

Alberta Nonprofit Data Strategy: Registered Charities 2015-2018

ABNN
Alberta Nonprofit Network

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Alberta

Content

1. **Background**
2. Alberta registered charity data analysis
3. Other impactful data and analysis
4. Key takeaways



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1. Background:

Alberta Nonprofit Data Strategy Initiative (2020-2023)

Alberta Nonprofit Data Strategy: Build coordinated actions, leverage existing capacity, and align work to a long-term vision of moving towards a knowledge-driven nonprofit sector.

Desired Outcomes

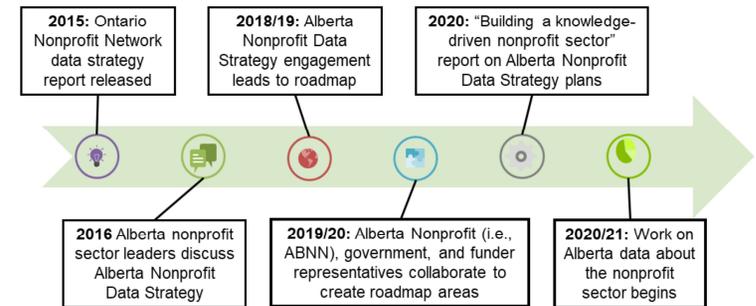
1. Better use of existing data to inform decision making
2. High quality creation of and mobilization of evidence
3. Centralized support for data and evidence within subsectors

The Alberta Nonprofit Data Strategy is under the continued guidance of the Alberta Nonprofit Network (ABNN), and supported financially by the Ministry of Culture, Multiculturalism, and Status of Women, Edmonton Community Foundation, and PolicyWise.

The focus of work for year 2020/21 was on data about the sector using open and existing data. This is the start of the task to build a sector Data and Knowledge Hub, which was identified through the Task Teams' work in the 2019/20 phase of the initiative.

<https://policywise.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2019-2020-Alberta-Nonprofit-Data-Strategy-Final-Report-and-Project-Plans...-1.pdf>

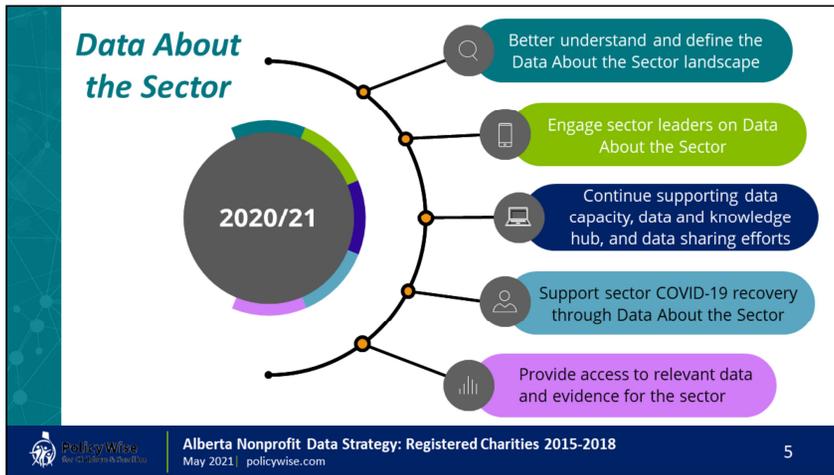
Alberta Nonprofit Data Strategy history



Alberta's Nonprofit Data Strategy was informed by a number of reports and activities.

The history is listed from left to right above.

1. In 2015 Ontario's report, 'Toward a Data Strategy for the Ontario Nonprofit' sparked conversation in Alberta. It identified data needs and opportunities of the nonprofit sector. https://theonnc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Towards-a-Data-Strategy-for-Ontario-Nonprofit-Sector_ONN_Final_2015-07-13.pdf
2. In 2016, Alberta Nonprofit sector leaders met with the Government of Alberta to discuss developing an Alberta Nonprofit Data Strategy.
3. In 2018/2019, the Calgary Chamber of Voluntary Organizations launched Alberta nonprofit data strategy engagement work. This led to a roadmap released in 2019.
4. In 2019/2020, PolicyWise and the ABNN created task teams to undertake research and broader community engagement on each area of the Roadmap.
5. In 2020, a report was released based on PolicyWise engagement, on upcoming Alberta nonprofit sector plans for the data strategy ("Building a knowledge driven nonprofit sector"). <https://policywise.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2019-2020-Alberta-Nonprofit-Data-Strategy-Final-Report-and-Project-Plans...-1.pdf>
6. In March 2020, three year funding was secured from 3 funders: Ministry of Culture, Multiculturalism, and Status of Women, Edmonton Community Foundation, and PolicyWise.
7. In 2020/2021, the work focuses on Alberta data about the nonprofit sector.



From top to bottom, for 2020/21 the plan is to:

1. better understand data about the sector, such as current data, previous reports and findings, upcoming data, and what data is needed to fill gaps in current data holdings;
2. engage sector leaders on sector data analysis and what else is needed to increase its impact;
3. continue to support the sector by building data capacity, especially as it relates to COVID-19 response and recovery, and working towards a data and knowledge hub; and
4. create deliverables that highlight relevant statistics, data, and evidence for the sector. This is one such deliverable.

Current work:

Data about the sector questions

Main research questions from engagement

1. What is the role of the nonprofit sector in Alberta?
2. How does the nonprofit sector contribute to the Alberta economy?
3. What are the nonprofit sector's value & impact on Alberta and in Albertan communities?
4. What workforce information is available, including demographics?

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The steering committee advised the team to better understand the needs of the sector as well as what work has been done in this area. As such, PolicyWise undertook strategic engagement and conducted a rapid environmental scan (review) of the literature.

PolicyWise asked sector leaders what was important to them and what questions they needed answers to. Their responses were used to develop research questions, which in turn framed the environmental scan and data analysis to date.

Nonprofit sector leaders inquired about the above 4 questions.

Data about the sector questions

Secondary questions

5. How is the nonprofit sector defined in key reports?
6. How can we support COVID-19 recovery in the sector with data?
7. How can we use data to help transform the sector and maximize its impact?

Engagement also led to three secondary questions.

