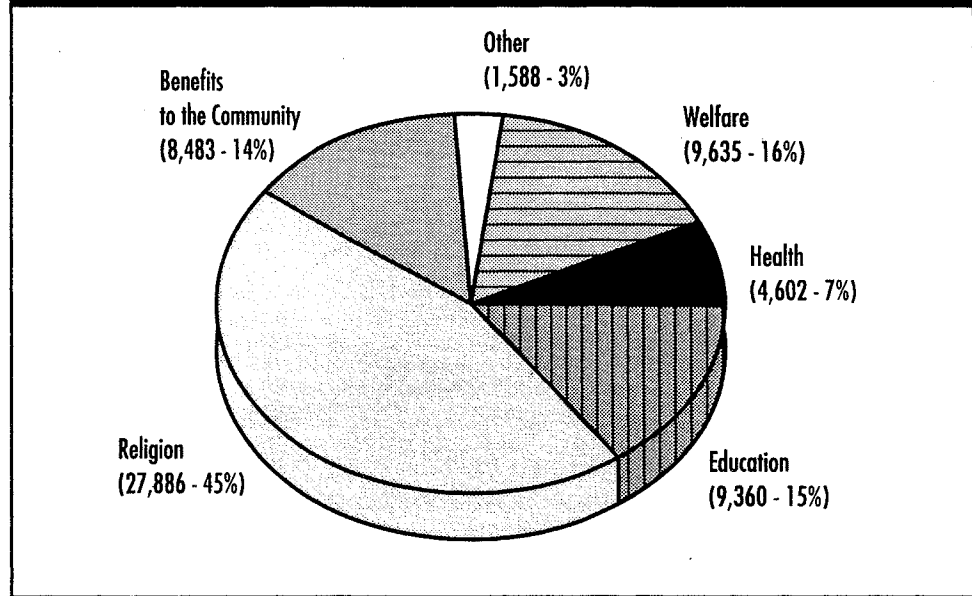
As Figure 1 shows, the vast majority of Canada's registered charities in 1991 were designated as Charitable Organizations. Public and Private Foundations together accounted for only 9% of the sector.



Sector: Field of Work

In addition to designating charities as either foundations or organizations, Revenue Canada also classifies charities according to "Sector" when it assigns them a registration number. Sector classifications are based on the type of work that a charity indicates it either engages in or supports when it applies for registered charity status.

According to Revenue Canada, and as Figure 2 illustrates, almost half of Canada's registered charities in 1991 were classified in the Religion Sector (45%). The next most important Sectors were Welfare with 9,635 charities (16%) and Education with 9,360 (15%). The remaining 24% of registered charities were classified in the Benefits to the Community (14%), Health (7%), and Other (3%) Sectors.

Figure 2**Registered Charities According To Revenue Canada Sectors**

Category: Stated Purpose of Charity

**Over one-third of
Canada's registered
charities are religious
congregations, assem-
blies, parishes, temples
or synagogues.**

In addition to its sector classification, each registered charity is also assigned a "Category" code according to its stated purpose at the time it is formally registered. An examination of registered charities by their Revenue Canada Category code provides greater detail about the activities of the charities within each Sector (see Table 1). It should be noted, however, that each charity receives a single Category code even though it may have more than a single purpose.

As noted earlier, the Religion Sector has the largest number of registered charities (see Figure 2). Table 1 shows that the predominant stated purpose of these charities is religious worship. Over 24,000 of Canada's charities in 1991, well over a third, were religious congregations, assemblies, parishes, temples, or synagogues.² Only a small proportion of the charities in this Sector (13%) are devoted to other types of activities (for example, missionary organizations, convents, monasteries, and other religious organizations such as YM/YWCAs).

Table 1 Registered Charities According to Revenue Canada Sector and Category Classifications

Sector/Category	Category Code	Number in Category	Number in Sector	Percent of Sector	Percent of All Charities
Welfare			9,635		15.5
Care other than treatment	1	2,541		26.4	4.1
Disaster funds	2	26		0.3	0.0
Welfare charitable corporations	3	1,182		12.3	1.9
Welfare charitable trusts	5	636		6.6	1.0
Welfare organizations n.e.c.	9	5,250		54.5	8.5
Health			4,602		7.6
Hospitals	10	1,092		23.7	1.8
Health services other than hospitals	11	2,165		47.0	3.5
Health charitable corporations	13	660		14.3	1.1
Health charitable trusts	15	157		3.4	0.3
Health organizations n.e.c.	19	528		11.5	0.9
Education			9,360		15.2
Teaching institutions	20	2,286		24.4	3.7
Support of schools	21	2,654		28.4	4.3
Culture & arts promotion	22	2,775		29.6	4.5
Education charitable corporations	23	584		6.2	0.9
Education charitable trusts	25	277		3.0	0.5
Education organizations n.e.c.	29	784		8.4	1.3
Religion			27,886		45.2
Anglican parishes	30	2,210		7.9	3.6
Baptist congregations	31	2,051		7.4	3.3
Lutheran congregations	32	1,034		3.7	1.7
Mennonite congregations	34	617		2.2	1.0
Pentecostal assemblies	36	1,317		4.7	2.1
Presbyterian congregations	37	1,042		3.7	1.7
Roman Catholic parishes & chapels	38	4,797		17.2	7.8
Other denominations	39	7,146		25.6	11.6
Salvation Army Temples	40	403		1.4	0.7
Seventh Day Adventist congregations	41	309		1.1	0.5
Synagogues	42	208		0.7	0.3
Religious charitable corporations	43	149		0.5	0.2
United Church congregations	44	2,984		10.7	4.8
Religious charitable trusts	45	94		0.3	0.2
Convents & monasteries	46	522		1.9	0.8
Missionary organizations	47	1,738		6.2	2.8
Religious organizations n.e.c.	49	1,265		4.5	2.1
Benefits to the Community			8,483		13.7
Libraries & museums	50	1,453		17.1	2.4
Military units	51	137		1.6	0.2
Preservation of sites	52	689		8.1	1.1
Community charitable corporations	53	297		3.5	0.5
Protection of animals	54	290		3.4	0.5
Community charitable trusts	55	82		1.0	0.1
Recreation, playgrounds, camps	56	2,482		29.3	4.0
Temperance associations	57	334		3.9	0.5
Community organizations n.e.c.	59	2,719		32.1	4.4
Other			1,588		2.6
Service club charitable corporations	63	119		7.5	0.2
Service club 'projects'	65	778		49.0	1.3
Employee charitable trusts	75	638		40.2	1.0
Registered amateur athletic associations	80	4		0.3	0.0
Misc. organizations n.e.c.	99	49		3.1	0.1
All Charities			61,554		100

Notes: Percentages may not add due to rounding.
 Numbers reflect classifications in 1991 (See Appendix 1).
 n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Drawbacks of the Revenue Canada Classification System

Revenue Canada's Sector and Category classifications provide more information about charities than do the broad Designation classifications. There are, however, a number of disadvantages to using these classifications as a descriptive tool.

1. Revenue Canada Sectors and Categories fail to distinguish between Charitable Foundations and Charitable Organizations. One result is that readers and researchers may double-count the financial flows that go first to foundations and then to charitable organizations. (This report makes an effort to keep these flows separate.)
2. Several key kinds of charity do not have their own Category code, such as international development and relief agencies, public and private schools, universities, human and civil rights groups, food banks, and environmental groups. Such charities are generally assigned to "not elsewhere classified" categories and are therefore lost from view. For example, thousands of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides organizations are categorized as "Education organizations n.e.c.". International development agencies such as CARE Canada, UNICEF, and the Canadian Council for International Cooperation generally appear in Category 09: "Welfare organizations n.e.c.". The fact that Category 09 contains well over half of the charities in the Welfare Sector is evidence that the current options are not detailed enough to allow for a realistic picture of the charitable sector.
3. The system of using only one Category code per organization means that charities that are active in several Sectors will appear to be active in only one. This makes it difficult to adequately describe the activities of large multi-program agencies and foundations. For example, YMCAs are categorized as "Religious organizations n.e.c." even though many of their programs should probably appear under Education or Benefits to the Community. In addition, many private foundations support a range of charitable programs, from Health to Arts to Education.
4. In the case of some charities, different branches or divisions of the same entity are given different Category codes. For example, some Friendship Centres are classified by Revenue Canada in the Welfare sector while others are classified in the Benefits to the Community sector. There is also a problem of consistency: the Catholic Children's Aid Society falls under Category code 01 within the Welfare Sector, while Catholic Social Services is given code 49 within the Religion Sector.

5. Perhaps the most serious drawback for anyone attempting to understand the characteristics of registered charities using Revenue Canada classifications is the way the largest charities are often grouped and measured along with other smaller charities within the same Sector. For example, both hospitals and teaching institutions (e.g., colleges and universities) differ from many other registered charities in terms of such things as the amount of funding they receive and the number of employees they have. However, hospitals are classified in the Health Sector along with clinics and treatment centres and health-related fundraising agencies. Similarly, within the Education Sector, teaching institutions are combined with smaller and more numerous education charities such as Boys and Girls Clubs. Aggregate descriptive statistics for such Sectors will therefore reflect the characteristics of these larger registered charities more than those of the smaller ones.

A NEW WAY TO LOOK AT THE CHARITABLE SECTOR: "TYPES OF CHARITY"

To overcome some of the limitations of Revenue Canada's classifications, this research employs a new system based on the concept of "Charity Type". Registered charities are assigned to Charity Types on the basis of their joint Revenue Canada Designation, Sector, and Category classifications (see Table 2).

First, a clear separation is made between Charitable Foundations and Charitable Organizations in order to eliminate or at least control for the double counting of financial flows within and between these Designations. In Revenue Canada Sector and Category classifications, for example, the Hospital category can include both hospitals and public foundations that raise funds for hospitals.

Second, within the Charitable Organization Designation, we distinguish among three categories — churches, hospitals and teaching institutions — and list them separately because of the way in which they skew sector statistics.

The result is a system that produces six Charity Types:

1. Places of Worship
2. Hospitals
3. Teaching Institutions
4. Other Charitable Organizations
5. Public Foundations
6. Private Foundations

Within the Other Charitable Organizations Charity Type, a further six Sub-types are distinguished. These are: Welfare, Health, Education, Religion, Benefits to the Community and Other Services. Organizations are assigned to these Sub-types in accordance with their Revenue Canada Sector classifications. Appendix 3 provides examples of the kinds of charities that have been assigned to each Charity Type and Sub-type.

Table 2 Registered Charities According to Revenue Canada Sector, Category, and Designation Classifications

Sector/Category	Public Foundations	Private Foundations	Charitable Organizations	All Charities
Welfare				
Care other than treatment	82	44	2,415	2,541
Disaster funds	1	1	24	26
Welfare charitable corporations	282	708	192	1,182
Welfare charitable trusts	154	144	338	636
Welfare organizations n.e.c.	108	103	5,039	5,250
Health				
Hospitals	67	4	1,021	1,092
Health services other than hospitals	68	30	2,067	2,165
Health charitable corporations	432	118	110	660
Health charitable trusts	49	57	51	157
Health organizations n.e.c.	35	5	488	528
Education				
Teaching institutions	69	43	2,174	2,286
Support of schools	123	201	2,330	2,654
Culture & arts promotion	55	58	2,662	2,775
Education charitable corporations	237	210	137	584
Education charitable trusts	45	133	99	277
Education organizations n.e.c.	32	17	735	784
Religion				
Anglican parishes	23	4	2,183	2,210
Baptist congregations	15	6	2,030	2,051
Lutheran congregations	8	1	1,025	1,034
Mennonite congregations	2	1	614	617
Pentecostal assemblies	7	3	1,307	1,317
Presbyterian congregations	4	3	1,035	1,042
Roman Catholic parishes & chapels	52	14	4,731	4,797
Other denominations	53	62	7,031	7,146
Salvation Army Temples	2	0	401	403
Seventh Day Adventist congregations	0	2	307	309
Synagogues	2	4	202	208
Religious charitable corporations	50	43	56	149
United Church congregations	41	3	2,940	2,984
Religious charitable trusts	14	50	30	94
Convents & monasteries	2	2	518	522
Missionary organizations	28	26	1,684	1,738
Religious organizations n.e.c.	15	17	1,233	1,265
Benefits to the Community				
Libraries & museums	80	28	1,345	1,453
Military units	8	10	119	137
Preservation of sites	41	11	637	689
Community charitable corporations	115	99	83	297
Protection of animals	9	11	270	290
Community charitable trusts	22	32	28	82
Recreation, playgrounds, camps	69	33	2,380	2,482
Temperance associations	15	12	307	334
Community organizations n.e.c.	111	36	2,572	2,719
Other				
Service club charitable corporations	62	13	44	119
Service club 'projects'	86	8	684	778
Employee charitable trusts	34	295	309	638
Registered amateur athletic associations	0	1	3	4
Misc. organizations n.e.c.	2	2	45	49
All Charities	2,811	2,708	56,035	61,554

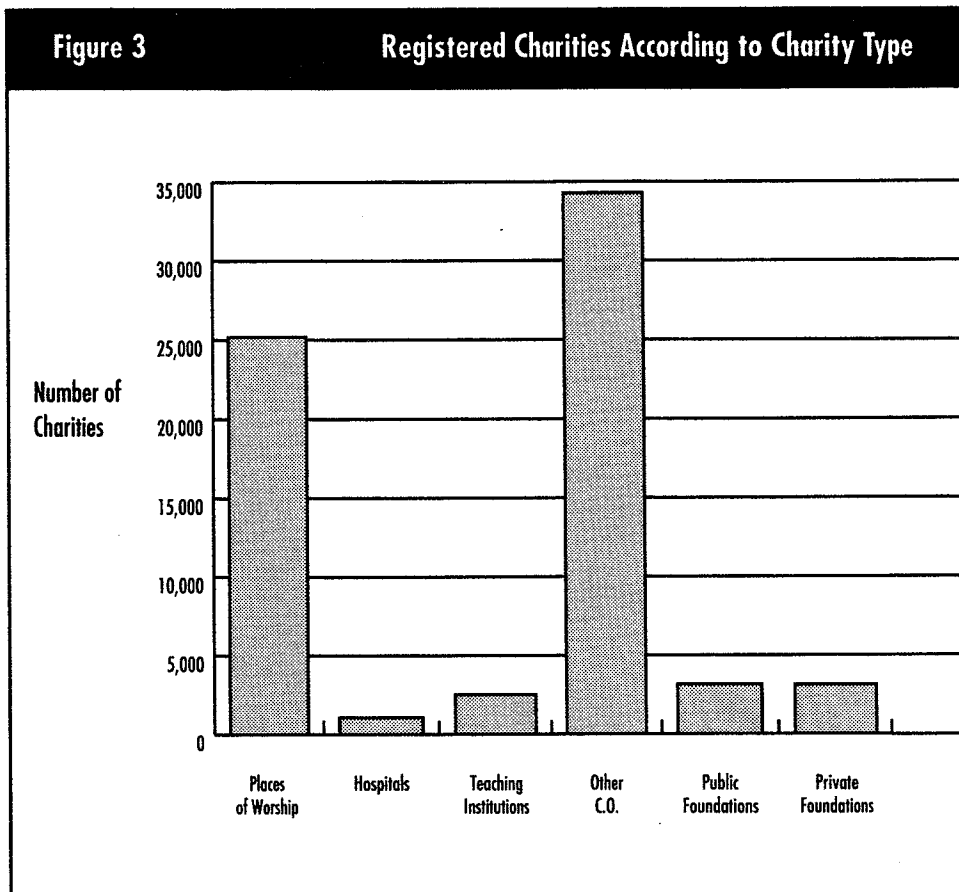
Notes: Numbers reflect classifications in 1991 (See Appendix 1).

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Figure 3 shows the number of charities in each Charity Type. The largest number of organizations by far are in the Other Charitable Organization and Places of Worship Charity Types. The number of Public Foundations is approximately equal to that of Private Foundations and there are more Foundations than there are Teaching Institutions or Hospitals.

It is important to keep in mind that the classification of charities into Charity Types is made on the basis of their initial status as registered charities. However, charities evolve over time and the classifications assigned by Revenue Canada on the basis of their initial status may not adequately represent their current activities. For example, some charities may begin as Private Foundations but then broaden their funding sources to the point where they ought to be re-designated as Public Foundations. Some Foundations — whether Private or Public — develop charitable programs of their own, and so move into the realm of Charitable Organizations, even though they still appear in the Revenue Canada system as Foundations.

There are more Private and Public Foundations in Canada than there are Teaching Institutions or Hospitals.



REGISTERED CHARITY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

With the new typology of registered charities it is now possible to examine more clearly the contribution of registered charities to the Canadian economy. This section compares Statistics Canada economic data with comparable charitable-sector statistics derived from both the Centre's survey of registered charities and the T3010 data. The size, scope, and dimensions of the Canadian charitable sector are illustrated and its social and economic importance in the life of the country is made apparent.

Table 3 presents registered charity revenues and expenditures along with statistics on standard sectors of the Canadian economy from the most recent data available. Over \$86 billion passed through registered charities in 1993, or approximately 12 to 13% of Canada's Gross Domestic Product.³ This was over 3.5 times the value of the farm sector and almost thirteen times the size of the railway sector. Indeed, it was approximately the size of the Gross Domestic Product of the province of British Columbia.

