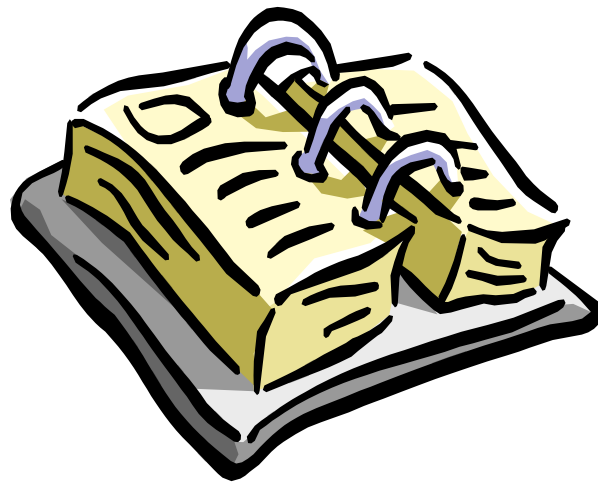




The Social Planning Council of Peel

An Inventory of Registered Charities in Peel



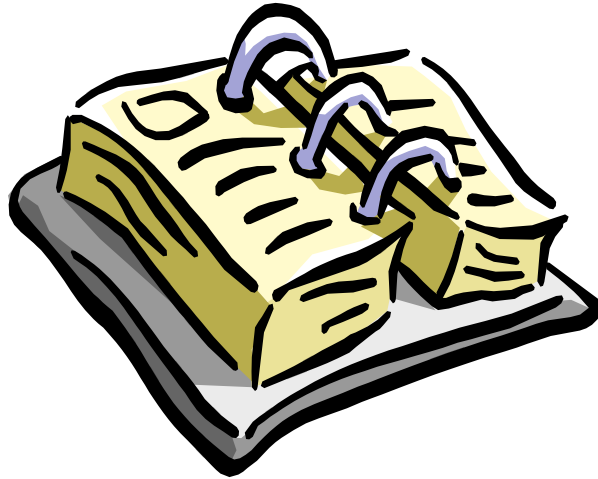
October 2009

Funded by



**United Way
of Peel Region**

An Inventory of Registered Charities in Peel



October 2009

Prepared by

Srimanta Mohanty, Ph.D. & Paula DeCoito, Ph.D.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1) Background and Rationale for Study

In Peel Region, there are several studies that focus on the population served by charitable organizations, such as the poor, people with disabilities, the elderly, new immigrants and victims of domestic violence. However, there are no known studies that focus specifically on the non-profit charitable sector in Peel Region. Charitable organizations are very important to a community as they provide services and advocate on behalf of various interest groups to public policy-makers at different levels of government. While it must be acknowledged that there are many studies on non-profit, charitable organizations at the provincial, national and international levels, these studies do not provide the relevant data needed for public policy and human service planning at the local level.

The term “charities” as used in this report refers to “Registered Charities.” According to the Canada Revenue Agency, a registered charity is an organization established and operated for charitable purposes, and must devote its resources to charitable activities. The charity must be located in Canada, and cannot use its income to benefit its members.* From a legal perspective, charitable purposes fall into four principal categories: the relief of poverty; the advancement of education; the advancement of religion; and other purposes that benefit the community in a manner that has been determined by the statutes to be charitable.

2) Focus of the Report

The focus of this report is on registered, non-profit, charitable organizations in Peel Region as of November 2006. This is the first study that focuses on registered non-profit charitable organizations in Peel. As such, it is exploratory and is the first step in developing a comprehensive inventory of non-profit charitable organizations that serve the Peel Region generally and, more importantly, at the municipal and neighbourhood levels in Peel.

3) Purpose of the Report

- To identify the number and types of registered charities in Peel Region at the regional, municipal and neighbourhood levels.
- To identify neighbourhoods that are underserved by type of registered charities.

4) Intended Audience for the Report

This report has been written primarily for community agencies, community leaders, the general public, funders, and policy-makers in Peel Region. Researchers in the field of non-profit management, capacity-building and civic engagement may also find this report to be of relevance for their work.

* For more information, please visit: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/bsnss/tpcs/bn-ne/bfr/typ/chrts-eng.html>

5) Major Findings on Registered Non-Profit Charities in Peel, 2006

- As of November 2006, there were 1,253 registered charities in Peel Region.
- Registered charities in the Region of Peel represented 4.3% of such organizations in Ontario.
- The majority of registered charities in Peel (89%) were classified as charitable organizations. This was followed by charities classified as private foundations category (6%), and those classified as public foundations (5%).
- More than half of the registered charities in Peel were religious charities (724 or 57.8%). In 2006, the top three types of Religious Charities in Peel were: Missionary Organizations and Propagation of Gospel; Baptist Congregations; and Roman Catholic Parishes and Chapels.
- The remaining 42.2% of the charities in Peel were listed within the following categories: welfare - 219; education - 142; health - 47; service clubs - 26 and other - 95.
- Within the Region of Peel, Mississauga had the most charities (825), followed by Brampton with 378, and Caledon with 50.
- The three Peel neighbourhoods with the highest number of charities were: Cooksville-Dixie (223), Central Brampton (172), and Bramalea (131).
- The Peel neighbourhoods with the lowest number of charities were: Bolton (4), Gore (16), Creditview (16), and Caledon/Urban (25).
- Using the 2006 population Census, the ratio of persons to services or charities for Caledon and Brampton were 1,141 and 1,148 respectively, indicating that both have a very high number of people per charity. This data further suggests that these two rapidly growing municipalities, compared to Mississauga, have less services or a lower capacity to meet the needs of their population.
- Of the 15 neighbourhoods selected for review in this study, Bolton, Creditview, and Gore had the highest number of persons per charity (an indicator of relatively low or limited service capacity, compared to other neighbourhoods – a negative social indicator).
- Of the neighbourhoods selected for review in this study, Caledon (Urban), Port Credit/Lakeview and Clarkson/Lorne Park had the lowest number of persons per charity (an indicator of relatively high service capacity, compared to other neighbourhoods - a positive social indicator).
- Peel has three hospitals: Brampton Civic Hospital, Credit Valley and Trillium Health Centre. However, the Trillium Health Centre Foundation is classified under the Health Charitable Corporations rather than as a hospital.
- There were 15 Health Charitable Corporations in Peel.

6) Reflections

The three neighbourhoods with the lowest number of persons per charity (comparatively high capacity for services) are the neighbourhoods that are the least ethnically diverse in Peel: Caledon (Urban), Clarkson/Lorne Park, and Port Credit/Lakeview.* Conversely, two of the three neighbourhoods with the highest number of persons per charity (comparatively lower capacity for service provision) are among the most ethnically diverse neighbourhoods with a high percentage of newcomers to Canada (Creditview and Gore). *

**See Portraits of Peel, 2006 by The Social Planning Council of Peel.*

OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED CHARITIES IN PEEL - NOVEMBER 2006

| Region & Neighbourhood | Total Charities | Welfare Charities | Health Charities | Education Charities | Religious Charities | Service Clubs, Art Services & Others | Other Charities that Benefit the Community |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Ontario | 29,124 | 5,443 | 2,028 | 4,788 | 12,579 | 576 | 3,710 |
| Peel | 1,253 | 219 | 47 | 142 | 724 | 26 | 95 |
| Mississauga | 825 | 159 | 32 | 113 | 453 | 16 | 52 |
| Brampton | 378 | 52 | 15 | 22 | 245 | 10 | 34 |
| Caledon | 50 | 8 | - | 7 | 26 | - | 9 |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 70 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 7 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 223 | 45 | 9 | 35 | 113 | 4 | 17 |
| Creditview | 15 | 2 | 1 | - | 12 | | |
| Erin Mills/ Erindale | 110 | 13 | 1 | 27 | 59 | 1 | 9 |
| Hurontario | 80 | 23 | - | 10 | 42 | 1 | 4 |
| Malton | 56 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 2 | 6 |
| Meadowvale | 112 | 22 | 7 | 11 | 65 | 2 | 5 |
| Port Credit/ Lakeview | 51 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 34 | 1 | |
| Streetsville | 76 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 49 | 1 | 3 |
| Bramalea | 131 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 94 | 5 | 8 |
| Central Brampton | 172 | 27 | 10 | 12 | 95 | 4 | 24 |
| Gore | 16 | 3 | - | 3 | 10 | | |
| Heartlake | 62 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 49 | 1 | 2 |
| Bolton | 4 | | - | 1 | 3 | | |
| Caledon (Urban) | 25 | 3 | - | 4 | 14 | | 5 |
| Other Neighbourhoods | 50 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 5 |

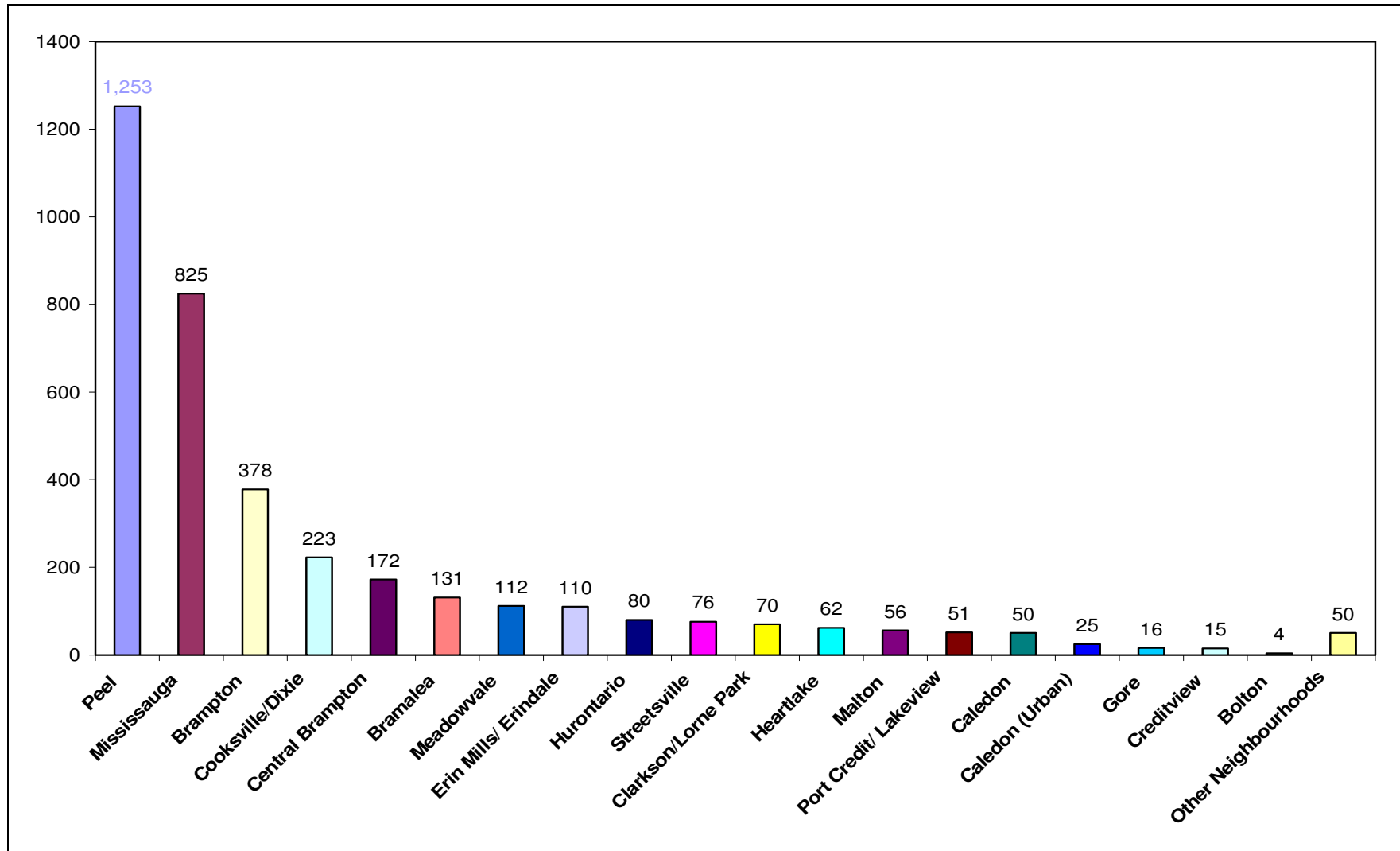
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED CHARITIES BY PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS: RANK ORDER (NOVEMBER 2006)

| Neighbourhood | Total Charities | | Welfare Charities | | Health Charities | | Education Charities | | Religious Charities | | Service Clubs, Art Services & Other Charities | | Other Charities that Benefit the Community | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|---|------|--|------|
| | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 70 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 14 | | 32 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 223 | 1 | 45 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 35 | 1 | 113 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 2 |
| Creditview | 15 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 14 | | 13 | | 13 |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 110 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 27 | 2 | 59 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 3 |
| Hurontario | 80 | 6 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 42 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 10 |
| Malton | 56 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Meadowvale | 112 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 65 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | 51 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 34 | 9 | 1 | 10 | | 14 |
| Streetsville | 76 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | | 49 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| Bramalea | 131 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 94 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Central Brampton | 172 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 95 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 1 |
| Gore | 16 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 15 | | 14 | | 15 |
| Heartlake | 62 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 49 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 12 |
| Bolton | 4 | 16 | | 16 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 16 | | 15 | | 16 |
| Caledon (Urban) | 25 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 13 | | 16 | 5 | 8 |
| Other Neighbourhoods | 50 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 26 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 |

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

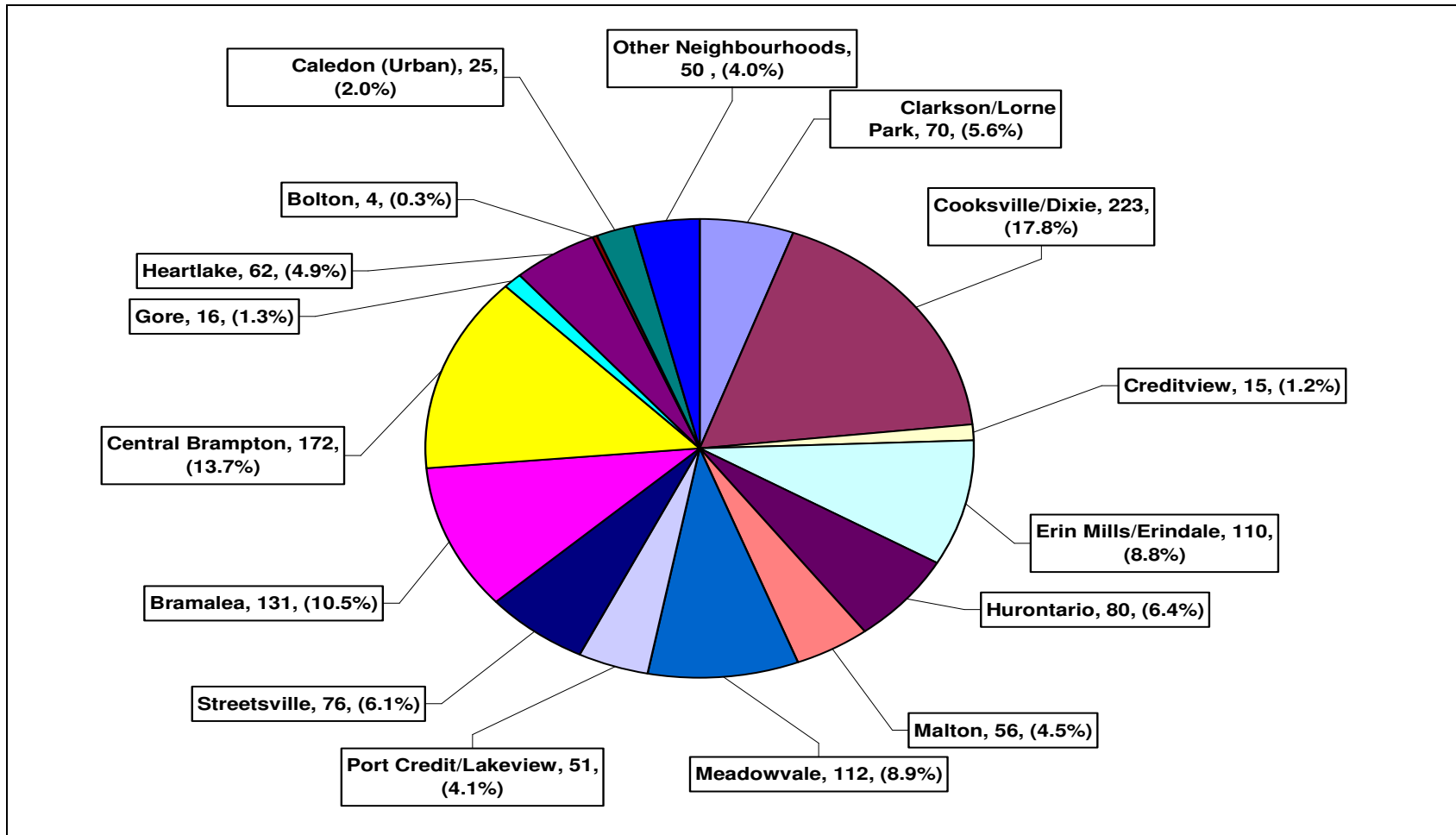
Registered Charities: Peel, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

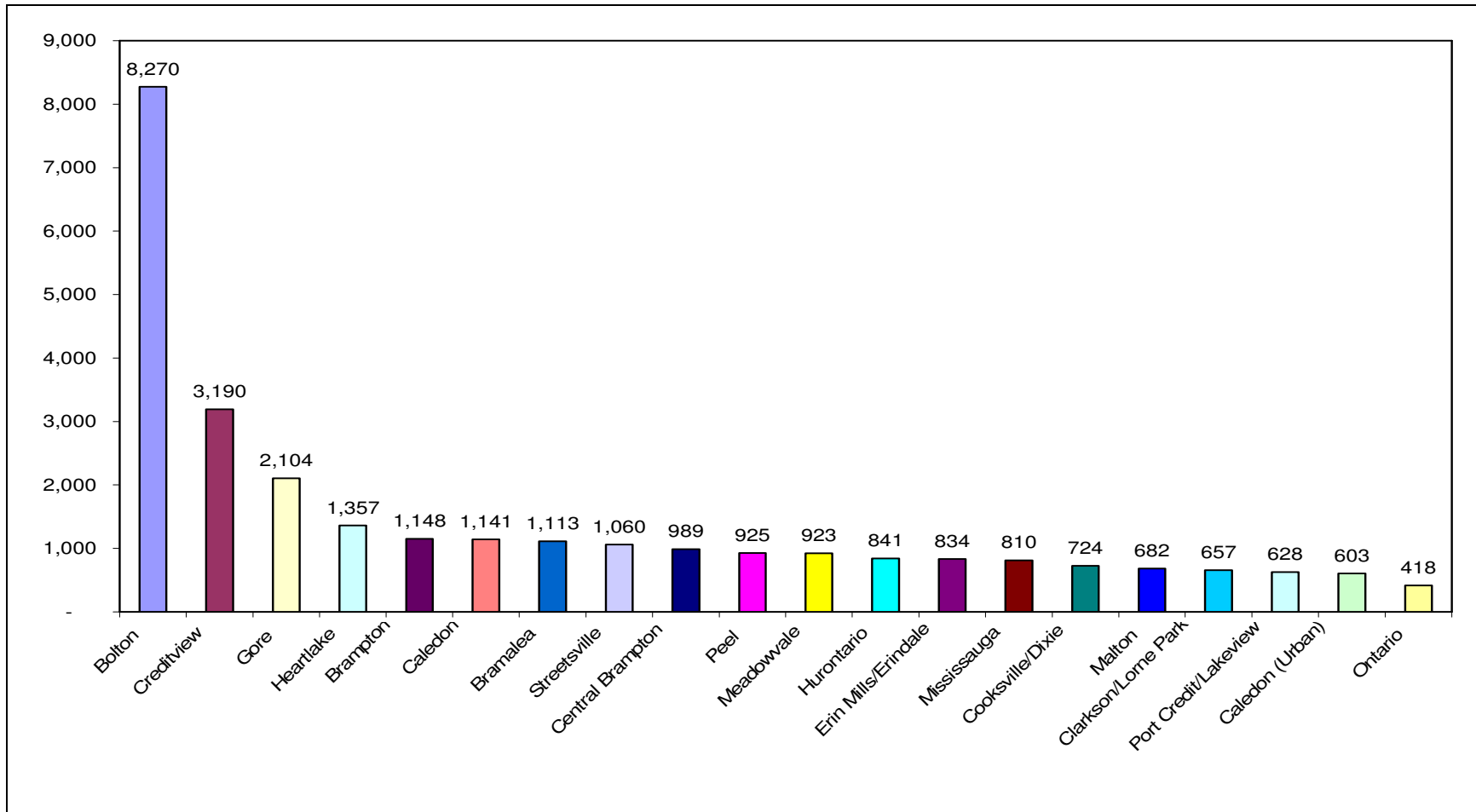
Distribution of Registered Charities by Peel Neighbourhoods, November 2006

(Total Charities in Peel =1,253)



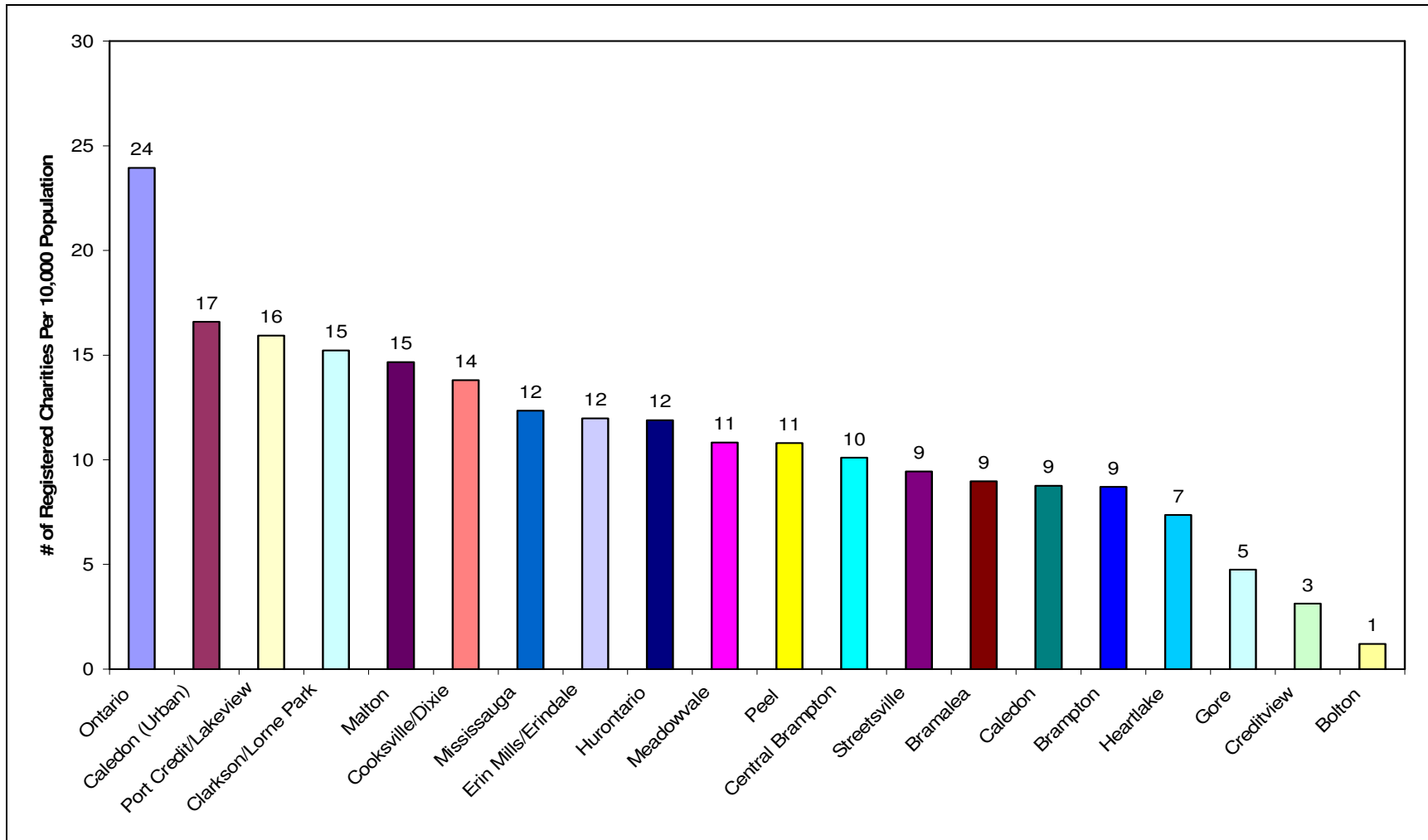
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Number of Persons Per Charity: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Number of Charities Per 10,000 Population: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

INTRODUCTION

Background and Rationale for Study

In Canada, charities are organizations that provide various types of services to communities and are bound and regulated by legal statutes administered by the Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA). The term “charities,” as used in this report, refers to “Registered Charities.” According to the Canada Revenue Agency, a registered charity is an organization established and operated for charitable purposes, and must devote its resources to charitable activities. The charity must be located in Canada, and cannot use its income to benefit its members.* From a legal perspective, charitable purposes fall into four principal categories: the relief of poverty; the advancement of education; the advancement of religion; and other purposes that benefit the community in a manner that has been determined by the statutes to be charitable.