Data About the Sector: Environmental scan

Environmental Scan: 19 reports returned from Alberta (2005 to 2020)

The environmental scan found:

1. Macroeconomic analyses, surveys, subsector profiles
2. How nonprofits and subsectors were defined in reports
3. Different sector indicators
 - Economic and workforce indicators.
4. An intriguing dataset, the registered charity data

An environmental scan was performed from 2005 to 2020 looking for reports on the Alberta nonprofit sector.

1. Nineteen reports were found that focused particularly on the Alberta nonprofit sector: subsector analyses, surveys, and large scale economic analyses (e.g. Satellite accounts).
2. The reports showed how nonprofit organizations were defined, including how subsectors were portrayed.
3. Different indicators were found on the Alberta nonprofit sector: GDP, revenues, expenditures, people employed, etc., that illustrated the impact of the sector.
4. A promising dataset was found in the registered charity data, which is the focus of this deliverable.

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2a. Registered charity data introduction

Registered Charities (CRA T3010) data

1. Covers 'Registered Charities'
2. Benefit, rich data
3. Has limitations
 - Does not cover all nonprofits
 - Data errors
 - Delayed reporting

Based on stakeholder input, PolicyWise decided to focus on the registered charity data.

1. This data reflects registered charity return numbers (i.e., organization information and financial numbers) reported to the CRA through the CRA T3010.
2. The benefit of this data is that it is rich. It can support subsector analysis, geographic analysis, and exclusions to organizations that don't typically fit community definitions of nonprofits (e.g., hospitals and schools). Data processes for this dataset are transparent (see technical manual for details). This builds confidence in the use and interpretation of the data.
3. The limitations are that: 1) the data only covers registered charities, 2) it has many data errors (e.g., staff numbers reported as total staff compensation), many of which were fixed and many that could not be fixed, and 3) it takes time to get data—the 2019 data is still to come.

Why registered charity data?

1. Most registered charities are nonprofits
2. The data is readily available
3. The data allows interesting, informative analyses
4. The data can inform future discussions on data collection

While a registered charity analysis is less preferred than a direct nonprofit analysis, there were many reasons for using this data:

1. while registered charities miss many nonprofits, they often are still nonprofits;
2. as alternative data did not exist at the time, this analysis was one of the few options without substantial (expensive) data collection. The good news is that more nonprofit data is coming in the future, although it misses on some of the strengths of this data. This new data is discussed near the end;
3. because this data has postal codes and subsector coding, it allows very specific analysis not possible in other datasets; and
4. because of this data's strengths, it provides an important case story that can inform future discussions about data collection. Its strengths have the power to be persuasive on the impact of nonprofit data and why collecting certain information is important.

Registered Charity requirements

Registered Charities:

1. Have charitable purposes that benefit the public
 - The relief of poverty, advancement of education, advancement of religion, or other charitable activities.
2. Required minimum charitable activities
3. Cannot use income to benefit members
4. Apply for registered charity status and file a CRA T3010

Registered charities are often a subset of the nonprofit sector.

Registered Charities:

1. are an organization established and operated for public benefit, charitable purposes, and must devote resources to charitable activities;
 - a. have 1 of 4 purposes, the relief of poverty, the advancement of education, the advancement of religion, and other charitable activities;
2. have a minimum amount of charitable activities;
3. can't use income to benefit members; and
4. apply for registered charity status and file a CRA T3010 registered charity information return.

**Analysis note:* Due to eligibility and complexity to apply, many nonprofits are not registered charities.

Nonprofit definition for the current analysis

The registered charity data *nonprofit* definition:

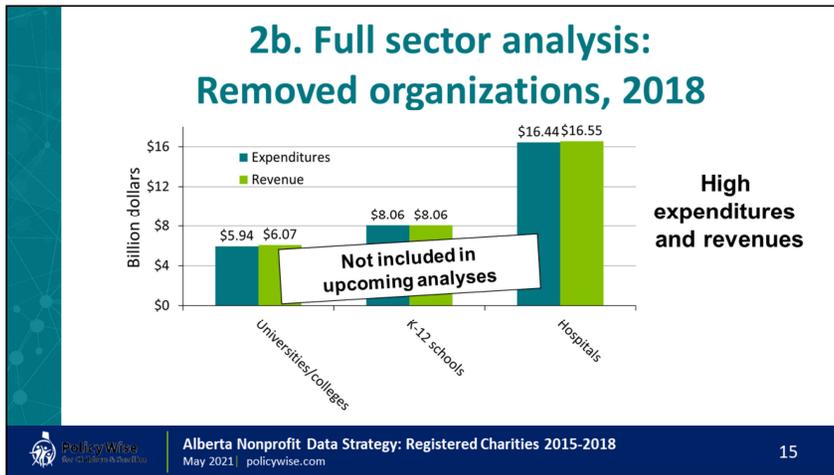
1. Is based on literature and the Alberta Nonprofit Network
2. Does not include hospitals, universities/colleges, and K-12 schools
3. Does not cover all nonprofits
 - ~26,000 Nonprofits listed on the Alberta Non-Profit listing in 2021
 - 9,076 registered charities in 2018, and 8,786 registered charity nonprofits after excluding hospitals, universities/colleges, and schools

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1. Registered charities were restricted to the nonprofit definition from the Alberta Nonprofit Network (ABNN), which matches other common definitions of nonprofits in Canada.
2. The following registered charities were not included in the main analysis:
 - a. *Hospitals*: Hospitals, clinics, and public nursing homes
 - b. *K-12 schools*: schools, school boards, and preschools affiliated with K-12 institutions
 - c. *Universities and colleges*
3. Comparing the Alberta Non-Profit listing and the registered charity data
 - a. ~26,000 nonprofits were on the Alberta Non-Profit listing (2021)
 - b. 9,076 registered charities reported a CRA T3010 in 2018, with 8,786 nonprofit registered charities after removing hospitals, universities/colleges, and K-12 schools.
 - c. As a note, religious organizations were more likely to be registered charities than other subsectors. Religious charities were often seen on the Non-Profit listing (at least 47%)—with religious charity organizations on the listing having more expenditures (mean \$440K) than those not on the list (mean \$261K).

**Analysis note:* A limitation of the data is that it does not include unincorporated and unregistered nonprofits. In addition, for the volunteering numbers, volunteering often happens informally as people care for each other in many ways and are not tracked.