**More than \$86 billion —
12% of GDP — passed
through registered chari-
ties in 1993.**

Table 3	Revenues and Expenditures of Registered Charities Compared to Other Sectors of the Economy
<u>CCP Data (1993)</u>	\$ Millions
Registered Charities: Revenues	86,512
Registered Charities: Expenditures	82,428
<u>Statistics Canada (1992)^a</u>	
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	688,541
Gross Domestic Product of British Columbia	86,571
Total Farm Cash Receipts, all crops & livestock	23,245
Total railway operating revenues (freight & passenger)	6,743
Total operating revenues for "Major Canadian airlines"	5,642
Passenger revenues from all urban and suburban transit services	1,395

^a 1992 data from Statistics Canada (Sept 1993, Cat. No. 11-010).

The charitable sector accounts for more of Canada's employment, salaries and benefits than either the finance, insurance, and real estate sector or the construction sector.

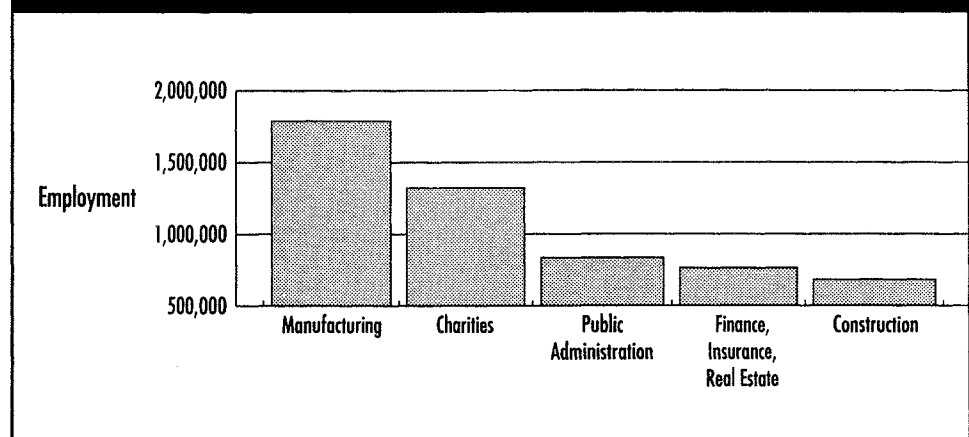
Registered charities, from neighbourhood organizations to the largest hospitals and universities, employ a substantial number of Canadians. An estimated 1.32 million Canadians were employed in the sector in 1993 — 879,000 in full-time positions and 442,000 employed part-time. This comprises 9% of the overall Canadian labour force. Registered charities paid out an estimated \$40 billion in salaries and benefits, or roughly 10% of labour income in Canada.⁴ As can be seen from Table 4 and Figure 4, the charitable sector accounts for more of Canada's employment, salaries and benefits than a number of other important sectors of the economy (e.g., finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction).

Table 4 Employment, Salaries and Benefits in Different Economic Sectors

Sector	Employment (people)	Salaries & Benefits (\$ millions)
CCP Data (1993)		
Canadian Registered Charities	1,321,000	39,832
Statistics Canada (1992)^a		
Total Canadian Labour Force	13,757,000	388,058
Manufacturing	1,788,000	60,713
Construction	681,000	20,713
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	763,000	29,241
Public Administration	834,000	28,614

^a 1992 data from Statistics Canada (Sept 1993, Cat. No. 11-010).

Figure 4 Employment Within Economic Sectors



Sources: Refer to Table 4.

VARIATIONS IN REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES AMONG CHARITY TYPES

Although registered charities have overall revenue of more than \$86 billion and expenditures of over \$82 billion,⁵ there are enormous variations in the revenues and expenditures of different types of charities. Over half (58%) of the sector's revenues go to Hospitals and Teaching Institutions, which comprise only 5% of all registered charities (see Figure 5 and Table 5). On the other hand, over a third of all registered charities are Places of Worship, but they receive only 6% of all revenues. These revenue statistics illustrate a key feature of registered charities in Canada. There are a large number of relatively small charities and a small number of much larger charities. The large but less numerous charities account for the bulk of the economic activity in the sector.

Expenditures mirror revenues. As Table 5 shows, the various types of charities appear to expend funds in the same proportion that they are received and no specific Charity Type diverges from this pattern.

Table 6 shows, for each Charity Type, the percentage of organizations that report different levels of revenue. Table 7 shows the percentage of total revenue reported by Charity Types with different revenue levels. From Table 6 we can determine the percentage of each Charity Type that falls into a given revenue category, while Table 7 shows how much of the total revenue for a given Charity Type is reported by organizations with a particular level of revenue.

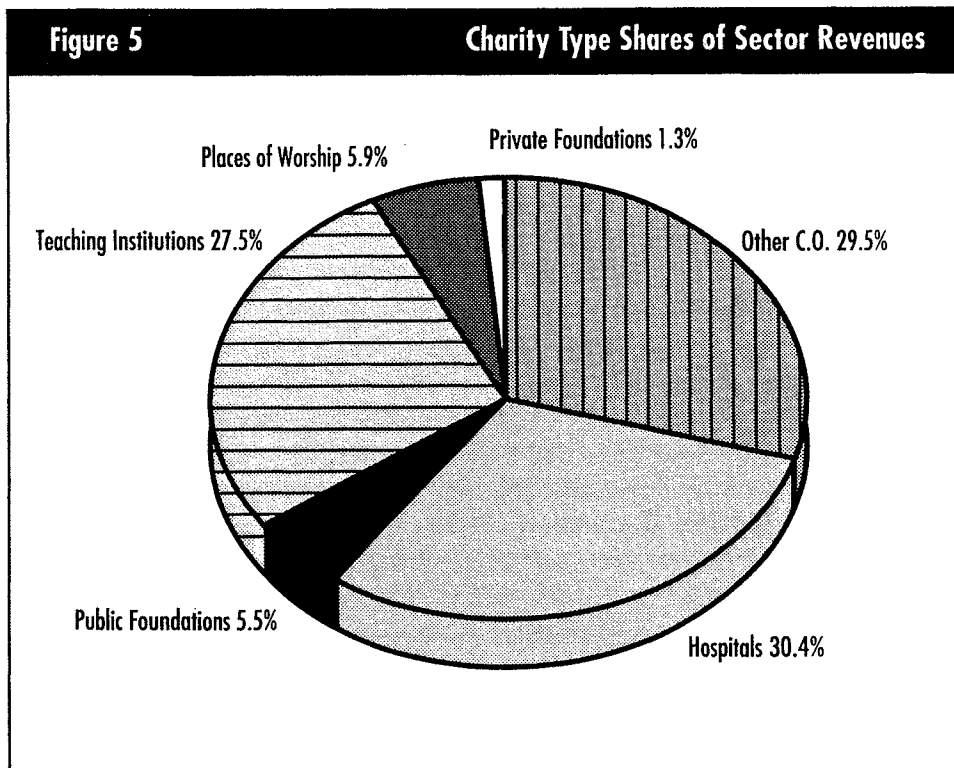


Table 5 Revenues and Expenditures According to Charity Type

Charity Type	Number ^a	Percent of All Charities	Revenues (\$ mill.)	Percent of All Revenues	Expenditures (\$ mill.)	Percent of All Expenditures
Places of Worship	25,177	36.4	5,128	5.9	4,859	5.9
Hospitals	1,071	1.5	26,314	30.4	25,970	31.5
Teaching Institutions	2,516	3.6	23,763	27.5	22,513	27.3
Other Charitable Organizations						
Welfare	10,157	14.7	8,275	9.6	7,890	9.6
Health	4,910	7.1	5,030	5.8	4,795	5.8
Education	6,365	9.2	4,978	5.8	4,710	5.7
Religion	3,729	5.4	2,972	3.4	2,647	3.2
Benefits to the Community	8,602	12.4	4,116	4.8	3,912	4.7
Other	522	0.8	117	0.1	93	0.1
Subtotal	34,285	49.5	25,488	29.5	24,046	29.2
Public Foundations	3,148	4.5	4,731	5.5	4,366	5.3
Private Foundations	3,033	4.4	1,088	1.3	675	0.8
All Charities	69,230	100	86,512	100	82,428	100

Notes: Percentages and dollar amounts may not add due to rounding.

^a Provided by Revenue Canada staff Nov. 1993.

Half of Canada's registered charities report revenues of less than \$50,000, while 5% - Hospitals and Teaching Institutions - account for almost 60% of the sector's revenues.

Overall, almost half of all charities in Canada report revenues of less than \$50,000. An additional third report revenues of \$50,000 to \$250,000 (see Table 6). This means that only 19% have revenues of \$250,000 or more, and only 2% have revenues of \$5 million or more. Places of Worship, in particular, fall into the lower revenue categories. Sixty-nine percent have revenues of less than \$250,000, and only 0.1% (about 25 Places of Worship) report revenues of \$5 million or more. On the other hand, over a third of all Hospitals⁶ have \$5 million or more in revenues, and 65% have revenues of \$1 million or more. Table 6 shows that most charities have small revenues, while Table 7 shows that the flow of funds to registered charities is heavily weighted towards the small number of very large charities. The 48% of charities in the smallest revenue category account for only 1% of charitable sector revenues, while the largest 2% of charities account for three-quarters of revenues, with most of this going to Hospitals and Teaching Institutions. For example, among Teaching Institutions, only 10% are in the top revenue category, but this group receives 93.5% of Teaching Institution revenues. Among Places of Worship, this disproportionate weighting is less pronounced. The 1% of Places of Worship that receive \$1 million or more in revenue account for only 24% of total Place-of-Worship revenues, while 76% of Place-of-Worship revenues go to the other 99% of Places of Worship that report revenues of less than \$1 million each.

Figure 6 illustrates the manner in which the revenues of the charitable sector are concentrated in a small number of charities.

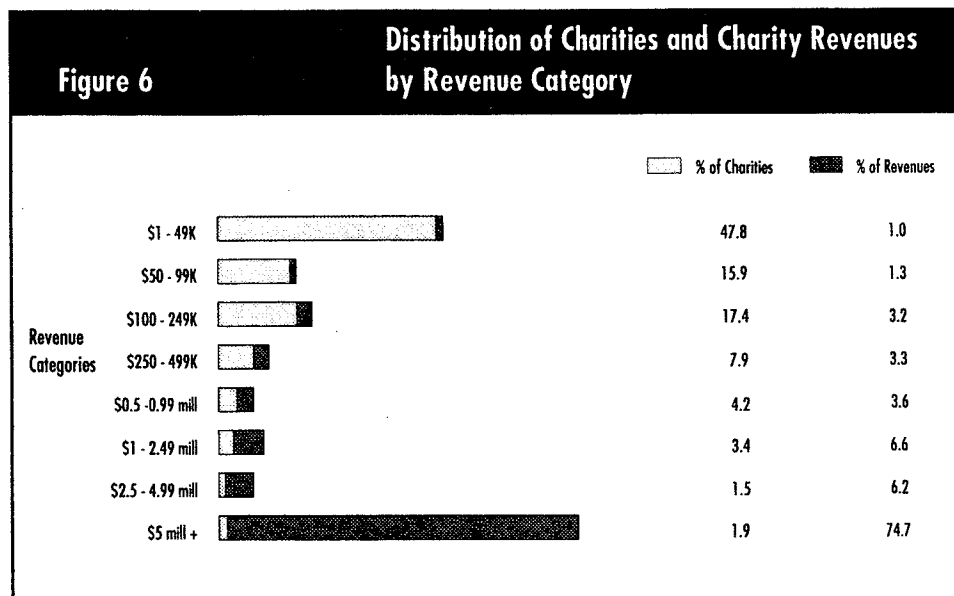


Table 6 **Distribution of Charities According to Revenue Category**

Charity Type	Revenue Category (\$'000)								Total Percent
	1-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1,000-2,499	2,500-4,999	5,000 +	
	Percentages								
Places of Worship	42.8	2.3	23.0	7.7	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	100
Hospitals	15.3	0.5	6.1	3.1	5.5	14.7	11.5	38.8	100
Teaching Institutions	32.0	8.6	14.7	11.4	9.1	8.7	5.2	10.3	100
Other Charitable Organizations									
Welfare	42.7	12.3	15.5	11.2	6.9	7.0	2.6	1.9	100
Health	43.3	9.8	15.6	8.0	7.6	7.5	4.8	3.5	100
Education	62.3	10.9	12.4	6.2	3.8	2.5	1.0	0.9	100
Religion	55.9	11.5	12.0	6.4	5.4	5.1	2.0	1.6	100
Benefits to the Community	55.5	12.0	14.2	8.3	5.0	3.2	0.8	0.8	100
Other	83.2	8.8	3.9	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	100
Subtotal	53.3	11.5	13.7	8.2	5.4	4.7	1.9	1.5	100
Public Foundations	50.5	11.6	14.7	8.0	5.1	5.1	2.3	2.7	100
Private Foundations	59.4	11.7	13.7	6.2	4.4	3.1	1.2	0.4	100
Percentage of All Charities	47.8	15.9	17.4	7.9	4.2	3.4	1.5	1.9	100

Table 7 Distribution of Charities' Revenues According to Revenue Category

Charity Type	Revenue Category (\$'000)								Total Percent
	1-49	50-99	100- 249	250- 499	500- 999	1,000- 2,499	2,500- 4,999	5,000 +	
	Percentages								
Places of Worship	7.2	12.2	26.5	19.3	11.2	9.3	4.5	9.8	100
Hospitals	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.5	95.5	100
Teaching Institutions	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.0	2.6	93.5	100
Other Charitable Organizations									
Welfare	1.2	1.6	4.5	7.0	8.5	19.2	15.6	42.4	100
Health	0.6	0.7	2.3	2.7	4.9	11.0	15.5	62.2	100
Education	1.8	1.7	4.2	4.7	5.7	7.9	7.1	66.9	100
Religion	1.4	1.7	3.8	4.8	7.8	16.6	15.1	48.8	100
Benefits to the Community	2.6	2.9	7.5	9.7	11.8	16.3	9.8	39.4	100
Other	14.2	9.5	9.1	12.3	12.9	14.5	14.6	12.8	100
Subtotal	1.5	1.7	4.4	5.9	7.7	14.6	12.9	51.2	100
Public Foundations	0.8	0.9	2.5	3.0	3.8	8.5	8.1	72.4	100
Private Foundations	3.4	3.7	9.2	9.3	13.4	20.5	16.9	23.6	100
Percentage of All Charities	1.0	1.3	3.2	3.3	3.6	6.6	6.2	74.7	100

SOURCES OF REVENUE

The previous chapters have examined revenues in terms of both their comparability with other economic sectors and the variations in the amount of revenue that different types of charities receive. This chapter focuses on government and private donations as sources of revenue. Future reports will examine other sources of revenue such as gifts in kind and investment income.

This chapter begins with an overview of the source of revenues to the charitable sector. Because of its importance, government funding of registered charities is examined in some detail. Variations in government funding among different types of charities are outlined and the proportion of government spending devoted to registered charities is reviewed. The revenues received from individuals and corporations are discussed next. Finally, the reliance of the charitable sector on government is viewed from the perspective of the ability of individuals and corporations to compensate for any reductions in government funding.

Table 8 presents a breakdown of total registered charity revenues according to their source. Canada's registered charities, as a whole, receive more than half (56%) of their revenue from governments of one kind or another. Government funding amounted to roughly \$49 billion in 1993. Of the three levels of government, the provincial level provides the greatest amount of funding: 48% of all charity revenues and 84% of all government funds.⁷

Registered charities issued official receipts to individuals in the amount of \$6.6 billion dollars and receipts to corporations in the amount of \$1 billion. These "receipted donations" amount to \$7.6 billion in total. However, charities also report an additional \$2 billion in contributions from individuals, corporations and "others" for which receipts were not issued (unreceipted donations).

It is reasonable to assume that the proportions of unreceipted donations attributable to individuals, corporations, and others are the same as their proportional receipted donations. Out of the \$2 billion in unreceipted contributions, approximately \$1.6 billion may be attributed to individual giving, \$243 million to corporate giving, and \$193 million to giving by others (e.g., business associations, trade unions).

Total individual donations in 1993 (including receipted and unreceipted donations) therefore amounted to \$8.2 billion and accounted for 9.5% of registered charities' revenues. Total corporate donations were \$1.2 billion (about 1% of revenues), while total donations from others were \$987 million (also about 1% of revenues).

Individuals donated \$8.2 billion to registered charities, accounting for 9.5% of charities' total revenue. Corporate donations amounted to \$1.2 billion and only accounted for 1% of revenues.

Table 8		Sources of Revenue	
Source of Revenue	Amount (\$ millions)	Percentage of Total Revenues	
Government			
Federal	5,331		6.2
Provincial	41,205		47.6
Local	2,325		2.7
Subtotal	48,861		56.5
Receipted Donations^a			
Individuals	6,612		7.6
Corporations	1,000		1.2
Others	794		0.9
Subtotal	8,406		9.7
Unreceipted Donations	2,046		2.4
Gifts from Other Charities	2,078		2.4
Gifts in Kind ^b	540		0.6
Investment Income	3,015		3.5
Net Capital Gains	3		0.0
Net Related Business Income	644		0.7
Fees ^c	4,376		5.1
Other Income ^d	16,543		19.1
Total Revenues	86,512		100

Notes: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

^a Receipted donations are amounts given to registered charities for which official donation receipts were issued.