In Peel Region, there are several studies that focus on the population served by charitable organizations, such as the poor, people with disabilities, the elderly, new immigrants and victims of domestic violence. However, there are no known studies that focus specifically on the non-profit charitable sector in Peel Region. While it must be acknowledged that there are many studies on non-profit, charitable organizations at the provincial, national and international levels, these studies do not provide the relevant data needed for public policy and human service planning at the local level.

This report provides a descriptive overview of registered charities in Peel, based on the Canada Revenue Agency’s November 2006 listing. The study of charities in Peel is important because charities provide essential resources to vulnerable and marginalized groups like the poor, the elderly, people with disabilities, single parents, newcomers to Canada, and other vulnerable communities among others. Charitable organizations are also very important to a community as advocates (on behalf of various interest groups) to public policy-makers at different levels of government.

This is the first study that documents the size and scope of registered non-profit charitable organizations in Peel as a whole. As such, it is exploratory and is the first step in developing a comprehensive inventory of non-profit charitable organizations that serve the Peel population at the regional, municipal and neighbourhood levels.

Focus of Report

The focus of this report is on registered, non-profit, charitable organizations in Peel Region as of November 2006. The report looks at registered charitable organizations in Peel as a whole, in Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, and in 15 Peel neighbourhoods. (See Appendix 1 for more information on the 15 neighbourhoods.)

* For more information, please visit: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/bsnss/tpcs/bn-ne/bfir/typ/chrts-eng.html>

Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is twofold:

- to identify the number and types of registered charities in Peel Region at the regional, municipal and neighbourhood levels;
- to identify the Peel neighbourhoods that are underserved by charities (and by type of charity).

The report provides information on the different types of registered charities (Charitable Organizations and Charitable Foundations – public and private), and on the different focus areas of charities: welfare, health, education, religious, service clubs and other charities that benefit the community. Where appropriate, comparisons are made between charities in Peel and Ontario.

The report also examines the ratio of people per charity using the 2006 population Census for Peel. This ratio is important in determining if the needs of a community are adequately served and what service gaps exist. The higher the number of persons per charity, the greater the demand on the charity for service and the lower the capacity of the charity for meeting that demand (all other things being equal). *(A lower number of persons per charity in a geographic area is more desirable than a higher number)*

Data Sources

The data for this report were obtained from:

- Canada Revenue Agency, list of Registered Charities, 2006.
- Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.
- United Way of Peel Region, 2006-2007 Charity Directory.

Research Methodology

This report is based on a comparative analysis of data on charities and population in Peel Region and, to a lesser extent, in Ontario.

Data analysis was conducted at the regional, municipal and neighbourhood levels. The data analysis in this report also includes the ratio of people per charity. This is particularly important as it takes into consideration the respective population size and number of charities for each municipality and neighbourhood included in the study. This, in turn, makes for a more accurate comparison of the level of service among municipalities and neighbourhoods.

The neighbourhood analysis was conducted on fifteen (15) selected neighbourhoods in Peel, which are listed and defined in Appendix 1. The value of the neighbourhood level analysis is that it allows decision-makers and the general public to have a clear picture of the extent to which different neighbourhoods are served by registered charities (and by different types of charities). This provides an indicator of the service capacity of different neighbourhoods.

Note: The higher the number of persons per charity, the greater the demand for services per charity and the lower the service capacity per charity to meet that demand (all other things being equal). The lower the number of persons per charity, the lower the demand for services per charity and the higher the service capacity per charity (all other things being equal).

Organization of the Report

This report is organized into three (3) sections. Section One provides an overview of the legal definition of charities as determined by the Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA); the designation of charities in Canada; and the differences between the various designations and categories of charities. Section Two provides a statistical inventory of charities in Peel. This is presented in terms of the various categories of charities at the regional, municipal and neighbourhood levels. Section Three provides reflections on the data on registered charities in Peel and their social implications.

Audience for the Report

This report has been written primarily for community agencies, community leaders, the general public, funders, and policy-makers in Peel Region. Researchers in the field of non-profit management, capacity-building and civic engagement may also find this report to be relevant to their work.

This report is also targeted at charitable organizations and foundations in Peel since one of the purposes of this research is to identify service gaps at the regional, municipal and neighbourhood levels that need to be addressed.

Limitations of Report

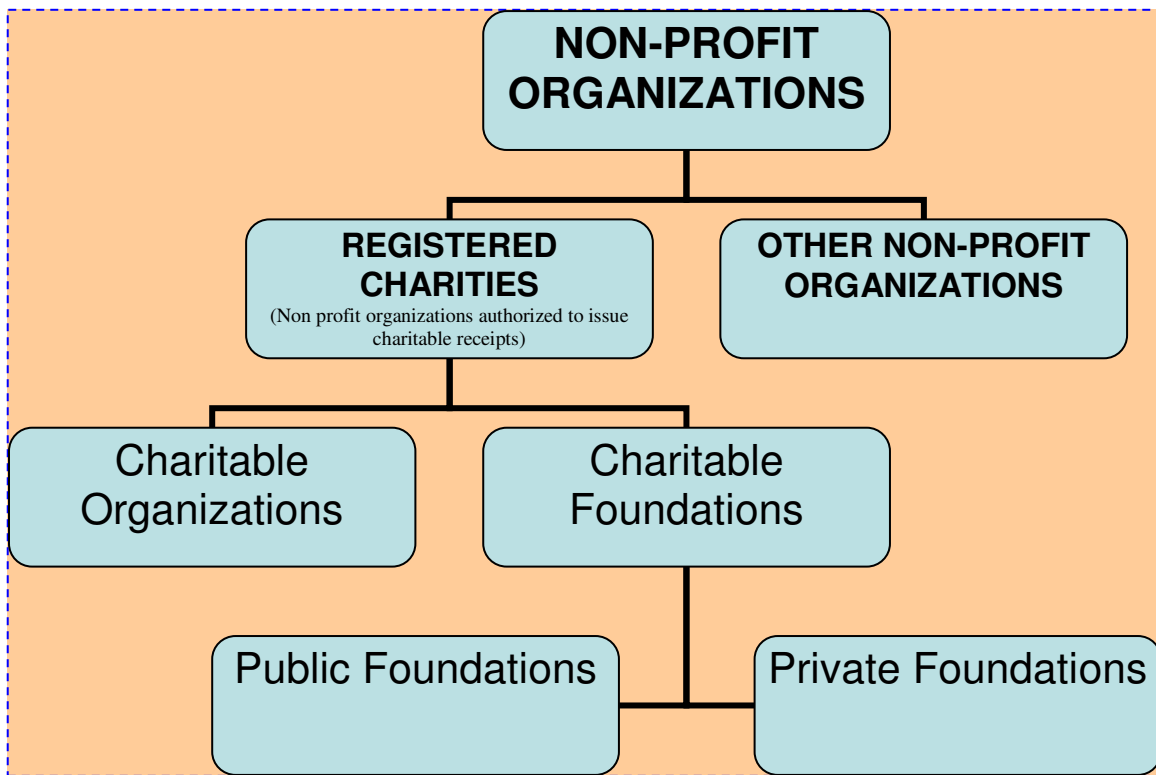
The main limitation of this report is that it only includes charities that are on the Registered Charities listing from the Canada Revenue Agency as of November 2006. This was the most comprehensive list that was available to the researchers at the time of researching and writing this report. The report does not provide information on non-profit organizations that are not registered charities. Another limitation of this report is that it does not provide information on theories or models of charitable organizations and the charitable sector. In other words, it does not provide information on the larger socio-economic and socio-political contexts in which charitable organizations are located and have to do their work.

This report is limited to being an inventory of registered charities in Peel by type of registered charity. It provides information on the number of charities in Peel, the different types of charities, and the number of persons per charity in different geographic areas of Peel.

PART I: DEFINITIONS AND DIFFERENCES

- A. Definition of a Charity
- B. Definition of a Registered Charity
- C. The Difference Between Registered Charitable Organizations and Charitable Foundations
- D. The Difference Between Incorporated Non-Profit Organizations and Registered Charitable Organizations
- E. The Different Types of Registered Charities

Types of Non-Profit Organizations and Charities in Ontario



A. Definition of a Charity

There is a popular, everyday understanding of the term “charity” and a legal precise definition of that term. When applied to corporations, the term “charity” is popularly used by the general public as a synonym for voluntary or not-for-profit organizations. From this popular, everyday perspective, a charity is a non-profit organization set-up to assist people, especially the vulnerable and marginalized in society, who need support outside of their personal relations. Examples of such groups of people include the poor, people with disabilities, new immigrants, refugees, victims of violence and the mentally ill.

Legally speaking, however, the term “charity” has a more precise meaning in Canada. It refers to a specific type of non-profit organization. A charity is a non-profit organization whose purpose and activities of a charity fall under one or more of the following categories: the relief of poverty; the advancement of education; the advancement of religion; and other purposes that benefit the community in a manner that has been determined by the courts to be charitable. The term “charities” as used in this report refers to “Registered Charities” recognized by the Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA).

B. Definition of a Registered Charity

- According to the Canada Revenue Agency, a registered charity is an incorporated non-profit organization established and operated for charitable purposes, and must devote its resources to charitable activities. The charity must be resident in Canada, and cannot use its income to benefit its members¹. When an incorporated non-profit organization meets these criteria in the eyes of the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), it is deemed by the latter as a “registered charity.”
- The official designation of a registered charity depends on its board structure, source of funding, and its mode of operation. (*More details in next section.*)
- There are two broad official designations of registered charities in Canada: Charitable Organizations and Charitable Foundations.
- Charitable Foundations are of two types: public foundations and private foundations.

¹ For more information, please visit this website: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/bsnss/tpcs/bn-ne/bfr/typ/chrts-eng.html>

C. The Difference Between Charitable Organizations and Charitable Foundations

The essential difference between a registered *charitable organization* and a registered *charitable foundation* is that registered charitable organizations focus on carrying out charitable activities, while registered charitable foundations focus on raising and distributing funds to support operating charities.

According to the Canada Revenue Agency, a registered charity is designated as a *charitable organization* if:

- *it devotes its resources mainly to charitable activities carried on by itself;*
- *more than 50% of its directors/trustees deal with each other and with each of the other directors/trustees at arm’s length; and*
- *not more than 50% of the funds that the charity receives must come from one person or organization, or from a group of people or organizations that do not deal with each other at arm’s length. However, some donor organizations are exempted, so that large gifts from them do not affect the charity’s designation. The exempted organizations are:*
 1. the federal government,
 2. a provincial government,
 3. a municipality,
 4. another registered charity that is not a “private foundation,” or
 5. a club, society, or association that the Income Tax Act treats as a non-profit organization.

A *charitable foundation* is a registered charity. It is an incorporated, non-profit corporation that is a registered charity. This type of registered charity may either donate funds to other organizations, or is the sole source of funding for their own charitable activities. According to the Canada Revenue Agency, charitable foundations are comprised of public foundations and private foundations.

The difference between a public charitable foundation and a private charitable foundation lies in the amount of funds they donate to others for charitable purposes. A public foundation gives more than 50% of its income to others for charitable purposes. A private foundation does not.

The Differences Between Public Foundations and Private Foundations

| Public Foundation | Private Foundation |
|--|---|
| <p>According to the Canada Revenue Agency, a registered charity is a <i>public foundation</i> if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is constituted and operated exclusively for charitable purposes; b) It is a corporation or a trust; and c) It gives more than 50% of its income annually to qualified donees (usually other registered charities). <p>A “public foundation” must also meet conditions (b) and (c) for charitable organizations, i.e., people at arm’s length to each other must form a majority of its board of directors/trustees and its funding must come from various sources.</p> | <p>According to the Canada Revenue Agency, a registered charity is a <i>private foundation</i> if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is constituted and operated exclusively for charitable purposes; b) It is a corporation or trust; and c) It is not a “charitable organization” or a “public foundation.” |

D. The Difference Between Registered Charities and Incorporated Non-Profit Organizations

In Canada, organizations that comprise the voluntary sector can be divided into two legal categories of non-profit organizations: registered charities and other non-profit organizations. Both registered charities and non-profit organizations are usually intended to serve important community causes. The essential difference between the two lies in the organization's tax status.

From a taxation perspective, a registered charity in Canada is an organization that has been granted exemption from paying income taxes and has been authorized to issue charitable receipts that the donor can claim as tax credits or deductions. Canada's tax laws require charities to fit under at least one of four main categories: advancement of religion; advancement of education; relief of poverty; or other purposes that benefit the community.

A non-profit organization, as defined by the Income Tax Act is "a club, society, or association that is organized and operated solely for: social welfare; civic improvement; pleasure or recreation; or any other purpose except profit." A non-profit organization is similar to a charitable organization in that it is exempt from paying tax on most types of income. However, it differs from a charity in several respects, but in particular:

- 1. It cannot issue receipts for income tax purposes.**
- 2. It is not required to disburse a certain percentage of its revenues.**
- 3. It does not have to register either federally or provincially to maintain its privileged tax status.**

E. Different Types of Registered Charities

Canada Revenue Agency recognizes and uses several categories of registered charities. These are: welfare, health, educational, religious, and other charities that benefit the Community.

Welfare Charities

"To relieve poverty in the charitable sense means to bring relief of the poor. The poor are not simply the destitute, but anyone lacking essential amenities available to the general population." Examples include "food banks, soup kitchens, as well as organizations that supply low-cost rental housing, clothing, furniture, and appliances to the poor."² Welfare charities include Organizations Providing Care Other than Treatment, Disaster Funds, Welfare Charitable Corporations, Welfare Charitable Trusts and Welfare Organizations (not else classified).

Health Charities

A health charity is an organization whose purposes and activities have been recognized by the courts as providing health care services with tangible benefit to the community as a whole.³ Health charities include Hospitals, Health Charitable Corporations, Health Charitable Trusts, etc.

² Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Poverty - Charitable purposes [On-line]. Available: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-p03-eng.html>

³ Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Health (promotion of) - Health Clinic [On-line]. Available : <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-p02-eng.html>

Educational Charities

“Education in the charitable sense means formal training of the mind, advancing the knowledge or abilities of the recipient, raising the artistic taste of the community, or improving a useful branch of human knowledge through research”.⁴ Educational charities include Teaching Institutions or Institutions of Learning, Support of Schools and Education, Cultural Activities and Promotion of the Arts, Education Charitable Corporations, Education Charitable Trusts, etc.

Religious Charities

“Religion in the charitable sense means to promote the spiritual teachings of a religious body and to maintain doctrines and spiritual observances on which those teachings are based. There must be an element of theistic worship, which means the worship of a deity or deities in the spiritual sense.”⁵ Religious charities include Congregations, Parishes, Chapels, Temples, Synagogues, Charitable Trusts, Convents, Monasteries Missionary Organizations, Assemblies, etc.

Other Charities that Benefit the Community

“To qualify for registration as a charity under the category of charitable purposes known as "other purposes beneficial to the community," an organization's purposes and activities must provide a tangible benefit to the community as a whole in a way the law regards as charitable. Not all purposes that benefit the community are charitable - only those that have been recognized by the courts”.⁶

⁴ Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Education - Charitable purposes [On-line]. Available: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-e01-eng.html>

⁵ Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Religion - Charitable purposes [On-line]. Available: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-r06-eng.html>

⁶ Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Community (purposes beneficial to) - Charitable (activities, purposes) [On-line]. Available: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-c10-eng.html>

PART II: REGISTERED CHARITIES IN PEEL REGION

- A. Total Registered Charities in Peel
- B. Registered Charities by Category and Designation
- C. Welfare Charities
- D. Health Charities
- E. Educational Charities
- F. Religious Charities
- G. Service Clubs, Arts Service Organizations and Others
- H. Other Charities that Benefit the Community
- I. Statistical Analysis of Charities in Peel by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

A. Total Registered Charities in Peel: November 2006

- As of November 2006, there were 29,124 registered charities located in Ontario.
- Peel accounted for 1,253 or 4.3% of the registered charities in Ontario.
- Of Peel's three municipalities, Mississauga had the highest number of charities (825) followed by Brampton with 378, and Caledon with 50.
- Within Peel, Brampton had the highest number of people per charity (1,148), followed closely by Caledon with 1,141 people per charity. Mississauga had the lowest number of people per charity: 810 persons per charity. In other words, Mississauga had a higher capacity to provide charitable services compared to Brampton and Caledon.
- Of the 15 selected neighbourhoods, Bolton had the lowest number of charities (4) and the highest number of people per charity (8,270) followed by Creditview with only 15 charities and 3,190 people per charity. Caledon (Urban) had the lowest number of persons per charity (607).

Table 1. Registered Charities in Peel: November 2006

| Region and Neighbourhood | Total # of Charities | Total Population (2006) | # of Persons Per Charity |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ontario | 29,124 | 12,160,280 | 418 |
| Peel | 1,253 | 1,159,400 | 925 |
| Mississauga | 825 | 668,545 | 810 |
| Brampton | 378 | 433,805 | 1,148 |
| Caledon | 50 | 57,050 | 1,141 |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 70 | 45,965 | 657 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 223 | 161,560 | 724 |
| Creditview | 15 | 47,855 | 3,190 |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 110 | 91,755 | 834 |
| Hurontario | 80 | 67,255 | 841 |
| Malton | 56 | 38,175 | 682 |
| Meadowvale | 112 | 103,425 | 923 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | 51 | 32,005 | 628 |
| Streetsville | 76 | 80,525 | 1,060 |
| Bramalea | 131 | 145,790 | 1,113 |
| Central Brampton | 172 | 170,110 | 989 |
| Gore | 16 | 33,665 | 2,104 |
| Heartlake | 62 | 84,160 | 1,357 |
| Bolton | 4 | 33,075 | 8,270 |
| Caledon (Urban) | 25 | 15,065 | 603 |

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006; Statistics Canada, Census 2006.