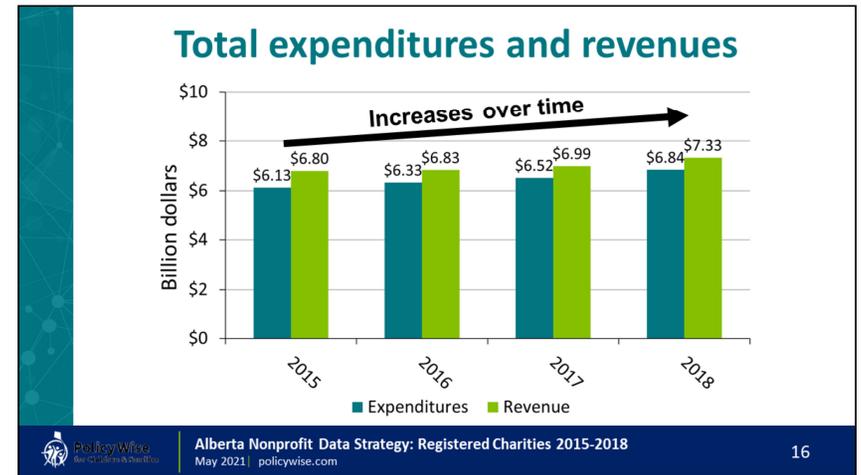


Before the analysis was performed in depth, revenues and expenses of registered charities removed from the next analyses were investigated.

How to read: Y-axis=billions of dollars in expenditures and revenues, and X-axis=type of excluded organizations.

Finding: Registered charity groups made up a big amount of the total registered charity amounts. This is despite them being a relatively small number of all registered charities in 2018; Exclusions included 17 hospitals, 230 K-12 schools, and 44 universities/colleges.

**Analysis note:* A majority of the revenue from the excluded organizations related to organizations not on the Alberta Non-Profit listing.

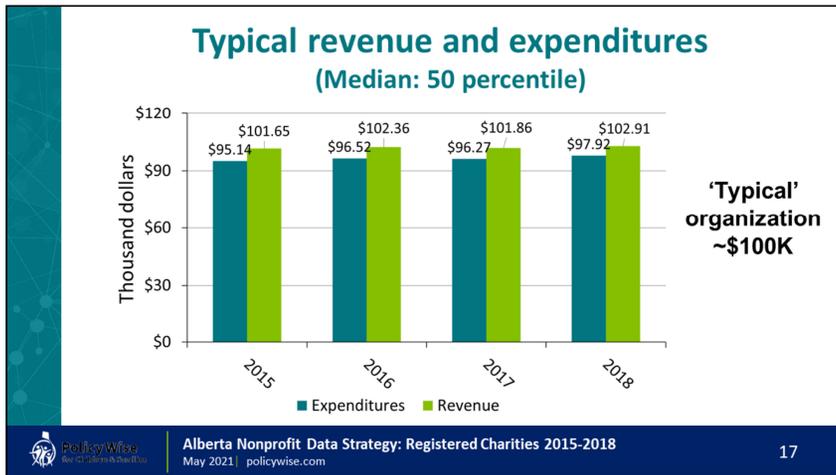


After excluding hospitals, K-12 schools, and universities/colleges, PolicyWise looked at nonprofit registered charity sector outcomes. First, they looked at the impact of registered charities in the nonprofit sector in terms of expenditures and revenues over time.

How to read: Y-axis=billions of dollars in expenditures and revenues, and X-axis=registered charity reporting year.

Finding: Expenditures and revenue increased over time, and:

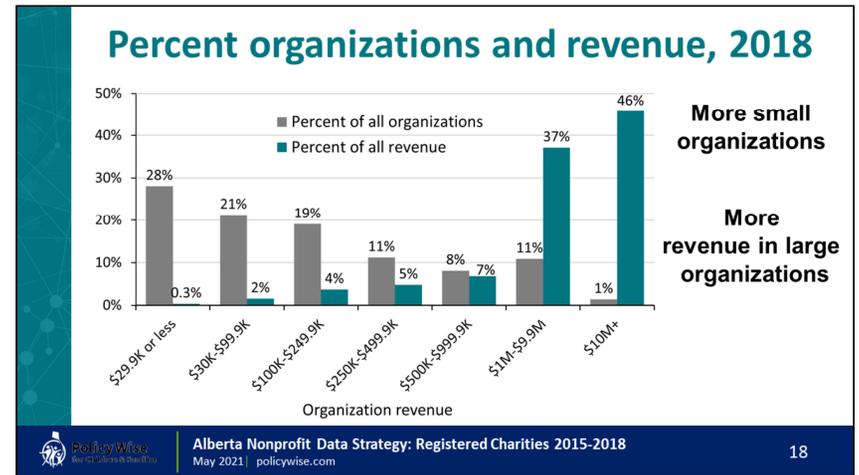
1. expenditures across the sector grew from \$6.13 billion to \$6.84 billion dollars in 2015 to 2018; and
2. revenue across the sector grew from \$6.80 billion to \$7.33 billion dollars in 2015 to 2018.



Another important nuance is what the 'typical' organization has in terms of expenditures and revenue. To get at this, the median (50 percentile) of organizations was used to account for the wide variance in expenditures and revenues among organizations.

How to read: Y-axis=thousands of dollars in expenditures and revenues for the median organization, and X-axis=registered charity reporting year.

Finding: The median organization was around \$100K. This shows that most nonprofit registered charities are relatively small.

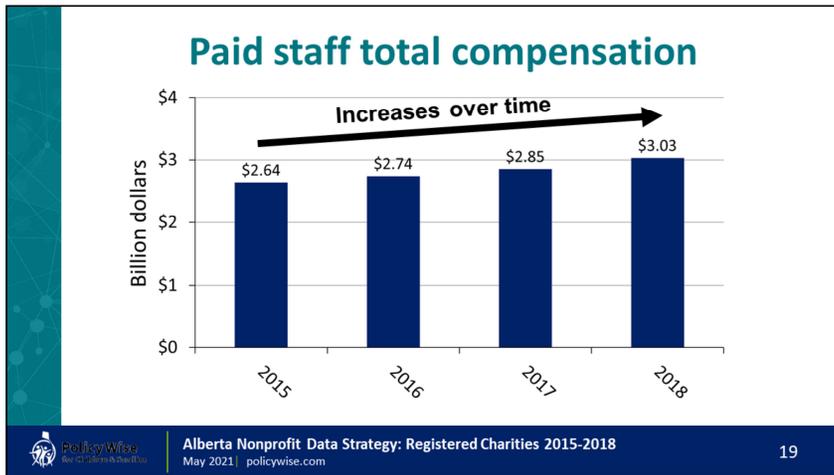


To get a sense of the revenue distribution for different size organizations, the percent of the full sectors' revenue was split by organizations' revenue in 2018.