^b Estimated on the basis of information collected in survey of registered charities (see Appendix 1).

^c Includes memberships and subscriptions.

^d Does not include Gifts in Kind (see Appendix 1).

REVENUES FROM GOVERNMENT

The Government is the single most important source of revenue for registered charities. However, some types of charity receive more of their revenues from governments than do others (see Figure 7). In this section the variations in government funding among Charity Types are examined.

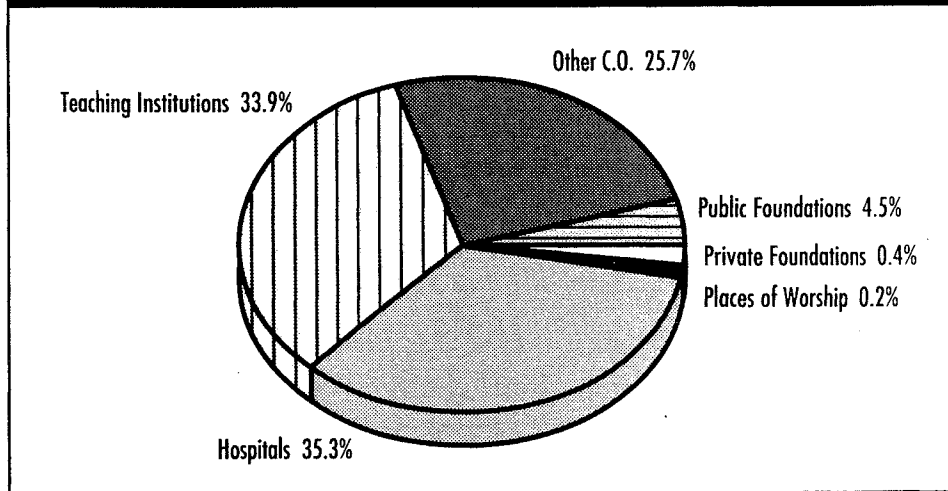
Figure 7**Government Funding According to Charity Type**

Table 9 presents the dollar value of revenues received by each Charity Type from a variety of sources, including federal, provincial and local government. Table 10 presents the same revenues expressed as a percentage of the revenues provided by each source. Finally, Table 11 presents revenues from each source expressed as a percentage of all revenues received by each Charity Type.

From Tables 9 and 10, it can be seen that of the \$49 billion that registered charities received from governments of all levels in 1993, 35% (\$17 billion) went to Hospitals, and 34% (\$16.5 billion) went to Teaching Institutions. These two Charity Types, it should be noted, represent only a small number of registered charities, yet together they receive 69% of all government funding. Other Charitable Organizations are more numerous than Hospitals and Teaching Institutions combined. However, this Charity Type receives only 26% of government funding. Public and Private Foundations have much lower levels of government funding, obtaining together only about five percent. Places of Worship have the lowest level of funding (0.2%).

Of the three levels of government, the provincial level is the most active in funding the charitable sector. Roughly 84% of government grants and transfers to registered charities come from provincial governments. Forty percent of this provincial funding (\$16 billion) goes to Hospitals and 35% (\$14 billion) goes to Teaching Institutions. Other Charitable Organizations receive 21% (\$8.6 billion) of provincial funding.

Other Charitable Organizations are the largest recipient of federal and local government funds, receiving 48% of all federal funding (\$2.5 billion) and 61% of local government funding (\$1.4 billion). Teaching Institutions receive the next greatest portion of federal government funds (34% or \$1.8 billion). The next largest recipients of local government funds are Teaching Institutions (16% or \$372 million) and Public Foundations (16% or \$365 million).

**Government funding
accounts for 56% of the
revenues of registered
charities.**

Table 9

Sources of Revenue According to Charity Type

Source of Revenue	Charity Type						
	Places of Worship	Hospitals	Teaching Institutions	Other C.O.	Public Foundations	Private Foundations	All
\$ Millions							
Government							
Federal	30	822	1,833	2,545	75	26	5,331
Provincial	30	16,285	14,347	8,611	1,750	182	41,205
Local	24	144	372	1,409	365	11	2,325
Subtotal	84	17,251	16,552	12,564	2,190	220	48,861
Receipted Donations^a							
Individuals	2,964	109	304	2,147	822	266	6,612
Corporations	18	36	159	361	294	131	1,000
Other	189	18	101	380	76	29	794
Subtotal	3,171	163	565	2,888	1,192	426	8,406
Unreceipted Donations	555	71	295	896	197	33	2,046
Gifts from Other Charities	419	239	136	1,067	176	40	2,078
Gifts in Kind ^b	22	17	84	402	15	0	540
Investment Income	342	345	616	1,067	370	274	3,015
Net Capital Gains	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Net Related Business Income	21	137	77	372	22	14	644
Fees ^c	73	41	2,557	1,534	150	21	4,376
Other Income ^d	440	8,050	2,880	4,695	418	59	16,543
Total Revenues	5,128	26,314	23,763	25,488	4,731	1,088	86,512
Number of Charities	25,177	1,071	2,516	34,285	3,148	3,033	69,230

Notes: C.O. = Charitable Organizations.
Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

- ^a Receipted donations are amounts given to registered charities for which official donation receipts were issued.
^b Estimated on the basis of information collected in survey of registered charities (see Appendix 1).
^c Includes memberships and subscriptions.
^d Does not include Gifts in Kind (see Appendix 1).

Table 10

Percentage of Each Source of Revenue Received by Each Charity Type

Source of Revenue	Charity Type						
	Places of Worship	Hospitals	Teaching Institutions	Other C.O.	Public Foundations	Private Foundations	All
	Percentages						
Government							
Federal	0.6	15.4	34.4	47.7	1.4	0.5	100
Provincial	0.1	39.5	34.8	20.9	4.2	0.4	100
Local	1.0	6.2	16.0	60.6	15.7	0.5	100
Subtotal	0.2	35.3	33.9	25.7	4.5	0.4	100
Received Donations^a							
Individuals	44.8	1.6	4.6	32.5	12.4	4.0	100
Corporations	1.8	3.6	15.9	36.1	29.4	13.1	100
Other	23.9	2.3	12.8	47.9	9.6	3.6	100
Subtotal	37.7	1.9	6.7	34.4	14.2	5.1	100
Unreceipted Donations	27.1	3.5	14.4	43.8	9.6	1.6	100
Gifts from Other Charities	20.2	11.5	6.5	51.4	8.5	1.9	100
Gifts in Kind ^b	4.0	3.1	15.6	74.4	2.9	0.0	100
Investment Income	11.4	11.4	20.4	35.4	12.3	9.1	100
Net Capital Gains	13.4	5.8	39.5	26.7	12.4	2.2	100
Net Related Business Income	3.3	21.3	12.0	57.8	3.5	2.2	100
Fees ^c	1.7	0.9	58.4	35.1	3.4	0.5	100
Other Income ^d	2.7	48.7	17.4	28.4	2.5	0.4	100
Total Revenues	5.9	30.4	27.5	29.5	5.5	1.3	100
Percentage of All Charities	36.4	1.5	3.6	49.5	4.5	4.4	100

Notes: C.O. = Charitable Organizations.
Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

- ^a Receipted donations are amounts given to registered charities for which official donation receipts were issued.
^b Estimated on the basis of information collected in the survey of registered charities (see Appendix 1).
^c Includes memberships and subscriptions.
^d Does not include Gifts in Kind (see Appendix 1).

Table 11

Percentage of Charity Type's Revenues Obtained From Each Source

Source of Revenue	Charity Type						
	Places of Worship	Hospitals	Teaching Institutions	Other C.O.	Public Foundations	Private Foundations	All
Percentages							
Government							
Federal	0.6	3.1	7.7	10.0	1.6	2.4	6.2
Provincial	0.6	61.9	60.4	33.8	37.0	16.8	47.6
Local	0.5	0.5	1.6	5.5	7.7	1.0	2.7
Subtotal	1.6	65.6	69.7	49.3	46.3	20.2	56.5
Receipted Donations ^a							
Individuals	57.8	0.4	1.3	8.4	17.4	24.5	7.6
Corporations	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.4	6.2	12.1	1.2
Other	3.7	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.6	2.7	0.9
Subtotal	61.8	0.6	2.4	11.3	25.2	39.2	9.7
Unreceipted Donations	10.8	0.3	1.2	3.5	4.2	3.0	2.4
Gifts from Other Charities	8.2	0.9	0.6	4.2	3.7	3.7	2.4
Gifts in Kind ^b	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.6
Investment Income	6.7	1.3	2.6	4.2	7.8	25.2	3.5
Net Capital Gains	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Related Business Income	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.3	0.7
Fees ^c	1.4	0.2	10.8	6.0	3.2	1.9	5.1
Other Income ^d	8.6	30.6	12.1	18.4	8.8	5.5	19.1
Total Revenues	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: C.O. = Charitable Organizations.
Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

- ^a Receipted donations are amounts given to registered charities for which official donation receipts were issued.
^b Estimated on the basis of information collected in survey of registered charities (see Appendix 1).
^c Includes memberships and subscriptions.
^d Does not include Gifts in Kind (see Appendix 1).

Another way to view government funding of registered charities is to consider the extent to which the different types of charities rely on government as opposed to other sources of revenue. Table 11 shows, not surprisingly, that Hospitals and Teaching Institutions receive over 65% of their total revenues from government (66% and 70% respectively). Other Charitable Organizations rely on government sources for 49% of their revenues. What is less obvious, perhaps, is the reliance of Public Foundations on government funding. Forty-six percent of Public Foundation revenues come from government sources, with 37% coming from provincial governments alone.

An interesting characteristic of Other Charitable Organizations is their higher-than-average reliance on federal government funding. While the sector as a whole receives only 6% of its revenues from the federal government, Other Charitable Organizations rely on the federal government for 10% of their funds. This is more than they receive from individuals in receipted donations.

This reliance on government rather than on private donations is common in the charitable sector. Only Places of Worship and Private Foundations receive more in private receipted donations than they do from governments. In fact, Places of Worship rely so little on government funds that they receive more in gifts from other charities than they do from governments.

Proportion of Government Funding Allocated to Registered Charities

In his ground-breaking work in the late 1970s and 1980s, Samuel Martin studied the financing of what he called Canada's "humanistic services".⁸ His statistics constituted the best description of the degree of financial support being provided to the humanistic sector by governments. They did not, however, distinguish between spending on the charitable sector and direct payments to individuals through various social security programs such as pensions, old age security, and unemployment insurance, and they also include direct purchases of goods and services by all three levels of government.

This research allows us to examine the flow of funds from government directly to registered charities (see Table 12). As has been noted previously, governments at all levels, according to our estimates, provided approximately \$49 billion in grants, transfers and other kinds of funding to registered charities in 1993. According to Statistics Canada (1993, Sept), total government spending amounted to \$346 billion. Government expenditures on registered charities therefore constituted 14% of all government spending in Canada in 1993. It is important to remember that the figures in Table 12 do involve some double-counting. For example, provincial funding to Hospitals will be reflected in both provincial government transfers/grants to registered charities and provincial spending on health. Provincial government spending on health will also include other forms of health spending that do not directly involve charities, such as payments to doctors and various kinds of medical research.

**Government grants to
registered charities in
1993 represented 14% of
all government spending
and 56% of registered
charity revenues.**

Table 12

Government Spending and the Charitable Sector

Type of Spending	Amount (\$ millions)
Statistics Canada Data	
Total government spending, all levels ^a	346,432
Interest payments on the public debt ^b	64,684
Federal spending on social security ^b	35,437
Federal spending on unemployment insurance ^b	13,265
Provincial spending on health ^b	39,385
Provincial spending on education ^b	28,058
CCP Data	
Total government transfers/grants to registered charities	48,861
- Federal	5,331
- Provincial	41,205
- Local	2,324
All transfers/grants as a share of government spending	14%

^a Statistics Canada (Sept. 1993, Cat. No 11-010).

^b Statistics Canada (1992, Cat. No. 11-402E); data are for 1990-1991.

REVENUES FROM INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS

Individuals and corporations provide over 10% of the revenues of registered charities (approximately \$9.5 billion), and are an important source of funding. Individuals contribute far more than do corporations (6.6 times more). This section begins by examining how individual contributions to charities compare to spending on other sectors of the economy. Next, we examine the types of charities to which individuals and corporations direct their contributions. We then discuss the discrepancies between the amounts of donations that charities report and the amounts that are claimed by individuals and corporations on their tax returns.

Table 13

Individual Spending in the Economy and Donations to Registered Charities

Type of Spending	Amount (\$ millions)
Statistics Canada Data (1992)^a	
Total personal spending	419,536
Total retail trade	185,049
of which	
- supermarket & grocery stores	10,748
- drugs and patent medicines	10,722
- furniture & appliance stores	7,661
- women's clothing stores	3,672
- men's clothing stores	1,666
- shoe stores	1,506
CCP Data (1993)	
Total Receipted Individual Donations	6,612
Total Unreceipted Individual Donations	1,610
Subtotal	8,222
Revenue Canada Taxation Statistics (1991)^b	
Total Income Assessed	465,694
Registered Retirement Savings Plan contributions	13,371
Union & professional dues	1,734
Child Care expenses	1,585
Total Donations to Registered Charities claimed on T1 Individual Tax Returns	3,192

^a Statistics Canada (Sept. 1993, Cat. No. 11-010).

^b Revenue Canada (1993), Taxation Statistics Analyzing the Returns of Individuals for the 1991 Return Year.

The \$8.2 billion that we estimate registered charities received from individuals in donations in 1993 is equivalent to 2% of personal spending in the national economy (using 1991 personal spending data). Individuals gave more to registered charities than they spent on furniture and appliances and more than their combined retail spending on men's and women's clothing and shoes.

**Individual donations
comprise a larger
segment of the economy
than spending on either
furniture and appliances,
or men and women's
clothing and shoes.**

The Types of Charities Supported

For individuals, the largest single flow of receipted donations is to Places of Worship (see Table 9) and it is reasonable to assume that the same holds true for unreceipted donations. Places of Worship received almost \$3 billion in 1993 in individual receipted donations. This represented 45% of all individual receipted donations (see Table 10) and accounted for 58% of all Places of Worship revenues (see Table 11). Other Charitable Organizations received 33% of individual receipted donations, while Public Foundations received 12% (see Table 10). Only 6% of individual receipted donations were directed to Hospitals and Teaching Institutions.

**Places of Worship account
for 45% of individual
receipted donations.**

Corporate receipted donations tend to support Other Charitable Organizations (36%), Public Foundations (29%),⁹ and Teaching Institutions (16%) (see Table 10). Corporations give only 4% of their receipted donations to Hospitals and 2% to Places of Worship.¹⁰ Gifts in kind — a common form of corporate giving, although not solely a corporate phenomenon — amounted to \$540 million in 1993 (see Table 9). Over \$400 million of this, or 74%, went to Other Charitable Organizations (see Tables 9 and 10), and represented 1.6% of these charities' revenues (Table 11).

Discrepancies Between Donations Made, Receipts Issued, and Donations Claimed

Registered charities are able to issue donations receipts that allow the donor to obtain income tax credits. Presumably, the ability to obtain tax credits provides some incentive for individuals to make donations. As has been noted above, individual receipted donations go primarily to Places of Worship and Other Charitable Organizations.

However, this research shows that receipts are not being issued for a sizeable amount of individual contributions. In addition, a substantial proportion of receipted donations are not being claimed for tax purposes.

Figure 8 displays the estimated flow of private donations to registered charities in 1993. It is based on the data presented in Tables 8 and 13, and assumes that the proportional unreceipted donations of individuals, corporations, and others are the same as their proportional receipted donations. Tracking the flow of individual donations and ignoring flows from corporations and others, it can be seen that almost \$8.2 billion was donated to registered charities in 1993. Of this, \$1.6 billion was donated without being receipted. The remaining \$6.6 billion was receipted but we estimate that only \$3.5 billion¹¹ of this was claimed through the tax system. This means that \$3.1 billion in receipted individual donations went unclaimed.

The ratio between total individual donations and receipted donations is 1.24 to 1, while the ratio between receipted donations and donations claimed for taxes is 1.88 to 1. To place this in perspective, for every \$100 given to charities, \$80 in receipts are issued and only \$43 is claimed.

