

THE GIVING REPORT

Trends in Charitable Giving 2018–2024



PRESENTING PARTNER

ENVIRONICS
ANALYTICS

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About CanadaHelps

[CanadaHelps](#) sparks generosity that powers the positive change that Canadians want to see. As the country's largest online donation and fundraising platform, CanadaHelps offers a wide range of giving solutions in support of any Canadian charity or cause.

For charities, CanadaHelps is a trusted partner, offering affordable and right-sized tools to help them raise more and effectively run their organizations to maximize impact. Since 2000, more than 5 million Canadians have donated \$3.5 billion in support of thousands of causes through CanadaHelps.

Contributors

[Environics Analytics](#) has been a partner on The Giving Report since 2020, providing donor insights into demographic, financial, and psychographic behaviours amongst CanadaHelps donors.

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SECTION 1

Executive Summary

In this eighth edition of *The Giving Report*, we look at the period of 2018-2024 to understand how giving has evolved during a period shaped by crisis and transformation. The COVID-19 pandemic and a series of major national and global disruptions have influenced how Canadians give and which causes receive support.

CanadaHelps Data Suggests a Strong 2024, But The Full Picture Remains Unknown

Since 2024 tax filer data is not yet available, CanadaHelps donation data from 2024 and early 2025 can help us better understand recent trends and where giving may be headed next.

Average donations on CanadaHelps rose 10% in 2024, and an additional 13% in the first two months of 2025. Although positive, this growth may have been heavily influenced by one-off events rather than indicative of a longer-term trend. The Canada Post strike in late 2024 and a federal extension to the charitable tax deadline have disrupted normal patterns, temporarily boosting digital donations and inflating the average gift amount. Once again, just like during the COVID-19 pandemic, a national disruption has driven more giving online.

2023 Was A Record-Breaking Year, But Cracks Remain

2023 was a landmark year for charitable giving in Canada. Over five million Canadians donated \$12.8 billion, the highest amount ever recorded and a \$1.35 billion increase from the previous year. For the first time since 2010, the number of donors also grew, with 95,000 more people claiming a donation. Yet, population growth means that the overall donor base continued to erode, but at a slower rate than any other year since the Great Recession. The long-term trend of fewer Canadians giving remains a concern, even amid record totals.

Online Giving Goes Local

One of the most profound shifts in recent years has been the rise of local and regional giving. Donations to community-based charities through CanadaHelps have more than tripled since 2018, climbing from \$34 million to \$107 million. In 2024, local causes once again overtook health as the top online giving category.

As the crisis of community becomes harder to ignore, it may also be inspiring something new: a desire to give in ways that restore connection, strengthen neighbourhoods, and rebuild the social ties that hold us together.

Giving to Indigenous Peoples Category Up 416%, But Still Disproportionately Low

Donations to Indigenous-focused charities on CanadaHelps have risen sharply in recent years, growing 416% from 2018 to 2024, faster than any other cause area. Giving peaked in 2021 following national reflection on the legacy of the residential school system, before declining in 2022 and 2023 and stabilizing in 2024. However, despite this progress, Indigenous-focused charities still received less than 1% of total donations through CanadaHelps in 2024.

Takeaways for Charities

Digital Resilience Is No Longer Optional

The Canada Post strike and pandemic both triggered widespread adoption of digital giving. Charities with strong online infrastructure were best positioned to absorb the shift. Expect more disruption—and prepare accordingly.

We Need to Grow the Donor Base, Not Just the Gifts

While average donation amounts are rising, the number of donors continues to fall. This growing reliance on a smaller group of committed givers leaves the sector more exposed to economic shocks, donor fatigue, and generational turnover. To build resilience, we need to invest in strategies that expand who gives, not just how much is given.

The Future of Giving May Be Local

Donors are increasingly directing their support toward causes and organizations rooted in their own communities. This shift presents a major opportunity for local nonprofits, but only if they are prepared to meet it. To sustain this momentum, organizations need to invest in digital tools, compelling storytelling, and engagement strategies that reflect this shift. Even for those with a national or global scope, highlighting local impact, where the work is seen and felt, can be key to strengthening donor relationships.

Pockets of Very Strong Growth Remain: Monthly Giving, Securities, and GivingTuesday

These online giving channels continue to show strong performance and remain important entry points for both recurring and high-value donor relationships. Strengthening these formats can help organizations build more stable and predictable revenue streams.