How to read: The dark grey bars show the percent of all organizations that were in each revenue bracket, and the green bars show the percent of total revenue across the sector that was made up by these organizations.

Finding: This finding shows that a majority of nonprofit registered charities in the sector were smaller, but most of the sector's revenue came from larger organizations.

*Analysis note: Similar patterns were found with expenditures (not shown).



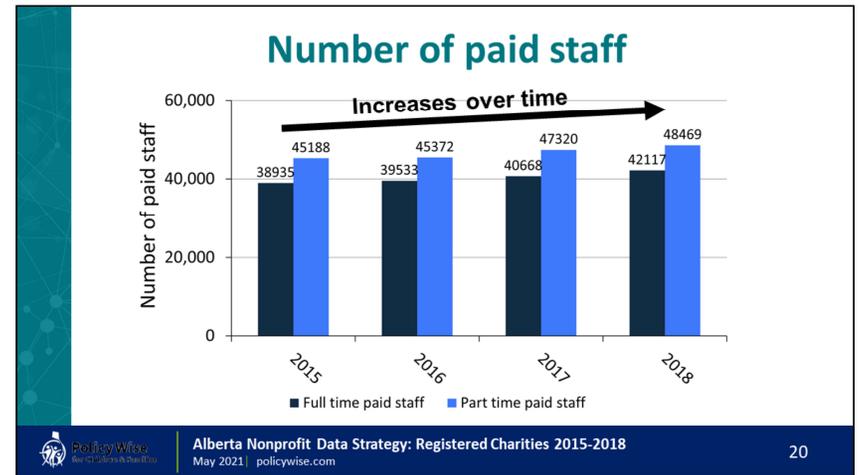
To understand how much pay was provided to the Alberta workforce for registered charities in the nonprofit sector, reported paid staff compensation was investigated.

How to read: Y-axis=billions of dollars in paid staff compensation and X-axis=registered charity reporting year.

Finding: It was found that:

1. compensation across the sector grew from \$2.64 billion to \$3.03 billion dollars in 2015 to 2018; and
2. reported compensation was less than half of expenditures (\$6.13 billion [2015] to \$6.84 billion dollars [2018]).

**Analysis note:* Due to observed errors in the data, it is expected that reported compensation is less than the actual total.



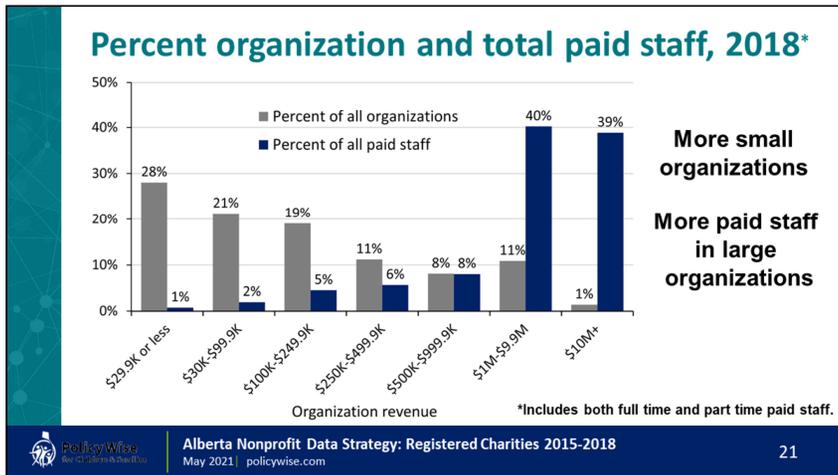
To understand how many people were employed in the Alberta workforce for registered charities in the nonprofit sector, paid staff numbers reported by organizations were investigated.

How to read: Y-axis=number of full time and part time paid staff, and X-axis=registered charity reporting year.

Finding: It was found that:

1. reported full time paid staff grew from 38,935 to 42,117 across the sector in 2015 to 2018; and
2. reported part time paid staff grew from 45,188 to 48,469 across the sector in 2015 to 2018.

**Analysis note:* Due to observed errors in the data, it is expect that actual total paid staffs may differ from the amounts presented.

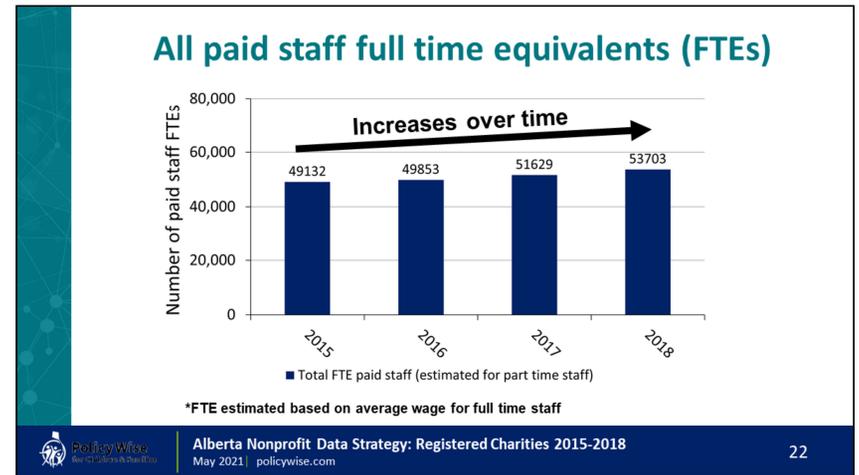


To get a sense of the distribution of paid staff in organizations by organization size, the percent of the full sectors' total paid staff was split by organizations' revenue in 2018.

How to read: The dark grey bars show the percent of all organizations that were in each revenue bracket, and the blue bars show the percent of all paid staff across the sector (full time and part time) that was made up by these organizations.

Finding: This finding shows that a majority of registered charities in the sector have small amounts of revenue, but most of the sector's paid staff came from larger organizations.