It can be estimated that the \$3.1 billion dollars in unclaimed individual donations would have yielded approximately \$806 million in tax credits for Canadian taxpayers.¹²

It is evident that calculations of charitable giving that are based on the amounts that are claimed for income tax purposes (e.g., T1 statistics) greatly underestimate the total amount of donations that are made. There are a number of plausible reasons for this. Many charities do not issue official donation receipts for small amounts because of the administrative costs involved. Also some donors may not understand the purpose of the receipts. Further, receipts may be lost or overlooked when tax forms are being completed. Finally, donors may simply choose not to claim their donations. According to focus group research conducted for Revenue Canada:

Charitable registration and [the] ability to obtain a receipt do not seem to have an impact on the type of charity supported or the amount given: most give small amounts without expecting a receipt; many who give larger amounts seem unconcerned about getting a receipt, though they do claim if their total is high enough.¹³

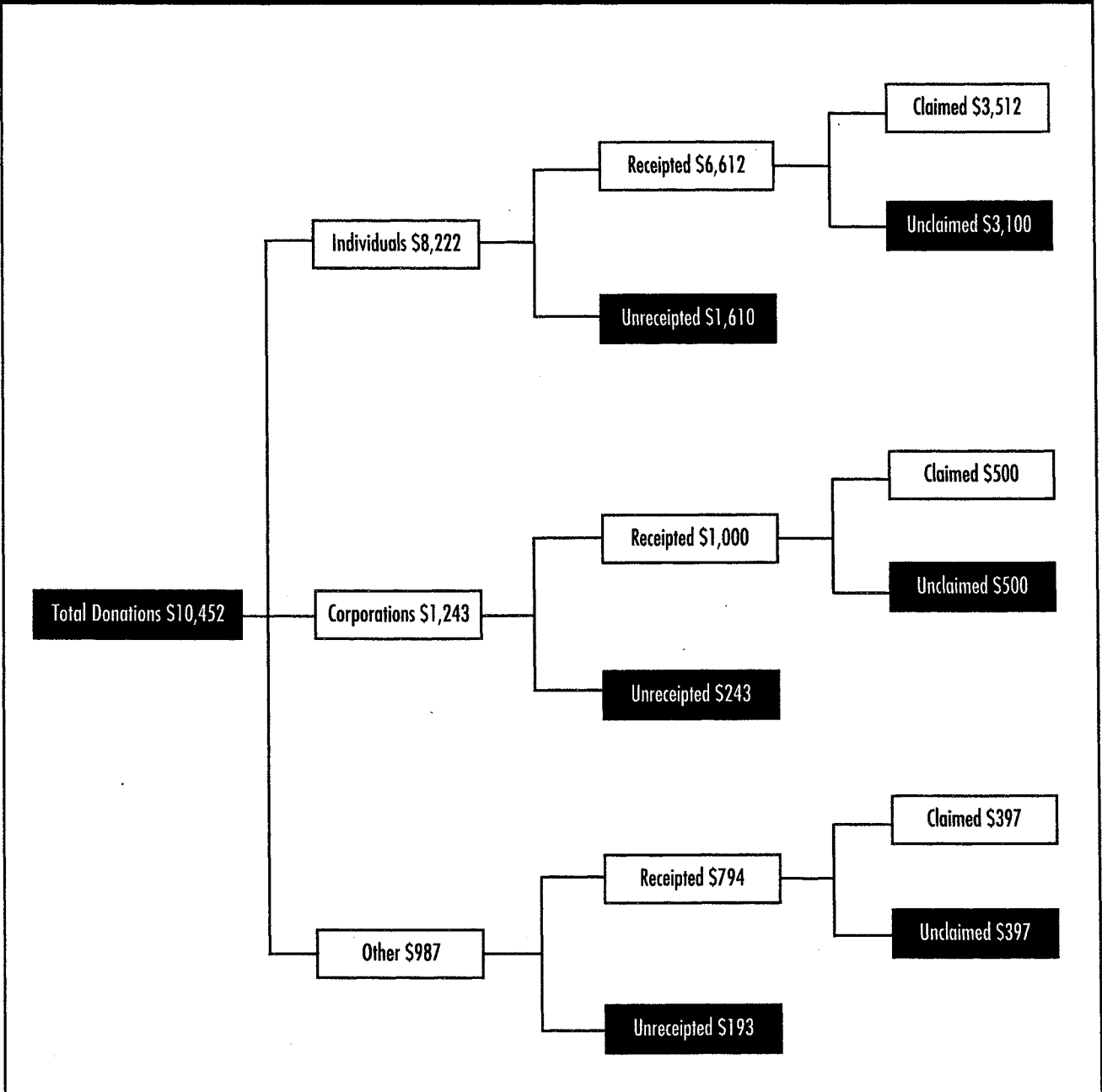
Unfortunately, in the past, because of their ready availability, statistics derived from claims for income tax credits are often used to estimate the amount of giving to registered charities.¹⁴ It is now possible, however, to estimate the amount of donations that are not claimed and therefore obtain a more reasonable approximation of the amount of giving that occurs.

It should be noted that corporations and others also show a substantial discrepancy between the amount of donations they claimed and the amount of receipted donations that charities declare. For example, as Figure 8 shows, corporations donated \$1 billion to registered charities but only claimed \$500 million.

Charities received \$8.2 billion in donations from individuals in 1993 and issued receipts for \$6.6 billion. Individuals claimed only \$3.5 billion in donations for income tax purposes.

Figure 8

The Flow of Private Donations: Received, Unreceived, Claimed, and Unclaimed, 1993 (in Millions)



RELiance ON GOVERNMENT FUNDING

In the investment community, an over-reliance on a single source of revenues is called exposure. From this perspective, it is apparent that the charitable sector of the 1990s suffer from exposure, namely, an over-reliance on government funding. Over half (56.5%) of all funding to the sector comes from governments of one kind or another. In contrast, donations (both receipted and unreceipted) from individuals account for only 9.5% of funding, and donations from corporations account for even less (1.4%).

What would be the implications of this reliance on government funding if it were to be reduced? The ratio of government funding to individual funding is approximately 5.8 to 1 (for every \$1 contributed by individuals as donations, government provides \$5.80). Therefore, a 1% cut in government grants and transfers to charities would need to be met by a 5.8% increase in individual donations in order for overall funding to remain constant. To recover a 1% reduction in government funding, corporate donations would have to increase by 49%.

Because governments do not fund all types of charities equally, the effects of reduced government funding will vary according to Charity Type. Hospitals rely on government funding for 66% of their funding (see Table 11). If government funding to Hospitals were cut by 1%, all other sources of funding would have to increase their contributions to Hospitals by 1.9%. If individual donations alone (receipted and unreceipted) were relied on to make up the difference in funding, they would have to more than double — from approximately \$156 million to about \$329 million.

Other Charitable Organizations also rely heavily on government funding. In 1993, governments provided them with \$12.6 billion in grants and transfers (see Table 9), or 49% of their revenues (see Table 11). If this funding were cut by 1%, other sources would have to increase by a roughly equal proportion: 0.97%. If individuals alone had to step in, their current level of support (both receipted and unreceipted donations) would have to increase by 4.4%. This would mean an increase from roughly \$2.81 billion to \$2.94 billion in 1993.

Because other types of charities rely less on government funding, individual donations would not have to rise by such large amounts to compensate for reduced government funding. For example, governments provide 46% of the funding to Public Foundations, while individuals provide 20%. A cut in government funding of 1% would therefore require a 2.2% increase in individual donations.

To make up for a 1% cut in government grants and transfers to charities, a 5.8% increase in individual donations is needed to keep overall funding constant.

EXPENDITURES

This chapter examines in detail the spending of registered charities. First, total expenditures on such things as fundraising, program delivery, and administration are reviewed. In the next section, salaries and benefit expenditures are examined separately.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Expenditures of Canada's registered charities in 1993 totalled \$82.4 billion. Over \$53 billion (65%) was devoted to charitable programs (see Tables 14 and 16). Administration costs absorbed \$12.8 billion (16%) while fundraising accounted for \$1.1 billion (1%) of total expenditures.

There are substantial variations in the expenditure patterns of different Charity Types. Table 16 displays the percentage of their expenditures that they devote to a variety of expenditure categories.

With the exception of Private Foundations, program delivery accounts for most of the expenses of registered charities (see Table 16). About two-thirds of the expenditures of Hospitals, Teaching Institutions, and Other Charitable Organizations are devoted to programs. Places of Worship and Public Foundations devote somewhat less. The 31% of total expenditures that Private Foundations allocate to programs is the lowest level among all Charity Types. This, however, is a surprisingly large amount of spending by a group of organizations that are supposed to have, as one of their fundamental characteristics (according to Revenue Canada), an absence of spending on programs.

Administration costs (e.g., office rental, salaries for clerical and maintenance staff, office supplies) do not vary greatly among Charity Types. They absorbed the highest proportion of total expenditures among Other Charitable Organizations (17% of expenditures) and the lowest among Hospitals (13%) (see Table 16).

Fundraising costs absorbed the highest share of expenditures among Public Foundations (4%), and the lowest share among Hospitals (0.3%). Fundraising costs were also low among Teaching Institutions (0.4%).

The low fundraising costs of Hospitals and Teaching Institutions may reflect the fact that many of these large institutions have their own foundations that they use as their fundraising arms. In such an arrangement, the hospital, registered as

65% of registered charities' expenditures go to programs.

a charitable organization, does not report fundraising costs, while its affiliated hospital foundation, often registered under the same name and with the same Revenue Canada Category code but designated as a Public Foundation, reports all of the fundraising costs associated with the hospital's donations revenues. The resulting transfers from the hospital foundation to the hospital itself would therefore be counted and reported twice in Revenue Canada's system: once by the foundation as an expenditure under 'Gifts to qualified donees' (Line 113 on its T3010 return) and again by the hospital as revenue under 'Gifts received from other registered charities' (Line 101 on its T3010 return).

Most (60%) of the fundraising expenses incurred by charities are made by Other Charitable Organizations (see Table 15). This may reflect, in part, this Charity Type's reliance on donations, which constituted 15% of their funding (see Table 11). Public Foundations rely on donations for about 24% of their funding (see Table 11) and account for 15% of the spending of all registered charities on fundraising. Places of Worship, however, account for only 10% of registered charity fundraising expenditures, even though donations constitute a far greater proportion (73%, see Table 11) of their revenues than is true of any other Charity Type.

Table 14 Allocation of Expenditures by Each Charity Type							
Charity Type							
Expenditure	Places of Worship	Hospitals	Teaching Institutions	Other C.O.	Public Foundations	Private Foundations	All
\$ Millions							
Fundraising Costs	113	78	89	680	164	8	1,131
Fees to Consultants	4	1	4	29	6	0	45
Administration	742	3,345	3,804	4,181	607	90	12,769
Political Expenditures	2	0	0	10	1	6	20
Gifts to Qualified Donees	783	331	101	933	1,096	327	3,572
Programs	2,809	17,891	14,488	15,620	2,223	209	53,241
Accumulated with Permission	34	27	4	156	134	10	365
Other Expenditures	371	4,296	4,023	2,436	135	24	11,284
Total Expenditures	4,859	25,970	22,513	24,046	4,366	675	82,428
Total Number of Charities	25,177	1,071	2,516	34,285	3,148	3,133	69,230

*Notes: C.O. = Charitable Organizations.
Salaries and benefits are included in these figures.
Figures may not add due to rounding.*

Table 15 Percentage of Expenditure Incurred by Each Charity Type

Expenditure	Charity Type						All
	Places of Worship	Hospitals	Teaching Institutions	Other C.O.	Public Foundations	Private Foundations	
	Percentages						
Fundraising Costs	10.0	6.9	7.8	60.1	14.5	0.7	100
Fees to Consultants	8.4	1.7	9.0	65.8	14.3	0.9	100
Administration	5.8	26.2	29.8	32.7	4.8	0.7	100
Political Expenditures	11.3	0.0	0.2	50.6	6.2	31.7	100
Gifts to Qualified Donees	21.9	9.3	2.8	26.1	30.7	9.2	100
Programs	5.3	33.6	27.2	29.3	4.2	0.4	100
Accumulated with Permission	9.2	7.5	1.2	42.6	36.7	2.8	100
Other Expenditures	3.3	38.1	35.6	21.6	1.2	0.2	100
Total Expenditures	5.9	31.5	27.3	29.2	5.3	0.8	100
Percentage of All Charities	36.4	1.5	3.6	49.5	4.5	4.5	100

Notes: C.O. = Charitable Organizations.
Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 16 Expenditures as a Share of Each Charity's Total Expenditure

Expenditure	Charity Type						All
	Places of Worship	Hospitals	Teaching Institutions	Other C.O.	Public Foundations	Private Foundations	
	Percentages						
Fundraising Costs	2.3	0.3	0.4	2.8	3.7	1.1	1.4
Fees to Consultants	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administration	15.3	12.9	16.9	17.4	13.9	13.4	15.5
Political Expenditures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Gifts to Qualified Donees	16.1	1.3	0.5	3.9	25.1	48.4	4.3
Programs	57.8	68.9	64.4	65.0	50.9	31.0	64.6
Accumulated with Permission	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.1	1.5	0.4
Other Expenditures	7.6	16.5	17.9	10.1	3.1	3.5	13.7
Total Expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: C.O. = Charitable Organizations.
Percentages may not add due to rounding.

SALARIES AND BENEFITS

**Registered charities
accounted for \$40 billion
in spending on salaries
and benefits in 1993.**

In 1993, Canada's registered charities spent almost \$40 billion on salaries and benefits. As Table 17 shows, Hospitals accounted for 41% of all spending on salaries while Teaching Institutions accounted for 24%. Other Charitable Organizations, comprising close to half of all registered charities, accounted for just over a quarter (28%) of all salaries and benefits. Places of Worship, comprising over 24,000 organizations, paid out the same proportion of salaries and benefits as did the 6,200 Public and Private Foundations.

Table 17 Salaries and Benefits According to Charity Type

Charity Type	\$ Millions	Percentage
Places of Worship	1,339	3.4
Hospitals	16,333	41.0
Teaching Institutions	9,702	24.4
Other Charitable Organizations	11,154	28.0
Public Foundations	1,148	2.9
Private Foundations	156	0.4
All Charities	39,832	100.0

EMPLOYMENT

Registered charities play a substantial role as employers in Canada's economy. They provide paid employment to over 1.3 million Canadians, 877,300 of them full-time and 444,100 part-time. Using data collected from CCP's survey of registered charities, this chapter first examines the variations among different types of charities in terms of the number of people they employ and the extent to which they employ full-time versus part-time staff. Next, an assessment is made of the extent to which employment is either concentrated in a few larger organizations or distributed among many smaller organizations.

As is evident from Table 18, Hospitals employ more people than any other Charity Type — a total of 468,000 people in 1993; 346,000 of them full-time and 122,000 part-time. Other Charitable Organizations employ the next largest number (465,000 full and part-time). However, there is substantial variation in the extent to which different Sub-types provide employment. Welfare and Health organizations provide more than half the employment within the Other Charitable Organizations Charity Type. Teaching Institutions are also a major employer among registered charities, employing 278,000. Places of Worship, Public Foundations and Private Foundations provide much less employment, with the latter providing relatively few jobs (6,000).

Figure 9 shows the percentage of total employment (both full-time and part-time) that each Charity Type accounts for along with the percentage of all charities that make up each Charity Type. It highlights how employment is concentrated in Hospitals and Teaching Institutions. Hospitals, which represent only 2% of all charities, provide 35% of the employment. Teaching Institutions, which comprise only 4% of all registered charities, employ 21% of all employees. By contrast, Places of Worship, which comprise 36% of all charities, account for only 4% of total employment.

Table 19 displays the percentages of both full-time and part-time employment accounted for by each Charity Type along with the percentage of all charities that comprise each Charity Type. It can be seen that both full-time and part-time employment show similar patterns of concentration in Hospitals, Teaching Institutions, and Other Charitable Organizations. However, Other Charitable Organizations employ the largest percentage of part-time employees (41%), while Hospitals employ the largest percentage of full-time employees (39%).

While over a third of all registered charities are Places of Worship, they account for only 4% of full-time employees. Hospitals comprise 2% of registered charities but account for 39% of full-time employment.

