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LA PHILANTHROPIE, D'UN OCEAN A L'AUTRE

PHILANTHROPY, FROM COAST TO COAST

Bien que l'État s'impose comme le digne représentant de l'intérêt public, il ne monopolise pas la scène providentielle pour autant. En témoignent entre autres l'ouverture juridique de même que les incitatifs fiscaux accordés tant à la philanthropie individuelle qu'aux organismes de bienfaisance pour leur permettre d'intervenir sur une pléthore de causes sociales. Or, cette liberté qui est consentie à l'action philanthropique au Canada a ouvert la voie pour que s'organisent et s'institutionnalisent les générosités privées et collectives aux quatre coins du pays, d'un Océan à l'autre. Rappelons que 82% des Canadiens-nes ont versé des dons en argent à des organismes de bienfaisance ou à des OBNL en 2013 ([Statistique Canada](#)), alors qu'on dénombrait environ 10 500 fondations publiques et privées disséminées sur l'ensemble du territoire en 2014 ([Imagine Canada](#)). L'objectif du présent bulletin vise à rendre compte, dans une perspective nationale, de la morphologie de notre régime philanthropique et de l'impact qu'il produit au sein de la société canadienne. Pour ce faire, une partie des références suggérées visent à offrir un regard holistique du secteur, tandis que d'autres références concentrent plutôt l'analyse sur des initiatives et des projets philanthropiques particuliers qui pullulent ci et là pour transformer les conditions de vie des communautés.

Although the state is the great representative of the public interest, it does not monopolize the providential scene. This is evidenced by, among other things, legal openness as well as tax incentives for both individual philanthropy and charitable organizations to enable them to intervene on a plethora of social causes. This freedom that is granted to philanthropic action in Canada has paved the way for the organization and institutionalization of private and collective generosity in every corner of the country, from one ocean to another. It should be noted that 82% of Canadians donated money to charities or NPOs in 2013 ([Statistics Canada](#)), while there were about 10,500 public and private foundations scattered throughout Canada. 2014 ([Imagine Canada](#)). The purpose of this newsletter is to report, from a national perspective, the morphology of our philanthropic regime and its impact on Canadian society. To do this, some suggested references are intended to provide a holistic view of the sector, while other references focus the analysis on particular philanthropic initiatives and projects that abound here and there to transform the living conditions of communities.

Bonne lecture ! | *Good reading !*

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PORTRAITS DE LA PHILANTHROPIE CANADIENNE
PORTRAITS OF CANADIAN PHILANTHROPY

- Valérie Chamberland, Patricia Gazzoli, Lucie Dumais, Christian Jetté et Yves Vaillancourt (2012). « Fondations et philanthropie au Canada et au Québec : influences, portraits et enjeux », *Cahier du LAREPPS*, No 12-02.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

http://www.larepps.uqam.ca/Page/Document/pdf_transversal/Cahier_12-02.pdf

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Première étape d'un programme de recherche sur les fondations, ce cahier du Larepps explore la littérature sur les fondations, dresse un portrait général des fondations canadiennes et québécoises et propose l'emploi du cadre théorique de l'économie plurielle pour étudier les fondations au Québec. La revue de la littérature est basée surtout sur la production des États-Unis, pays où le phénomène des fondations est le plus répandu et les réflexions sur les fondations ont donné lieu à davantage de publications. La similitude des lois qui encadrent les fondations américaines et canadiennes favorise une pensée comparative et suscite des questions transférables entre les pays quant aux rôles et aux pratiques des fondations. Nous abordons ainsi les rôles économique, symbolique et politique que les fondations ont assumés aux États-Unis depuis le début du XXe siècle. Par la suite nous traçons un portrait des fondations au Canada et au Québec à partir de trois bases de données distinctes : il s'agit des données de l'Agence du revenu du Canada, de l'organisme Imagine Canada et du Centre québécois de philanthropie. Les données révèlent, en premier lieu, la discordance entre ces trois sources de données concernant la définition et la classification des fondations. En deuxième lieu, les données témoignent d'une grande instabilité dans l'évolution du positionnement comparatif des fondations quant à leurs dons et à leurs actifs. De nouvelles fondations, très riches, apparaissent depuis le début des années 2000 ce qui témoigne, au Québec, de la tendance mondiale au développement de certaines fondations et à l'augmentation de leurs ressources. La revue de littérature et le portrait des fondations suggèrent ainsi que certaines d'entre elles exercent une influence non négligeable sur les affaires publiques. Ce constat fait émerger de nombreuses questions de recherche, notamment l'influence qu'elle exerce dans leurs champs d'activités respectives et les retombées économiques et sociales de leurs pratiques au Québec. Pour répondre à ces questions, nous proposons l'adoption du cadre théorique de l'économie plurielle afin d'être en mesure d'analyser les pratiques des fondations dans une perspective démocratique de participation, de réciprocité et d'intérêt général. Ce cadre théorique est, par ailleurs, employé par le Larepps depuis plusieurs années dans l'analyse sociopolitique du tiers secteur. Avec ses concepts de pôle de développement, de compromis institutionnalisé et d'hybridation, il permet de mieux cerner le principe d'action des organismes (réciprocité, redistribution et concurrence) et d'examiner plus en profondeur leurs pratiques internes et externes. Le lecteur se voit donc proposé dans ce cahier, un nouvel angle d'approche pour caractériser les fondations au Québec.