*Analysis note: Similar patterns were found with total compensation.



Finally, as part time staff numbers are a bit hard to interpret as they may vary in time spent working, full time equivalents (FTEs) were estimated for the part time staff. FTEs for part time staff were estimated by dividing the total wages reported for part time staff by the wage average for full-time employees across the sector each year (the total compensation divided by the total reported full time staff).

How to read: Y-axis=number of estimated paid staff FTEs and X-axis=registered charity reporting year.

Finding: It was found that reported FTEs grew from 49,132 to 53,703 across the sector in 2015 to 2018.

*Analysis note: These numbers are rough estimates, as data quality prevented more exact calculations.

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2c. Subsector analysis

International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO)

- <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/13-015-x/2009000/sect13-eng.htm>

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Culture and recreation• Education and research• Health• Social services• Environment• Development and housing• Law, advocacy, and politics | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Philanthropic intermediaries and volunteerism promotion• International• Religion• Other• Business and professional associations, unions |
|--|---|

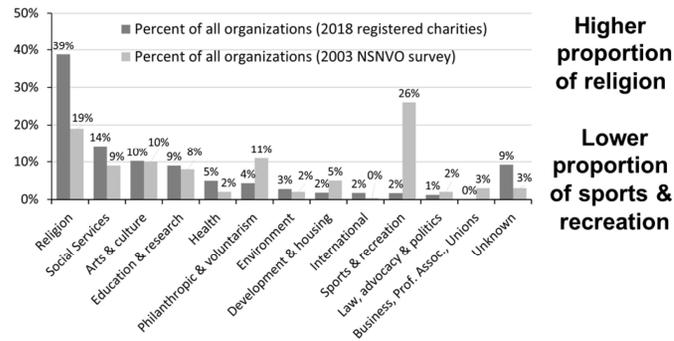
- 1. Adopted across nonprofit sector
- 2. Based on most frequent primary activity across 2015-2018
- 3. Definitions further explained in technical manual
 - a. Supported by Imagine Canada, thank you!

Nonprofit registered charity organizations were classified using the International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO).

- 1. ICNPO was used as it was the standard in previous reports with similar context, and often seen in analyses across Canada.
- 2. Organizations were defined by the most frequently reported program or activity code in the registered charity data, across 2015-2018.
- 3. Coding was supported by consultation from Imagine Canada and their previous code.

**Analysis notes:* Note that as subsector groupings were mostly determined by self-reports by organizations, designations might not always best reflect actual service delivery. For example, religious organizations might have a substantial child care component or education component that is missed in the current classification. As well, a homeless serving agency might report their low-income housing programs as their main services, placing them as development and housing over social services. Finally, 'unknown' organizations reflect those receiving no coding that could be attributed to a clear subsector in any of the years. See the Use and Technical Manual for further details on classification.

Registered charities vs. previous nonprofit estimates



Higher proportion of religion

Lower proportion of sports & recreation

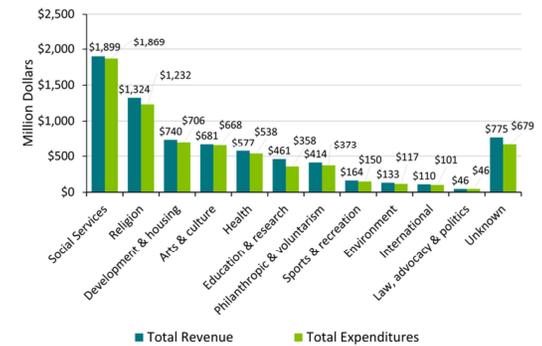
To get a sense of how nonprofit registered charities organizations compared with nonprofit organizations as a whole, organizations in the registered charity data were compared to the 2003 National Survey of Nonprofit and Voluntary Organizations (NSNVO) survey results from Imagine Canada (2006; “The Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector in Alberta”)—which reflects an estimate of nonprofit organizations.

How to read: The dark grey bars show the percent of all nonprofit registered charity organizations in each subsector from the 2018 registered charity data, and the light grey bars show the percent of all nonprofit organizations in each subsector based on the 2003 NSNVO survey.

Finding: This finding shows that while a similar proportion is generally seen across subsectors, a higher proportion was seen for religious organizations, and a lower proportion in sports and recreation.

***Analysis notes:** Religious organizations are thought to have a higher percentage of representation of those registered for charitable status because of the way they are structured to use support/donations from their congregation/membership as a way to support operations. On the other hand, sport & recreation organizations are thought to be a much lower percentage of those with charitable status, as compared to the overall nonprofit numbers, as they have struggled to be considered “eligible” for charitable status from the CRA, due to the four pillars that CRA designates charitable organizations on, of “poverty, religion, education or other charitable activities.” This is a longstanding concern raised by the sport & recreation sector.

Total expenditures and revenues, 2018



Expenditures and revenues were split across the subsectors, based on 2018 reports, to get a sense of where money allocated in nonprofit registered charities.

How to read: Y-axis=millions of dollars in expenditures and revenue, and X-axis=subsector.

Finding: It was found that expenditures and revenues varied across the subsectors, with social services, religion, and development and housing being the top 3 subsectors in totals.

***Analysis notes:** Unknowns represent groups that could not be classified to one of the ICNPO subsectors in at least one of the years between 2015-2018.

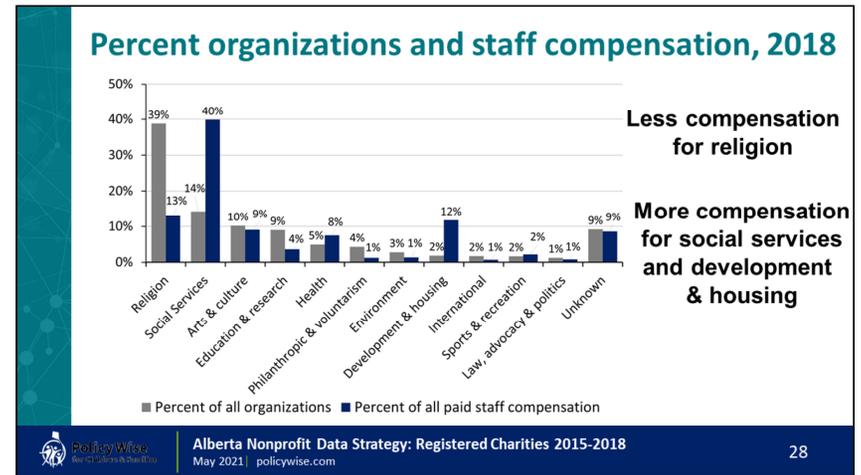


To get a sense of the distribution of organization revenue across the subsectors, subsector organization percentages were compared to the percent of the total revenue of the sector they represented.