Figure 9

Employment Concentration According to Charity Type

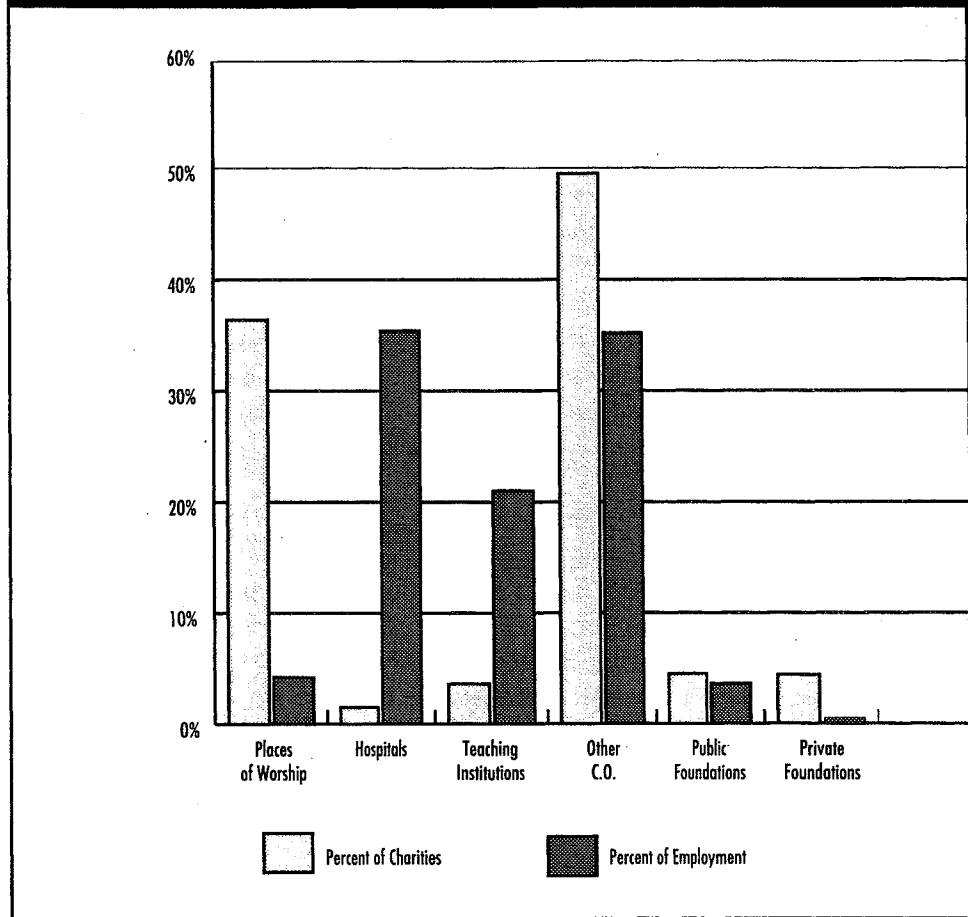


Table 18

Staff Complements Within Each Charity Type

Charity Type	Number of Charities	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees	All Employees
Places of Worship	25,177	35,000	21,000	56,000
Hospitals	1,071	346,000	122,000	468,000
Teaching Institutions	2,516	179,000	99,000	278,000
Other Charitable Organizations				
Welfare	10,157	105,000	60,000	165,000
Health	4,910	63,000	39,000	102,000
Education	6,365	44,000	45,000	89,000
Religion	3,729	25,000	13,000	38,000
Benefits to the Community	8,602	44,000	27,000	71,000
Other	522	300	100	400
Subtotal	34,285	283,000	182,000	465,000
Public Foundations	3,148	32,000	16,000	48,000
Private Foundations	3,033	4,000	2,000	6,000
All Charities	69,230	877,300	444,100	1,321,400

Table 19 Distribution of Charitable Sector Staff by Charity Type

Charity Type	Percent of Charities	Percent of Full-Time	Percent of Part-Time	Percent of All Staff
Places of Worship	36.4	4.0	4.7	4.2
Hospitals	1.5	39.4	27.5	35.4
Teaching Institutions	3.6	20.4	22.3	21.0
Other Charitable Organizations				
Welfare	14.7	12.0	13.5	12.5
Health	7.1	7.2	8.8	7.7
Education	9.2	5.0	10.1	6.7
Religion	5.4	2.8	2.9	2.9
Benefits to the Community	12.4	5.0	6.1	5.4
Other	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	49.5	32.3	41.0	35.2
Public Foundations	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Private Foundations	4.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
All Charities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Standard ways of measuring employment concentration (such as average number of employees per organization) are not applicable in this study, due to the disproportionate concentration of employment in a small number of these institutions. Instead, employment is profiled first by showing for each Charity Type, the percentage of registered charities according to the size of their staff (see Table 20). This allows for an examination of the extent to which certain kinds of charity have either a small or large number of employees. Next, employment is examined in terms of the percentage of employees that are employed in charities with different staff sizes (see Table 21). Table 21 allows one to investigate the extent to which total employment is distributed among, or concentrated in, the smaller or larger charities within a Charity Type.

Table 20 Distribution of Charities According to Size of Staff

Charity Type	Number of Employees								Total
	None	1	2-3	4-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	51+	
	Percentages								
Places of Worship	34.8	30.4	13.6	12.5	4.2	1.7	1.9	0.8	100
Hospitals	17.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	5.1	23.1	46.2	100
Teaching Institutions	26.4	10.4	4.9	5.6	17.4	9.0	11.1	15.3	100
Other Charitable Organizations	43.8	10.8	6.8	9.2	10.2	7.1	6.4	5.7	100
Public Foundations	57.1	11.5	8.2	4.4	7.7	2.7	4.9	3.3	100
Private Foundations	76.0	11.5	2.1	5.2	2.1	1.0	0.0	2.1	100
All Charities	41.5	17.8	9.0	9.8	7.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	100

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Each percentage represents the share of the charities in that charity type that have that number of employees.

'Employees' means the sum of full-time and part-time employees.

'None' includes all reports of '0' in the survey of charities; some of these will be from non-reporters.

Table 21 Distribution of Employees According to Size of Staff

Charity Type	Number of Employees								Total
	None	1	2-3	4-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	51+	
	Percentages								
Places of Worship	0	10.1	13.0	17.6	9.3	7.0	11.4	31.5	100
Hospitals	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	96.8	100
Teaching Institutions	0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.7	96.8	100
Other Charitable Organizations	0	0.8	1.5	3.0	6.1	8.1	15.0	65.4	100
Public Foundations	0	1.4	3.1	2.5	8.3	5.9	17.9	60.8	100
Private Foundations	0	3.0	1.9	7.0	5.1	3.8	5.0	74.3	100
All Charities	0	0.9	1.3	2.1	3.0	3.5	7.1	82.2	100

*Notes: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Each percentage represents the share of the charities in that charity type that have that number of employees.
 'Employees' means the sum of full-time and part-time employees.
 'None' includes all reports of '0' in the survey of charities; some of these will be from non-reporters.*

42% of charities report having no employees, and only 23% have more than five employees.

The vast majority of charities have very small staffs (see Table 20). Over two-fifths (42%) report having no employees (although this may be an overestimate¹⁵) and 37% report having from one to five employees. Only 23% of respondents to the CCP survey of registered charities indicated having more than five employees. However, these include three-quarters of all Hospitals and over half of all Teaching Institutions, thus constituting the bulk of employment in the sector, as has been noted earlier.

Table 21 shows just how concentrated employment is in larger charities by displaying the percentage of employees in each Charity Type according to the staff size of the charity they work for. Overall, 82% of the charitable sector's employees work for charities with staffs of more than 50. Although the charities that employ from one to five employees make up 37% of all registered charities (Table 20), these organizations account for only 4% of all employment (Table 21). This concentration of employment in the larger charities is of course most pronounced among Hospitals and Teaching institutions, where the largest organizations (those that employ more than 50 people) account for 97% of all employment in those Charity Types.

Places of Worship display a very different pattern of employment concentration. Over half (57%) reported employing from 1 to 5 people, and thus accounted for 40% of employment in this Charity Type. This is a higher concentration of employment in smaller entities than is found in any other Charity Type. In fact, the largest Places of Worship (i.e. those with more than 50 employees) account for only 32% of all jobs in this Charity Type.

VOLUNTEERING

Formal employment gives us only part of the picture of how registered charities are staffed. One of the most distinctive features of charities is their reliance on volunteers. In fact, volunteers, rather than staff, are arguably the backbone of the charitable sector.

A number of studies have attempted to learn about Canadians' volunteering behaviour. Most have surveyed the general public about its volunteer activities. Their specific findings, however, vary considerably.

In 1989, the Department of the Secretary of State released a study that found that 5.3 million Canadians had volunteered time to charitable activity in 1986/87. This was the equivalent of 617,000 full-time jobs, or \$12 billion at an average service sector wage.¹⁶ A Decima Research study for the CCP's IMAGINE program in 1991 found that 43% of Canadians 15 years of age and older (or roughly 8.5 million people) had been active as volunteers in the previous year. Most recently, a survey of 1,000 Canadians 15 and older in early 1991, sponsored by the Charities Aid Foundation in England as part of a five-country comparison of donating and volunteering behaviour, found that 25% of the Canadian respondents had volunteered in the previous month.¹⁷

These surveys of the general public investigated volunteering in its broadest sense, but tell us little about the extent to which volunteering specifically occurs within Canada's registered charities. Not all volunteer work occurs for registered charities and some volunteer work may be informal and irregular (such as assisting at a children's sporting event).

Specific information about volunteering with registered charities is available, however, from CCP's survey of registered charities. Organizations were asked to provide information about whether they used volunteers on a "steady" basis or whether they had "peak periods" when they used more volunteers than usual. They were also asked to indicate the numbers of volunteers they used on a "steady" basis in a typical month, or, if they had peak periods, during a peak volunteering period. Organizations provided either estimates of steady volunteering or estimates of peak period volunteering, but did not provide estimates of both types of volunteering.

Seventy percent of the registered charities surveyed reported that they used volunteers (other than board members) for such things as day-to-day operations, service delivery, and fundraising.¹⁸ Of those that use volunteers, 70%

**Registered charities have
a combined volunteer
base of 4.5 million people.**

indicated that they were more likely to use a fairly steady complement of volunteers. The survey found that registered charities, on a steady basis, rely on an estimated 1.6 million Canadians, or 6% of the population, to serve as volunteers with their organization in a typical month. During a peak volunteering period, registered charities call on the services of an additional 2.9 Canadians, or 11% of the population. Registered charities therefore report a volunteer base of 4.5 million volunteers, a number equivalent to 16% of the Canadian population. It should be noted that, although registered charities report using the services of 4.5 million volunteers, many Canadians may volunteer with more than one registered charity. The actual number of people who volunteer is therefore likely to be lower than 4.5 million.

Table 22 Volunteers Used According to Charity Type and Type of Volunteer

Charity Type	Volunteer Type					
	Steady		Peak		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Places of Worship	315,000	19.7	156,000	5.3	471,000	17.8
Hospitals	95,000	6.0	12,000	0.4	107,000	5.2
Teaching Institutions	46,000	2.9	12,000	0.4	58,000	2.6
Other Charitable Organizations						
Welfare	396,000	24.8	900,000	30.5	996,000	25.6
Health	84,000	5.3	516,000	17.5	600,000	6.9
Education	195,000	12.2	228,000	7.7	423,000	11.6
Religion	73,000	4.6	36,000	1.2	109,000	4.1
Benefits to the Community	288,000	18.0	156,000	5.3	444,000	16.3
Other	4,000	0.3	72,000	2.4	76,000	0.5
Subtotal	1,040,000	65.2	1,908,000	64.6	2,948,000	65.1
Public Foundations	92,000	5.8	852,000	28.9	944,000	8.8
Private Foundations	8,000	0.5	12,000	0.4	20,000	0.5
All Charities	1,596,000	100.0	2,952,000	100.0	4,548,000	100.0

One quarter of all registered charities report using 1 to 5 volunteers per month. Another quarter report using between 6 and 20.

As Table 22 shows, the most common type of charities for which Canadians volunteer is Other Charitable Organizations, which use almost 3 million volunteers. Almost two-thirds of Canada's volunteers (65%) devote their time to Other Charitable Organizations, with most of these volunteering for Welfare and Benefits-to-the-Community charities. As for the remaining 35%, the majority spend their time with Places of Worship. Hospitals and Teaching Institutions, which are important in the area of formal employment, together account for only 8% of volunteers. Foundations use only 9% of all volunteers.

Table 23 presents a profile of volunteer activity by showing the percentage distribution of each Charity Type according to the size of their volunteer complements. Table 24 reports the percentage of volunteers who work in organizations with different sizes of volunteer complements.

As Table 23 shows, a substantial number of charities report using no volunteers (30%). Almost 26% of charities report using from one to five volunteers in a typical month, while about 22% report using from six to 20 volunteers. Only 4% of charities use more than 100 volunteers.

Although only 4% of the registered charities use more than 100 volunteers (see Table 23), these large-volunteer charities account for 63% of volunteers in the charitable sector (see Table 24). Among Public Foundations, this concentration is particularly pronounced. Only 3% of Public Foundations use more than 100 volunteers (see Table 23), but they account for 87% of all of the people who volunteer for this Charity Type. The most important use of volunteers here may be for peak-period fundraising drives for public foundations such as the United Way and various disease-research foundations.

As was the case with employment concentration, Places of Worship are more likely than other types of charities to use fewer volunteers and have a larger share of volunteers who give their time to 'smaller' organizations, that is, those that use few volunteers.

Most volunteers give their time to registered charities that use more than 100 volunteers per month.

Table 23								
Distribution of Charities According to Size of Charity's Volunteer Complement								
Number of Volunteers per Month								
Charity Type	None	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	101+	Total
Percentages								
Places of Worship	24.2	20.3	12.9	13.4	17.2	8.4	3.7	100
Hospitals	25.6	23.1	10.3	10.3	12.8	5.1	12.8	100
Teaching Institutions	42.4	24.3	7.6	10.4	11.8	1.4	2.1	100
Other Charitable Organizations	28.3	30.4	9.6	10.5	11.8	5.0	4.4	100
Public Foundations	37.3	30.8	9.3	9.3	5.5	4.4	3.3	100
Private Foundations	71.9	5.6	5.2	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	100
All Charities	29.6	25.8	10.6	11.1	13.1	5.9	4.0	100

Table 24

Distribution of Volunteers According to Size of Charity's Volunteer Complement

Charity Type	Number of Volunteers per Month							Total
	None	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	101+	
	Percentages							
Places of Worship	0	2.0	4.2	8.9	23.6	26.8	34.5	100
Hospitals	0	1.4	1.6	3.0	8.6	10.1	75.3	100
Teaching Institutions	0	1.7	1.8	5.2	12.6	2.5	76.1	100
Other Charitable Organizations	0	1.6	2.1	4.3	10.3	9.7	71.9	100
Public Foundations	0	1.0	1.2	2.1	2.9	5.4	87.4	100
Private Foundations	0	3.3	7.0	8.0	10.6	9.0	62.1	100
All Charities	0	1.7	2.6	5.4	13.4	13.8	63.1	100

*Notes: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 'Volunteers per month' includes both steady and peak volunteers.
 'None' includes all reports of '0' in survey of charities; some of these will be from non-reporters.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The calculation of assets and liabilities has always been somewhat difficult in the charitable sector. This is in part because charities have not yet adopted standardized accounting procedures. However, the T3010 and the CCP survey of registered charities offer some insights. Table 25 presents the results of CCP's analysis of the T3010 from 1991, projected to 1993.

Table 25		Assets and Liabilities		
Charity Type	Assets		Liabilities	
	\$ millions	Percent	\$ millions	Percent
Places of Worship	17,542	16.2	3,248	9.9
Hospitals	20,740	19.1	6,951	21.2
Teaching Institutions	32,768	30.2	8,886	27.1
Other Charitable Organizations	27,402	25.2	11,584	35.3
Public Foundations	6,825	6.3	1,662	5.1
Private Foundations	3,289	3.0	476	1.5
All Charities	108,566	100.0	32,807	100.0

The charitable sector as a whole reported assets (e.g. bank deposits, real estate, and grants receivable) of \$109 billion and liabilities (e.g. mortgages, gifts payable, and amounts payable to officers and directors) of just under \$33 billion. Teaching Institutions, with their sizeable real estate properties, represent the largest single share of the sector's assets: 30.2%. Interestingly, Hospital assets of \$20.7 billion are not as large as those of Other Charitable Organizations, with \$27.4 billion. But Other Charitable Organizations account for 35.3% of total liabilities, more than either Teaching Institutions or Hospitals.

Charitable sector assets are reported at \$109 billion; liabilities at \$33 billion.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

It is apparent that registered charities play a significant role in the economic and social life of Canada. In terms of revenues, expenditures and employment, they occupy as important a role as many of the more traditionally recognized sectors of the economy. This economic presence is, however, attributable primarily to two economic "giants" of the charitable sector, Hospitals and Teaching Institutions. Other Charitable Organizations, Places of Worship, and Private and Public Foundations employ far fewer people, rely on more volunteers, and tend to have smaller revenues and expenses.

Registered charities are dependent, to a great degree, on government funding. Moreover, because the amount of government funding is so large in relation to other sources of revenue, it will be difficult for charities to compensate for any loss of government funding by relying on these alternate sources. Hospitals and Teaching Institutions appear to be particularly dependent on government funding and are especially vulnerable to reductions in these revenues.

Other Charitable Organizations emerge from this research as a surprisingly modest component of the Canadian charitable sector, in terms of both revenues and personnel. Putting aside Foundations, Places of Worship, Hospitals and Teaching Institutions, we are left with this 'core' of just over 34,000 deliverers of charitable programs. Further research is needed on this important group of charities.

We should pay attention to the reliance of charities upon government funding and analyze the impact of government cutbacks in funding to this sector. Hospitals and Teaching Institutions, which absorb most of the government funding, employ most of the people and are responsible for most of the expenditures. These charities, however, are presently the target of government restraint programs. What will be the impact on these charities of reduced government funding, and how will it affect the funding of other types of charities? We have shown that other charities rely on donations from individuals and on volunteers more than Hospitals and Teaching Institutions do. Will cutbacks in government funding lead to increased competition for donations and volunteer time among different types of charities?

It would also be useful to know the extent to which different charities are relying on the services of the same pool of volunteers. Our research shows that registered charities have a volunteer base of 4.5 million volunteers. But we still do not know to what extent people are volunteering for more than one charity. What are the implications for any attempts to increase volunteer activities among the population?

It is also encouraging and perhaps surprising to find that individual Canadians donate much more to charity than had previously been thought. Curiously, they do not take full advantage of the tax credits available for such donations. Further research is needed to understand why more donations are not being claimed.

The same pattern appears among corporations. Only a fraction of what is donated to charities and receipted is being claimed on T2 corporate tax returns. More research is needed to fully disclose how much support to charities is being channelled through donations budgets, and how much is passing through other budgets, such as marketing, public relations and advertising.

This research also highlights the need for improvements in the classifications employed by Revenue Canada when it collects information about the charitable sector. These classifications appear to be imprecise. It is surprising, for example, to find that organizations designated as Private Foundations by Revenue Canada receive 20% of their revenues from government and devote 30% of their expenditures to programs. We suspect that many organizations currently designated as Private Foundations would be better designated as Public Foundations. Future research should examine the accuracy of these classifications.