- **Belayet Hossain and Laura Lamb (2017).** « **Associational Capital and Adult Charitable Giving: A Canadian Examination** », *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, Vol. 46, Issue 5, p. 963–983.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764017703707?journalCode=nvsb>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

This article examines the relationship between associational capital, developed through participation in social networks, and charitable giving behavior in Canada. Empirical models are specified to determine whether a relationship exists between associational capital, formed in youth and adulthood, and secular and religious donation expenditures in adulthood. Tobit regression models are estimated using data from the 2010 Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (CSGVP). The results suggest that the formation of associational capital in youth and adulthood is related to larger donation expenditures, although the source of associational capital and the type of recipient organization matters. It is also found that those who participate in a variety of associations are more likely to make larger donations than those who participate in fewer types of associations. The results provide further insight into charitable giving behavior and have policy implications for public and nonprofit sectors concerned with increasing charitable donations.

- **Martin Turcotte (2015).** « **Les dons de bienfaisance des particuliers** », **Statistique Canada.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-652-x/89-652-x2015008-fra.htm>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Le présent article porte sur les dons des particuliers versés à des organismes de bienfaisance et sans but lucratif au Canada. Dans la première section, on s'intéresse principalement aux caractéristiques des dons et des donateurs. Qui donne? Combien d'argent est-il donné et les montants versés sont-ils en hausse? Quels types d'organismes bénéficient le plus de ces dons? Quelles sont les tendances observées depuis 2004?

Dans la deuxième section de l'article, on examine les motivations des donateurs et leurs perceptions générales par rapport aux organismes de bienfaisance ou sans but lucratif : pour quelles raisons donne-t-on? Pourquoi ne donne-t-on pas davantage? Dans quelle mesure les donateurs estiment-ils que les organismes utilisent efficacement les montants recueillis?

GENESE DU SYSTEME CANADIEN DE BIENFAISANCE

GENESIS OF CANADIAN'S CHARITABLE SYSTEM

- **Mathieu Charbonneau et Jean-Marc Fontan (2012).** « Le régime de régulation des organisations de bienfaisance et les fondations philanthropiques au Canada et au Québec : un essai d'économie politique historique », *CRISES et PhiLab*, N° ET1202, 79 p.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://archipel.uqam.ca/11151/>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Le présent rapport de recherche constitue la deuxième partie d'une recherche portant sur l'histoire des fondations aux États-Unis et au Canada. Dans le premier rapport produit par Charbonneau, était présenté le processus d'apparition de la philanthropie et du mécénat dans l'Antiquité ; l'évolution du mécénat en Europe entre le Haut Moyen Âge et la période des Lumières ; l'apparition de la philanthropie moderne et des grandes fondations familiales aux États-Unis ; une périodisation de l'évolution des activités philanthropiques transitant par le dispositif des fondations privées aux États-Unis. La situation canadienne était légèrement présentée. Dans cette deuxième partie de la recherche, Charbonneau suit l'évolution lente des débats et des mécanismes qui furent mis en place par le gouvernement canadien au début du XXème siècle pour répondre à la demande de mécènes d'établir une législation favorable au développement de ce type d'intervention. D'une certaine façon, le chercheur trace les grandes lignes de l'évolution de la composante juridique du processus d'innovation entourant l'émergence et le développement des fondations canadiennes. Il le fait en mobilisant un ensemble de points de vue qui permettent aussi de prendre une distance analytique et critique par rapport à l'histoire de la grande philanthropie canadienne.