Figure 1. Map of Registered Charities in Peel, November 2006

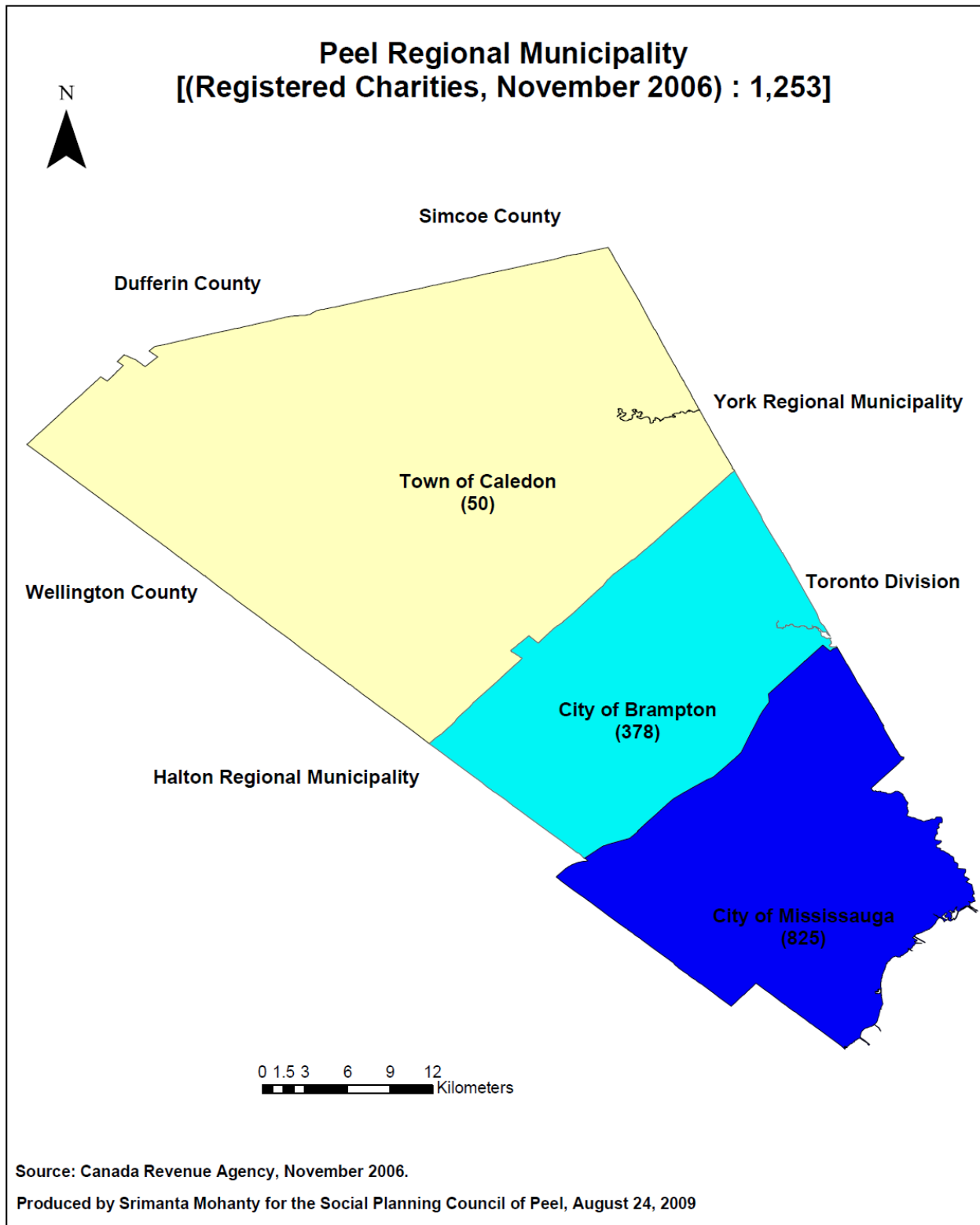
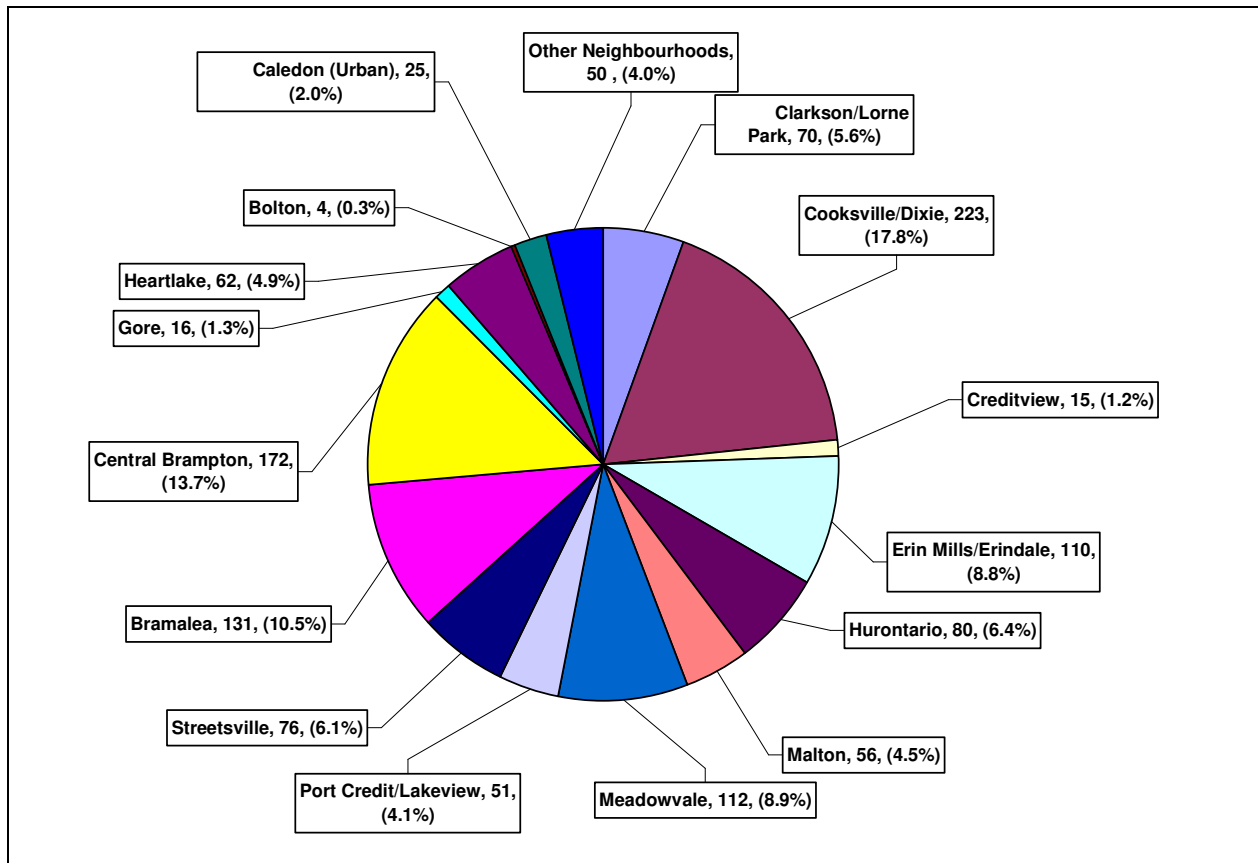
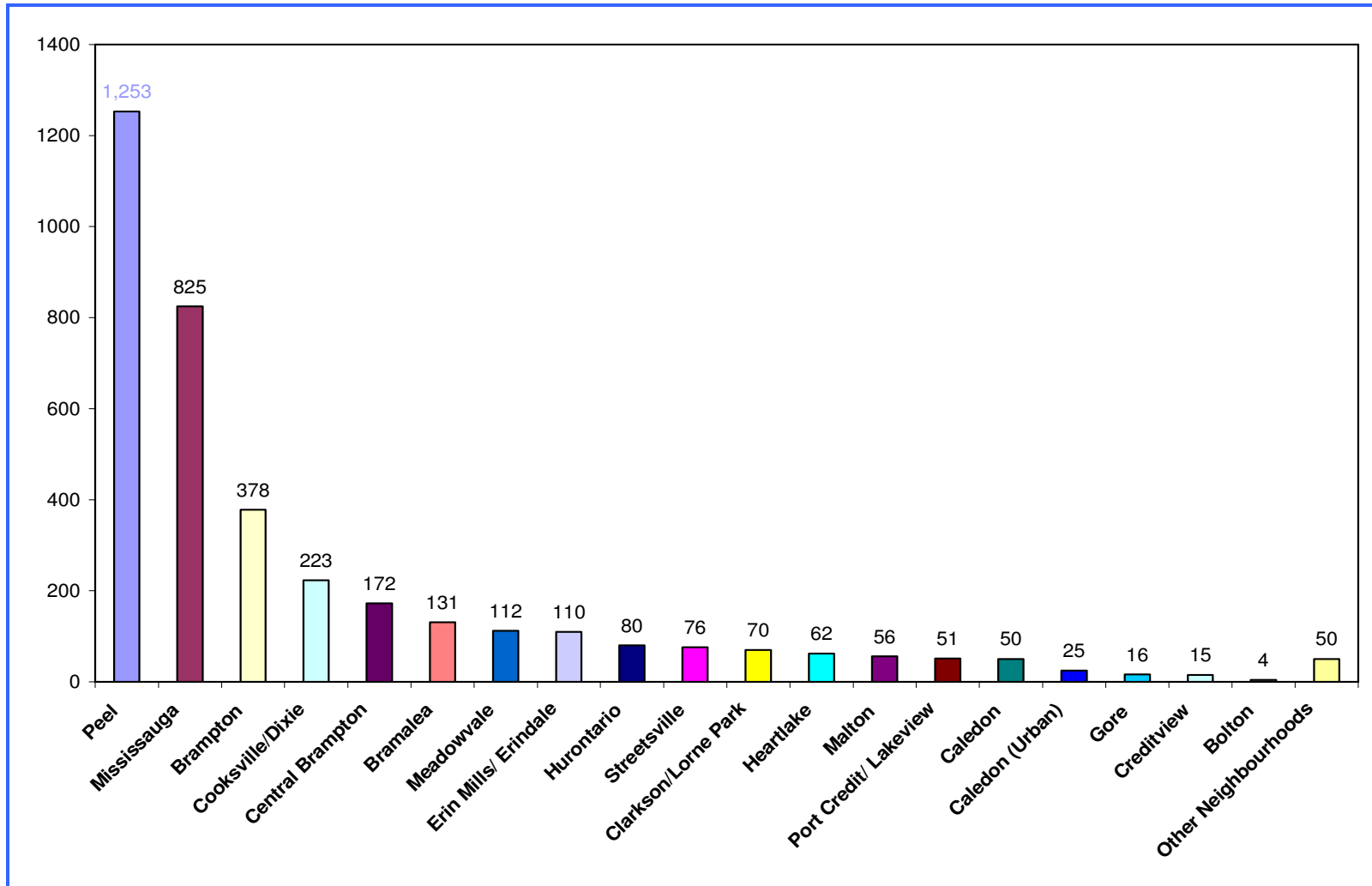


Figure 2. Distribution of Registered Charities by Peel Neighbourhoods as of November 2006
Total Charities in Peel =1,253



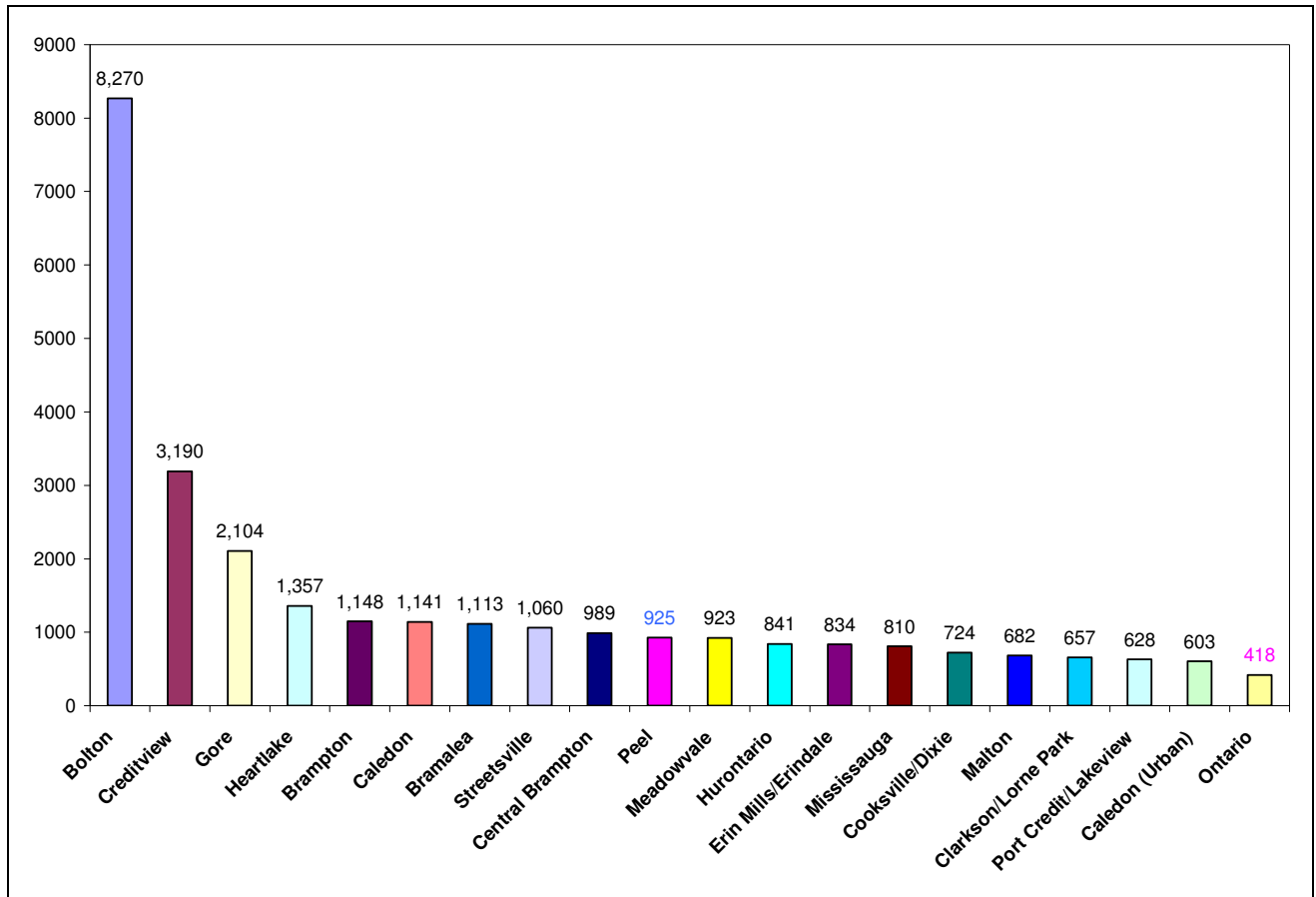
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 3. Registered Charities: Peel, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



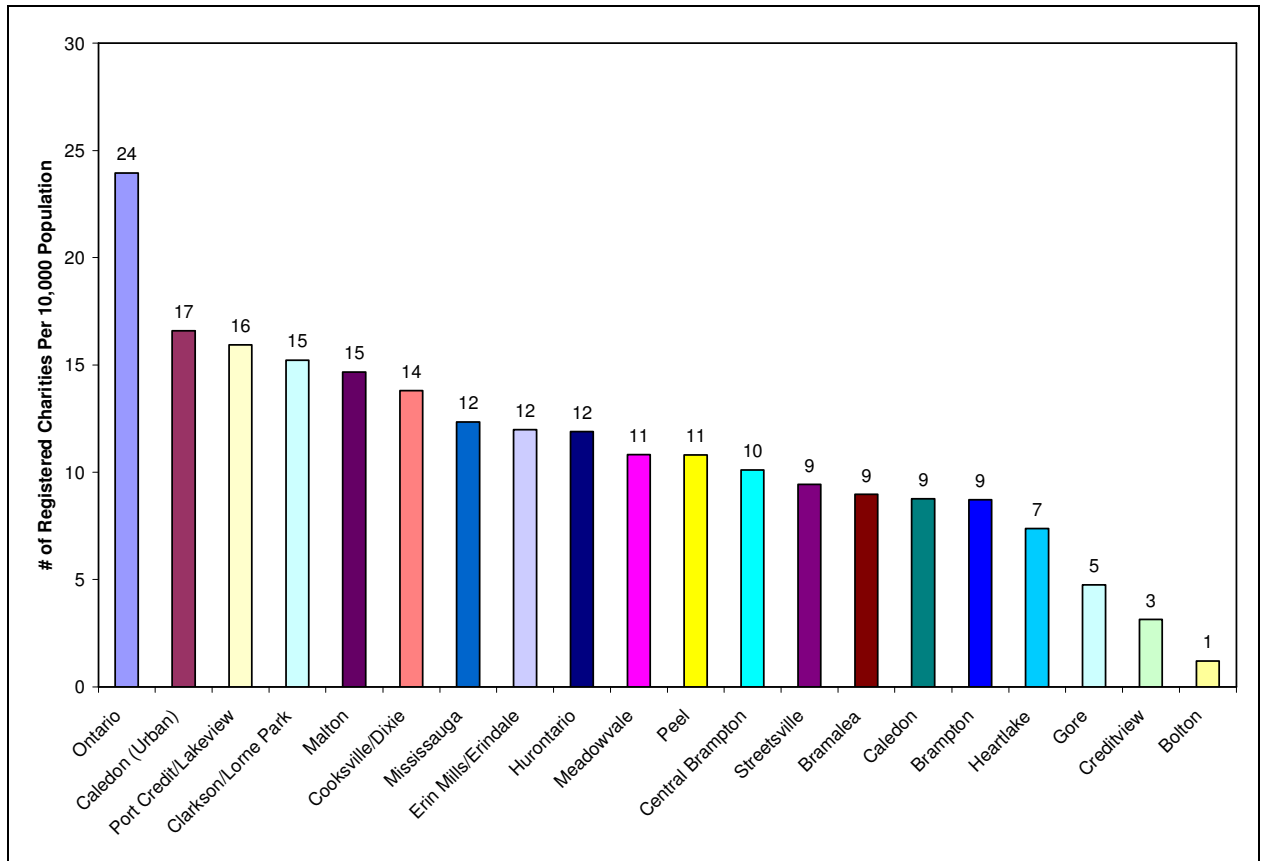
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 4. Number of Persons Per Charity: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 5. Number of Charities Per 10,000 Population: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

B. REGISTERED CHARITIES IN PEEL BY DESIGNATION AND CATEGORY

NOVEMBER 2006

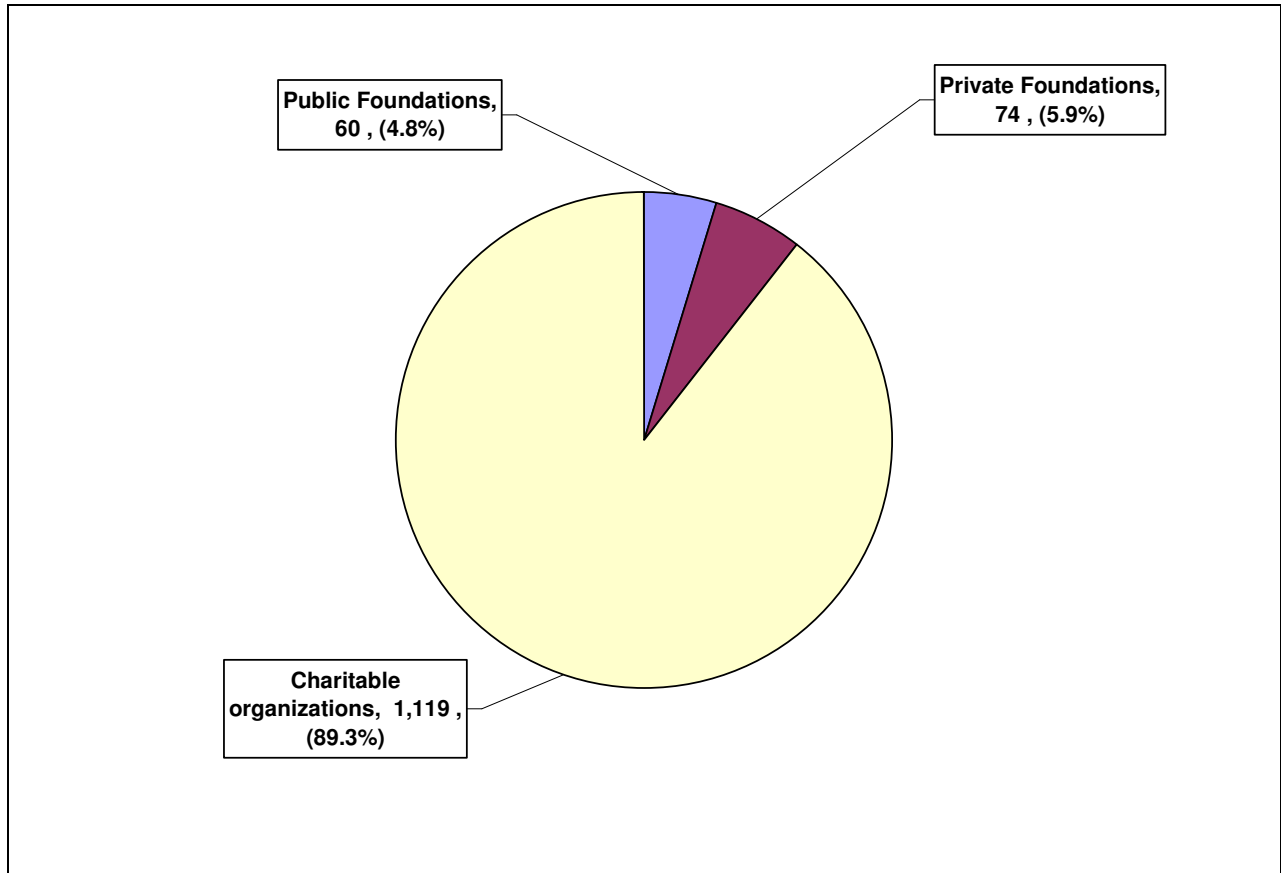
- As of November 2006, the majority of registered charities in Ontario were designated as charitable organizations (25,408), followed by private foundations (1984) and public foundations (1,732).
- Peel followed a similar pattern to Ontario. The majority of Peel's registered charities were charitable organizations (1,119), followed by private foundations (74), and public foundations (60).
- Of Peel's municipalities, Caledon had the lowest number of registered charities (50), of which 45 were designated as charitable organizations, 3 as public foundations, and 2 as private foundations.
- The neighbourhood in Peel with the highest number of charitable organizations was Cooksville/Dixie (192).
- The neighbourhood with the lowest number of charitable organizations was Bolton (4).
- The neighbourhood in Peel with the highest number of public foundations was Cooksville/Dixie (14).
- Four of the neighbourhoods selected for review in this study - Creditview, Port Credit/Lakeview, Gore and Bolton - did not have any public foundations.
- The neighbourhood in Peel with the highest number of private foundations was Cooksville/Dixie (17).
- Three neighbourhoods - Caledon (Urban), Bolton and Gore - did not have any private foundations.
- More than half of the registered charities in Peel (58% or 724) were in the Religious category. The next two major categories of registered charities were: Welfare (17% or 219) and Education (11% or 142).
- Similar to Peel Region as a whole, the majority of the registered charities in Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon were within the Religious category (452, 245, and 26 respectively).
- Outside of the Religious category, the next two major categories of registered charities in Mississauga were: Welfare (159) and Education (113). In Brampton, they were: Welfare Charities (52) and Other Charities that Benefit the Community (34). In Caledon, they were: Other Charities that Benefit the Community (9) and Welfare Charities (8).
- The least common registered charities in Peel were in the Service Clubs and Other category (26), Health Charities (47), and Other Charities that Benefit the Community (95).

Table 2. Registered Charities in Peel by Designation: November 2006

| Region and Neighbourhood | # of Charitable Organizations | # of Public Foundations | # of Private Foundations | Total # of Charities |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ontario | 25,408 | 1,732 | 1,984 | 29,124 |
| Peel | 1,119 | 60 | 74 | 1,253 |
| Mississauga | 727 | 45 | 53 | 825 |
| Brampton | 347 | 12 | 19 | 378 |
| Caledon | 45 | 3 | 2 | 50 |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 62 | 4 | 4 | 70 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 192 | 14 | 17 | 223 |
| Creditview | 14 | | 1 | 15 |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 103 | 1 | 6 | 110 |
| Hurontario | 64 | 10 | 6 | 80 |
| Malton | 49 | 5 | 2 | 56 |
| Meadowvale | 103 | 3 | 6 | 112 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | 49 | | 2 | 51 |
| Streetsville | 69 | 4 | 3 | 76 |
| Bramalea | 119 | 3 | 9 | 131 |
| Central Brampton | 157 | 6 | 9 | 172 |
| Gore | 16 | | | 16 |
| Heartlake | 58 | 3 | 1 | 62 |
| Bolton | 4 | | | 4 |
| Caledon (Urban) | 23 | 2 | | 25 |
| Other Neighbourhoods | 37 | 5 | 8 | 50 |

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006; Statistics Canada, Census 2006.

Figure 6. Registered Charities in Peel by Designation: November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Table 3. Registered Charities in Peel by Designation and Category: November 2006

| Category of Charities | Charitable Organizations | Public Foundations | Private Foundations | Total Charities |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Welfare | 162 | 19 | 38 | 219 |
| Health | 34 | 9 | 4 | 47 |
| Education | 118 | 10 | 14 | 142 |
| Religion | 707 | 7 | 10 | 724 |
| Service Clubs & Others | 8 | 11 | 7 | 26 |
| Other Charities that Benefit the Community | 90 | 4 | 1 | 95 |
| Total | 1,119 | 60 | 74 | 1,253 |

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Table 4. Registered Charities in Mississauga by Designation and Category: November 2006

| Category of Charities | Charitable Organizations | Public Foundations | Private Foundations | Total Charities |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Welfare | 113 | 15 | 31 | 159 |
| Health | 22 | 7 | 3 | 32 |
| Education | 94 | 8 | 11 | 113 |
| Religion | 443 | 6 | 4 | 453 |
| Service Clubs & Others | 6 | 7 | 3 | 16 |
| Other Charities that Benefit the Community | 49 | 2 | 1 | 52 |
| Total | 727 | 45 | 53 | 825 |

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Table 5. Registered Charities in Brampton by Designation and Category: November 2006

| Category of Charities | Charitable organizations | Public Foundations | Private Foundations | Total Charities |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Welfare | 44 | 2 | 6 | 52 |
| Health | 12 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Education | 18 | 2 | 2 | 22 |
| Religion | 239 | 0 | 6 | 245 |
| Service Clubs & Others | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Other Charities that Benefit the community | 32 | 2 | 0 | 34 |
| Total | 347 | 12 | 19 | 378 |

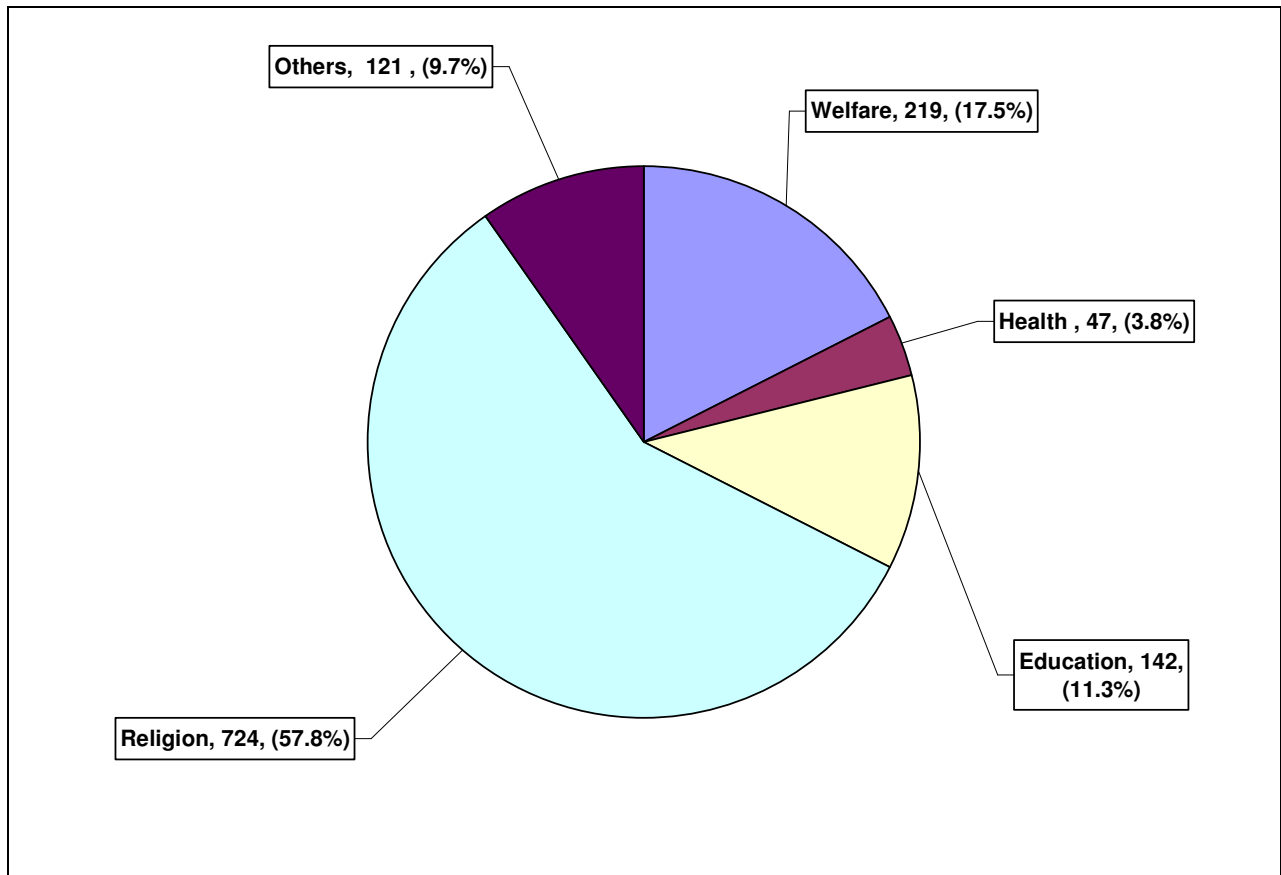
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Table 6. Registered Charities in Caledon by Designation and Category: November 2006

| Category of Charities | Charitable Organizations | Public Foundations | Private Foundations | Total Charities |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Welfare | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Health | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Education | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Religion | 25 | 1 | 0 | 26 |
| Service Clubs & Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Charities that Benefit the community | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Total | 45 | 3 | 2 | 50 |