Important details about certain types of charitable activity are also missing from Revenue Canada classifications. It is not possible to know from the current classification system whether areas of emerging interest and need in society, such as the environment, human rights, crisis counselling, women's issues, immigration and refugees, are mirrored in the structure of the charitable sector. There also appears to be a lack of clarity in the use of terminology and definitions, particularly regarding financial reporting. This makes it difficult for charities to report their finances consistently.

This report's value will lie primarily in its capacity to stimulate action, to enhance decision-making among those involved in the charitable sector, to raise awareness and to act as a catalyst for further research and discussion. The Canadian Centre for Philanthropy intends to play an active role in supporting each of these goals and looks forward to confronting the significant challenges ahead. This report is the first of a series that will be devoted to deepening our understanding of Canada's registered charities.

ENDNOTES

1. Individuals who submit official receipts for charitable contributions with their T1 individual tax returns receive a non-refundable federal tax credit. This credit is equal to 17% of the first \$250 contributed and 29% of any amount beyond \$250 up to a maximum of 20% of personal income. Companies that submit receipts with their T2 return receive a deduction from taxable income up to a maximum of 20% of their income for the year.
2. Readers should be aware that these Revenue Canada statistics based on the T3010 may not reflect the total number of separate churches, congregations, parishes, chapels, synagogues, mosques, etc. that actually exist. In the case of United Church congregations, for example, the T3010 statistics tell us that there were just under 2,984 in 1991, while the United Church itself reports that there were just over 4,000 in 1993. This is principally because there are some United Church congregations (or 'preaching points'), particularly in the rural areas, that have not registered separately with Revenue Canada. For administrative or other reasons — such as to eliminate the need for each congregation to issue its own donation receipts, maintain its own accounts, and file its own T3010 — two or more separate entities (congregations, parishes, etc.) will be covered by one registration number.

Evidence of this can also be seen in statistics from the Anglican Church of Canada. In Newfoundland, there were 82 Anglican churches officially registered with Revenue Canada in 1991. There were, however, 316 separate Anglican congregations in the province in late 1993. There were thus, on average, roughly 3.9 congregations covered by each official Revenue Canada registration. Similarly, in Ontario, there were 1,095 Anglican congregations, but only 940 of them were officially registered, reflecting an average of about 1.2 congregations per registration. Nationally, the ratio for Anglican churches was 1.4 congregations per registration.

3. The phrase "passed through" is used here in recognition of the fact that the charitable sector does not produce new income in quite the same way, or at least not to nearly the same degree, that the for-profit business sector does. It would therefore be misleading to say that the sector "accounted for" or "generated" \$86 billion of the country's GDP, as though it created this much wealth. The charitable sector largely serves to recycle existing wealth for the purposes of redistribution and reinvestment (although multiplier effects of course still operate), and its finances should therefore not be presented alongside other sectors of the economy as they are currently measured, as though it played a comparable but separate role in the economy.

It should also be pointed out that this figure reflects some 'double-counting' of revenues. For example, a private donation to a public foundation would be counted once as revenues of the foundation and then again as revenues of any charity to which the foundation makes a grant.

4. We could say that the sector employs at least this many people and pays out at least these amounts because these estimates are based largely on what respondents to CCP's survey of registered charities reported; they do not correct for those charities that simply did not fill in Questions 17 and 18 of the Questionnaire (see Appendix 6).
5. The discrepancy of just over \$4 billion between total revenues and total expenditures is in part the result of non-reporting of expenditures by some respondents.
6. For a discussion of how these findings compare with Statistics Canada estimates of revenues of Hospitals and Teaching Institutions, refer to Appendix 1.
7. It should be kept in mind, however, that the federal government makes transfer payments to provinces under the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) and the Established Programs Financing (EPF) agreement. A significant proportion of these funds are then devoted to programs that, in many cases, are delivered by registered charities on a contract basis. When charities report provincial funding, therefore, it may in fact be federal funding that has passed through provincial budgets.
8. This expression was coined by Sam Martin and includes "all institutions, organizations, government departments, or other entities, whose common mode of operation was "not-for-profit" and whose common objective was the betterment of the community or society through the offering of health services, educational instruction, welfare services, or aid to, or the understanding and development of, the concepts, habits, skills, art, instruments, and institutions of the Canadian people at the present time." (Martin (1975), p. 19). Martin makes it clear that, for him, this last broad category includes any organization dedicated to "the enhancement of our civilization" and therefore includes religious organizations.
9. Much of this funding of public foundations will be in the form of contributions to the United Way.
10. These donations by corporations to Places of Worship may include donations to registered charities that are officially categorized as Places of Worship but whose activities are not necessarily or exclusively sacramental.
11. According to the most recent taxation data available from Revenue Canada, individual tax-filers claimed a total of \$3.19 billion in donations to registered charities in 1991 (Revenue Canada; 1993). Assuming a growth rate of 5% per year (reasonable, given past increases; see Appendix 4), this figure would have risen to approximately \$3.512 billion by 1993.

12. The value of all charitable donations tax credits is roughly 26% of the amount of charitable donations claimed by individual tax filers who submit receipts with their T1 returns. See Revenue Canada's *Taxation Statistics* for the 1988 to 1991 return years.
13. Longwoods Research Group Limited, "Charities Tax Measure: General Public Research - Final Report", prepared for Revenue Canada Taxation, September 1990; p. 9.
14. A result of this is that Canadians have appeared less generous than others, especially Americans. Reports on American giving have presented statistics claiming that Americans give on average up to 2% of their personal income to charitable organizations. The methodologies used to produce these estimates are in many cases quite different from the Revenue Canada method, and make a deliberate effort to capture those donations that are not tracked by the Internal Revenue Service. The only comparable attempt in Canada was in *Canada Gives*, a 1988 publication of The Canadian Centre for Philanthropy. It used Revenue Canada's T1 statistics on donations claimed and Statistics Canada figures on personal income, and then estimated total donations by individuals, both claimed and unclaimed. But it did so by using a formula that incorporated an assumption about the ratio between the amount being donated and claimed and the amount being donated but not claimed.
15. We can see from Table 20 that a third of all Places of Worship (34.8%) fall into the no-employees column, even though it is fair to say that virtually all Places of Worship will have at least one employee — for example, the minister or priest. It is possible that, in the case of charities with only one employee, the person filling in the questionnaire did not consider himself or herself to be an employee in the normal sense of the word, and therefore entered '0'.
16. Ross, D. (1989). *Economic Dimensions of Volunteer Work in Canada*. Ottawa: Department of the Secretary of State, 1989.
17. Charities Aid Foundation (1994), *International Giving and Volunteering: The international comparative study of who gives what ... and why*. 1st Edition. London.
18. This figure of 70% [of all charities use volunteers] is based on the number of respondents to CCP's survey of registered charities saying they use volunteers divided by all respondents. But 29.5% of respondents did not answer the question. This means that the share of charities using volunteers is much higher if we look only at those that answered the question as high as 99.1%.

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APPENDIX 1

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

This research employs two primary sources of data:

- Data obtained from registered charities' 1991 Public Information Returns (Form T3010).
- Data collected in a national survey of registered charities conducted by The Canadian Centre for Philanthropy (CCP) in August of 1993.

Information from both sets of data was combined to produce the estimates presented in this report.

A number of steps were taken to address obvious inaccuracies in the T3010 data and to compensate for the fact that the survey sample was not representative of the population of Canadian registered charities. These steps are outlined below.

The T3010 Data

This study employs data provided to Revenue Canada by registered charities on their Public Information Return (Form T3010) for the 1991 return year. This form must be completed and submitted to Revenue Canada each year as part of the requirement for maintaining charitable status. Revenue Canada compiled a data file for the CCP based on T3010 returns that had been received as of May 1993. Some charities had not yet filed their 1991 Returns and so were not included in the file. Eliminating seven charities that were based in the United States produced a file containing 1991 data for 61,554 registered charities in Canada.

Information provided in this report about the way in which Revenue Canada classifies registered charities according to Designation, Sector, and Category classifications are based on a sample size of 61,554 registered charities. However, estimates of charities' finances, staff, and volunteers are based on a weighted sample of 69,230 which was constructed to reflect the known distribution of registered charities among Revenue Canada Category classifications and among provinces in 1993.

Reliability Issues with T3010 Data

An initial examination of the T3010 data provided by Revenue Canada raised a number of concerns about the reliability of the financial data. In a small number of cases, there were simply no financial figures at all or they were incomplete. In some instances there were errors of arithmetic. For example, total financial figures for some registered charities did not equal the sum of constituent revenue components.

In other cases, the financial figures provided was obviously too low. For example, some registered charities reported their finances in thousands of dollars and failed to indicate the last three zeroes on their forms (e.g., \$400,000 was reported as \$400). As a result of this "three-zeroes problem," a charity with revenues in the millions of dollars appeared in the data file to have revenues in the thousands; similarly, a figure that ought to be in thousands of dollars appeared only as dollars. This error could be detected only in those instances where other sources of information were available to corroborate the financial figures provided on T3010 returns.

Because arithmetic errors would influence the accuracy of estimates of charity finances, those charities with gross errors were eliminated from the data file. Charities were eliminated if the sum of the revenue components (lines 100 through 108 on the T3010 — see Appendix 5) and the amount entered as "Total Receipts" (line 109) were not within 2% of each other. This screening procedure resulted in a sample of 54,576 "reliable reporters", or 88.7% of the total population of charities in the 1991 data file. There were roughly equivalent proportions of "reliable" and "non-reliable" reporters in each Charity Type and Sub-type, indicating that the elimination of non-reliable reporters did not compromise the representativeness of the sample (see Table A1).

The estimates were next corrected, where possible, for problems of omissions, errors and the "three-zeroes" problem. For example, the requirement that items and totals had to sum to within 2% still did not correct for instances where some items were not reported or for problems with the "three-zeroes." Consequently, it was important to assess the accuracy of the data using other sources of information. Such information was available to correct for inaccuracies in estimates for hospitals and universities and could also be used to assess the extent of bias in the T3010 data as a whole.

In the case of universities, a total revenue figure is publicly available from a Directory published by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC, 1993). T3010 revenue figures for 51 Canadian universities were compared with figures provided in the AUCC Directory. Of these, there were 15 for which the reported total revenue was the correct arithmetic total of the individual revenue components but was below the AUCC amount by a factor of roughly 1,000. For example, a major university in Ontario known to have revenues in the hundreds of millions reported total revenues on its T3010 of \$803,360. Each of the components of revenue was reported, and the arithmetic was correct. The AUCC Directory indicated that actual revenues were in fact one thousand times greater than this reported amount, and a call to the Comptroller of the university confirmed this.

Table A1 Comparison of Reliable Reporters Sample with Complete T3010 Data File

Charity Type	T3010 File	No. of Reliable Reporters	Reliable Reporters (%)
Churches	23,806	21,895	92.0
Hospitals	1,021	903	88.4
Teaching Institutions	2,174	1,919	88.3
Other Charitable Organizations			
Welfare	8,008	7,078	88.4
Health	2,716	2,418	89.0
Education	5,963	5,152	86.4
Religion	3,521	2,921	83.0
Benefits to the Community	7,741	6,680	86.3
Other	1,085	986	90.9
Subtotal	29,034	25,235	86.9
Public Foundations	2,811	2,449	87.1
Private Foundations	2,708	2,175	80.3
All Charities	61,554	54,576	88.7

The financial figures for those 15 universities whose T3010 reports were lower than AUCC data by a factor of 1,000 were corrected accordingly. Following these corrections, the corrected total T3010 revenue for 1991 of the 51 universities listed in the AUCC directory was \$8.3 billion. This total can be compared to Statistics Canada's report, *University Finance Trend Analysis* (Cat. No. 81-260) which estimates that the total revenues of these 51 universities plus another 91 much smaller institutions were \$9.95 billion in 1990-91. Given that the 51 universities included in the T3010 are by far the largest in Canada, it is reasonable to assume that the remaining \$1.65 billion constitutes the revenues of the remaining 91 institutions. Under this assumption, the average revenue of the remaining 91 other universities would be \$18 million per year. These 91 remaining institutions consist mainly of small institutions with a religious affiliation, such as the Mennonite Brethren College of Arts in Manitoba, the Atlantic School of Theology in Nova Scotia, and Waterloo Lutheran Seminary in Ontario. The corrected revenue total emerging from the T3010 and AUCC analysis therefore yielded a reasonable estimate of the revenues of the 51 universities.

Once the corrections discussed above had been made, the new total revenue figure for universities was 2.09 times greater than the original, uncorrected T3010 figure had been. This is because 15 of the 51 universities (30%) had made the three-zeroes mistake, with each correction changing a figure in the thousands to a figure in the millions.

The 1992 *Canadian Hospital Directory* (Canadian Hospitals Association, 1992) provides information about the total revenues of 767 of the 1,021 hospitals in the 1991 T3010 data file, although the revenue figures for many hospitals are from years prior to 1991. For the 767 hospitals that were listed in the Directory, the T3010 data showed total revenues of \$13.315 billion, while the Directory showed total revenues of \$18.453 billion. The CHD figure of \$18.453 billion was higher than the amount in the T3010 data file by a factor of 1.39.

The estimated \$18.453 billion in hospital revenues from the 1992 CHD is only somewhat less than a Statistics Canada estimate of \$19 billion in total hospital revenues in 1988-89 (Cat. No. 82-003S20 Vol. 3 No. 4). It is likely, therefore, that the Directory's revenue data underestimate the actual size of the revenue flows going to all hospitals in 1990-91 if one considers that revenues would have expanded due to inflation alone (e.g. inflation from 1990 to 1991 was 5.6%). In short, the T3010 data underestimates hospital revenues according to the Canadian Hospital Directory by at least 1.39 times and the Directory itself underestimates actual hospital revenues by an unknown amount. If we make a conservative assumption that the Directory underestimates hospital revenues by 3.5% then the T3010 data will underestimate 1991 hospital revenues by a factor of 1.44.

In the two cases where it was possible to check the accuracy of charities' financial reports on the T3010, these reports were found to be downwardly biased. University financial figures appear to be downwardly biased by a factor of 2.09 and the figures for hospitals by a factor of 1.44. To compensate for the downward bias due to reporting errors, it was evident that the financial data would need to be adjusted by a factor of at least 1.44. However, because the analyses in this report employed both 1991 data (from the T3010) and 1993 data (from the survey of charities) it was also desirable to project financial data from 1991 to 1993. This required that financial figures be adjusted by an additional factor of 1.027 to allow for the compound rate of inflation from 1991 to 1993 (Inflation for 1991-92 = 1.51%, for 1992-93=1.18%; (Statistics Canada, 1993 Cat. No. 11-010)). The adjustments for accuracy and inflation combine to yield an overall adjustment of 1.5. All T3010 financial data was multiplied by this overall adjustment factor and are expressed in 1993 dollars.

The strategy employed to correct for errors is based on the assumption that all charities are as likely (or as unlikely) to make reporting errors or to exhibit the three-zeroes problem as are hospitals and universities. This will be a conservative assumption if it is the case that larger institutions have more reliable financial management staff, and are therefore less likely than smaller institutions to make errors on their T3010 returns. However, the comparison of financial figures for the 767 hospitals that appeared in both the T3010 and the Canadian Hospital Directory revealed that smaller hospitals in smaller centres were just as accurate as larger hospitals in major cities, showing that accuracy was not a function of size. Moreover, even if other kinds of charities are more likely than hospitals to report badly (not because of size but because of a lack of professional staff), conservative estimates of financial data are desirable given the lack of knowledge in this area.

Reports of total revenues and expenditures in 1993 are based upon the weighted T3010 data adjusted for its downward bias. When revenues from different levels of government, different sources of private donations and gifts in kind are detailed, these estimates are made on the basis of information provided by the CCP's survey of registered charities.

THE SURVEY OF CANADA'S REGISTERED CHARITIES

A four-page, 25-question survey was mailed in mid-August 1993 to every charitable not-for-profit entity in Canada that was actively registered with Revenue Canada as of late July 1993. The deadline for replies was 24th September, 1993, although returns were accepted as late as October 5th. The mailing labels for these 67,731 charities were produced by Revenue Canada. All responses were anonymous and confidential, and were returned directly to the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy in postage-paid reply envelopes. Table A2 shows the numbers of questionnaires mailed and returned. The response rate (replies / net mail-outs) was 9.33%. However, many of the returned questionnaires were incomplete or had obvious errors which rendered them unusable. The effective response rate for this survey (usable replies / net mail-outs) was therefore 6%.

Table A2	Questionnaires Mailed and Returned
Mail-outs	67,731
Envelopes returned by Canada Post	250
Net mail-outs (A)	67,481
Replies (B)	6,294
Raw response rate (B/A)	9.33%
Usable replies (C)	4,080
Effective response rate (C/A)	6.05%

The selection of "usable replies" depended on a number of factors. Questionnaires were excluded from analysis if they failed to provide essential information about either their Revenue Canada Designation and Category Code, province, and scope of operations or if they failed to provide reliable financial information. If a questionnaire lacked such information, and if it could not be inferred from other information provided in the questionnaire, it was not considered usable.

Some questionnaires were excluded because of obvious errors of omission or arithmetic. For example, if the sum of either revenue or expenditure items was not within two percent of the value of the reported total, the questionnaire was excluded because it was impossible to determine whether it was the total or the component item figures that were correct. Questionnaires were also excluded if respondents reported receiving no donations but then responded to questions which asked them to indicate the ways in which they received or generated their donations.