- **Ida E. Berger (2006).** « The Influence of Religion on Philanthropy

in Canada », *Voluntas : International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 17, No. 2, p. 115-132.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/27928012>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Recognition of the multi-cultural nature of the Canadian population has led companies across a wide array of business domains to reach beyond their traditional bases of support to focus on hitherto untapped communities as potential markets for their goods and services. Competitive conditions within the voluntary sector have pushed nonprofits along this same path. However, no systematic Canadian research reports on the attitudes, social norms, benefits sought, expectations, opportunities, experiences, or behaviors of sub communities in the voluntary sector. This paper examines philanthropic behavior by religion using data from the Statistics Canada 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating. The paper compares and contrasts the voluntary and philanthropic behaviors of the Canadian population across religious groups; compares and contrasts the motivations for and perceived impediments against such behaviors; and articulates and examines a model that traces the influence of religion on voluntary and philanthropic behavior in Canada's multi-cultural society.

- David Champagne (2014). « Philanthropie privée au 19e siècle au Québec », *Laboratoire montréalais sur la philanthropie canadienne (PhiLab), Rapport de recherche.*

Lien Web – *Web link* :

https://philab.uqam.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/David_Champagne_2014.pdf

Mots-clés : Philanthropie, Fondations, Œuvres de bienfaisance, Québec (Province), Histoire, 19e siècle, Charité.

Keywords : *philanthropy, foundations, charities, Quebec province, history, 19th century, charity.*

- Marjorie Johnstone, Adrienne Chambon et Ernie Lightman (2014). « Funding Strategies and Social Philanthropy in 20th Century Toronto, 1910-1945: The destabilizing of a myth », *Canadian Social Work Review*, Vol. 31, No. 1, p. 45-66.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/43486310>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

The calls of the political right to return to a hypothetical pre-welfare past in Canada, when rugged individualism and self reliance ruled the day, when there were no government-funded programs providing social services, is largely a romantic ideological past - not a historical reality. Through a case study of a key philanthropic childcare agency in Toronto, the West End Crèche (WEC), we focus on the early years: 1910-1945. Tracing the funding patterns of this organization in relation to the economic, political and social context, as well as the strategies developed and decisions made by the women administering the agency, we show how a mixed model of charity-based, public supported and user-fee-based funding interacted within changing contexts. We question the social myth that, in the past, Canada was all private charity funding.

- Mariana Valverde (1995). « La charité et l'État : un mariage mixte centenaire », *Lien social et Politiques*, Volume 33, p. 27–35.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://www.erudit.org/fr/revues/lsp/1995-n33-lsp344/005244ar.pdf>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

La réduction et la restructuration de l'État-providence s'inscrivent dans une tendance mondiale qui, malgré les critiques des syndicats et de la gauche traditionnelle, est de plus en plus acceptée voire saluée par les intellectuels et les militants progressistes favorables aux initiatives de « la base ». L'auteur soutient qu'il n'y a rien de bien nouveau ou original dans le fait de confier une partie des services sociaux aux organisations charitables et au secteur communautaire: des pays comme le Canada, qui n'ont jamais connu la frontière entre charité privée et assistance publique caractéristique du système de protection sociale britannique depuis la première Poor Law, ont toujours eu une « économie sociale mixte », l'État subventionnant et réglementant les bonnes œuvres sans exercer de contrôle direct sur la prestation des services. L'histoire de l'Ontario illustre cette proposition et éclaire le débat sur les vertus respectives du secteur privé et de l'État en matière de programmes sociaux.

TRANSFORMATIONS DANS LES PRATIQUES
PHILANTHROPIQUES DES CANADIENS-NES

*TRANSFORMATIONS IN CANADIAN'S PHILANTHROPIC
PRACTICES*

- David Lasby et Cathy Barr (2015). « Giving in Canada: Strong Philanthropic Traditions Supporting a Large Nonprofit Sector », *The Palgrave Handbook of Global Philanthropy*, p. 25-43.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781137341532_3

Résumé – *Abstract* :

The earliest philanthropic activity in Canada occurred among the Aboriginal peoples who inhabited the land for thousands of years prior to European settlement. The concepts of giving and sharing were deeply embedded in Aboriginal culture. Necessities were shared for the sake of survival, and food and other items were given to others as a way of honoring relationships and creating bonds between individuals and groups (Wells, 1998; Berry, 1999). Although the Aboriginal way of life was disrupted and permanently altered by the arrival of Europeans in the 16th century, informal philanthropy continues to thrive today within both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities.