About the Sector

8%

Nonprofits represented 8% of Canada's GDP in 2022

10.7%

Charities employed approximately 10.7% of the full-time workforce in Canada in 2022

85K

There are approximately 85,000 registered charities in Canada

How money is spent in the charitable sector:

1%

on fundraising

8%

on administration

86%

on charitable activities

5%

on other expenses

Most charities are small and:

77%

make less than \$500,000 in revenue per year

90%

employ 10 or fewer full-time staff

59%

have no full-time staff

SECTION 2

Trends in Charitable Giving

Rising Gifts, Mixed Signals:

A Look at Giving in 2024 and Early 2025

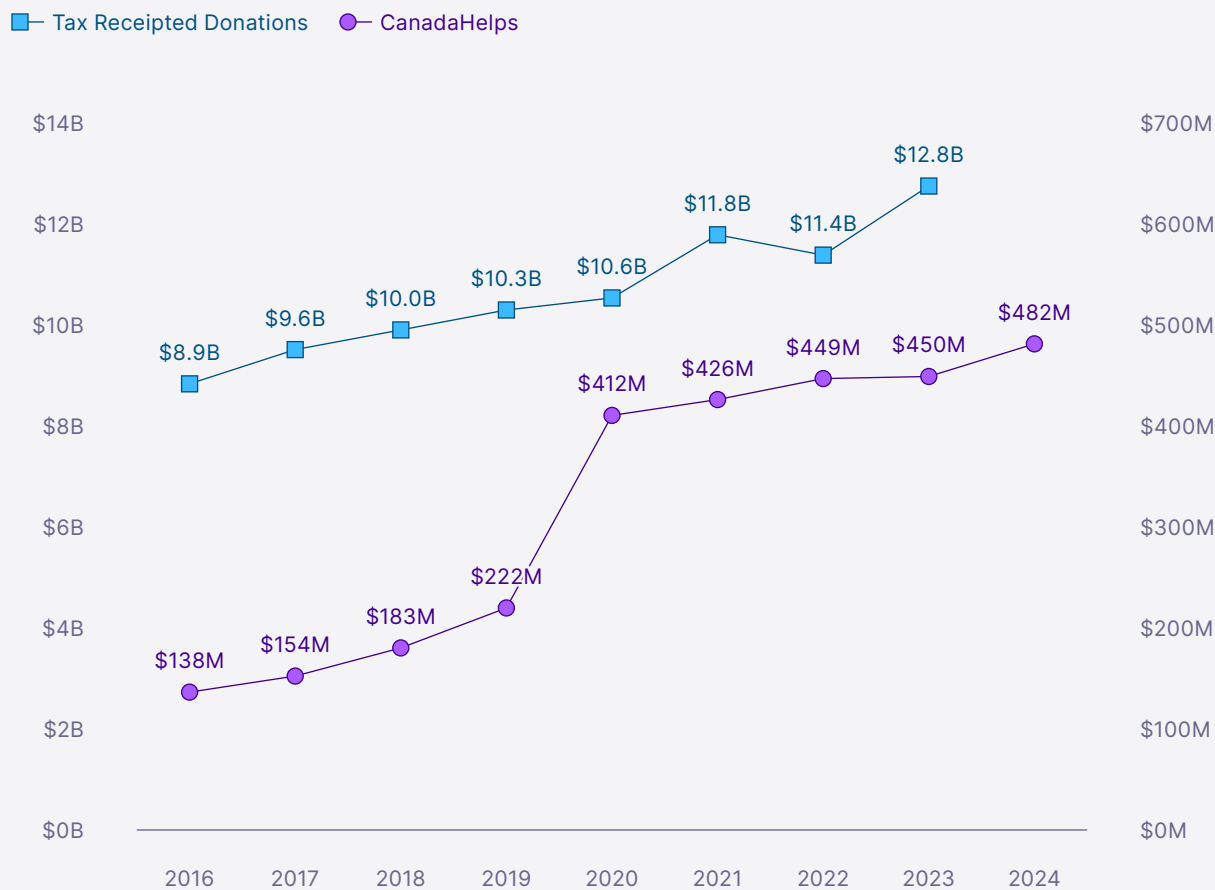
Since 2024 tax filer data is not yet available, we rely on CanadaHelps donation data from 2024 and early 2025 to better understand the present moment, recent trends, and where giving may be headed next.

Giving in 2024 on CanadaHelps rose to \$482 million in 2024, up 7% from 2023 when giving was \$450 million. The average donation size through CanadaHelps rose by 10% in 2024 and 13% in the first two months of 2025 versus the same period the previous year, both

representing considerable increases versus other recent years.