In some cases, incomplete questionnaires could be completed by inferring what the response should have been based on the information provided in the return. For example, a number of respondents reported that they devoted 100% of their program expenditures to one area of activity but did not actually enter the code for that activity in the appropriate space. It was sometimes possible to infer what the code was supposed to be by referring to respondents' previous answers where they had selected the code that best describes the main purpose of their organization. As another example, some respondents did not answer the question, "Does your organization use volunteers...?" but provided figures for the number of volunteers they use. In this instance, it was assumed that their organization used volunteers.

The sample of 4,080 usable returns results in a response rate of 6%. Because of the low response rate it is probable that the sample is not representative of the population of registered charities in Canada. Table A3 presents a breakdown of the survey sample by Charity Type and Sub-type along with 1993 data provided by Revenue Canada about the total population of registered charities. As can be seen, some types of registered charities were more likely to provide responses than were others. The survey sample was weighted to ensure that it accurately reflected the proportions of registered charities in each province and in each Revenue Canada Category classification. The resulting sample size was 69,230.

Charity Types	Population	Survey Sample	Effective Response Rate
Places of Worship	25,177	861	3.4%
Hospitals	1,071	39	3.6%
Teaching Institutions	2,516	44	5.7%
Other Charitable Organizations			
Welfare	10,156	833	8.2%
Health	4,910	330	6.7%
Education	6,365	505	7.9%
Religion	3,729	324	8.7%
Benefits to the Community	8,602	727	8.5%
Other	522	39	7.5%
Subtotal	34,285	2,758	8.0%
Public Foundations	3,148	182	5.8%
Private Foundations	3,033	96	3.2%
All Charities	69,230	4,080	5.9%

THE COMBINED DATA SET

The data from T3010 were combined with the survey of charities to produce the analyses and estimates in this report. The T3010 provided values for revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities, and their components. The survey provided additional information about the proportions of total revenues that are received from three levels of government and from three types of private donors (individuals, corporations and others). These proportions were then applied to their respective T3010 totals to estimate the amounts that came from each of these sources. For example, the total value of received donations is provided by the T3010, while the proportion that each Charity Type (and Sub-type) received from individuals, corporations and others is estimated from the proportions reported by respondents to the survey. The survey alone was used to make estimates regarding employment and volunteers.

It should be noted that the T3010 does not ask charities to report Gifts in Kind, so any Gifts in Kind that charities receive would be reported as “Other income” (Line 108 of the form). In order to estimate how much was donated to different types of charities via Gifts in Kind, the survey asked respondents to report the value of these donations. It was possible to calculate for each Charity Type and Sub-type the proportion of their total revenue that was attributable to Gifts in Kind. These proportions were then employed to estimate the proportion of T3010 total revenue that each Charity Type and Sub-type received from Gifts in Kind. Because the T3010 would have incorporated Gifts in Kind into the “Other income” line, this amount was then adjusted downwards to ensure that the sum of all sources of revenue amounted to the original T3010 value for total revenues.

APPENDIX 2

TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

A variety of terms and definitions that Revenue Canada uses are provided below. These may be found in “Your Guide to the Charity Return”, published by Revenue Canada. These descriptions are paraphrases of the stricter legal language of the Income Tax Act.

CHARITABLE FOUNDATION - A charitable foundation is a corporation or trust set up and operated exclusively for charitable purposes which is not a *charitable organization*. None of the foundation’s income is payable to or otherwise available for the personal benefit of any proprietor, member, shareholder, trustee or settler of the foundation.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION - A charitable organization is one that may or may not be incorporated and which devotes all its resources to its own charitable activities, that is, those activities under its direct control. None of its income may be payable [to] or otherwise available for the personal benefit of any proprietor, member, shareholder, trustee or settler of the organization.

DISBURSEMENT QUOTA - A disbursement quota is the amount a *registered charity* must spend each year on certain activities or to certain donees to meet the requirements for continued registration. The quota differs for each category¹ of *registered charity*.

A charitable foundation must spend on its charitable activities or through *gifts* it makes to *qualified donees* an amount equal to the total of

1. an amount that equals at least 80% of the previous year’s donations for which *official receipts* were issued excluding
 - a) *gifts* of capital received by way of bequest or inheritance;
 - b) *gifts* received subject to a trust or direction of the donor that the property be held for at least 10 years; and
 - c) *gifts* from registered charities;

¹ The word “category” here is referring to what this report calls “designation” — i.e. the distinction between Public Foundations (Designation A), Private Foundations (Designation B) and Charitable Organizations (Designation C).

2. (in the case of a *private foundation*) all amounts received in the previous *fiscal period* from *registered charities* other than the amounts that are *specified gifts*;
3. (in the case of Public Foundations) 80% of the amount in 2. above;
4. an amount equal to 4 1/2% of the amount, if any, by which the averaged value of all investment assets held by the foundation and not used directly on charitable activities or administration exceeds the total of the previous year's donations for which *official receipts* were issued (other than exclusions in 1. a) to c) above and amounts received in the previous year from registered charities, excluding *specified gifts*);
5. an amount, if any, obtained through a calculation, which is a portion of the amount deducted by the foundations, for its last *fiscal period* beginning before 1984.

A charitable organization must spend on charitable activities it carries on and through *gifts* it makes to *qualified donees* amounts equal to at least 80% of the previous year's donations for which *official receipts* were issued excluding

1. *gifts* of capital property received by way of bequest or inheritance;
2. *gifts* received subject to a trust or direction of the donor that the property given be held for at least 10 years; and
3. *gifts* from *registered charities*.

GIFT - A gift is a voluntary transfer of real or personal property from a donor, who must freely dispose of his or her property, to a donee, who receives the property given. The transaction may not result directly or indirectly in a right, privilege, material benefit or advantage to the donor or to a person designated by the donor.

OFFICIAL RECEIPT (OFFICIAL DONATIONS RECEIPT) - *a registered charity* issues an official receipt to a donor to acknowledge the gift it receives from the donor. The donor needs such a receipt to support a claim for a tax credit or deduction for charitable donations.

PRIVATE FOUNDATION - A private foundation is a *charitable foundation* of which

- * 50% or more of the directors or trustees do not deal with each other and with each of the other directors or trustees at arm's length or
- * a person or group of persons who do not deal with each other at arm's length contribute more than 50% of the capital. Such a person does not include a government, a municipality, another *registered charity* that is not a private foundation, or a non-profit organization.

PUBLIC FOUNDATION - A public foundation is a *charitable foundation* of which

- * 50% or more of the directors or trustees deal with each other and with each of the other directors or trustees at arm's length or
- * a person or group or persons who do not deal with each other at arm's length have not contributed more than 50% of the capital. Such a person does not include a government, a municipality, another *registered charity* that is not a private foundation, or a non-profit organization.

QUALIFIED DONEE - A qualified donee is an entity to which a Canadian resident can make a tax-deductible donation. Such donees include:

- * *registered charity*;
- * registered Canadian amateur athletic associations;
- * housing corporations constituted exclusively to provide low-cost accommodation to the elderly that are resident in Canada and exempt from tax;
- * Canadian municipalities;
- * the United Nations or agencies thereof;
- * universities outside Canada prescribed to be universities the student body of which ordinarily includes students from Canada;
- * charitable organizations outside Canada to which Her Majesty in right of Canada has made a *gift* during the taxpayer's taxation year or the 12 months immediately preceding that taxation year;
- * Her Majesty in right of Canada; and
- * Her Majesty in right of a province.

REGISTERED CHARITY - A registered charity is

- * a *charitable organization, private foundation or public foundation*, as defined in the Income Tax Act, that is resident in Canada and was either created or established in Canada, or
- * a branch, section, parish, congregation or other division of an organization or foundation as described above that is resident in Canada and was either created or established in Canada and that receives donations on its own behalf.

SPECIFIED GIFT - A specified gift is a *gift* from a *registered charity* to a *charitable foundation* when the charities involved choose to make the transfer without affecting the *disbursement quota* of either charity. Both charities must report such a transfer as a specified gift in the returns for the year. This is the easiest way for a charity to transfer capital funds or other capital property, for example, buildings, land, equipment, vehicles, paintings, etc., to a *charitable foundation*.

Refer also to the following Revenue Canada publications:

Interpretation Bulletin IT-83R2, *Non-profit Organizations - Taxation of Income from Property*

Information Circular 75-23, *Tuition Fees and Charitable Donations Paid to Privately Supported Secular and Religious Schools*

Interpretation Bulletin IT-110R2, *Deductible Gifts and Official Donation Receipts*

APPENDIX 3

EXAMPLES OF REGISTERED CHARITIES ASSIGNED TO CHARITY TYPES

This Appendix gives examples of the kinds of charity that have been assigned to the Charity Types employed in this report. It provides examples of the types of Revenue Canada Designations, Sector, and Category classifications that are subsumed within the various Charity Types. They are not intended to be either complete or representative of each category.

CHARITY TYPE 1 PLACES OF WORSHIP

Designation 'C' — Charitable Organizations

Religion Sector

Category Codes:

- 30 Anglican parishes
- 31 Baptist congregations
- 32 Lutheran congregations
- 34 Mennonite congregations
- 36 Pentecostal assemblies (Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada only)
- 37 Presbyterian congregations
- 38 Roman Catholic parishes and chapels (incl. Ukrainian Catholic)
- 39 Other denominations, congregations or parishes n.e.c.
- 40 Salvation Army Temples
- 41 Seventh Day Adventists congregations
- 42 Synagogues
- 44 United Church congregations

CHARITY TYPE 2 HOSPITALS

Designation 'C' — Charitable Organizations

Health Sector

- Category Code 10: Hospitals
- Bethesda Home for the Mentally Handicapped
- Campbellford Memorial Hospital
- Ontario Crippled Children's Centre
- Royal Ottawa Hospital
- Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate St. Paul's Home

CHARITY TYPE 3
TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

Designation 'C' — Charitable Organizations

Education Sector

Category Code 20: Teaching Institutions

Brock University

Bethany Bible Institute

Board of Trustees of Calgary School Board No. 19

Board of Governors of the University of Toronto

Grand Séminaire de Trois-Rivières

Knox College

McMaster Divinity College

O'Grady Catholic School

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies

R.C. Episcopal Corporation of Pembroke, Office of Religious Education

University of Manitoba

United Talmud Torahs of Montreal, Inc.

Western Pentecostal Bible College

CHARITY TYPE 4
OTHER CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

Designation 'C' — Charitable Organizations

Welfare Sector

Category Code 01: Organizations providing care other than treatment

Canadian Hostelling Association

Canadian National Institute for the Blind

Catholic Children's Aid Society

Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto

Lutheran Sunset Home

St. Patrick's Mercy Home

The Pentecostal Benevolent Association of Toronto

Category Code 03: (Welfare) Charitable corporations

Children's Hospital Aid Society

Kimberley & District United Way

Ontario Social Development Council

The Carstairs and District Community Chest

Category Code 05: (Welfare) Charitable trusts

Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Toronto

Social Planning Council of Ottawa-Carleton

The United Way of Niagara Falls

United Way of Calgary

Category Code 09: Welfare organizations n.e.c.
Canadian Association for Community Living
Canadian Council for Christians and Jews
CARE Canada
Centraide Laurentides
Foster Parents Plan of Canada
Le Patro de Jonquière Inc.
Native Canadian Centre of Toronto
Ottawa Neighborhood Services
St Vincent de Paul Society
The Vanier Institute of the Family
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada

Health Sector (excluding HOSPITALS)

Category Code 11: Services other than Hospitals
Alberta Lung Association
Association canadienne pour la santé mentale
Canadian Cancer Society
Canadian Mental Health Association
Canadian Paraplegic Association
Heart & Stroke Foundation
Quebec Easter Seal Society
St John Ambulance Society
The Arthritis Society
The Canadian Red Cross
The Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada
Victorian Order of Nurses

Category Code 15: (Health) Charitable trusts
Quebec March of Dimes for the Disabled

Category Code 19: Health organizations n.e.c.
Women's Auxiliary of Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care

Education Sector (excluding TEACHING INSTITUTIONS)

Category Code 21: Support of schools and education
Aide aux Jésuites Canadiens
Association of Universities & Colleges of Canada
Canadian Friends of Yeshiva University
Prince Edward County Board of Education
St John's Bursary Fund

Category Code 22: Cultural activities and promotion of the arts
Kiwans Music Festival Association of Greater Toronto
Manitoba Theatre Centre
National Ballet of Canada
The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir
Yorkton Arts Council

Category Code 29: Education organizations n.e.c.
Boy Scouts of Canada
Boy Scouts of Canada National Capital Region
The Navy League of Canada (Ontario Division)

Religion Sector (excluding PLACES OF WORSHIP)

Category Code 43: (Religion) charitable corporations
Caritas Sherbrooke Inc.

Category Code 46: Convents and monasteries
Basilian Fathers of Saskatoon
Congregation of the Resurrection
Franciscan Fathers
Les Servites de Marie de Québec
The Jesuit Father of Upper Canada

Category Code 47: Missionary organizations and propagation of gospel
Bible Literature International of Canada Inc.
Canadian Sunday School Mission Inc.
Latin America Mission (Canada) Inc.
Rural Life Mission
The Gideons International of Canada

Category Code 49: Religious organizations n.e.c.
Antigonish Diocesan Charities
Brockville YMCA
Catholic Family Services of Hamilton-Wentworth
Catholic Social Services
Evangel Hall
Latona Catholic Camp
Mission la bonne nouvelle
Patro de Charlesbourg Inc.
R.C. Episcopal Corporation of Pembroke Catholic Social Services
St Francis Fraternity
The Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada - Church Ministries Department
YMCA of Metropolitan Toronto

Benefits to the Community Sector

Category Code 50: Libraries, museums and other repositories
Art Gallery of Ontario
Glenbow-Alberta Institute
Musée des beaux-arts de Montréal

Category Code 52: Preservation of sites, beauty and historical
Canadian Railroad Historical Association
Heritage Park Society

Category Code 53: (Community) Charitable corporations
Glenbow Foundation

Category Code 54: Protection of animals Canadian
Wildlife Federation
Ducks Unlimited Canada
Regina Humane Society

Category Code 55: (Community) Charitable trusts
48th Highlanders Trusts
Category Code 56: Recreation, playgrounds and vacation camps
Christie Lake Community Centres
Lakelse Pentecostal Camp
Manitoba Centennial Citizens' Campaign
Sunnyside Pentecostal Camp

Category Code 57: Temperance associations
Alcohol and Drug Concerns Inc.

Category Code 59: Community organizations
Edmonton Catholic Cemeteries
John Howard Society
Meals on Wheels

Other Sector

Category Code 65: Service clubs and fraternal societies' projects
Kiwanis Club of Kirkland Lake Charitable Trust

Category Code 75: Employees' Charitable Trusts
Canadian Cancer Society Ontario Division E.C.T.
YWCA of Metro Toronto E.C.T.

CHARITY TYPE 5 PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS

All Charities with Designation 'A'

Welfare Sector

Category Code 03: (Welfare) Charitable corporations
Centraide Montréal
Central Okanagan United Way
Hamilton & District United Appeal
Standard Community Chest
United Way of Greater Toronto

Category Code 05: (Welfare) Charitable trusts
Foundation of Catholic Community Services Inc.
Fredericton United Way
United Way of Ottawa-Carleton

Category Code 09: Welfare organizations n.e.c.
Salem Manor Society

Health Sector

Category Code 10: Hospitals
Huntsville District Memorial
Hospital Montreal Neurological Hospital
Sunnybrook Hospital

Category Code 11: Services other than hospitals
St John Council for British Columbia Properties

Category Code 13: Health charitable corporations
The Kidney Foundation of Canada

Education Sector

Category Code 20: Teaching Institutions
Ontario College of Art
The University of British Columbia

Category Code 21: Support of schools and education
The Upper Canada College Foundation

Category Code 23: Education charitable corporations
La fondation de l'université Laval
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology Foundation
The Canadian Foundation for the Advancement of Pharmacy

Religion Sector

Category Codes 30-42, 44: Places of Worship

Category Code 43: Religious charitable corporations
Centraide Maurice

Category Code 47: Missionary Organizations
L'Oeuvre des Saints-Apôtres

Category Code 49: Religious organizations n.e.c.
Centraide Portage-Tâche
Benefits to the Community

Category Code 50: Libraries & museums
Edmonton Public Library Board

Category 53: Community charitable corporations
Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba

Other Sector

Category Code 75: Employee Charitable Trusts
Clarke Institute of Psychiatry Employees' Charity Trust
Toronto General Hospital Employees' Charity Trust

CHARITY TYPE 6 PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS

All charities with Designation 'B'

Welfare Sector

Category Code 01: Care other than treatment
St. Paul Lutheran Home

Category Code 03: Welfare charitable corporations
Crestview Foundation
Kahanoff Foundation
J.W. McConnell Family Foundation
The Burton Charitable Foundation

Category Code 05: Welfare charitable trusts
Fondation de la plume rouge - Red Feather Foundation

Health Sector

Category Code 09: Welfare organizations n.e.c.
Ville-Marie Social Service Centre

Category Code 13: Health charitable corporations
Donner Canadian Foundation

Education Sector

Category Code 20: Teaching institutions
École polytechnique (École d'ingénieurs) affiliée à l'Université de
Montréal
Elmwood School Inc.

Category Code 22: Culture & arts promotion
Canadian Television Series Development Foundation
Festival international de jazz de Montréal Inc.