- Braden Hutchinson (2014). « Gifts and Commodities: Second-Hand Toys, Marginal Consumers, and the Marketization of Philanthropy in Interwar and Early Postwar Canada », *The Journal of the History of Childhood and Youth*, Volume 7, Number 3, p. 462-484.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://muse.jhu.edu/article/556701>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

This paper examines the connection between marginal consumers, middle-class philanthropy, and the expansion of consumer society among working-class children in Canada. By studying secondhand toy distribution in the interwar and early postwar period, it becomes clear that secondhand toy distribution was wrapped up in efforts to reform working-class families and further integrate those on the margins into the capitalist market. However, by the early postwar period, important changes in the manufacture of toys and the organization of philanthropy led to a decline in the distribution of secondhand toys and their replacement with donations of cash and new toys.

- Vincci Li (2017). « 'Shopping for Change': World Vision Canada and

Consumption-Oriented Philanthropy in the Age of Philanthrocapitalism », *Voluntas*, Volume 28, p. 455–471.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9801-5>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

According to Charity Intelligence Canada, in 2014, at least 21 Canadian non-profits published a gift catalogue featuring a range of “products” that donors could “purchase” for people in need. These charity gift catalogues, along with other shopping-inspired fundraising initiatives, represent a significant shift in the philanthropic arena towards philanthrocapitalism. Using two World Vision Canada campaigns as exemplars, this article offers a critical analysis of what the author calls “consumption-oriented philanthropy”—a class of charitable giving that is heavily guided by market principles without involving a consumer product. Unlike purchase-triggered donation campaigns (in which a charitable donation is made when a consumer product is purchased), consumption-oriented philanthropy does not require the purchase of a for-profit commodity; instead, consumption-oriented philanthropy reformulates aid recipients or charitable aid itself into symbolic commodities. By re-framing charitable aid as a pseudo-shopping experience, however, consumption-oriented philanthropy ushers in an entirely different set of values, expectations, and logic that shapes the way in which donors understand and engage in philanthropic giving.

- **Diane Alalouf-Hall (Septembre 2017). « Philanthropie culturelle à Montréal : La place des arts ou l’impasse des arts ? », *Blogue du PhiLab*.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://philab.uqam.ca/blogue-accueil/philanthropie-culturelle-a-montreal-la-place-des-arts-ou-limpasse-des-arts/>

Extrait – *Excerpt* :

La richesse et la diffusion des arts et de la culture ne sont jamais aussi évidentes que durant l’été à Montréal, d’autant plus cette année avec le 375^e anniversaire de la ville. Le programme est complet : des Francofolies à Pop Montréal en passant par le Festival de Jazz, l’exposition temporaire « Révolution », qui retrace les idéaux et les aspirations de la fin des années 1960, au Musée des Beaux-Arts, le Montréal Symphonique ou le spectacle Avudo, retraçant l’histoire de la ville depuis le fleuve du Saint-Laurent, difficile de ne pas trouver son bonheur. Montréal, « ville des festivals », ne cache pas son ambition à devenir une métropole culturelle de rayonnement international. Toutefois, les politiques d’austérité ont des conséquences sur les subventions, d’où la nécessité d’aller chercher des solutions ailleurs. En Amérique du Nord, pas de métropole culturelle internationale possible sans un système philanthropique culturel fort ! Quand on pense à la philanthropie culturelle, on s’imagine, à juste titre, les grands donateurs et le mécénat. Nous vous proposons ici de faire le point sur la philanthropie culturelle nord-américaine, et en particulier montréalaise,

mais grand public, par l'intermédiaire de Wendy Reid, chercheure en philanthropie culturelle et professeure agrégée au HEC, département de Management.

REGARDS COMPARATIFS SUR LA PHILANTHROPIE
CANADIENNE
*COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON CANADIAN
PHILANTHROPY*

COMPARAISONS INTERPROVINCIALES

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS

- **Rose Anne Devlin et Wenzhuo Zhao (2017).** « **Are Quebecers Really Stingier Than Other Canadians? An Empirical Analysis of Philanthropy in Canada and How Québec Compares to Other Provinces** », *Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*, Vol. 8, No 1, p. 20 – 39.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/download/224/148>

Abstract :

Residents of Québec typically give less money and volunteer less time compared to residents of all other provinces. This article employs the most recent General Social Survey: Giving, Volunteering and Participating (2013) data set and Tobit procedures and finds that Quebecers give less money largely because of smaller endowments of two important determinants, religiosity and household income. Once demographic and socioeconomic characteristics are controlled, Quebecers' financial donations are comparable to those of residents of Ontario and Atlantic Canada and exceed those of residents of British Columbia. Quebecers moreover are similar to others when it comes to volunteering for religious organizations, but they volunteer significantly less than others for secular organizations, which cannot be explained in this article.