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 7. Registered Charities in Peel by Category: November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

C. Welfare Charities in Peel: November 2006

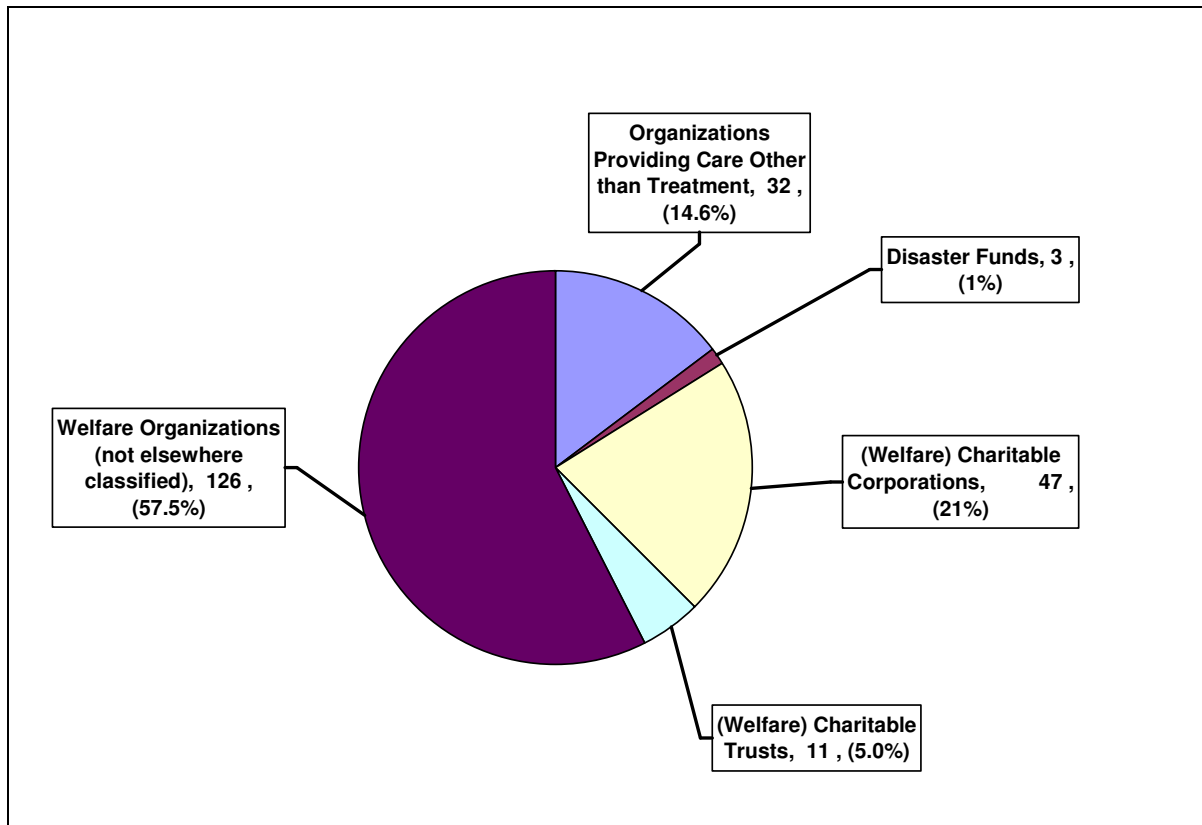
- Welfare Charities comprise: Welfare Charitable Corporations, Welfare Charitable Trusts, Organizations Providing Care Other than Treatment, Disaster Funds, and Welfare Organizations (not included elsewhere).
- As of November 2006, Ontario had 5,443 Welfare Charities.
- Peel had 219 Welfare Charities as of November 2006. This represented less than 5% of the welfare charities in Ontario at that time.
- The 219 Welfare Charities in Peel comprised: 47 Welfare Charitable Corporations; 32 Organizations Providing Care Other than Treatment; 11 Welfare Charitable Trusts; 3 Disaster Funds; and 126 Welfare Organizations (not included elsewhere),
- The majority of the Welfare Charities in Peel 73% (159) were located in Mississauga; 24% (52) were in Brampton; and only 4% (8) were in Caledon.
- Of the Peel neighbourhoods selected for this study, Cooksville/Dixie had the most number of Welfare Charities (45), while Gore and Creditview had the least: 3 and 2 respectively. Bolton had none.

Table 7. Welfare Charities in Peel: November 2006

| Region & Neighbourhood | Organizations Providing Care Other Than Treatment | Disaster Funds | (Welfare) Charitable Corporations | (Welfare) Charitable Trusts | Welfare Organizations (n.i.c.) | Total Welfare Charities |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ontario | 1,016 | 51 | 1,320 | 366 | 2,690 | 5,443 |
| Peel | 32 | 3 | 47 | 11 | 126 | 219 |
| Mississauga | 25 | 2 | 37 | 9 | 86 | 159 |
| Brampton | 5 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 36 | 52 |
| Caledon | 2 | | 2 | | 4 | 8 |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 4 | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 12 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 6 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 24 | 45 |
| Creditview | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Erin Mills/ Erindale | 3 | | 2 | | 8 | 13 |
| Hurontario | 2 | | 7 | 2 | 12 | 23 |
| Malton | 3 | | 3 | | 8 | 14 |
| Meadowvale | 1 | | 5 | | 16 | 22 |
| Port Credit/ Lakeview | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Streetsville | 4 | | 1 | | 9 | 14 |
| Bramalea | | | 4 | | 11 | 15 |
| Central Brampton | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 19 | 27 |
| Gore | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 |
| Heartlake | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 6 |
| Bolton | | | | | | |
| Caledon (Urban) | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Other Neighbourhoods | 3 | | 6 | 1 | 2 | 12 |

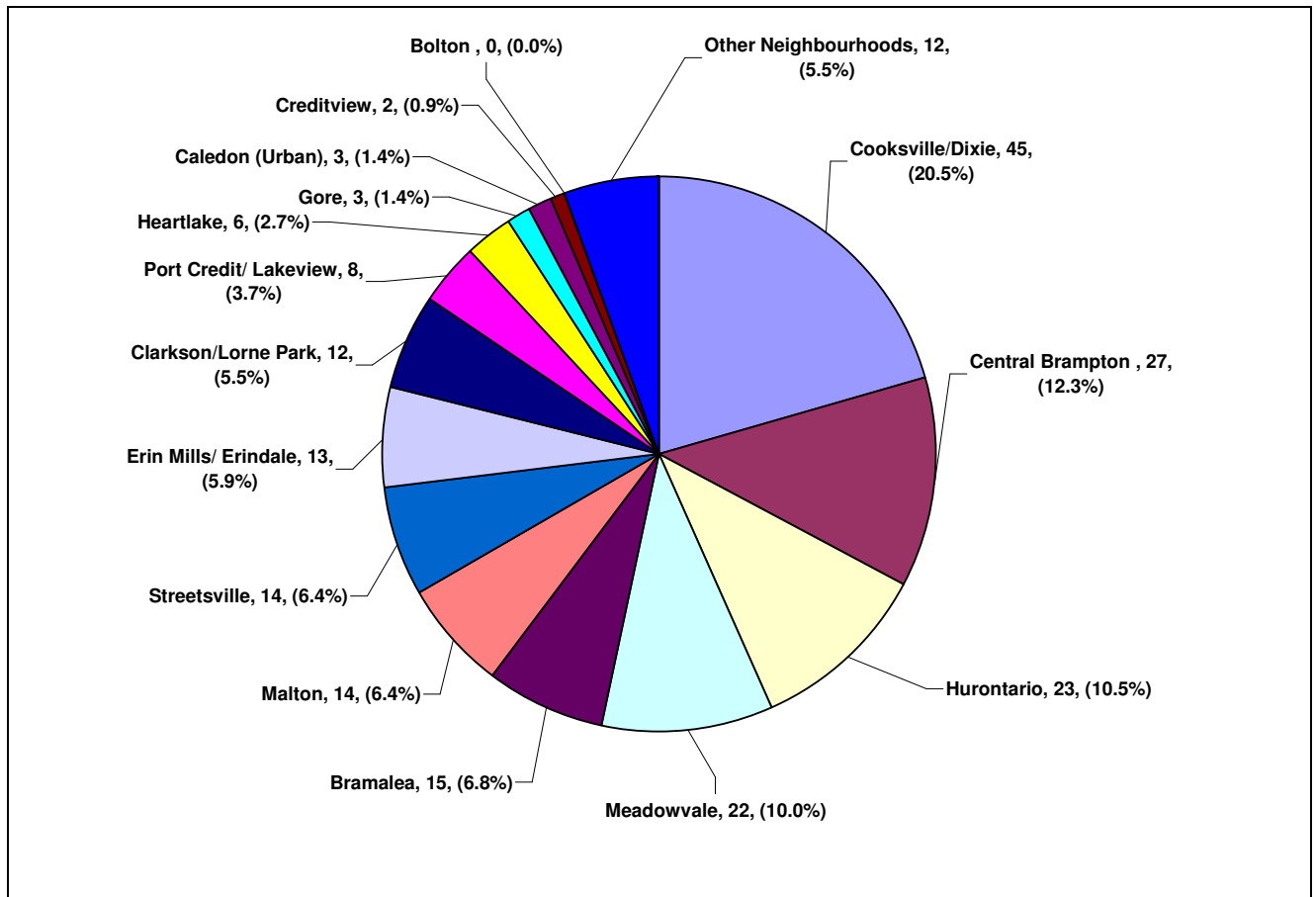
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 8. Welfare Charities in Peel: November 2006



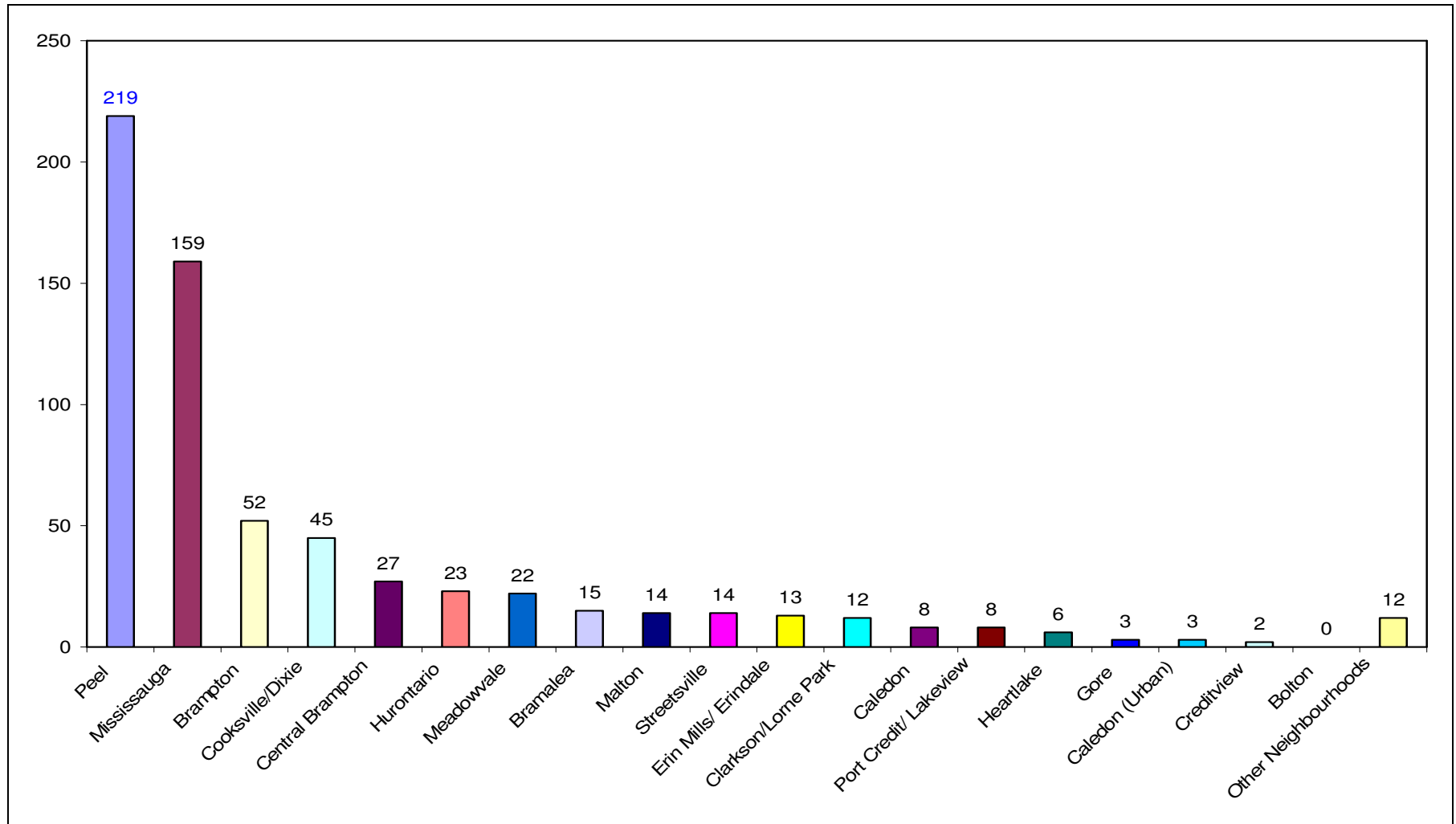
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 9. Distribution of Welfare Charities by Peel Neighbourhoods as of November 2006
Total Charities in Peel =219



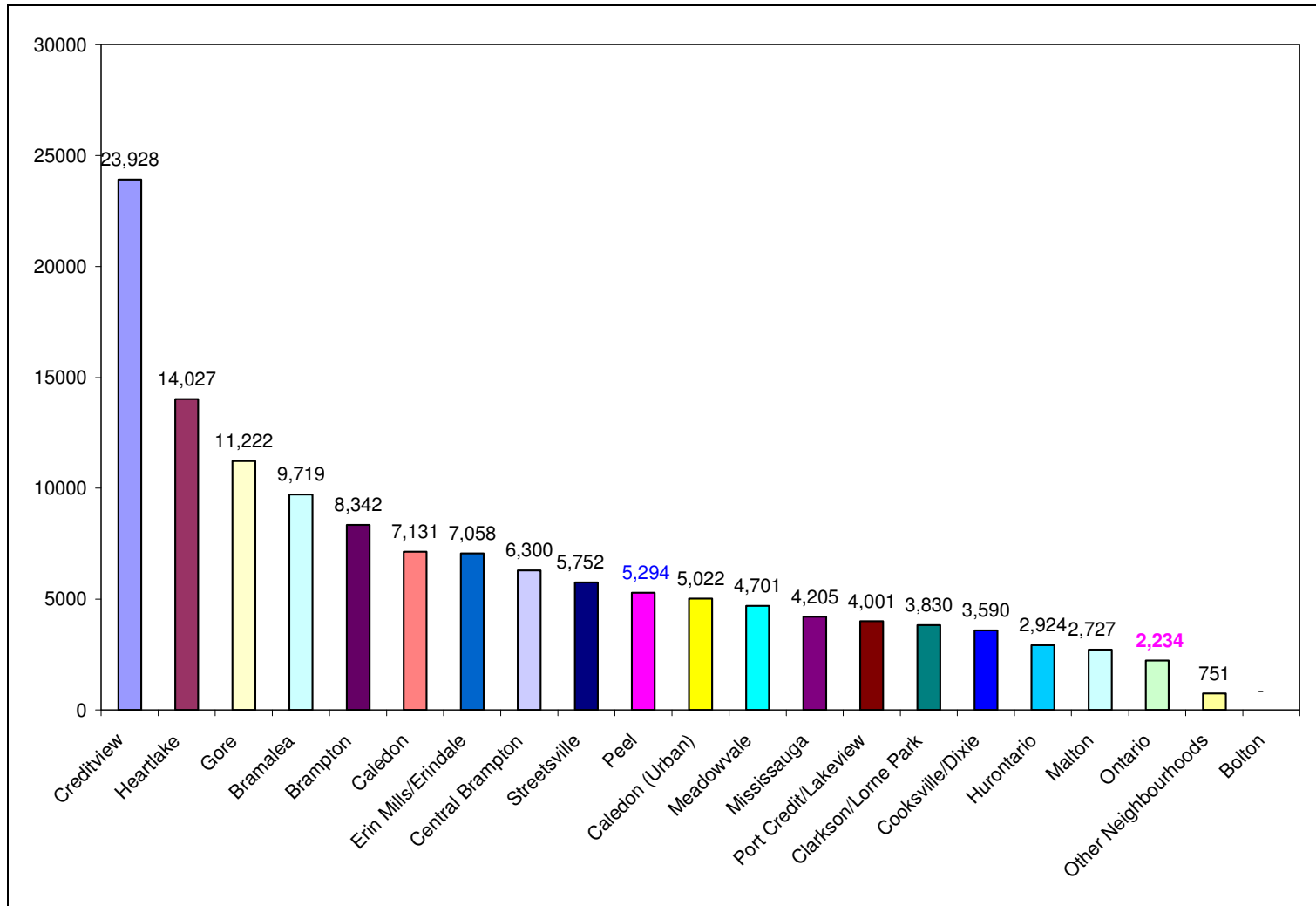
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 10. Welfare Charities: Peel, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 11. Number of Persons Per Welfare Charity: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006*



*The lower the number, the better the situation for residents/those needing services.

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

D. Health Charities in Peel: November 2006

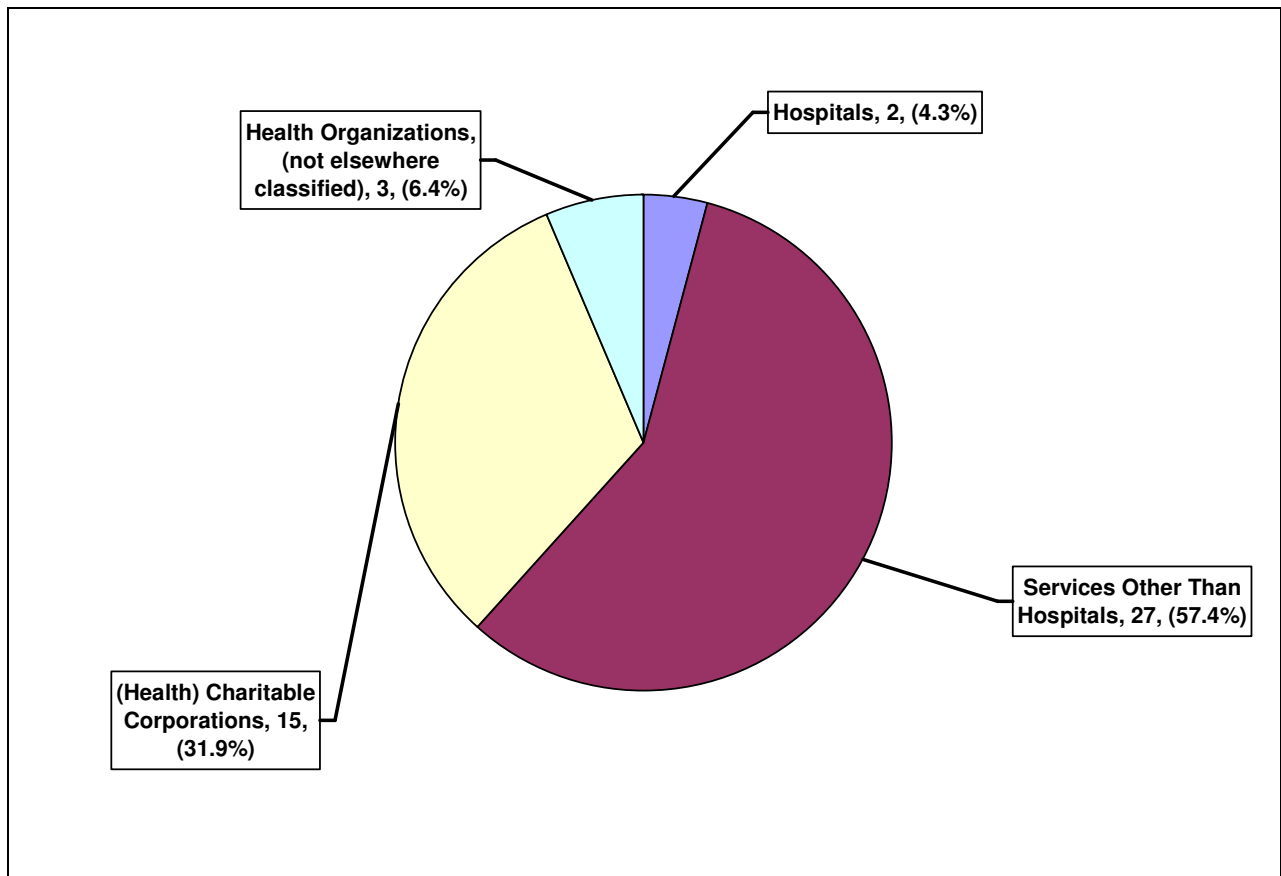
- As of November 2006, Peel had a total of 47 Health Charities, of which 27 were in the Services Other than Hospitals category; 17 in the Health Charitable Organizations (Corporations) category; 3 in the Health Organizations not Elsewhere Classified category; and only 2 in the Hospitals category.
- At the municipal level, Caledon had no Health Charities. Mississauga accounted for 69% (32) of the Health Charities in Peel; Brampton accounted for 31% (15).
- Of the 15 Peel neighbourhoods selected for review in this study, four (4) had no Health Charities: Hurontario, Gore, Bolton and Caledon (Urban).
- There are three (3) hospitals in Peel: Brampton Civic Hospital, Credit Valley Hospital, and Trillium Health Centre. Two (2) were in Mississauga and one (1) was in Brampton. However, the Trillium Health Centre is listed as a Health Charitable Corporation rather than a Hospital.