How to read: The dark grey bars show the percent of all organizations in each subsector in the 2018 registered charity data, and the green bars show the percent of the total revenue across the sector for these organizations.

Finding: This finding shows that generally the number of organizations was closely connected to revenue. Big exceptions were a lower percentage seen for religious organization revenue (although there are more religious organizations), and a higher percentage of revenue for social services and development & housing (compared to their total organization percentages).

**Analysis notes:* Similar patterns were found with expenditures. Unknowns represent groups classified under designations that could not be classified to one of the ICNPO subsectors in at least one of the years between 2015-2018.



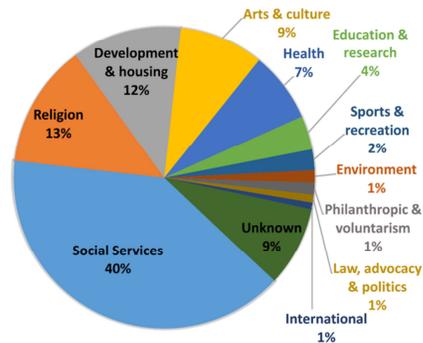
To get a sense of the distribution of paid staff compensation across the subsectors, subsector organization percentages were compared to the total paid staff compensation of the sector they represented.

How to read: The dark grey bars show the percent of all organizations in each subsector in the 2018 registered charity data, and the blue bars show the percent of all paid staff compensation (dollars) across the sector for these organizations.

Finding: This finding shows that generally the number of organizations was connected to compensation. Big exceptions were a lower percentage seen for religious organizations (although there are more religious organizations), and a higher percentage for social services and development & housing (compared to their total organization percentages).

**Analysis notes:* Similar patterns were found with total staff numbers. Unknowns represent groups classified under designations that could not be classified to one of the ICNPO subsectors in at least one of the years between 2015-2018.

Percent compensation by subsector, 2018



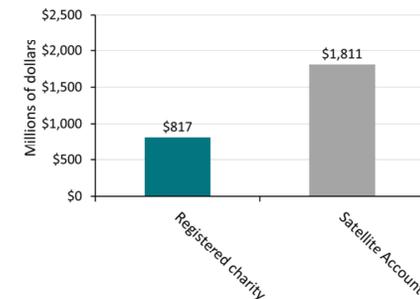
To get a sense of the distribution of paid staff compensation across the subsectors, the total compensation for 2018 subsectors was displayed as a pie chart.

How to read: The percentage in each pie slice reflects what percent of all paid staff compensation across the sector was seen for each subsector.

Finding: Social services had the most paid staff compensation, followed by religion, and development and housing.

***Analysis notes:** Unknowns represent groups that were classified under designations that could not be classified to one of the ICNPO subsectors in at least one of the years between 2015-2018.

Culture & recreation revenue, 2017



Additional revenue from missing organizations

Compared to Satellite Account for Non-profits and Volunteering, (Statistics Canada, 2019)

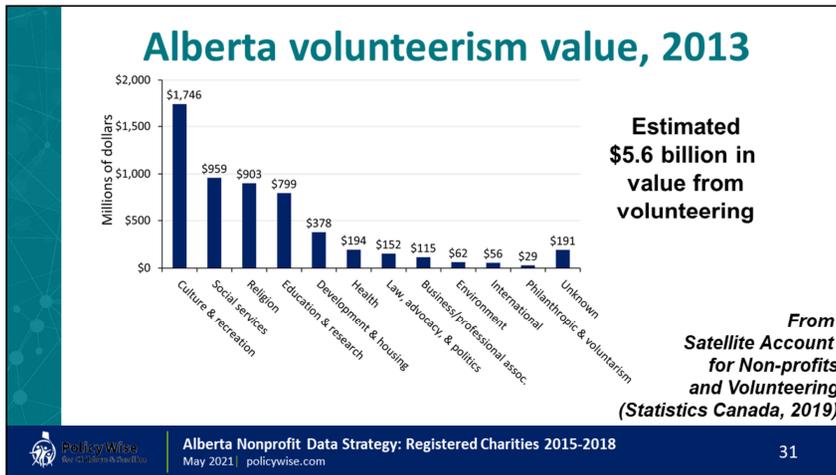
*Culture & recreation revenue is the sum of the sports & recreation and arts & culture subsectors.

As sports and recreation had a much smaller proportion of organizations in the registered charity data than nonprofit estimates, other data sources were investigated to estimate the gap in revenue. Revenue was reported (as income) by the Satellite Account for Non-profits and Volunteering (2017) as a rough comparison. As this data combined sports & recreation and arts & culture together, the same was done for this comparison.

How to read: Y-axis=millions of dollars in revenue and X-axis=the data source, the 2017 registered charity data (green) or the 2017 report from the Satellite Account for Non-profits and Volunteering (grey).

Finding: It was found that approximately \$1 billion in culture & recreation was missed by the registered charity data.

***Analysis notes:** Culture & recreation is a combination of sports & recreation and arts & culture. The satellite account number includes all reported culture & recreation revenue, less government nonprofit organizations (i.e., health and education). Note that the Satellite Account for Non-profits and Volunteering is a Statistics Canada effort to use national economic data to estimate the nonprofit and volunteering sector (see <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/190305/dq190305a-eng.htm>).