Résumé :

Typiquement, les résidents du Québec donnent moins d'argent et consacrent moins de temps au bénévolat que les résidents des autres provinces. Cet article, en recourant aux données provenant de la dernière « Enquête sociale générale : dons, bénévolat et participation, 2013 » et au modèle Tobit, conclut que les Québécois donnent moins

d'argent en grande partie parce qu'ils ont des lacunes dans deux domaines importants, à savoir la religiosité et le revenu du ménage. Cependant, après un contrôle des caractéristiques démographiques et socioéconomiques, on constate que les dons de la part des Québécois sont au fait comparables à ceux des résidents de l'Ontario et des provinces de l'Atlantique et supérieures à ceux des résidents de la Colombie- Britannique. D'autre part, les Québécois sont comparables aux résidents des autres provinces pour ce qui est du bénévolat dans les organismes religieux, mais ils font beaucoup moins de bénévolat dans les organismes séculaires, fait que cet article ne parvient pas à expliquer.

COMPARAISONS INTERNATIONALES

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- **Nicole Rigillo, Mirle Rabinowitz-Bussell, James Stauch et Nazita Lajevardi (2018). « Grantmaking in Canada and the United States: A Comparative Review and Analysis of the Literature », *PhiLab, Cahier de recherche #17*.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

https://philab.uqam.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Rigillo_et_al_Canada_US_Comparisons_Working_Paper_2018_FINAL.pdf

Résumé – *Abstract* :

This review uses primary data and secondary literature to compare and contrast grantmaking foundations in Canada and the US, with respect to history and cultural influences, sector size and practices, and legislative context. Our main findings are as follows: The Canadian and American grantmaking sectors share much in terms of history, role, per capita size, and legislative limitations. Differences are most apparent with respect to citizen attitudes concerning charitable organizations (Canadians more in favour of government financing of public institutions than Americans), government endowments of large foundations (absent in the US), annual foundation disbursements (slightly lower in Canada, particularly among community foundations), definitions of charitable purposes and permission to engage in advocacy (slightly more circumscribed in Canada than in the US), and foundation disbursements for international causes (lower in Canada). Suggestions for further research on Canadian grantmaking foundations are offered to increase understanding of the role played by these institutions.

- **Nazita Lajevardi, Mirle Rabonowitz Bussell, James Stauch et Nicolle Rigillo (2017). « Room to Flourish: Lessons for Canadian**

Grantmaking Foundations from Sweden, Germany, and the Netherlands », *Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*, Vol . 8, No. 2, p. 80 – 96.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/view/256>

Abstract :

While Canada has experienced a long and successful history of encouraging social participation and community activity through its grantmaking foundation sector, this article argues that Canada's historic and present-day regulatory restrictions have limited the extent to which its foundation sector has been allowed to innovate and flourish. To exemplify the types of tractable regulatory schemes that have allowed grantmaking foundation sectors in comparative contexts to prosper, the evolution of the grantmaking foundation sectors in Sweden, Germany, and the Netherlands is examined within the context of social origins theory. One important contribution of this article is to compare their regulatory frameworks to the Canadian context. It concludes with lessons learned for the Canadian grantmaking foundation sector and for public officials to consider.

Résumé :

Bien que le secteur des fondations subventionnaires au Canada ait connu une longue histoire de réussites dans l'encouragement de la participation sociale et de l'activité communautaire, cet article soutient qu'une réglementation restrictive autant dans le passé qu'au présent a limité l'innovation et l'épanouissement dans le secteur. Afin de montrer comment une réglementation plus souple pourrait permettre aux fondations canadiennes de prospérer davantage, cet article recourt à la théorie des origines sociales pour examiner le secteur en Suède, en Allemagne et aux Pays-Bas. Une contribution importante de cet article consiste ainsi à comparer les contextes réglementaires dans ces pays à celui du Canada. En conclusion, il fait des recommandations pour les fondations subventionnaires et le secteur public canadiens.

- **Tally Katz-Gerro, Itay Greenspan, Femida Handy, Hoon-Young Lee et Andreas Frey (2015). « Environmental Philanthropy and Environmental Behavior in Five Countries: Is There Convergence Among Youth? », *Voluntas*, volume 26, p. 1485–1509.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-014-9496-4>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

This paper compares and contrasts environmental philanthropy, environmental behavior,

and their determinants among university students in five countries: Canada, Germany, Israel, South Korea, and the United States. The paper's unique contribution to the nonprofit literature is its focus on environmental philanthropy as an unexplored form of philanthropic behavior, and the ability to test environmental philanthropy in an international setting and in comparison to other modes of environmental behavior. By environmental philanthropy, we mean giving to, and volunteering in, various environmental non-governmental organizations, and by environmental behavior, we refer to daily behaviors in the private sphere with ecological implications. We hypothesize that although the five countries vary on several characteristics, the student populations—who are young, educated, and exposed to global ideas and norms—will be relatively similar to each other in their environmental and philanthropic behavior and in the determinants of such behavior. To test this hypothesis, a standardized questionnaire was administered to 8,477 students on five campuses. Results show significant differences between students in their environmental philanthropic behavior, as well as in the demographic and attitudinal determinants of such behaviors.