Table 8. Health Charities in Peel: November 2006

| Region & Neighbourhood | Hospitals | Services Other than Hospitals | (Health) Charitable Organizations | (Health) Charitable Trusts | Health Organizations not elsewhere classified | Total Health Charities |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Ontario | 233 | 1091 | 360 | 91 | 253 | 2028 |
| Peel | 2 | 27 | 15 | | 3 | 47 |
| Mississauga | 1 | 18 | 12 | | 1 | 32 |
| Brampton | 1 | 9 | 3 | | 2 | 15 |
| Caledon | | | | | | 0 |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | | 2 | 2 | | | 4 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | | 7 | 1 | | 1 | 9 |
| Creditview | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Hurontario | | | | | | 0 |
| Malton | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Meadowvale | | 5 | 2 | | | 7 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Streetsville | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 6 |
| Bramalea | | 4 | | | | 4 |
| Central Brampton | 1 | 5 | 2 | | 2 | 10 |
| Gore | | | | | | 0 |
| Heartlake | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Bolton | | | | | | 0 |
| Caledon (Urban) | | | | | | 0 |
| Other Neighbourhoods | | | | | | 0 |

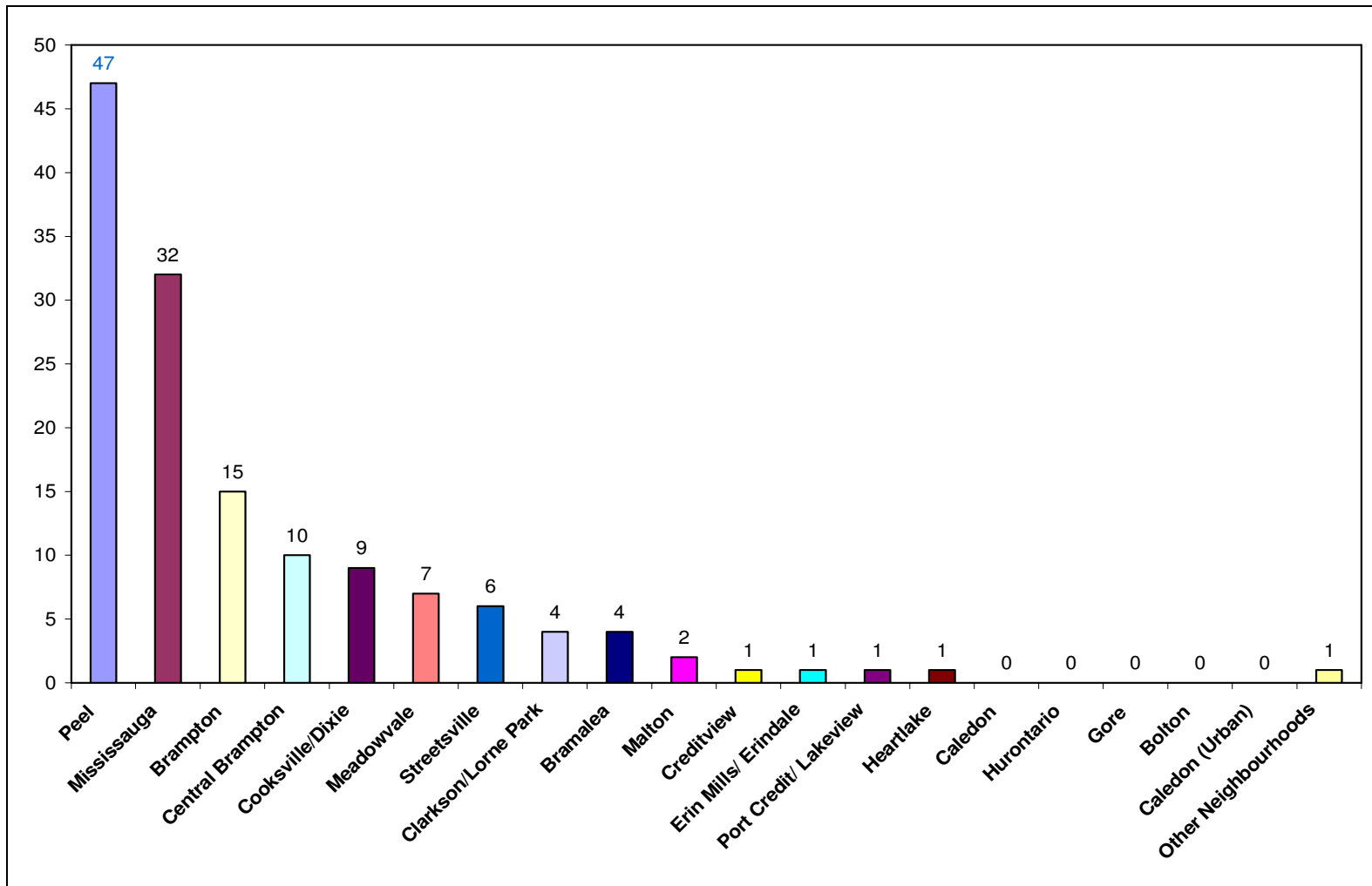
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 12. Health Charities in Peel: November 2006



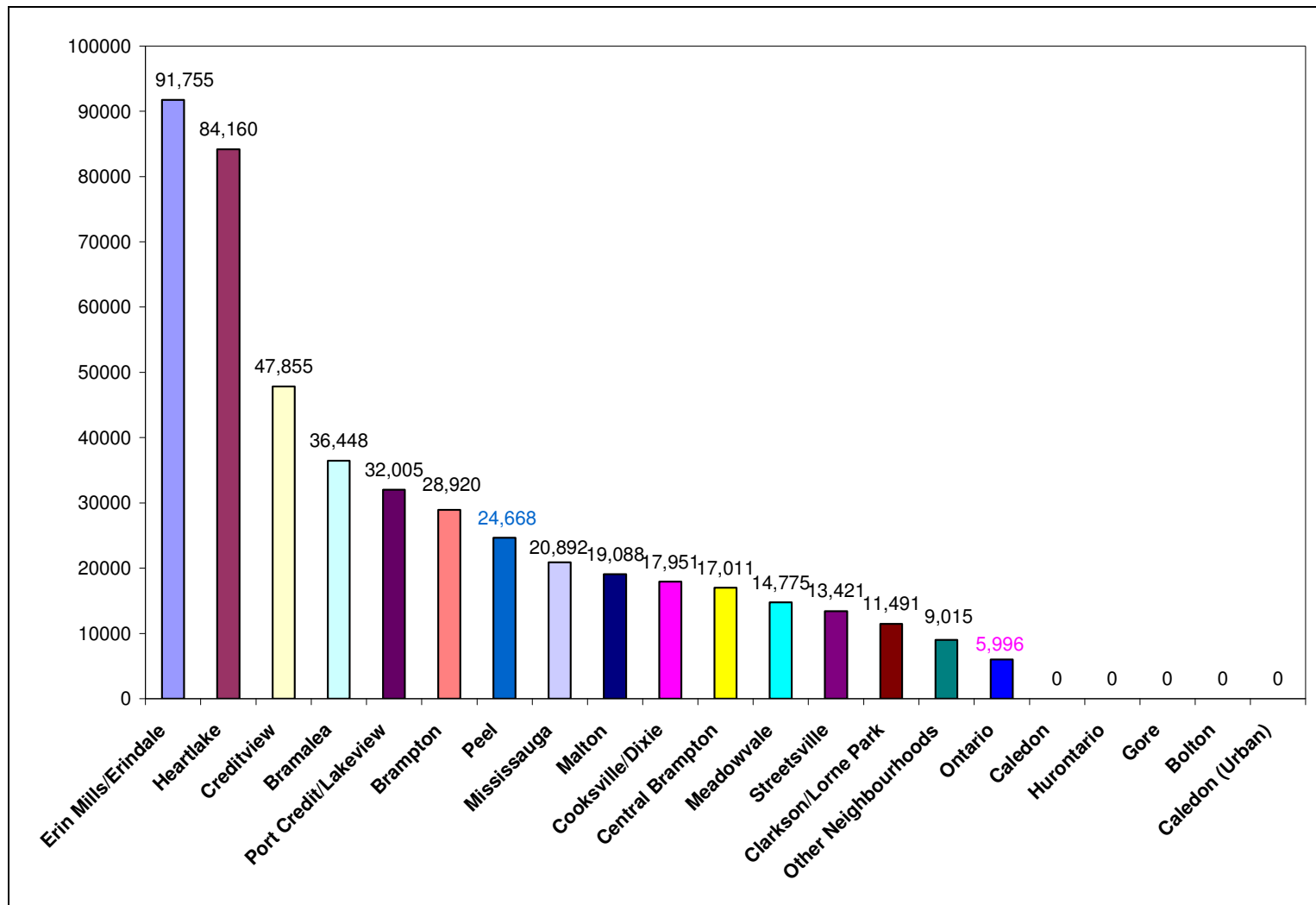
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

**Figure 13. Registered Health Charities: Peel, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods,
November 2006**



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 14. Number of Persons Per Health Charity: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

E. Educational Charities in Peel: November 2006

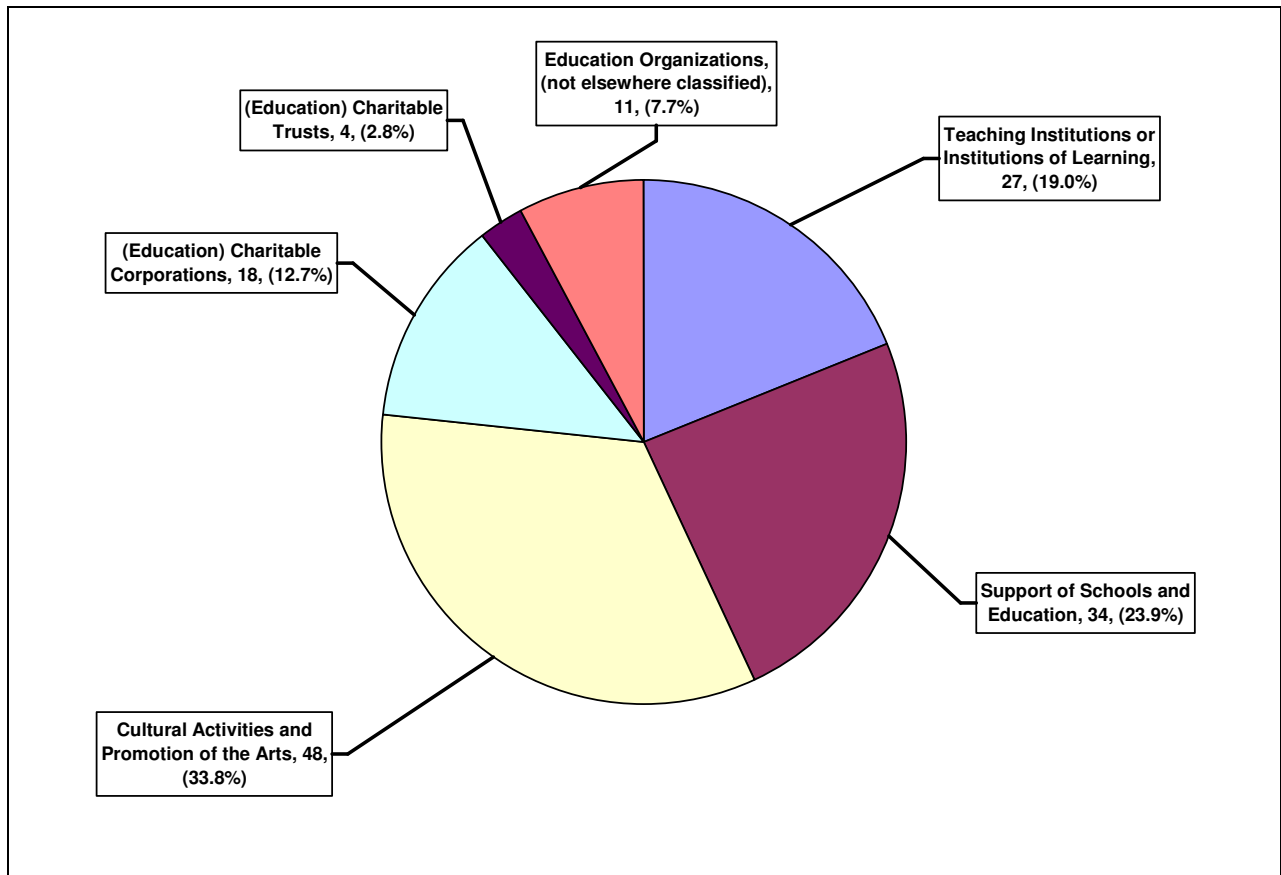
- There were 4,788 Educational Charities in Ontario in 2006.
- The top three Educational Charities in Ontario by category were: Cultural Activities and Promotion of the Arts (1,442); Support of Schools and Education (1,404) and Teaching Institutions (1,010).
- In 2006, Peel had 142 Educational Charities.
- The distribution of the Educational Charities in Peel by category was similar to Ontario's. Most of the Educational Charities in Peel fell into three main categories: Cultural Activities and Promotion of the Arts (48); Support of Schools and Education (34) and Teaching Institutions (27).
- Within Peel, Mississauga had the highest number of Educational Charities, 113 (80%), followed by Brampton with 22 (15%), and Caledon with 7 (5%).
- Of the Peel neighbourhoods selected for this study, the three with the highest number of Educational Charities were: Cooksville/Dixie (35); ErinMills/Erindale (27); and Lorne Park/Clarkson (14).
- The neighbourhoods that had 5 or less Educational Charities were: Bolton, Gore, Heartlake, Bramalea, Caledon (Urban), and Malton.
- There were no educational charities in the Creditview neighbourhood.

Table 9. Educational Charities in Peel: November 2006

| Region and Neighbourhood | Teaching Institutions or Institutions of Learning | Support of Schools and Education | Cultural Activities and Promotion of the Arts | (Education) Charitable Corporations | (Education) Charitable Trusts | Education Organizations, (not elsewhere classified) | Total Educational Charities |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Ontario | 1,010 | 1,404 | 1,442 | 428 | 195 | 309 | 4,788 |
| Peel | 27 | 34 | 48 | 18 | 4 | 11 | 142 |
| Mississauga | 21 | 29 | 38 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 113 |
| Brampton | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | | 3 | 22 |
| Caledon | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 3 | 6 | 5 | | | | 14 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 2 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 35 |
| Creditview | | | | | | | 0 |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 7 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 27 |
| Hurontario | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | 10 |
| Malton | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 5 |
| Meadowvale | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | 11 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 7 |
| Streetsville | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 |
| Bramalea | 3 | | | 1 | | | 4 |
| Central Brampton | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 3 | 12 |
| Gore | | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 |
| Heartlake | | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 |
| Bolton | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Caledon (Urban) | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 4 |
| Other Neighbourhoods | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |

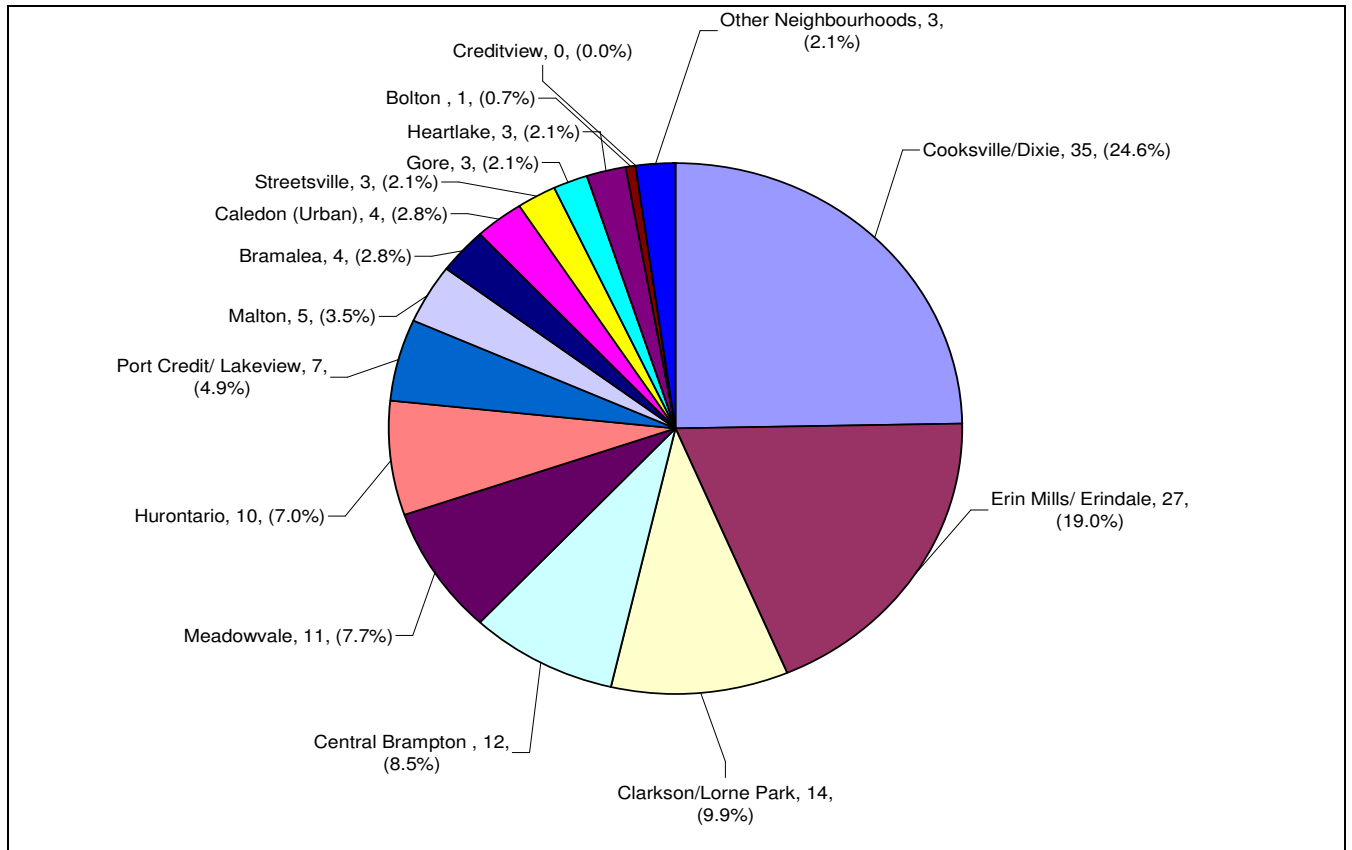
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 15. Educational Charities in Peel: November 2006



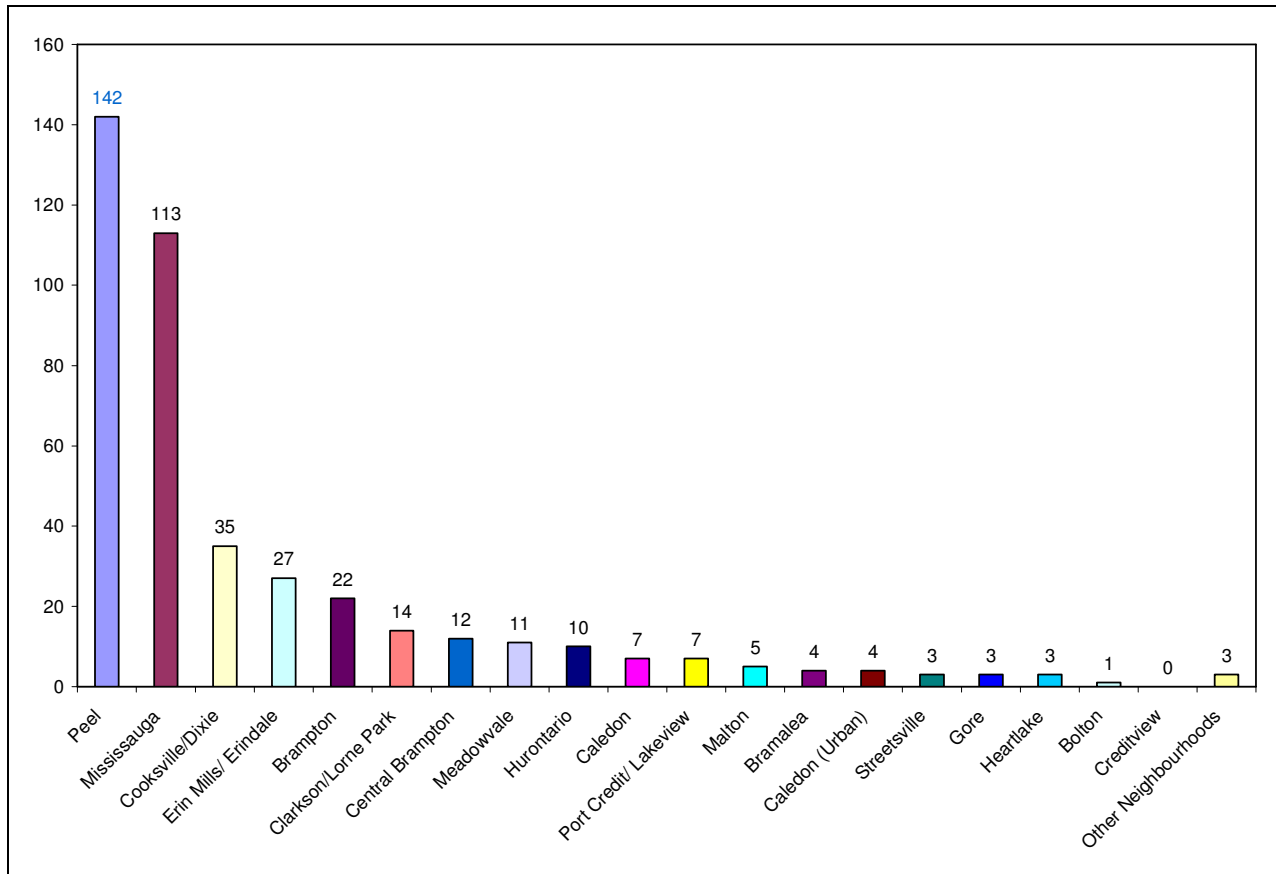
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 16. Distribution of Education Charities by Peel Neighbourhoods as of November 2006
Total Education Charities in Peel =142



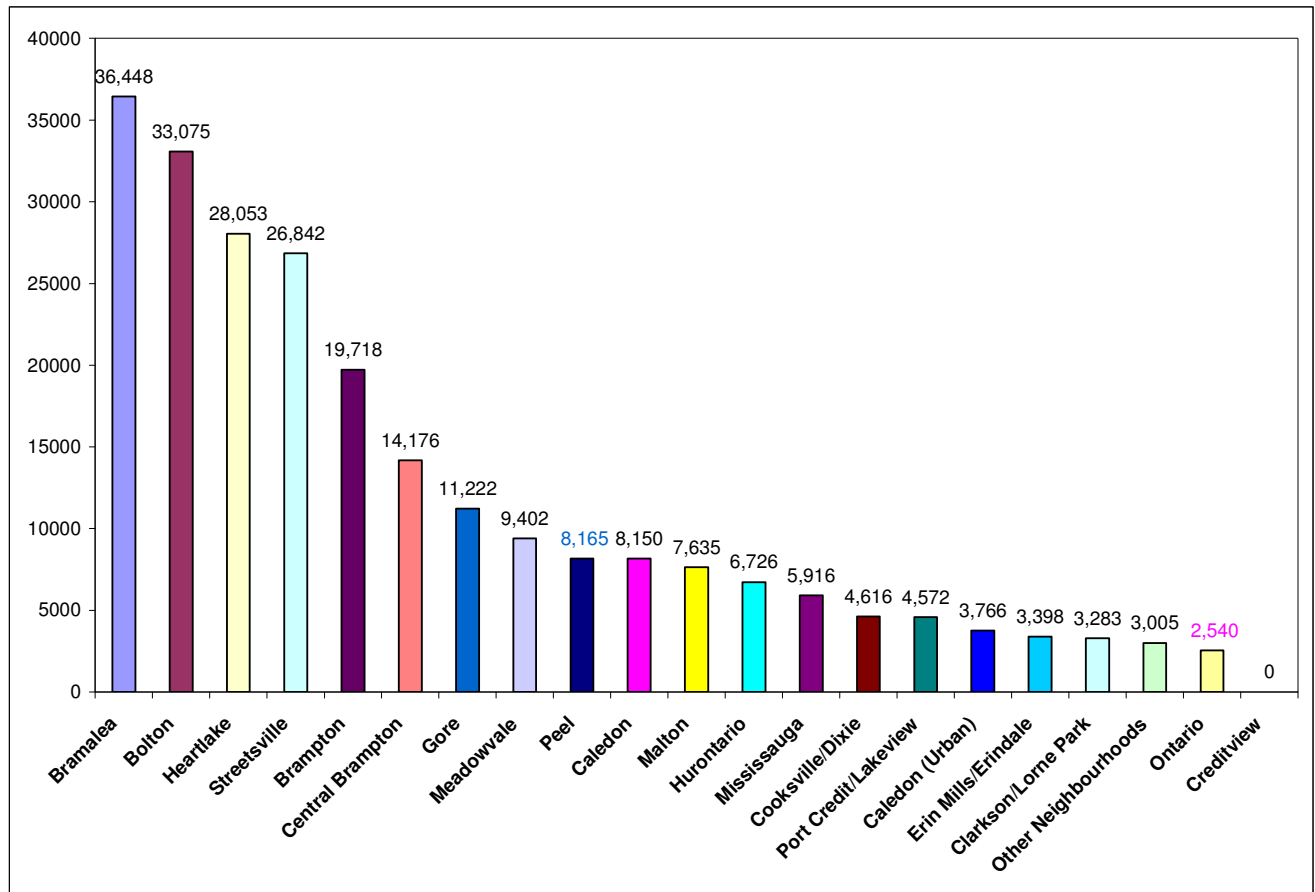
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 17. Registered Education Charities: Peel, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 18. Number of Persons Per Education Charity: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

F. Religious Charities as November 2006

- In 2006, there were 12,579 Religious Charities in Ontario.
- Just over 5% (5.7%) or 724 of the Religious Charities in Ontario were located in Peel.
- The three most common Religious Charities in Peel were: Missionary Organizations and Propagation of Gospel (61), Baptist Congregations (34) and Roman Catholic Parishes and Chapels (33).
- At the municipal level, 62% of the Religious Charities in Peel were in Mississauga, 34% in Brampton, and 4% in Caledon.
- Of the Peel neighbourhoods selected for this study, those with the highest number of Religious Charities were Cooksville/Dixie (113), Central Brampton (95), and Bramalea (94).
- In contrast, the neighbourhoods within Peel with the lowest number of Religious Charities were Bolton (3), Gore (10), and Creditview (12).
- Three out of the four registered charities in Bolton were religious charities. Churches and faith groups are the main providers of charitable services in Bolton.