Category Code 23: Education charitable corporations
C.M. Harding Foundation
Counselling Foundation of Canada

Religion Sector

Category Codes 30-42, 44: Places of Worship

Category Code 43: Religious charitable corporations
B'nai Brith Foundation District No. 22

Other Sector

Category Code 75: Employee charitable trusts
General Hospital of Port Arthur E.C.T.
The Manitoba Red Cross (E.C.T.)
University of Regina Employees' Charitable Donations Plan

APPENDIX 4

T1 DONATIONS STATISTICS

Table A4		Tax Filer Donations 1979-91					
Year	Percent of Filers Claiming (%)	Average Donation Claimed (\$)	Total Donation (\$ millions)	Annual Growth Donations (%)	Total Income Assessed (\$ millions)	Annual Growth Income (%)	Donations as Percentage Of Income (%)
1979	9.0	655	885	18.0	177,341	13.0	0.50
1980	10.0	689	1,050	19.0	202,513	14.0	0.52
1981	11.0	738	1,216	16.0	233,994	16.0	0.52
1982	11.0	785	1,360	12.0	256,089	9.0	0.53
1983	12.0	819	1,514	11.0	265,241	4.0	0.57
1984	26.0	458	1,827	21.0	283,676	7.0	0.64
1985	27.0	458	1,994	9.0	307,552	8.0	0.65
1986	28.0	465	2,173	9.0	327,712	7.0	0.66
1987	29.0	491	2,441	12.0	353,261	8.0	0.69
1988	28.0	529	2,638	8.0	393,389	11.0	0.67
1989	29.0	549	2,885	9.0	431,845	10.0	0.67
1990	30.0	555	3,076	7.0	455,074	5.0	0.68
1991	29.4	570	3,192	3.8	465,694	2.3	0.69

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics Analyzing the Returns of Individuals (T1).

Disbursements

Total fund-raising costs	110	_____		_____
• Total fees from line 110 paid to fund-raising agents	906	_____		_____
Management and general administration costs	111	_____		_____
Total amount spent on political activities	112	_____		_____
Total amount of gifts to "qualified donees" (complete "Summary of Gifts to Qualified Donees" on page 4)	113	_____		_____
Please give details about the amount on line 113 as follows:				
• Gifts designated as "specified gifts"	907	_____		_____
• Gifts to "associated charities"	908	_____		_____
Total amount spent on charitable programs carried on by your charity	114	_____		_____
Note: Do not include amounts representing disbursements made during the fiscal period for the purpose of property accumulated – see relevant schedule and line 115 below				
Please give details about the amount on line 114 as follows:				
• In Canada	909	_____		_____
• Outside Canada	910	_____		_____
Amount accumulated with the permission of the Minister of National Revenue during the fiscal period	115	_____		_____
Other disbursements (please specify)	116	_____		_____
Total Disbursements (add lines 110 to 116 inclusive)	117	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

C STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets				
Cash on hand and in bank	118	_____		_____
Amounts receivable from founders, officers, directors, members, or organizations related to them	119	_____		_____
Amounts receivable from others (not included on line 119)	120	_____		_____
Investments other than rental property	121	_____		_____
Rental Property	122	_____		_____
Other fixed assets (e.g. land and buildings, etc.)	123	_____		_____
Inventory	124	_____		_____
Other assets (please specify)	125	_____		_____
Total Assets (add lines 118 to 125 inclusive)	126	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
Liabilities				
Contributions, gifts and grants payable	127	_____		_____
Amounts payable to founders, officers, directors, members, or organizations related to such persons	128	_____		_____
Amounts payable to others (not included on lines 127, 128 and 130)	129	_____		_____
Mortgages, notes payable	130	_____		_____
Total Liabilities (add lines 127 to 130 inclusive)	131	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

D REMUNERATION

Total remuneration paid to employees carrying out charitable activities	132	_____		_____
Total remuneration paid to employees carrying out any other activities	133	_____		_____
Total remuneration paid to all employees (add lines 132 and 133)	134	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
Total remuneration (including benefits of any kind) paid to employees who were executive officers, directors or trustees of the charity	135	_____		_____
Number of individuals whose remuneration appears on line 135	136	<input type="text"/>		_____

E VOLUNTARY INFORMATION (Your co-operation in completing lines 137 to 143 would be appreciated)

Voluntary Work		Donations	
Approximate total number of hours contributed by all volunteers on all activities	137	Approximate percentage of donations received from: Individuals	141
Percentage of volunteer hours devoted to:		Corporations	142
Fundraising activities	138	Other Sources	143
Charitable activities	139		
"Related business" activities	140		

Staple all required schedules, statements and any other necessary documentation to the top of this page

F INFORMATION DESCRIBING CHARITY'S PURPOSE(S) AND ACTIVITIES

To be completed by all registered charities.

Note: If you do not have enough space, please attach a separate sheet and label it "Attachment to form T3010"

Purpose(s)

Give a brief statement of the primary purpose(s) of your charity.

Activities in Canada

Briefly describe the charitable programs which your charity carried on in Canada during the fiscal period. Please specify the location for each activity.

Activities Outside Canada

Briefly describe the charitable programs which your charity carried on outside Canada during the fiscal period. Please specify the location for each activity.

Were the activities outside Canada carried on

(a) by the employees of your charity itself?

Yes No

If "Yes", print the total amount of salaries (including benefits of any kind) paid to them.

1. _____

Print any other amounts provided to them for the purpose of carrying out these activities (e.g. for equipment, supplies, etc.)

2. _____

(b) through an appointed agent(s) or authorized representative(s) of your charity?

Yes No

If "Yes", print the total amount of the fees paid for their services including, in the case of an individual, amounts provided for personal living expenses.

3. _____

any other amounts provided to them for the purpose of carrying out these activities

4. _____

(c) in joint venture with a foreign charity or charities?

Yes No

If "Yes", print the total amount your charity spent on projects of this nature.

5. _____

(d) by other means (please specify)

6. _____

Total amount spent on charitable programs outside Canada (add lines 1 to 6 inclusive)

Note: This amount should be equal to the amount printed on line 910 on page 2.

7. _____

Briefly describe the extent to which your charity directs, supervises and controls the application of its funds by agents, representatives or foreign charities acting in joint ventures.

APPENDIX 6

Canadian Centre for Philanthropy SURVEY OF CANADIAN REGISTERED CHARITIES

NOTE: This survey is being mailed to every organization that has its own Charitable Registration Number with Revenue Canada. Please answer for all operations that are covered by your registration number. If your organization consists of one or more chapters, branches, parishes, or affiliates that have their own registration number, please answer for YOUR registration number only. If all of your organization's chapters, etc. are covered by one registration number, please answer on behalf of the entire organization.

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE COMPLETELY ANONYMOUS AND CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. What is the scope of operations of your organization? Circle the number to the left of the answer that applies. (Choose one only)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | within in a single neighbourhood | 4 | across one province or territory |
| 2 | across one city, town, or rural area | 5 | in more than one province or territory |
| 3 | in more than one city, town or rural area,
but less than a whole province or territory | 6 | across Canada |
| | | 7 | international |

2. In which Province or Territory is the office that YOU WORK IN? (Circle one only)

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|----|------------------|
| 1 | Newfoundland | 4 | New Brunswick | 7 | Manitoba | 10 | British Columbia |
| 2 | PEI | 5 | Quebec | 8 | Saskatchewan | 11 | NWT |
| 3 | Nova Scotia | 6 | Ontario | 9 | Alberta | 12 | Yukon |

FINANCE/ACCOUNTING

3. What is your organization's Category Code? This is the two-digit number that immediately follows your 7-digit Revenue Canada Registration Number, which appears on the Official Donation Receipts you issue to donors.

Example: if your registration number looks like: 1234567-13 or 1234567-13-05 your category code is 13, ie. 1234567-13-05.

NOTE: Your category code does not identify your organization.

The category code of your organization is:

4. What is the "Designation" of your organization? If you are not sure, it appears at the top of page 1 of the Public Information Return you file with Revenue Canada (Form T3010).

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Public foundation | 2 | Private foundation | 3 | Charitable organization |
|---|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|-------------------------|

[The word "foundation" in your organization's name does not necessarily mean that it is designated as a foundation.]

5. Referring to the "Classification of Programs" on the enclosed green page, select the **ONE** code that best describes the **MAIN** purpose of your organization and enter it below. [Public and Private Foundations should enter 24.]

Classification Code:

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE COMPLETELY ANONYMOUS AND CONFIDENTIAL

6. What were your organization's **TOTAL REVENUES** from all sources last fiscal year? Be sure to include ALL revenue sources, as suggested by the break-down in Question 7.

\$ _____,_____,_____. 00

7. How much of your revenues came from the following sources? If you cannot provide precise figures, please provide estimates.

(a) Government Funding
(including grants and ALL other government revenues):

Federal \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

Provincial \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

Local \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

(b) Foundation Grants, received AND unreceived (including United Way) \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

(c) Received Donations (not including foundation grants)

Individuals \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

Corporations \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

Other \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

(d) Unreceived Donations (not including foundation grants) \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

(e) Gifts in Kind \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

(f) Investments \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

(g) All other sources, including sales and lottery, raffle & Nevada tickets \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

8. What were your organization's **TOTAL EXPENDITURES** in the last fiscal year? \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

9. Please tell us how much you spent on the following items in the last fiscal year. We are using the same definitions as Revenue Canada. Refer to your Public Information Return (T3010) for the most recent fiscal year. If you cannot provide precise figures, please provide estimates..

Fundraising Expenditures (including related salaries and supplies) \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

Administration Expenditures (including related salaries and supplies) \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

Program Expenditures (including related salaries and supplies;
in the case of Foundations, also include grant amounts) \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

10. How much did you spend on **SALARIES AND BENEFITS** paid to **ALL** employees, for all activities in the last fiscal year? \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

11. What were the **TOTAL ASSETS** of your organization last fiscal year? \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

12. Please indicate whether you use "market value" or "book value" when calculating your asset figures:

1 market value 2 book value

13. What were the **TOTAL LIABILITIES** of your organization last fiscal year? [In the case of foundations, please include the value of all GRANTS PAYABLE in the last fiscal year.] \$ _____,_____,_____. 00

14. How would you break down your **Program Expenditures**? Use the Classification of Programs on the enclosed green page to list, by code, all of your important Programs (i.e. that represent at least 10% of Program Expenditures), then fill in the appropriate percentage. Please include in your answers any amounts you gave to other charitable non-profit organizations as grants or transfers, and use the code that represents their activity.

In the case of organizations that chose Code 25 in Question 5 (ie. International Organizations), please answer this question by using the codes in the list to describe the kind of activities you carry out, even if you operate primarily outside Canada.

If you cannot provide precise figures, please provide estimates. Percentages do not have to add to 100%.

Program Code	Share of Programs, Grants, or Transfers	Program Code	Share of Programs, Grants, or Transfers
	%		%
	%		%
	%		%

FUNDRAISING/DEVELOPMENT

15. Who does fundraising in your organization? (Circle all that apply):

- 1 We have paid staff devoted exclusively to fundraising.
- 2 We have one or more volunteers (include board members) devoted exclusively to fundraising.
- 3 We have paid staff who do some fundraising.
- 4 We have volunteers (include board members) who do some fundraising.
- 5 We contract with consultants to do our fundraising.
- 6 No one does any fundraising.

16. Of ALL the donations you received last fiscal year from Individuals (receipted AND unreceipted), what proportion do you estimate you raised using the following fundraising techniques? If you cannot provide precise figures, please provide estimates.

	Share of ALL Individual Donations Raised by this Fundraising Method
Donations solicited directly from individuals (face to face)	%
Direct mail	%
Telephone campaigns	%
Raffles, sales, lotteries	%
Individuals sponsoring others in events (eg. Walk-a-thon)	%
Other special events (eg. Gala balls)	%
TV, radio, & print advertisements	%
Place-of-worship donations	%
Capital campaigns	%
Other methods of soliciting donations from individuals	%
Memorials and bequests	%
Unsolicited donations (other than memorials & bequests)	%

PERSONNEL

Please answer the following questions using 30 hours per week as the definition of FULL-TIME.

17. All the permanent paid staff that your organization employs, both full-time and part-time, represent the equivalent of:

 | | | | | | | FULL-TIME PERSON-YEARS

18. Please break the figure in Question 17 down as follows:

 | | | | | | (enter number) permanent paid staff who actually work FULL-TIME

 | | | | | | (enter number) permanent paid staff who work PART-TIME

19. Does your organization use volunteers (other than board members) for day-to-day operations, service delivery, fundraising, etc.?

1 Yes 2 No

If NO, skip to Question 22

20. If you answered "Yes" to Question 19, please tell us how you use your volunteers (Circle one only):
- 1 The number of volunteers remains fairly steady throughout the year.
 - 2 We have peak periods (weeks, months or seasons) during the year when we use a lot more volunteers than usual.

21. Based on how you answered the above question, please estimate the number of volunteers you use.

- If you said "fairly steady":

__|__|__|__| (please enter approximate number) volunteers in a typical month."

- If you said "peak periods":

__|__|__|__| (please enter approximate number) volunteers during a peak volunteering period.
 [Do not include people who volunteer for one mass event like a Walk-a thon.]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS & SENIOR EXECUTIVE

22. How many people sit on the legal governing body of your organization — such as the Board of Directors?

__|__|__| people

23. How often does this governing body meet?

__|__|__| meetings per year

24. How many women are there on your Board of Directors?

__|__|__| members are women

Please describe the most senior executive at your organization — i.e. the CEO or Executive Director. If your charity does not have formal staff positions or titles, please tell us about the person with the greatest level of responsibility for making operational and management decisions.

25. (a) Years in current position with this organization: __|__|__| years

(b) Age (Circle one):

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 less than 25 years | 4 36 - 40 | 7 51 - 55 |
| 2 26 - 30 | 5 41 - 45 | 8 56 - 60 |
| 3 31 - 35 | 6 46 - 50 | 9 61 and over |

(c) Sex: 1 Male 2 Female

(d) Employment status with this organization (Circle one):

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Full-time and paid | 4 Part-time and unpaid |
| 2 Full-time and unpaid | 5 Other (please describe): _____ |
| 3 Part-time and paid | |

If you answered "full-time and paid" in (d) above, please answer the next question. Otherwise, skip to part (f).

(e) How do you feel the salary and benefits of the CEO of your charity compare to what he or she could receive in a comparable job outside the charitable sector?

Compared to a private- or government-sector job, this job (Circle one):

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 pays more | 3 pays less |
| 2 pays the same | 4 don't know/hard to say |

(f) Annual earnings of the most senior executive with this organization (if applicable):

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 less than \$10,000 | 5 \$75,000 - \$99,999 |
| 2 \$10,000 - \$24,999 | 6 \$100,000 - \$124,999 |
| 3 \$25,000 - \$49,999 | 7 \$125,000 - \$149,999 |
| 4 \$50,000 - \$74,999 | 8 \$150,000 or more |

Classification of Programs

CODE	DESCRIPTION
	Culture and Arts (primarily in Canada)
01	Culture & Arts including libraries, museums, zoos, aquaria, media
02	Recreation
03	Service Clubs
	Education and Research (primarily in Canada)
04	Public Elementary, Primary and Secondary Education and School Boards
05	Private Elementary, Primary and Secondary Education and School Boards
06	Higher Education
07	Other Education including vocation, technical, multipurpose
08	Research including medical, social science, technology, policy studies
	Health (primarily in Canada)
09	Hospitals and Rehabilitation Hospitals
10	Nursing Homes
11	Mental Health and Crisis Intervention including psychiatric hospitals
12	Other Health Services including health treatment, emergency services, outpatient rehabilitation
	Social Services (primarily in Canada)
13	Social Services including child, youth, family, handicapped, and elderly welfare & services; self-help services
14	Emergency & Refugees including disaster prevention, relief & control; temporary shelters
15	Income Support & Maintenance including material assistance
	Environment (primarily in Canada)
16	Environment
17	Animals, Wildlife, Veterinary
	Development and Housing (primarily in Canada)
18	Economic, Social and Community Development
19	Housing
20	Employment & Training
	Law, Advocacy & Politics (primarily in Canada)
21	Civic & Advocacy Organizations
22	Law and Legal Services including public safety, crime prevention, rehabilitation of offenders, victim support, consumer protection
23	Political Organizations
	Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion (primarily in Canada)
24	Philanthropic Intermediaries including grantmaking foundations, fundraising intermediaries, multipurpose phil. & voluntarism
	International Activities
25	International Activities any of the activities in this list when they are conducted primarily outside Canada including exchange/friendship/cultural programs, development assistance, disaster relief, international human rights and peace
	Religion (primarily in Canada)
26	Religious Congregations and Associations
	Business and Professional Associations, Unions (primarily in Canada)
27	Business and Professional Associations & Unions
	Others Not Elsewhere Classified (primarily in Canada)
28	Other N.E.C.

The Canadian Centre for Philanthropy is a national charitable organization dedicated to advancing the role and interests of the charitable sector for the benefit of Canadian communities. Program areas include: Research, Public Affairs, Information Resources, and Imagine.

Imagine  A New Spirit of Community
Un nouvel esprit communautaire

Imagine, a program of the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy, is a national campaign to increase corporate support for Canada's charitable, voluntary sector and the communities it serves.

For more information about the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy, please visit our web site at:

www.ccp.ca

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