LES FONDATIONS SUBVENTIONNAIRES ET LEURS
RAPPORTS A L'ÉTAT CANADIEN
*LES FONDATIONS SUBVENTIONNAIRES ET LEURS
RAPPORTS A L'ÉTAT CANADIEN*

- **Carl Juneau (2016).** « The Canadian Income Tax Act and the Concepts of Charitable Purposes and Activities », *The Pemsel Case Foundation*.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.pemselfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Occasional-Paper-The-Canadian-Income-Tax-Act-and-the-Concepts-of-Charitable-Purposes-and-Activities-Final.pdf>

Extrait – *Excerpt* :

The contention of this paper is that the real source of all these problems lies with a set of provisions in the Income Tax Act and in particular, with the undue emphasis on activities found in the definition of a “charitable organization” in subsection 149.1(1) of the Act. The paper's objective is to highlight the current irregularities in legislation and policies relating to this provision, the relationship – or lack of it – between this provision and the common law, and the benefits of a focused legislative reform.

- **Maurice Cullity (2014). « Charity and Politics in Canada – A Legal Analysis », *The Pemsel Case Foundation*.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.pemselfoundation.org/new-site/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/M-Cullity-Charity-and-Politics-January-10-2014.pdf>

Extrait – *Excerpt* :

Under the present income tax law of Canada, corporations, trusts, and organizations that are registered charities are exempt from taxation on their income and may issue receipts to donors that will entitle them to credits against their tax otherwise payable if they are individuals and deductions in computing taxable income if they are corporations.

As these benefits depend on the status of a body as a registered charity, they will be withheld if the Minister declines to register the body or revokes its previous registration. Although there are some difficulties of interpretation, it is clear that entitlement to registration is intended to be affected by the extent that the body carries on “political activities” – a term that is referred to in three provisions of section 149.1 of the Income Tax Act (“ITA”) but is not defined in the statute.

This paper addresses the meaning of political activities for the purposes of the ITA and the extent to which they may legitimately affect the entitlement of a body to be, or to remain, registered as a charity.

- **Peter R. Elson et Sara Hall (2015). « Policy Matters: Grantmaking foundations and public policy engagement. A preliminary discussion of the Canadian Landscape of grantmaking foundations and public policy engagement », *PhiLab, Cahier de recherche #3*.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

https://philab.uqam.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Elson_Hall_Policy_Matters_-_Draft_Discussion_Paper.pdf

Résumé – *Abstract* :

One can think of policy as the institutional acknowledgement and commitment to sustained action. In the context of foundations and societal change, policy is the difference between uncertainty that a change will take place and a collective commitment that it will. Foundations in Canada are in a unique position to impact societal change and foster social innovation. Unique because unlike most nonprofit and charitable organizations, foundations have an asset base, independent of government, that can be used, invested, or disbursed to support societal change through a variety of policy engagement tools. These policy engagement tools include direct action, legitimizing and supporting enabling

strategies, and a range of funding and investment policies and practices. Funding practices can include grant-making, loans, loan guarantees, equity-type investments, and social impact bonds (Salamon, 2014).

The purpose of this discussion paper is to present a theoretical framework that can speak to a) the bigger question of the relationship between Canadian grant-making foundations (GMFs), social innovation, and societal change; b) profile the issues that Canadian GMFs engage in and the tools they utilize at each of five stages in the public policy change process – whether at the municipal, provincial or federal level; c) to provide some examples of Canadian foundations that are engaged in these processes; and d) to make some very preliminary observations about the state of our collective knowledge about the scope and impact of these policy activities in order to identify a program for further research. To do this, we draw on academic literature, foundation websites, reports and informal conversations with foundation leaders.