Table 10. Religious Charities in Peel: November 2006

| Region and Neighbourhood | Anglican Parishes | Baptist Congregations | Lutheran Congregations | Mennonite Congregations | Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada only | Presbyterian Congregations | Roman Catholic Parishes & Chapels | Other Denominations Congregations or Parishes, (not elsewhere classified) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Ontario | 885 | 750 | 307 | 158 | 518 | 640 | 1121 | 4465 |
| Peel | 19 | 34 | 5 | 2 | 28 | 22 | 33 | 415 |
| Mississauga | 12 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 16 | 23 | 240 |
| Brampton | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 169 |
| Caledon | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 3 | 7 | 2 | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 59 |
| Creditview | | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | 7 |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 30 |
| Hurontario | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 27 |
| Malton | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Meadowvale | 1 | 4 | | | 6 | 1 | 2 | 35 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 14 |
| Streetsville | 1 | 4 | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 27 |
| Bramalea | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 67 |
| Central Brampton | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 5 | 61 |
| Gore | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 7 |
| Heartlake | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 37 |
| Bolton | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Caledon (Urban) | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Other Neighbourhoods | | | | | | | | |

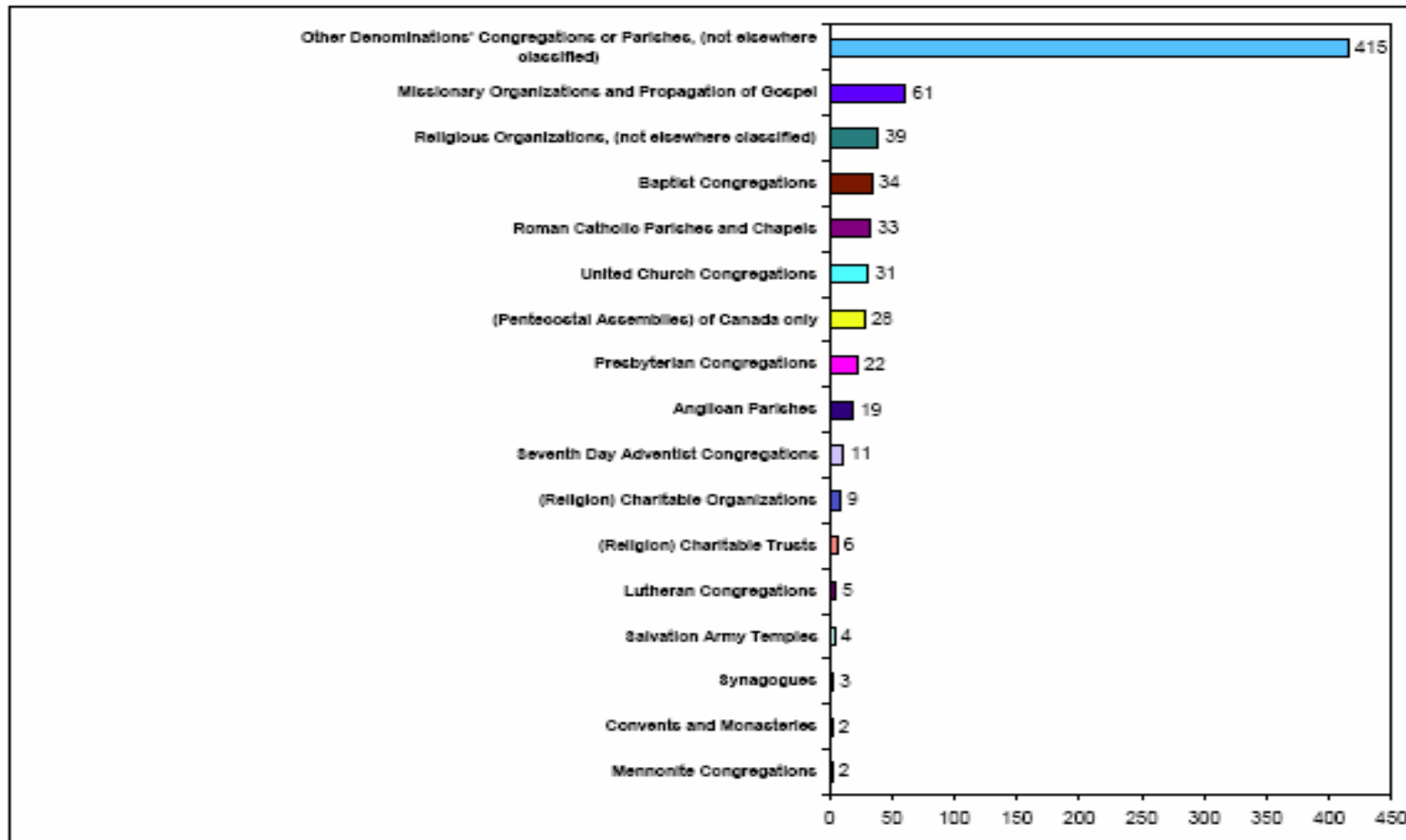
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Table 10. Religious Charities in Peel: November 2006 (Cont'd.)

| Region and Neighbourhood | Salvation Army Temples | Seventh Day Adventist Congregations | Synagogues | (Religion) Charitable Organizations | United Church Congregations | (Religion) Charitable Trusts | Convents and Monasteries | Missionary Organizations and Propagation of Gospel | Religious Organizations, (not elsewhere classified) | Grand Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| Ontario | 113 | 115 | 146 | 125 | 1,331 | 114 | 112 | 967 | 712 | 12,579 |
| Peel | 4 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 61 | 39 | 724 |
| Mississauga | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 45 | 30 | 453 |
| Brampton | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | | 14 | 9 | 245 |
| Caledon | | | | 1 | 9 | | | 2 | | 26 |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | | | | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 32 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 17 | 5 | 113 |
| Creditview | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 59 |
| Hurontario | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 3 | 5 | 42 |
| Malton | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| Meadowvale | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 7 | 2 | 65 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 34 |
| Streetsville | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | 49 |
| Bramalea | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 8 | 2 | 94 |
| Central Brampton | | 2 | | 1 | 4 | | | 4 | 5 | 95 |
| Gore | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| Heartlake | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 49 |
| Bolton | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 |
| Caledon (Urban) | | | | | 6 | | | 0 | | 14 |
| Other Neighbourhoods | | | | | | | | | | 0 |

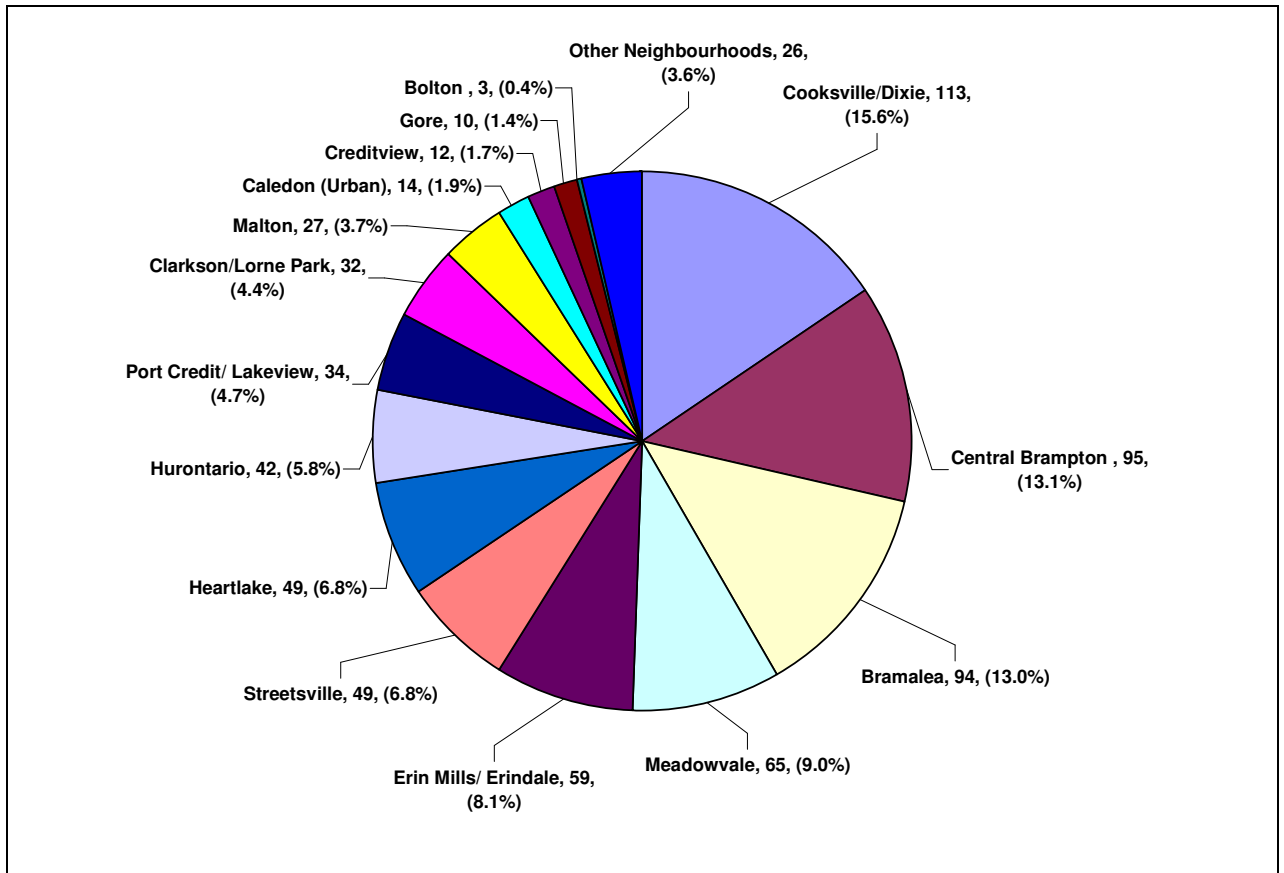
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 19. Religious Charities in Peel: November 2006



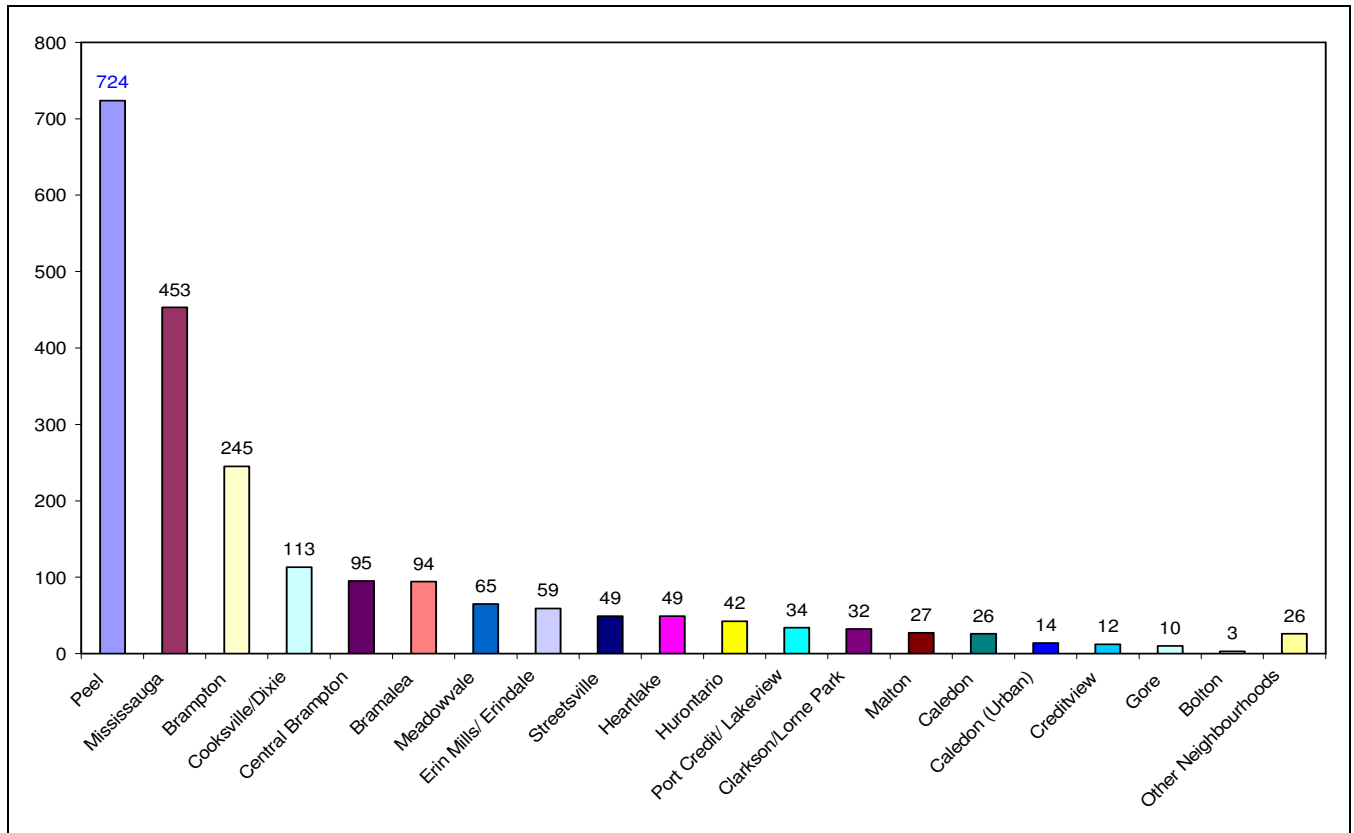
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 20. Distribution of Religious Charities by Peel Neighbourhoods as of November 2006
Total Religious Charities in Peel =724



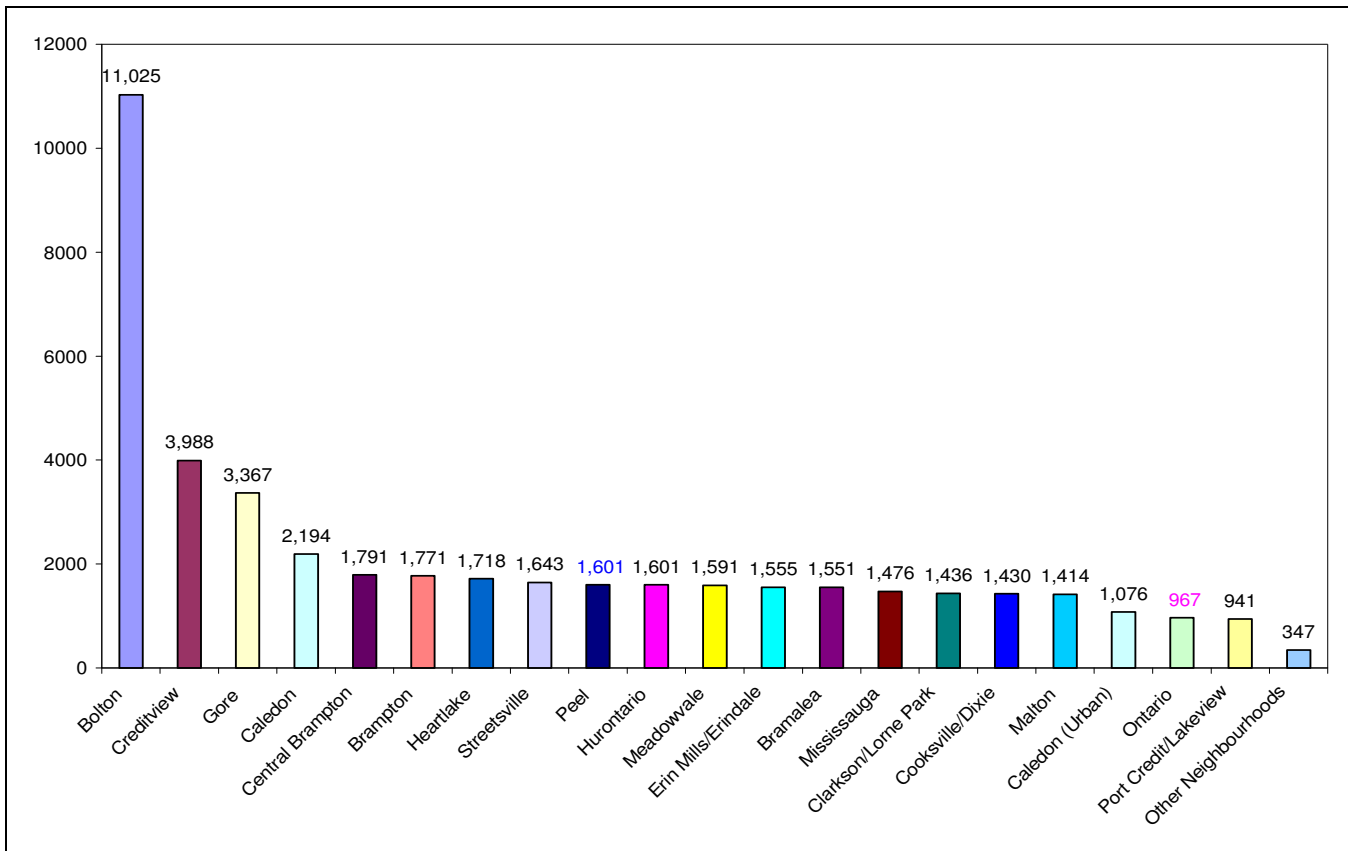
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 21. Religion Charities: Peel, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 22. Number of Persons Per Religion Charity: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

G. Service Clubs, Arts Service Organizations and Other Charities in Peel: November 2006

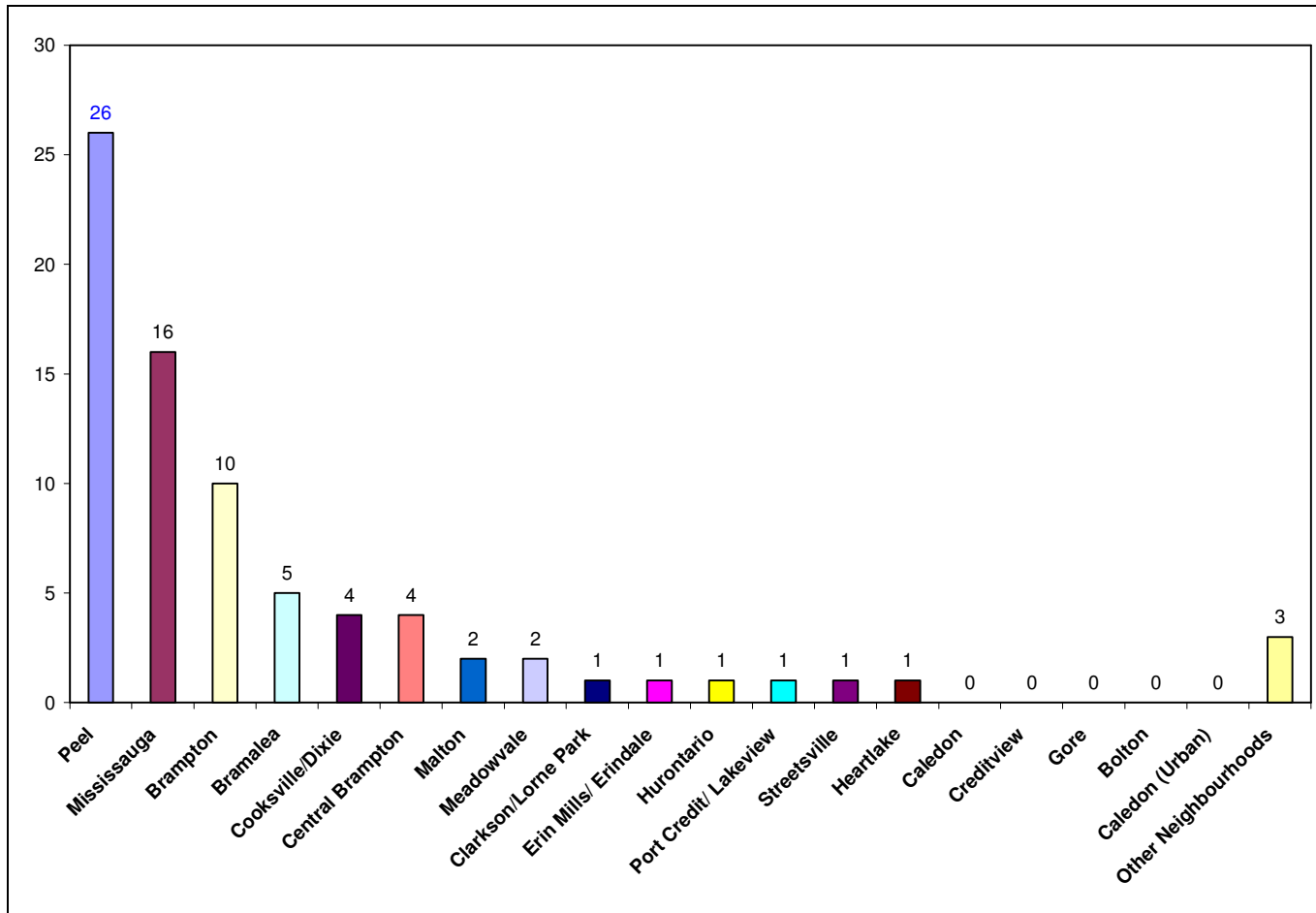
- A total of 26 Service Clubs, Arts Services and Other Charities were located in Peel, compared to 576 in Ontario.
- The 26 Service Clubs, Arts Services and Other Charities in Peel were distributed among 4 categories: Employees' Charity Trusts (11); Service Clubs and Fraternal Societies' Projects (8); Service Clubs and Fraternal Societies' Charitable Corporations (4); and Miscellaneous Charitable Organizations (not elsewhere classified) (3).
- Of the 26 Service Clubs, Arts Service Organizations and Other Charities in Peel, 16 were located in Mississauga and 10 in Brampton. There were none in Caledon.
- The three Peel neighbourhoods with the highest number of Service Clubs, Arts Service Organizations and Other Charities were: Bramalea with 5 Charities and Cooksville/Dixie and Central Brampton with 4 Charities each.
- Caledon (Urban), Bolton, Gore and Creditview had no charities in the "Service Organizations and Other Charities" category.