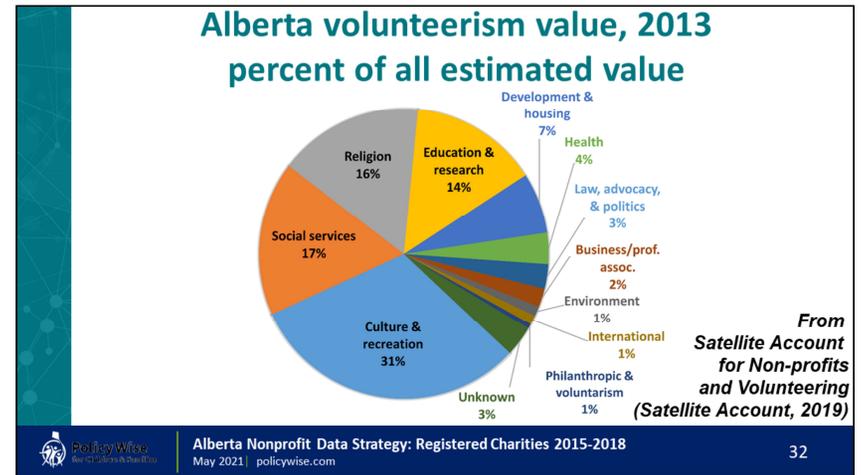


Finally, as volunteering is one interest of the sector, the Satellite Account for Non-profit and Volunteering (Statistics Canada 2019) estimates of volunteering value for 2013 were reported.

How to read: Y-axis=millions of dollars in estimated value from volunteering, and X-axis=volunteer subsector.

Finding: It was found that a total of \$5.6 billion dollars was estimated as the value of volunteering. Furthermore, estimates of volunteering varied across the subsectors, with culture & recreation, social services, and religion being the top 3 subsectors in totals.

**Analysis note:* Culture & recreation is a combination of sports & recreation and arts & culture. Note that the Satellite Account for Non-profits and Volunteering is a Statistics Canada effort to use national economic data to estimate the nonprofit and volunteering sector (see <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/190305/dq190305a-eng.htm>).



Furthermore, as volunteering is one major interest of the sector, the Satellite Account for Non-profit and Volunteering estimates of volunteering value for 2013 were further split for subsectors by its percent of the \$5.6 billion dollars in estimated value, as a pie chart.

How to read: Each slice of the pie chart is a subsector, and the percentage is the percentage of the total value estimated across the volunteer sector.

Finding: Estimates of volunteering varied across the subsectors, with culture & recreation, social services, and religion being the top 3 subsectors in totals.

**Analysis note:* Culture & recreation is a combination of sports & recreation and arts & culture. Note that the Satellite Account for Non-profits and Volunteering is a Statistics Canada effort to use national economic data to estimate the nonprofit and volunteering sector (see <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/190305/dq190305a-eng.htm>).

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2d. Regional analysis

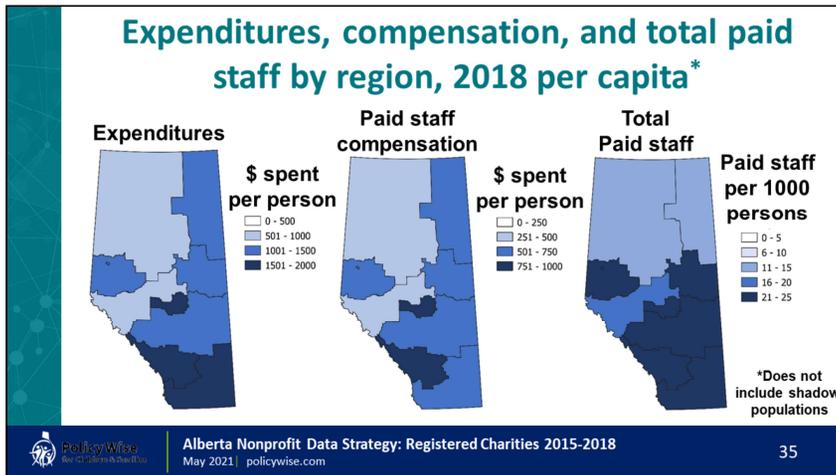
Custom: Alberta Health Services (AHS) Zones plus AHS Northern Subzones – 9 zones



Regional analyses were performed on the registered charity data using addresses reported by organizations.

Addresses were mapped to a modified Alberta Health Service (AHS) Zone map. This custom map uses the five AHS Zone map for the bottom 4 regions (Edmonton, Calgary, central, and south), and a AHS Subzone map to split the North Zone into five regions. This breakdown was at request of sector leaders.

**Analysis Note:* The bottom regions were not split due to data quality concerns that prevent doing this accurately.



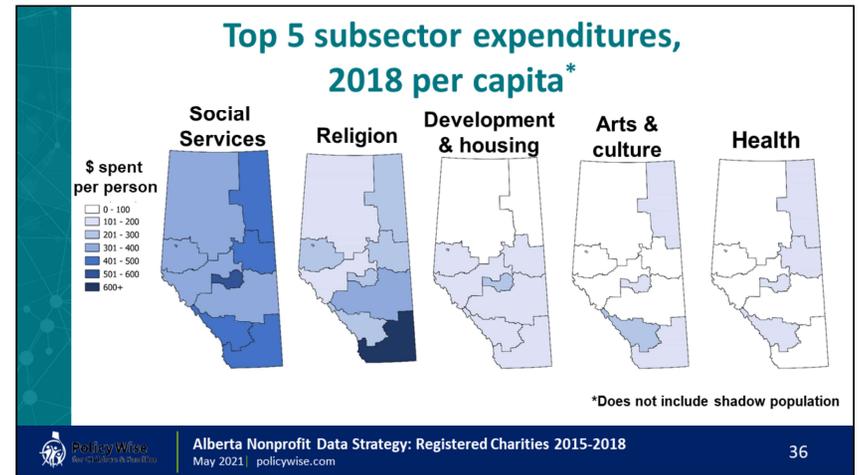
Expenditures, compensation, and paid staff were mapped to the 9 regions, adjusted per capita (per population) to reflect differences in populations in regions.

How to read: For the maps, dark is more per capita expenditures, paid staff compensation, and total paid staff. Supporting keys reflect the per capita amounts of each colour. Expenditures and paid staff compensation are total dollars per person, and total paid staff is per 1000 persons.

Finding: It was found that:

1. expenditures were largest in the large cities and the south, moderate in regions with medium cities, and smallest in the more rural North-NW and North-SW;
2. compensation was largest in the large cities, moderate in regions with medium cities, and smallest in the more rural North-NW and North-SW; and
3. total staff was least in the north and most in the south. Note that this includes both part time and full time staff.