UN ECOSYSTEME PHILANTHROPIQUE

DYNAMIQUE

A DYNAMIC PHILANTHROPIC ECOSYSTEM

COLLABORATIONS ENTRE FONDATIONS SUBVENTIONNAIRES

COLLABORATIONS BETWEEN GRANTMAKING FOUNDATIONS

- **Juniper Glass et Nancy Pole (2017).** « **Collaboration Between Canadian Grantmaking Foundations: The Expression of an Increasingly Ambitious and Strategic Philanthropic Sector?** », *Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*, Vol . 8, No. 2, p. 57 – 79.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.anserj.ca/anser/index.php/cjnsr/article/view/254>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

This article critically discusses the practice of foundation collaboration in Canada and describes the context, vehicles, and forms that it takes. It is based on data from interviews with 23 key informants and a literature review of over 100 publications from grey and scholarly literature. Over the last decade, Canadian grantmaking foundations appear to be working together more often, motivated by goals of information sharing, coordination, impact, and risk mitigation. In Canada, as elsewhere, this growing practice is closely related

to the trend toward strategic philanthropy, in which foundations position themselves as agents of change. The article raises cautions and criticisms about foundation collaboration, related to considerations of strategic and cultural fit as well as to existing challenges concerning philanthropy's power and legitimacy in society.

■ **Juniper Glass (2016). « The Landscape of Foundations Collaborating in Canada », *PhiLab, Cahier de recherche #13*.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://philab.uqam.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/WP13Canadianlandscapeoffoundationcollaboration.pdf>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

The study describes the landscape of collaboration between grantmaking foundations in Canada: how and why philanthropic organizations are working together towards shared goals. This topic was selected because of the dearth of research on Canadian philanthropic organizations (Rigillo et al, forthcoming; Pole, 2016) and because collaboration has been identified as part of the trend towards strategic philanthropy.

■ **Jenny Harrow and Tobias Jung (2016). « Philanthropy and community development: the vital signs of community foundation? », *Community Development Journal*, Vol. 51, No 1, p. 132–152.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://academic.oup.com/cdj/article-abstract/51/1/132/2365826>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Increased funding pressures on community development and reductions in governmental funding for community support suggest potent roles for philanthropy as a funding source, and the possibility of changing relationships between community development and philanthropy. Focusing on English community foundations and their implementation of the Canadian Vital Signs initiative, which is geared towards assessing communities' vitality and social priorities, our article explores whether, and how, such changes may be occurring. Using the literature on the respective value of 'unsettling' and 'settled' third sector organizations to community development, we reflect on the roles and contributions of community foundations to community development through community philanthropy. Vital Signs reports' content indicates donor-led community philanthropy associated with ameliorative rather than fundamental social change positions, as well as uncertainty surrounding community leadership in this context. We identify community foundations as 'settled' organizations within the community development spectrum and as reflecting the 'directed' community development form. In this instance, it appears that the philanthropy-community development gap that we suggest is at best being partially bridged.

Nevertheless, and paradoxically, these organizations' achievement of financial security through community donorship could also strengthen their community leadership roles in 'unsettling' ways, so doing more to lessen philanthropy and community development's separation.

- **Nancy Pole and Community Foundations of Canada (2015). « *Vital Signs*. An exploratory case study of community foundations' local collaborations in a National program context », *PhiLab*, Cahier de recherche #8.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

https://philab.uqam.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Pole_2015_vital_signs_case_study_on_collaboration.pdf

Résumé – *Abstract* :

The Vital Signs program allows community foundations across Canada to produce a “report card” on the state of well-being of their respective communities. Vital Signs is presented as both a tool that benefits community foundations – as a means by which they can build their profile, ground their relevance and position their leadership in the community – and as a means to engage local communities around issues of concern. At the present time, community foundations are invited to expand the range of roles that they occupy to include that of knowledge broker. At the same time, in recognition of the growing number of other actors present in the community data and indicators landscape, community foundations are invited to rethink Vital Signs' relationship to actual and potential partners, collaborators and competitors.

This case study's overall purpose was to describe and explore the local collaborations and partnerships that community foundations undertake within the context of the Vital Signs program, and to understand their relationship to the program's purposes and outcomes. The investigation was framed by an understanding of the Vital Signs program as one means by which community foundations fulfill the “community leadership” aspect of their mission. This case study is part of a larger multiple case study design looking into the collaboration practices of grantmaking foundations. The case studies that form part of the research cluster's initial exploratory phase aim to identify potential areas for fuller inquiry at a later stage.

- Corrie Lynn McDougall (2016). « *Northern Manitoba Food, Culture and Community Collaborative. An exploration of an innovative collaborative model* », *PhiLab, Cahier de recherche #10*.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

https://philab.uqam.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/McDougall_2016_Final_Northern_Manitoba_Food_Culture_and_Community_Fund.ed.s.jp_.pdf

Extrait – *Excerpt* :

Because foundations operate in the spaces between the market and state, they increasingly act as intermediaries, distributing private and public wealth for cultural development or to help solve social problems. They hold the distinct position in that they are cushioned from both political pressure and bottom-line expectations, and are well positioned to risk supporting new ideas and innovative social ventures (Porter & Kramer, 1999; Anheier & Leat, 2006). In the Canadian context, there is a willingness for foundations to increase their efforts using collaboration as a strategic tool to leverage the impact of their grants (Pearson, 2010).