Table 11. Service Clubs, Arts Service Organizations and Other Charities in Peel: November 2006

| Region and Neighbourhood | Service Clubs and Fraternal Societies' Charitable Corporations | Service Clubs and Fraternal Societies' Projects | Employees' Charity Trusts | Registered National Arts Service Organization (RNASO's) | Corporation Funding Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Association | Miscellaneous Charitable Organizations, (not elsewhere classified) | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------|
| Ontario | 93 | 258 | 169 | 16 | 1 | 39 | 576 |
| Peel | 4 | 8 | 11 | | | 3 | 26 |
| Mississauga | 3 | 4 | 6 | | | 3 | 16 |
| Brampton | 1 | 4 | 5 | | | | 10 |
| Caledon | | | | | | | |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 2 | | 2 | | | | 4 |
| Creditview | | | | | | | |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Hurontario | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Malton | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Meadowvale | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Streetsville | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Bramalea | | 1 | 4 | | | | 5 |
| Central Brampton | | 3 | 1 | | | | 4 |
| Gore | | | | | | | |
| Heartlake | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Bolton | | | | | | | |
| Caledon (Urban) | | | | | | | |
| Other NBDS | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

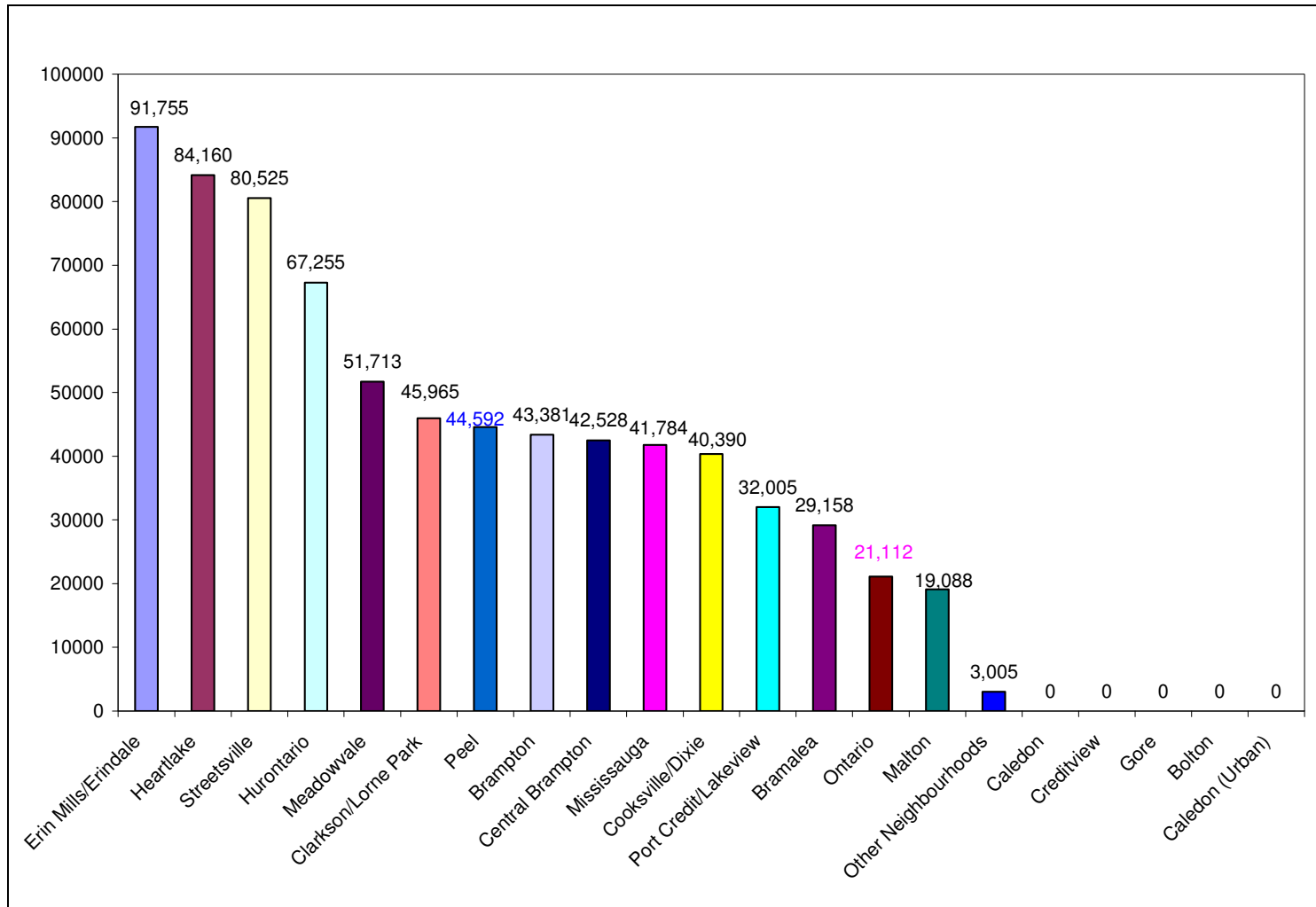
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 23. Service Clubs, Arts Service Organizations and Other Charities: Peel, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 24. Number of Persons Per Service Club: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

H. “Other” Charities that Benefit the Community in Peel: November 2006

- In 2006, 3% or 95 of Ontario’s 3,710 “Other Charities that Benefit the Community” were located in Peel.
- The categories with the highest number of “Other Charities that Benefit the Community” in Peel were: Community Organizations (not Elsewhere Classified) (45); Organizations Providing Care Other Than Treatment (32); Recreation, Playgrounds and Vacation Camps (20); and Libraries, Museums and Other Repositories (12).
- Within Peel, there were only 9 “Other Charities that Benefit the Community” in Caledon compared to 34 in Brampton and 52 in Mississauga.
- Of the Peel neighbourhoods selected for this study, the two (2) neighbourhoods with the highest number of “Other Charities that Benefit the Community” were Central Brampton (24) and Cooksville/Dixie (17).
- There were no “Other Charities that Benefit the Community” in Creditview and Bolton.

Table 12. “Other” Charities that Benefit the Community in Peel: November 2006

| Region and Neighbourhood | Libraries, Museums and Other Repositories | Military Units | Preservation of Sites, Beauty and Historical | (Community) Charitable Corporations |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|--|
| Ontario | 673 | 55 | 431 | 194 |
| Peel | 12 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Mississauga | 7 | | 3 | 3 |
| Brampton | 4 | 2 | | |
| Caledon | 1 | | | |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 1 | | | |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 1 | | 1 | |
| Creditview | | | | |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| Hurontario | 2 | | | |
| Malton | | | | |
| Meadowvale | 1 | | | 1 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | | | | |
| Streetsville | | | | 1 |
| Bramalea | 1 | | | |
| Central Brampton | 3 | 2 | | |
| Gore | | | | |
| Heartlake | | | | |
| Bolton | | | | |
| Caledon (Urban) | 1 | | | |
| Other nbds. | - | - | - | - |

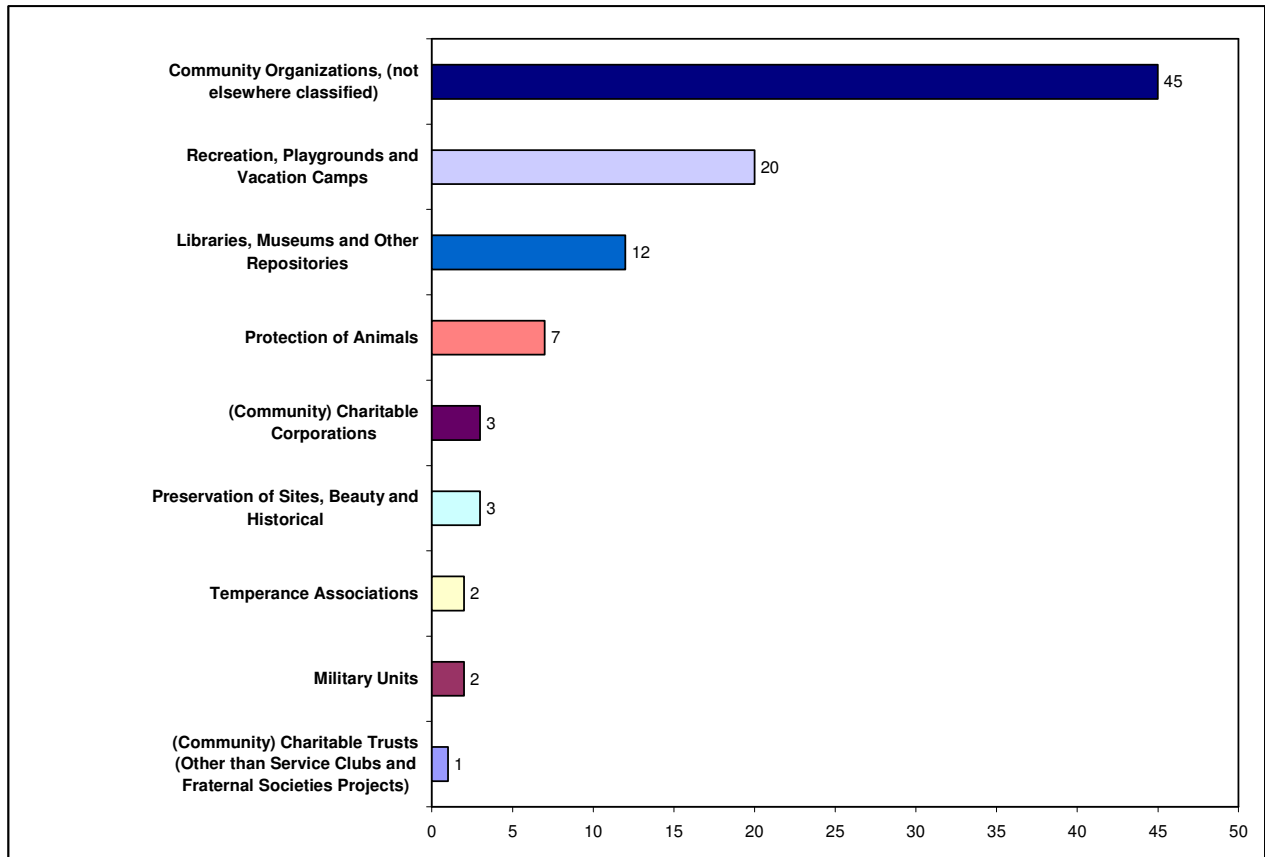
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Table 12. “Other” Charities that Benefit the Community in Peel: November 2006 (Cont’d.)

| Region and Neighbourhood | Protection of Animals | (Community) Charitable Trusts (Other than Service Clubs and Fraternal Societies Projects) | Recreation, Playgrounds and Vacation Camps | Temperance Associations | Community Organizations, (not elsewhere classified) | Grand Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Ontario | 228 | 93 | 693 | 107 | 1,236 | 3,710 |
| Peel | 7 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 45 | 95 |
| Mississauga | 4 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 20 | 52 |
| Brampton | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 21 | 34 |
| Caledon | 2 | | 2 | | 4 | 9 |
| SELECTED PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS | | | | | | |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 7 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 17 |
| Creditview | | | | | | |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 9 |
| Hurontario | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 |
| Malton | | | 0 | | 6 | 6 |
| Meadowvale | 1 | | 2 | | | 5 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | | | | | | |
| Streetsville | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Bramalea | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Central Brampton | 1 | | 3 | | 15 | 24 |
| Gore | | | | | | |
| Heartlake | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Bolton | | | | | | |
| Caledon (Urban) | 0 | | 1 | | 3 | 5 |
| Other nbds. | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 5 |

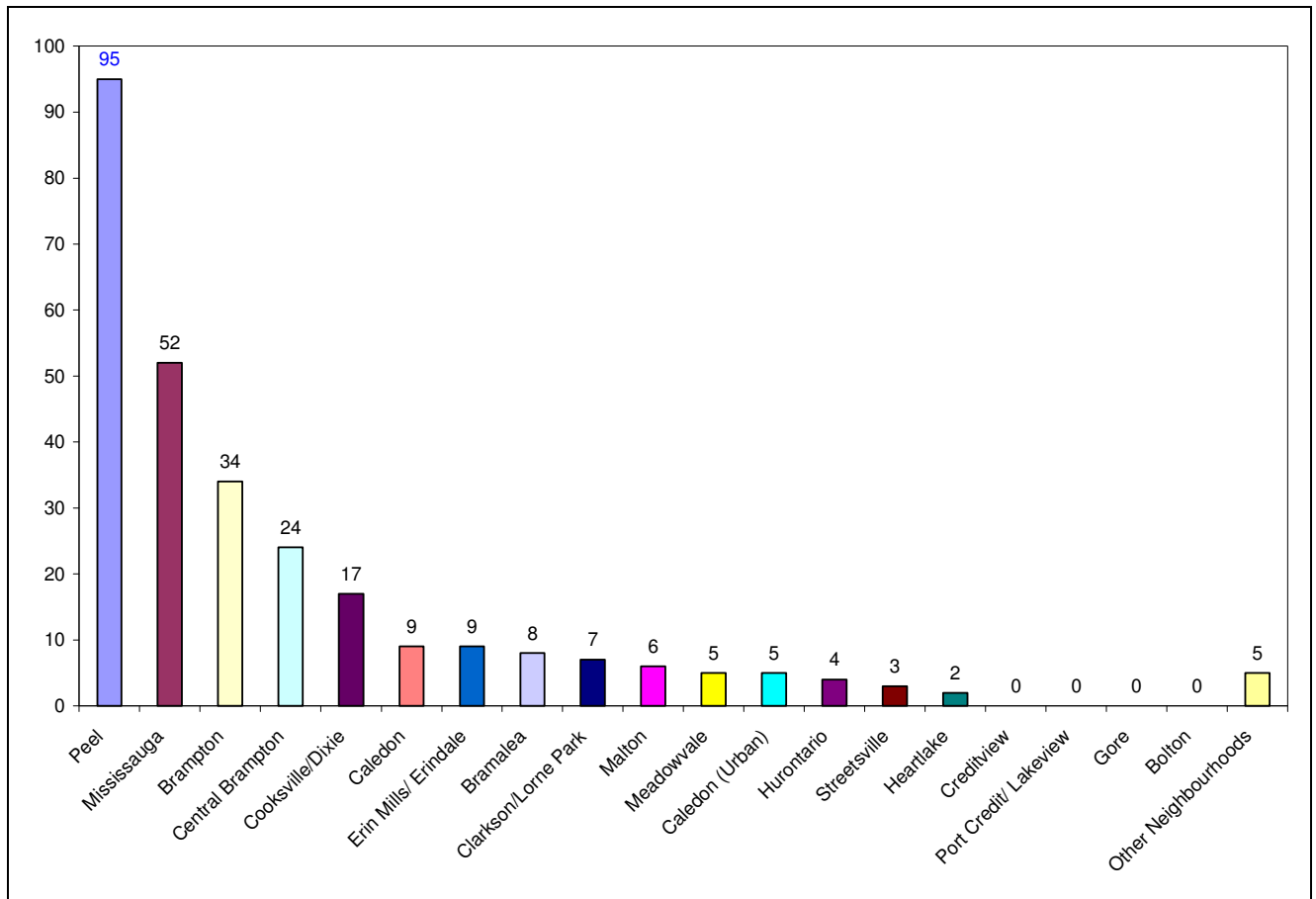
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 25. “Other” Charities that Benefit the Community in Peel: November 2006



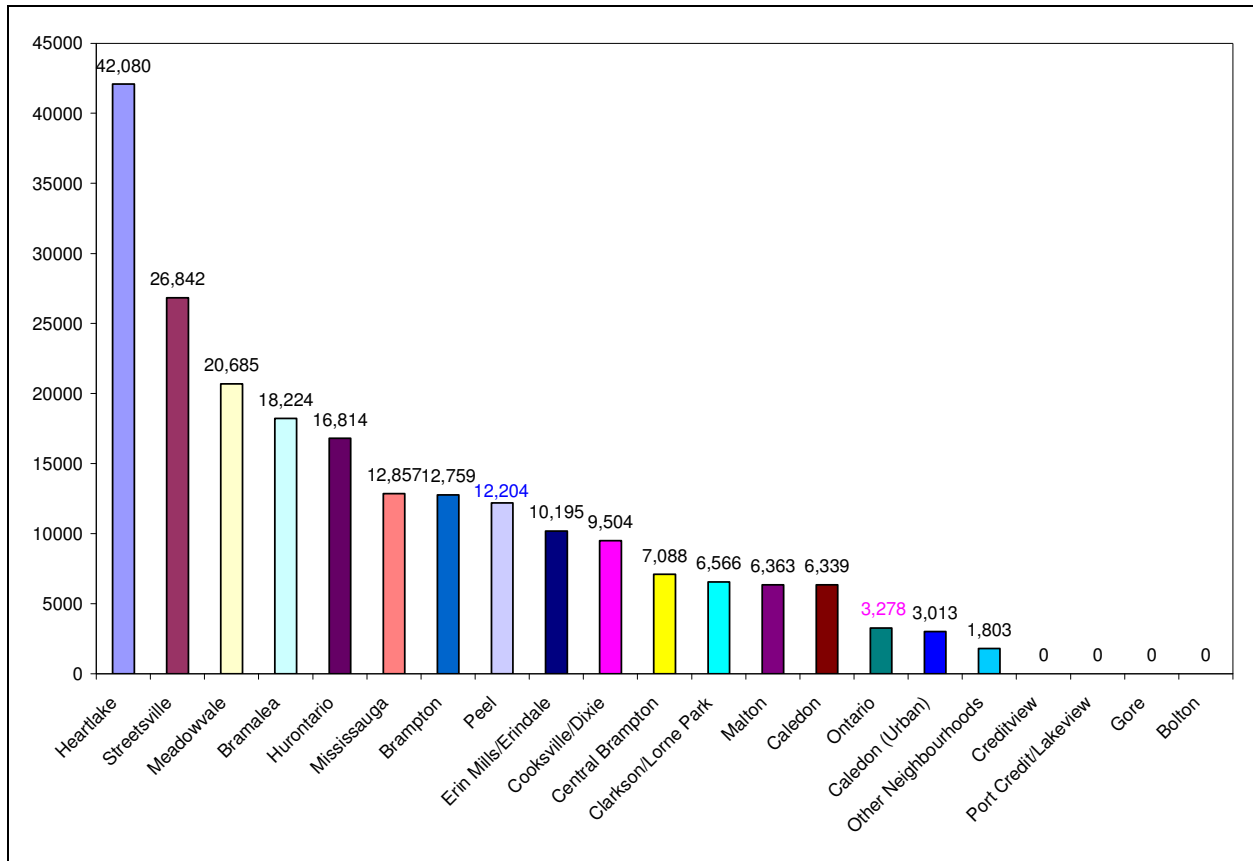
Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 26. Other Charities: Peel, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

Figure 27. Number of Persons Per “Other” Charities”: Ontario, Peel's Municipalities & Neighbourhoods, November 2006



Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006.

I. Statistical Analysis of Charities by Selected Socio-Economic Variables in Peel

- The correlation coefficients between the different charities (i.e., Welfare, Health, Education, Religion, Service Clubs and Other Charities) in Peel and specific socio-economic variables (i.e. low income population, immigrants, lone parents and seniors) are quite high and positive.
- From this analysis, Religious charities had the strongest correlation with all the selected socio-economic variables (Table 15). This finding suggests that the religious/faith-based charities in Peel are outreaching to certain segments of the population, specifically, low-income, immigrants, lone parents and seniors. Therefore, religious/faith-based charities are key players in addressing the needs of the vulnerable populations. This high correlation may be due in part to the fact that, of the 1,253 charities, most (58%) are religious/faith-based charities.
- Service club charities had the second highest overall correlation with the selected socio-economic variable. Similar to the Religious charities, this finding suggests a strong relationship between the service clubs and the most vulnerable populations in Peel. These charities have and are continuing to play a significant role in addressing the needs of these populations. However, unlike the religious/faith-based charities, service club charities only comprise 2% of the total charities in Peel. Therefore, the high correlation between service club charities and the vulnerable population may be related to their growing awareness of the diversity of needs and the expansion of their services to meet those needs.
- The education charities had the lowest correlation with the selected socio-economic variables. Interestingly, the highest correlation was with seniors, while the lowest correlation was with lone-parents. This finding is of interest given that education charities make up 11% of the total number of charities, which is the 3rd highest number of charities in Peel. Further qualitative analysis is needed to better understand this relationship and its implications.

Table 13. Registered Charities and Selected Social Indicators: Peel, 2006

| Region and Neighbourhood | Total # of Charities as of November 2006 | Population (2006) | Low Income Population In Private Households (#) | Immigrant Population (#) | Lone-Parent Families 2006 | Seniors |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Ontario | 29,124 | 12,160,280 | 1,753,143 | 3,398,725 | 540,715 | 1,649,170 |
| Peel | 1,253 | 1,159,400 | 163,604 | 561,235 | 49,600 | 104,520 |
| Mississauga | 825 | 668,545 | 104,221 | 343,245 | 28,385 | 65,690 |
| Brampton | 378 | 433,805 | 59,883 | 206,185 | 19,440 | 33,675 |
| Caledon | 50 | 57,050 | 2,499 | 11,805 | 1,775 | 5,155 |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 70 | 45,965 | 5,062 | 15,355 | 1,925 | 5,960 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 223 | 161,560 | 33,214 | 92,600 | 7,335 | 20,975 |
| Creditview | 15 | 47,855 | 6,565 | 29,630 | 1,710 | 3,070 |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 110 | 91,755 | 14,892 | 41,990 | 4,185 | 9,585 |
| Hurontario | 80 | 67,255 | 10,346 | 40,220 | 3,130 | 5,555 |
| Malton | 56 | 38,175 | 8,144 | 24,340 | 2,115 | 3,935 |
| Meadowvale | 112 | 103,425 | 10,679 | 44,775 | 3,820 | 5,800 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | 51 | 32,005 | 4,400 | 10,540 | 1,650 | 4,700 |
| Streetsville | 76 | 80,525 | 10,801 | 43,685 | 2,495 | 6,060 |
| Bramalea | 131 | 145,790 | 20,719 | 72,295 | 6,835 | 12,005 |
| Central Brampton | 172 | 170,110 | 26,647 | 78,760 | 8,515 | 15,255 |
| Gore | 16 | 33,665 | 4,151 | 18,725 | 920 | 2,305 |
| Heartlake | 62 | 84,160 | 8,359 | 36,500 | 3,170 | 4,095 |
| Bolton | 4 | 33,075 | 1,616 | 6,765 | 1,105 | 2,575 |
| Caledon (Urban) | 25 | 15,065 | 524 | 3,500 | 425 | 1,680 |

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, Nov. 2006; Statistics Canada, Census 2006.

Table 14. OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED CHARITIES BY PEEL NEIGHBOURHOODS: RANK ORDER (NOVEMBER 2006)

| Neighbourhood | Total Charities | | Welfare Charities | | Health Charities | | Education Charities | | Religious Charities | | Service Clubs, Art Services & Other Charities | | Other Charities that Benefit the Community | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|---|------|--|------|
| | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank | # | Rank |
| Clarkson/Lorne Park | 70 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 14 | | 32 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Cooksville/Dixie | 223 | 1 | 45 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 35 | 1 | 113 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 2 |
| Creditview | 15 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 14 | | 13 | | 13 |
| Erin Mills/Erindale | 110 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 27 | 2 | 59 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 3 |
| Hurontario | 80 | 6 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 42 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 10 |
| Malton | 56 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Meadowvale | 112 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 65 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| Port Credit/Lakeview | 51 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 34 | 9 | 1 | 10 | | 14 |
| Streetsville | 76 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | | 49 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| Bramalea | 131 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 94 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Central Brampton | 172 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 95 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 1 |
| Gore | 16 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 15 | | 14 | | 15 |
| Heartlake | 62 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 49 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 12 |
| Bolton | 4 | 16 | | 16 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 16 | | 15 | | 16 |
| Caledon (Urban) | 25 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 13 | | 16 | 5 | 8 |
| Other Neighbourhoods | 50 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 26 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 |

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, November 2006

Table 15. Correlation Matrix of Charities and Specific Socio-Economic Variables

Summary of Correlation

| | Population 2006 | Low Income Population | Immigrant Population | Lone Parent Families | Seniors (65+) |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| CHARITIES | 0.922** | 0.956** | 0.921** | 0.927** | 0.960** |
| WELFARE | 0.777** | 0.869** | 0.831** | 0.782** | 0.869** |
| HEALTH | 0.809** | 0.783** | 0.778** | 0.773** | 0.777** |
| EDU | 0.532* | 0.675** | 0.555* | 0.550* | 0.759** |
| RELIGION | 0.960** | 0.942** | 0.942** | 0.952** | 0.925** |
| SERVICE CLUBS | 0.878** | 0.866** | 0.863** | 0.914** | 0.840** |
| OTHERS | 0.786** | 0.833** | 0.747** | 0.849** | 0.846** |

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

PART III. CONCLUSION, ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION, AND NEXT STEPS

The presence of charities in a community is an indicator of the extent to which people and organizations in the community want to address social issues and improve the quality of life for their members. Charities often fill the service and humanitarian gaps left unattended by governments and the for-profit business sector. They provide a wide range of health, social and economic services to communities. Charities are also a mechanism for enhancing trust and social cohesion in society. They tend to emphasize the values of compassion, love, sharing, fairness and belonging. In everyday practice, charities are institutions/organizations that are created to assist people, especially the vulnerable and marginalized in society, who need support outside of their personal relations. Examples of such groups of people include the poor, people with disabilities, new immigrants, refugees, victims of violence, and the mentally ill. A good indicator of community wellness is the number of persons per charity. The lower the number of persons per charity in a community, the higher the capacity of the community to care for its community members. The higher the number of persons per charity, the lower the capacity of the community to serve members of the community.