**Analysis notes:* The 'shadow population' was considered, people that move for at least 30 days a year to work. This mostly affects the North-NE region at 43,084 estimated in 2016. This number of people is not included for this population as per capita numbers, as how they affect the nonprofit sector is unclear, but it would decrease numbers in this region.



To understand what subsectors were represented in expenditures across Alberta, expenditures were mapped by the top 5 expenditure subsectors, adjusted per capita (per person) to reflect differences in populations in regions.

How to read: For the maps, dark is more per capita expenditures. Expenditures are per person.

Finding: It was found that:

1. social service expenditures were similar across the province, although slightly higher in certain regions;
2. religious spending was highest in the south;
3. development and housing spending was highest in the south part of the province, and largest in Edmonton;
4. arts and culture spending was highest in Calgary; and
5. health spending was highest in the cities and the NE.

**Analysis notes:* The 'shadow population' was considered, people that move for at least 30 days a year to work. This mostly affects the North-NE region at 43,084 estimated in 2016. This number of people is not included for this population as per capita numbers, as how they affect the nonprofit sector is unclear, but it would decrease numbers in this region.

Region rank

- Top rank (1-3)
- Middle Rank (4-6)
- Bottom rank (7-9)

Subsector matrix expenditures, 2018 per person*

Subsector	EDMONTON	CALGARY	SOUTH	CENTRAL	NORTH CENTRAL WEST	NORTH NE	NORTH SE	NORTH NW	NORTH SW
Social Services	523	440	494	385	371	480	439	325	383
Religion	276	232	927	323	248	207	215	181	140
Development & housing	250	138	148	163	181	21	135	12	117
Arts & culture	160	231	110	84	86	103	56	26	38
Health	189	128	58	77	98	123	103	78	26
Education & research	95	120	62	34	30	19	13	45	30
Philanthropic & voluntarism	48	186	11	14	16	118	10	5	5
Sports & recreation	9	71	11	18	121	0	12	13	5
Environment	29	23	25	63	10	20	37	11	10
International	6	53	5	12	21	0	7	0	0
Law, advocacy & politics	17	12	5	4	0	0	3	14	4

Top expenditures in cities; much less in rural; least in north
*Does not include shadow population

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All subsector expenditures were split across the 9 regions, adjusted per person, to get a sense of which regions had the most revenue per capita across subsectors.

How to read: Green reflects being in the top 3 of the regions in per capita expenditures, white in the middle 3, and blue as the bottom 3. So green reflects 'more' and blue 'less'. Numbers are per person expenditures for each subsector in the region.

Finding: It was found that large cities had increased expenditures across subsectors, followed by regions with medium city centres, and the least for more rural regions (i.e., the North-NW and North-NE).

***Analysis notes:** The 'shadow population' was considered, people that move for at least 30 days a year to work. This mostly affects the North-NE region at 43,084 estimated in 2016. This number of people is not included for this population as per capita numbers, as how they affect the nonprofit sector is unclear, but it would decrease numbers in this region.

3. Other impact data and analysis: Recent interesting data to check out

- **Pulse Check Report #3: the Impact of COVID-19 on Alberta's Nonprofit & Voluntary Organizations (ABNN)**
 - Survey on the impact of COVID-19 on the Alberta Nonprofit sector ([ABNN report](#))
- **Sector Monitor (on nonprofits), February 2021 (Imagine Canada)**
 - Survey on effects of the COVID-19 pandemic across Canada ([Imagine Canada report](#))
- **Diversity of Charity and Nonprofit Boards (Statistics Canada)**
 - Crowdsourced survey on the diversity of nonprofit boards ([Statistics Canada report](#))
- **Volunteering in Canada: Challenges and Opportunities During the COVID-19 Pandemic (Statistics Canada)**
 - Discussion on volunteer considerations during COVID-19 ([Statistics Canada report](#))

As part of the Data About the Sector plan, recent data that might inform the nonprofit sector was investigated, including COVID-19 recovery efforts. Above are some of the interesting reports that were found.

Upcoming and recent exciting data

- **Registered Charity Data 2019 and beyond**
 - Same as above analysis, with more up to date numbers as becomes available
 - 2019 registered charity data should be ready later in 2021
- **General Social Survey: Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2018**
 - Volunteering data that was recently released ([Statistics Canada link](#)).
 - Not linked to nonprofit sector
- **Canadian Survey of Business Condition updates (last update March 2021)**
 - Survey on issues faced by Canadian businesses, including nonprofits
 - Some results reported in this report ([Statistics Canada link](#))
- **Satellite Account for Non-profit and Volunteering updates**
 - Estimates of economic impact of nonprofit sector
 - Upcoming releases across 2021 and into 2022

Finally, recent and upcoming data were investigated that might inform the nonprofit sector, including recovery. Above are some data interesting for future explorations.

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4. Key takeaways

- 1. This analysis provides up-to-date evidence on the sector's impact**
 - A huge impact is seen for Albertan revenues (\$7.33 billion dollars), expenditures (\$6.84 billion dollars), and workforce (42,117 full-time jobs) in 2018
- 2. Small organizations make up a big part of the sector (49% have under \$100K in revenue a year)**
- 3. Different subsectors make up the nonprofit (e.g., 26% of sector revenue goes to social services) and volunteering (e.g., 31% of sector volunteering value goes to culture and recreation) sectors**
- 4. The volunteer sector has a big value (\$5.6 billion dollars) in Alberta**
- 5. Urban centres get more funding per person than rural areas**

In summary, some key takeaways from this analysis are:

1. the registered charity part of the nonprofit sector make up a significant portion of Alberta's revenues, expenditures, and workforce;
2. most registered charity nonprofits are small. The high percentage of small organizations shows the importance of considering small nonprofit registered charities in the sector;
3. the nonprofit and volunteering sectors consist of many subsectors, each that make up a different proportion of the sector. The differences reflect where services are provided and volunteered in Alberta. In particular, culture and recreation had 31% of all of the volunteering value in Alberta, while 26% of all sector revenue went to social services. This bias to culture and recreation reflects a heavy volunteering aspect to the subsector in Alberta;
4. much value is contributed through volunteering in Alberta (estimated at around \$5.6 billion dollars); and
5. urban centres and cities have more expenditures than more rural areas, based on their number of people. In particular, Edmonton and Calgary had high expenditures per capita across the subsectors, and the North-NW and North-NE had low expenditures per person across the subsectors.

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