A great example of a network approach to granting has been the Northern Manitoba Food Culture and Community Collaborative (NMFCC), now comprising 10 funders. The NMFCC has pooled the resources of foundations, charitable organizations, individuals, and governmental departments to create a fund that is able to invest small- and medium-scale financial and strategic resources to help communities in Northern Manitoba become stronger and more effective. Over the past three years, and through the course of attending NMFCC meetings and events, several funders have connected, got to know and trust each other, and found common interests. The NMFCC Funder's collaborative is still developing and deepening its connectivity, but it has the potential to become a powerful network for change in the region.

ALTRUISME ET ACTIONS COLLECTIVES

ALTRUISM AND COLLECTIVE ACTIONS

- Shelley Boulianne, Joanne Minaker and Timothy J. Haney (2018). « Does compassion go viral? Social media, caring, and the Fort McMurray wildfire », *Information, Communication & Society*, 2018 Vol. 21, No. 5, p. 697–711.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/1369118X.2018.1428651?needAccess=true>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

In May 2016, an enormous wildfire threatened the city of Fort McMurray, Alberta and forced the evacuation of all of the city's residents. Outpourings of support teemed in from all across Canada and over the world, prompting the largest charitable response in Canadian Red Cross history. This paper examines Albertans' response to the wildfire by exploring caring and helping behaviors as well as the role of social media in facilitating these remarkable charitable efforts. The paper uses mixed methods including an analysis of the most popular Tweets related to the wildfire and an Alberta survey collected months after the disaster. The analysis of tweets reveals that care, concern, and invitations to help were prominent in social media discourse about the wildfire. The analysis of survey data demonstrates that those who followed news about the wildfire on social media express higher overall levels of care and concern for those affected, which led to helping those impacted by the wildfire. The findings provide important insights about the role of social media in disaster relief and recovery as well as citizens' civic engagement.

- **Éliane Brisebois et Sylvain A. Lefèvre (2018). « « 25 000 tuques » : un maillage symbolique analyse descriptive d'une action collective », *PhiLab*, Cahier de recherche #16.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

https://philab.uqam.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Cahierderecherche_25000tuques_FINAL.pdf

Extrait – *Excerpt* :

Automne 2015. Dans la foulée des vagues migratoires entraînées par la guerre en Syrie, le gouvernement canadien annonce son intention d'accueillir au pays 25 000 réfugiés syriens d'ici à février 2016. Craignant de possibles menaces à la sécurité nationale dans un contexte où plusieurs attentats djihadistes ont marqué l'actualité en Occident, des citoyens méfiants expriment sur les médias sociaux leur opposition au projet gouvernemental. Outrée à la lecture de commentaires « xénophobes », la comédienne et auteure Danielle Létourneau a une idée. « J'ai dit, nous autres — ma gang, moi, ceux que je n'ai pas besoin de convaincre sur Facebook —, on va se mettre ensemble, on va leur tricoter des tuques [aux réfugiés] et on va mettre une lettre dedans. Il y a des gens plates dans la vie, mais nous autres, on est contents que vous arriviez. On est soulagés pour vous, on va vous accueillir, nous autres. Vous pouvez vous tourner vers nous, on est cette population-là. » (Entretien avec Danielle Létourneau, 28 novembre 2015)



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RÉSEAU CANADIEN
DE RECHERCHE PARTENARIALE
SUR LA PHILANTHROPIE

Produit par David Grant-Poitras
Candidat à la Maîtrise en Sociologie
UQAM

Faites-nous parvenir vos suggestions de références sur la philanthropie subventionnaire à travers le Canada. Écrivez-nous au philab@uqam.ca et il nous fera grand plaisir de les ajouter au bulletin. De plus, vous pouvez nous suivre via notre site internet www.philab.uqam.ca, sur Twitter [@PhiLabMTL](https://twitter.com/PhiLabMTL) ou même en vous abonnant à notre Infolettre.

On vous revoit le mois prochain !

Send us suggestions of references about grantmaking philanthropy across Canada. Write us to philab@uqam.ca and we will be pleased to add them to the monthly. Moreover, you may follow us by our Web site www.philab.uqam.ca, on Twitter [@PhiLabMTL](https://twitter.com/PhiLabMTL) or even in subscribing to our Newsletter.

See you next month !