Here is a quick recap of this report's findings on charities in Peel:

- 1,253 charities in Peel; 90% are charitable organizations; 10 % are charitable foundations. Peel charities represent 4% of the total charities in Ontario.
- The majority of the charities in Peel are in Mississauga. Mississauga also has the lowest number of persons per charity compared to Brampton and Caledon. (The lower the number of persons per charity in a community, the better the capacity of that community to serve the population).
- The neighbourhoods with the most charities are:
 - Cooksville/Dixie: 223 charities; 724 persons per charity
 - Central Brampton: 172 charities; 989 persons per charity
 - Bramalea: 131 charities; 1,113 persons per charity
- The neighbourhoods with the lowest number of persons per charity are Caledon (Urban), Port Credit, and Lorne Park/Clarkson. (Incidentally, these are also the neighbourhoods with the lowest percentage of immigrants and visible minorities in Peel – See *Portraits of Peel, 2006*).
- The neighbourhoods with the least charities and also the highest number of persons per charity are:
 - Bolton: 4 charities; 8,270 persons per charity
 - Creditview; 15 charities; 3,190 persons per charity
 - Gore: 16 charities; 2,104 persons per charity
- Bolton has only one welfare charity (out of a total of four charities; three are religious charities).
- More than half of the registered charities in Peel were religious charities (724 or 57.8%). The remaining 529 (42.2%) of the charities in Peel were listed within the following categories: welfare - 219; education - 142; health - 47; service clubs - 26 and other - 95.

ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

- **Peel has almost twice the ratio of individuals to charities compared to Ontario: 925 per charity compared to 418 per charity, respectively.**
Why is this, the case? Is this situation a further reflection of the “Fair Share” issue in Peel? Is Peel not getting its fair share of public funds for social services for its population?
- **The majority of the registered charities in Peel are religious charities.**
What are the implications of this for services that are heavily values-sensitive (family planning, services for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered community; marriage counselling)?
- **The majority of the charities in Peel are in Mississauga. However, Brampton and Caledon are growing at a much faster rate than Mississauga. According to the 2006 Census, Brampton had the highest population growth in Peel between 2001 and 2006 (33%), followed by Caledon (13%) and Mississauga (9%).**
Does this necessarily imply that the creation of new charities in Peel should be focused less in Mississauga and more in Brampton and Caledon? What other factors should be taken into consideration?
- **Bolton, Gore and Creditview neighbourhoods seem to be the least resourced with respect to the presence of registered charities, including charitable foundations in their neighbourhoods.**
Why are there a limited number of registered charities in these particular neighbourhoods? Is the response to this situation necessarily the establishment of new registered charities in these neighbourhoods? Are these neighbourhoods being serviced by charities located elsewhere in the community? What other factors need to be taken into consideration before establishing new registered charities in these neighbourhoods?
- **Three of the four charities in Bolton are religious charities?**
How has this factor shaped community engagement and the provision of charitable services in Bolton? What are the implications of this situation for the establishment of new charities in Bolton?
- **Being attentive to population growth is important to effectively allocate resources for education, health care and many other social services (Olshansky, Carnes & Cassel, 1999; Murray, 1992; Statistics Canada 1992). Based on indicators from the 2006 Census, Caledon may be considered as having a higher socio-economic status than Mississauga and Brampton. However, according to the 2006 Canadian Census, Caledon was considered to have an aging population: 9% of its population was in the 65 plus age group. One of the consequences of an aging population is the need for medical services (Rice, 1992; Burke, 1991). Yet, this report reveals that there are no Health Charities, including hospitals, in Caledon. Furthermore, in Caledon, there were no “Organizations Providing Care Other than Treatment” in the category of “Other Charities that Benefit the Community.” This is only one indicator that service needs are not keeping up with population growth and demographic changes.**
What are the barriers, if any, to the establishment of health charities in Caledon?

- **There is a very strong positive relationship between charities and population size in Peel – the larger the population in a neighbourhood, the larger the number of charities in that neighbourhood. This implies that in the years ahead, if the population keeps growing, we can expect to see an increase in the number of new charities and, thereby, an increasing demand for capacity-building (governance, policies, staff training, volunteer recruitment, etc.) and funding for new charities.**

What steps can we take now, in Peel, to ensure the future provision of support for building the organizational and related capacities of new charities in Peel?

- **The strongest statistical correlations were found between religious charities and marginalized groups such as the poor, seniors, new immigrants, etc. at the neighbourhood level. The larger these groups are in a neighbourhood, the greater the number of religious charities. Yet, many secular funders have a policy of not funding religious charities.**

What are the moral issues involved in this situation? What are the practical issues? What opportunities can be found in this situation?

- **The second strongest positive correlations were found at the neighbourhood level between Service Clubs/Charities and at risk groups such as the poor, the elderly, lone parents, and new immigrants. Service Clubs are popularly associated with social and cultural activities for their members. They are rarely associated with the provision of welfare services such as relief of poverty, crisis counselling for families, and other services commonly associated with “welfare”- type charities or non-profit, social service types of organizations.**

Given the strong relationship between service clubs and at risk groups at the neighbourhood level, it may be wise to reflect on a) the level of cooperation and collaboration between Service Clubs and other types of charities in the community, especially charities in the health and welfare categories, and, b) the level of public funding allocated to Service Clubs.

It also begs the questions, Should Service Clubs be encouraged to expand their services to include health and welfare services for their members? What are the pros and cons of such encouragement?

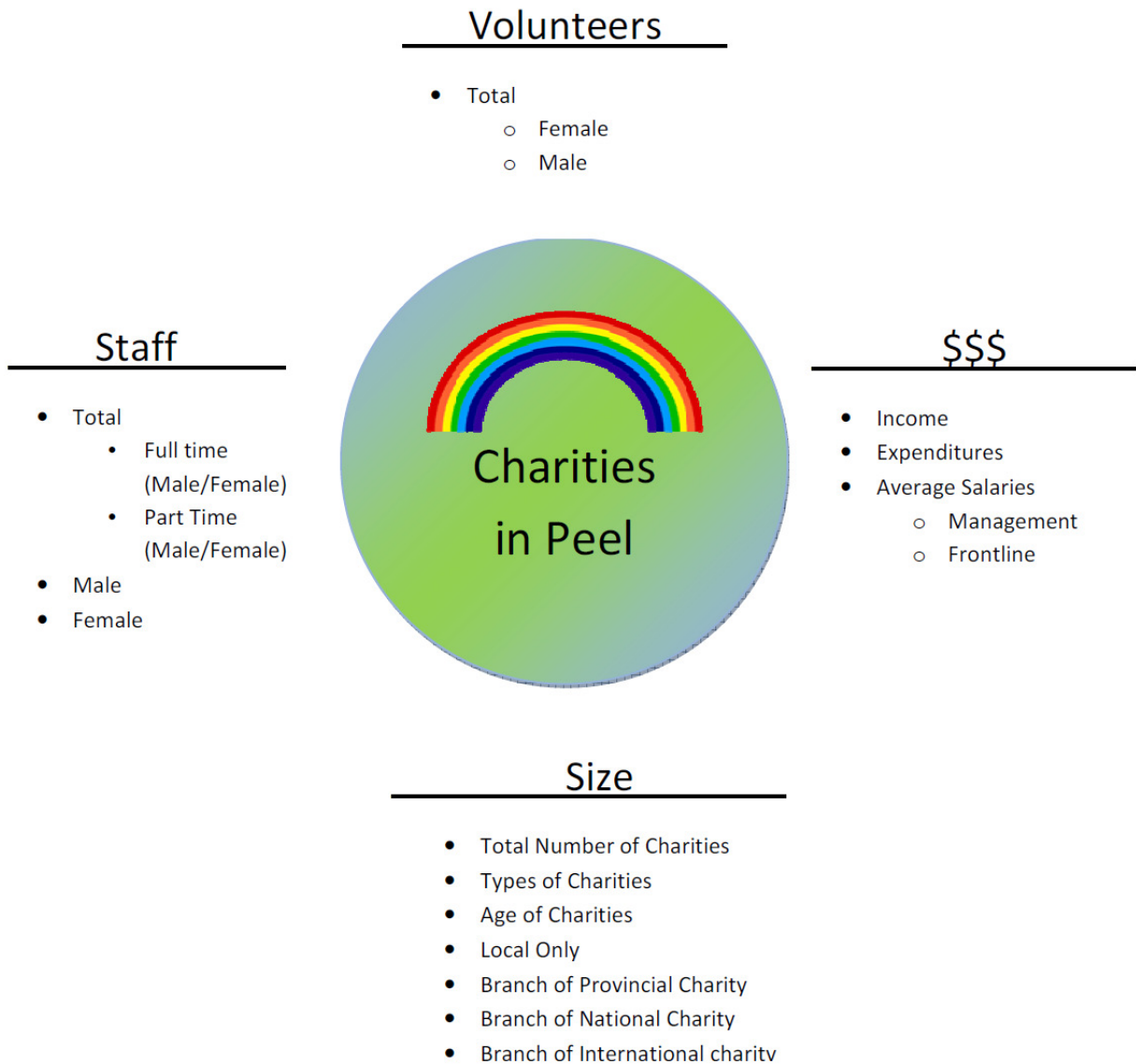
NEXT STEPS

This report has presented base-line information on the number and type of charities in Peel Region. It clearly shows the extent to which charities are present in Peel at the regional, municipal and neighbourhood levels.

However, in order to get a fully informed picture of the charitable sector in Peel, more information and analysis are needed. The following two conceptual frameworks (refer to Figures 28 & 29) are examples of the kinds of information that would help community leaders, funders and policy-makers to better understand and develop the charities sector in Peel.

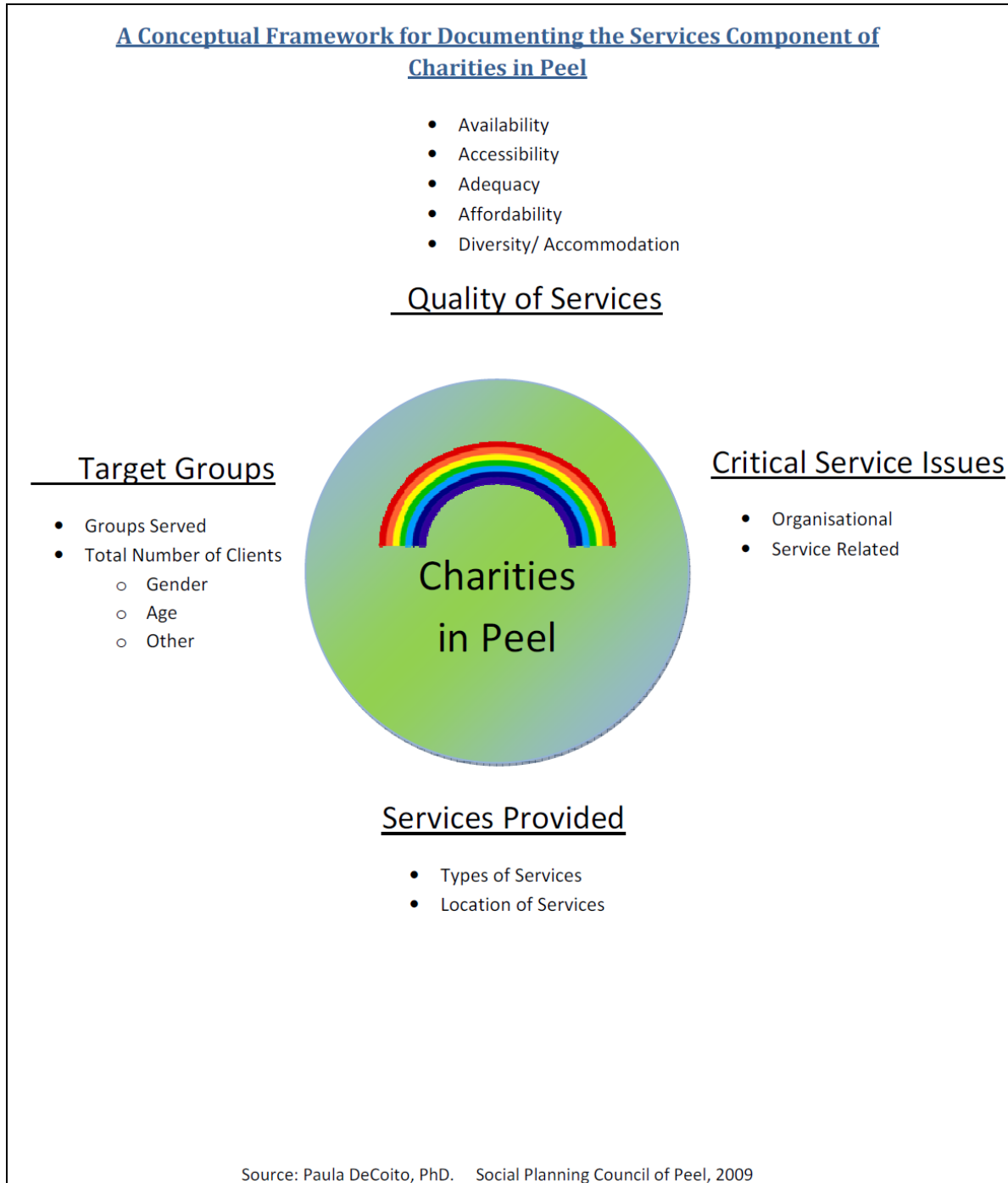
Figure 28

A Conceptual Framework for Documenting the Size of the Charitable Sector in Peel Region



Source: Paula DeCoito, PhD. Social Planning Council of Peel, 2009

Figure 29



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - List of Neighbourhoods with Postal Codes/FSAs

Appendix 2 - Definitions of Registered Charities

Appendix 3 - Charities' Category Codes Provided by Canada Revenue Agency

Appendix 4 - Correlation Matrix of Charities and Specific Socio-Economic Variables

Appendix 1- List of Neighbourhoods with Postal Codes/FSAs

City of Mississauga

1. Clarkson/Lorne Park (L5H, L5J)
2. Cooksville/Dixie (L4W, L4X, L4Y, L5A, L5B)
3. Creditview (L5V)
4. Erin Mills/Erindale (L5C, L5K, L5L)
5. Hurontario (L4Z, L5R)
6. Malton (L4T, L5T)
7. Meadowvale (L5N, L5W)
8. Port Credit/Lakeview (L5E, L5G)
9. Streetsville (L5M)

City of Brampton

1. Bramalea (L6R, L6S, L6T)
2. Central Brampton (L6V, L6W, L6X, L6Y)
3. Gore (L6P)
4. Heartlake (L6Z, L7A)

Town of Caledon

1. Bolton (L7E)
2. Caledon (Urban) (L7C)

Appendix 2 - Definitions of Registered Charities

Designation A – Public Foundation

A registered charity is a “public foundation” if:

- It is constituted and operated exclusively for charitable purposes;
- It is a corporation or a trust; and
- It gives more than 50% of its income annually to qualified donees, usually other registered charities.

A “public foundation” must also meet conditions (b) and (c) for charitable organizations, i.e., people at arm’s length to each other must form a majority of its board of directors/trustees and its funding must come from various sources. The essential difference between a “charitable organization” and a “public foundation” is that charitable organizations focus on carrying out charitable activities, while public foundations focus on raising funds to support operating charities.

Designation B – Private Foundation

A registered charity is a “private foundation” if:

- It is constituted and operated exclusively for charitable purposes;
- It is a corporation or trust; and
- It is not a “charitable organization” or a “public foundation.”

An entity is designated as a “private foundation” rather than a “charitable organization” or a “public foundation” because of the extent to which those who fund or control it are not operating at arm’s length.

Designation C – Charitable Organization

- A registered charity is designated as a “charitable organization” if:
- It devotes its resources mainly to charitable activities carried on by itself;
- More than 50% of its directors/trustees deal with each other and with each of the other directors/trustees at arm’s length; and
- Not more than 50% of the funds that the charity has received have come from one person or organization, or from a group of people or organizations that do not deal with each other at arm’s length. However, some organizations are exempted, so that large gifts from them do not affect the charity’s designation.

The exempted organizations are:

- The federal government,
- A provincial government,
- A municipality,
- Another registered charity that is not a “private foundation,” or
- A club, society, or association that the Income Tax Act treats as a non-profit organization.

Welfare Charities

“To relieve poverty in the charitable sense means to bring relief of the poor. The poor are not simply the destitute, but anyone lacking essential amenities available to the general population.” Examples include “food banks, soup kitchens, as well as organizations that supply low-cost rental housing, clothing, furniture, and appliances to the poor.”⁷ Welfare charities include Organizations Providing Care Other than Treatment, Disaster Funds, Welfare Charitable Corporations, Welfare Charitable Trusts and Welfare Organizations (not else classified).

Health Charities

A health charity is an organization whose purposes and activities have been recognized by the courts as providing health care services with tangible benefit to the community as a whole.⁸ Health charities include Hospitals, Health Charitable Corporations, Health Charitable Trusts, etc.

Educational Charities

“Education in the charitable sense means formal training of the mind, advancing the knowledge or abilities of the recipient, raising the artistic taste of the community, or improving a useful branch of human knowledge through research”.⁹ Educational charities include Teaching Institutions or Institutions of Learning, Support of Schools and Education, Cultural Activities and Promotion of the Arts, Education Charitable Corporations, Education Charitable Trusts, etc.

Religious Charities

“Religion in the charitable sense means to promote the spiritual teachings of a religious body and to maintain doctrines and spiritual observances on which those teachings are based. There must be an element of theistic worship, which means the worship of a deity or deities in the spiritual sense.”¹⁰ Religious charities include Congregations, Parishes, Chapels, Temples, Synagogues, Charitable Trusts, Convents, Monasteries Missionary Organizations, Assemblies, etc.

Other Charities that Benefit the Community

“To qualify for registration as a charity under the category of charitable purposes known as “other purposes beneficial to the community,” an organization's purposes and activities must provide a tangible benefit to the community as a whole in a way the law regards as charitable. Not all purposes that benefit the community are charitable - only those that have been recognized by the courts”.¹¹

⁷ Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Poverty - Charitable purposes [On-line]. Available: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-p03-eng.html>

⁸ Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Health (promotion of) - Health Clinic [On-line]. Available: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-h02-eng.html>

⁹ Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Education - Charitable purposes [On-line]. Available: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-e01-eng.html>

¹⁰ Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Religion - Charitable purposes [On-line]. Available: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-r06-eng.html>

¹¹ Canada Revenue Agency (2007). Community (purposes beneficial to) - Charitable (activities, purposes) [On-line]. Available: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/chrts/plcy/csp/csp-c10-eng.html>

Appendix 3 – Charities’ Category Codes Provided by Canada Revenue Agency

Welfare

- 01 Organizations Providing Care Other than Treatment
- 02 Disaster Funds
- 03 (Welfare) Charitable Corporations
- 05 (Welfare) Charitable Trusts
- 09 Welfare Organizations (not elsewhere classified)

Health

- 10 Hospitals
- 11 Services Other Than Hospitals
- 13 (Health) Charitable Corporations
- 15 (Health) Charitable Trusts
- 19 Health Organizations, (not elsewhere classified)

Education

- 20 Teaching Institutions or Institutions of Learning
- 21 Support of Schools and Education
- 22 Cultural Activities and Promotion of the Arts
- 23 (Education) Charitable Corporations
- 25 (Education) Charitable Trusts
- 29 Education Organizations, (not elsewhere classified)

Religion - Churches and Other Places of Worship

- 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
- 39 Other Denominations’ Congregations or Parishes, (not elsewhere classified)
- 40 Salvation Army Temples
- 41 Seventh Day Adventist Congregations
- 42 Synagogues
- 43 (Religion) Charitable Organizations
- 44 United Church Congregations

- 45 (Religion) Charitable Trusts
- 46 Convents and Monasteries
- 47 Missionary Organizations and Propagation of Gospel
- 49 Religious Organizations, (not elsewhere classified)

Other Charities that Benefit the Community

- 50 Libraries, Museums and Other Repositories
- 51 Military Units
- 52 Preservation of Sites, Beauty and Historical
- 53 (Community) Charitable Corporations
- 54 Protection of Animals
- 55 (Community) Charitable Trusts (Other than Service Clubs and Fraternal Societies Projects)
- 56 Recreation, Playgrounds and Vacation Camps
- 57 Temperance Associations
- 59 Community Organizations, (not elsewhere classified)

Other Charities (Service Clubs, Arts Service Organizations etc.)

- 63 Service Clubs and Fraternal Societies' Charitable Corporations
- 65 Service Clubs and Fraternal Societies' Projects
- 75 Employees' Charity Trusts
- 80 Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Association (RCAAA)
- 81 Registered National Arts Services Organization (RNASO)
- 83 Corporation Funding Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Association
- 85 Trust Funding Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Association
- 99 Miscellaneous Charitable Organizations, (not elsewhere classified)

Appendix 4 - Correlation Matrix of Charities and Specific Socio-Economic Variables

| | | Correlations | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | CHARITIE | WELFARE | HEALTH | EDU | RELIGION | SERCLUB | OTHERS | POP | LOW | IMM | LONE | SENIORS |
| CHARITIE | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .927** | .827** | .761** | .972** | .859** | .845** | .922** | .956** | .921** | .927** | .960** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | . | .000 | .000 | .001 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| WELFARE | Pearson Correlation | .927** | 1 | .779** | .758** | .845** | .731** | .741** | .777** | .869** | .831** | .782** | .869** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | . | .001 | .001 | .000 | .002 | .002 | .001 | .000 | .000 | .001 | .000 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| HEALTH | Pearson Correlation | .827** | .779** | 1 | .470 | .798** | .736** | .768** | .809** | .783** | .778** | .773** | .777** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .001 | . | .077 | .000 | .002 | .001 | .000 | .001 | .001 | .001 | .001 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| EDU | Pearson Correlation | .761** | .758** | .470 | 1 | .633* | .412 | .604* | .532* | .675** | .555* | .550* | .759** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .001 | .001 | .077 | . | .011 | .127 | .022 | .041 | .006 | .032 | .034 | .001 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| RELIGION | Pearson Correlation | .972** | .845** | .798** | .633* | 1 | .907** | .772** | .960** | .942** | .942** | .952** | .925** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | .000 | .011 | . | .000 | .001 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| SERCLUB | Pearson Correlation | .859** | .731** | .736** | .412 | .907** | 1 | .733** | .878** | .866** | .863** | .914** | .840** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .002 | .002 | .127 | .000 | . | .003 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| OTHERS | Pearson Correlation | .845** | .741** | .768** | .604* | .772** | .733** | 1 | .786** | .833** | .747** | .849** | .846** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .002 | .001 | .022 | .001 | .003 | . | .001 | .000 | .002 | .000 | .000 |
| | N | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| POP | Pearson Correlation | .922** | .777** | .809** | .532* | .960** | .878** | .786** | 1 | .947** | .971** | .980** | .900** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .001 | .000 | .041 | .000 | .000 | .001 | . | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| LOW | Pearson Correlation | .956** | .869** | .783** | .675** | .942** | .866** | .833** | .947** | 1 | .974** | .955** | .974** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | .001 | .006 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | . | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| IMM | Pearson Correlation | .921** | .831** | .778** | .555* | .942** | .863** | .747** | .971** | .974** | 1 | .951** | .912** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | .001 | .032 | .000 | .000 | .002 | .000 | .000 | . | .000 | .000 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| LONE | Pearson Correlation | .927** | .782** | .773** | .550* | .952** | .914** | .849** | .980** | .955** | .951** | 1 | .919** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .001 | .001 | .034 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | . | .000 |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| SENIORS | Pearson Correlation | .960** | .869** | .777** | .759** | .925** | .840** | .846** | .900** | .974** | .912** | .919** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | .001 | .001 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | . |
| | N | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).