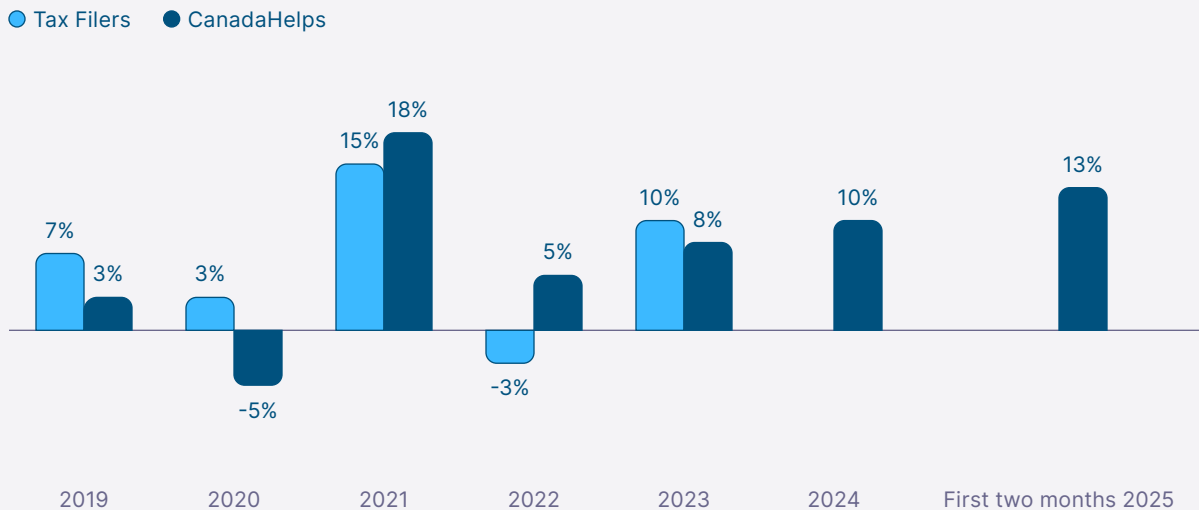
This builds on the momentum from 2023, when total charitable giving claimed on tax returns reached \$12.8 billion—a record-setting \$1.35 billion increase year-over-year, and arguably the single strongest year for donations in more than a decade, as we discuss in the following section.

Figure 1 – Total Value of Charitable Giving



Note: The taxfiler data in the main body of the report is based on preliminary figures published by Statistics Canada. These figures reflect only the returns processed by a set cutoff date and are not updated later to include additional filers. In contrast, some data in the appendix refers to final taxfiler information, which captures a greater number and value of donations from late filers. These figures should not be compared directly.

Figure 2 – Change in Average Annual Giving per Donor: Tax Filers and CanadaHelps Donors



As Figure 2 shows, the growth in average gift size on CanadaHelps in recent years has closely matched the final growth in average giving reported by taxfilers.

- 2023 was a breakthrough year across the board. Overall, donations were up, and major donors played a significant role in raising the total. The average gift size rose by 10% in overall giving and 8% on CanadaHelps.
- 2024 told a complex story. While average total giving per donor through CanadaHelps continued to grow by an average of 10%, total giving increased by 7% to \$482 million, up from \$450 million the previous year. This was partly driven by the 2024 Canada Post Strike, which disrupted the year-end direct mail giving season and caused a spike in online giving. The strike cost charities an estimated \$266 million in giving¹, even as giving on CanadaHelps surged by \$13 million after the strike's onset, as some traditional direct mail donors turned online.

- Early 2025 is off to a striking start. Through the first two months, the 24% increase in total giving and the 13% increase in average giving per donor through CanadaHelps mark one of the sharpest early-year jumps the platform has recorded. However, this uptick may reflect short-term events, including the federal extension to the charitable tax filing deadline to February 28th, 2025, which drove triple the donations on the last day before the extension compared to the same day in 2024.

These one-time factors highlight the growing importance of digital infrastructure in ensuring donation continuity, especially during periods of disruption. The pandemic made this clear; the Canada Post strike reinforced it.

¹ CanadaHelps. (February 24, 2025). CanadaHelps Estimates \$266 Million Loss for Charities Due to Canada Post Strike; Urges Canadians to Use Extended Donation Deadline to Give. <https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2025/02/24/3031247/0/en/CanadaHelps-Estimates-266-Million-Loss-for-Charities-Due-to-Canada-Post-Strike-Urges-Canadians-to-Use-Extended-Donation-Deadline-to-Give.html>

So, What's Next for Giving in 2025?

As this report goes to virtual print in May 2025, new clouds are on the horizon: the constant threat of US tariffs, renewed tensions around Canada Post labour negotiations putting direct mail fundraising at risk again, and ongoing speculation about a possible recession. Each of these events could have serious implications for charitable giving, either by squeezing household budgets or by disrupting how donations are made.

If a recession does arrive, history offers clues. During the 2008–2009 financial crisis, overall charitable giving experienced its sharpest decline recorded in recent history. In 2009, total donations fell by 5%, and the donor rate fell by a full percentage point. Although there was a modest rebound in 2010, giving rates have never returned to sustained positive growth, and the number of people claiming charitable donations has never returned to the peak reached in 2008.



2023: The Strongest Year for Giving in Over a Decade?

One of the challenges in tracking charitable giving is that our best data source—tax filer data—is always two years behind.

However, the latest available numbers from 2023 indicate that it was Canada’s strongest year for charitable giving since the recovery that followed the Great Recession. This conclusion rests on three key shifts:

- The largest year-over-year increase in donation dollars ever recorded;
- A noticeable slowdown in the long-term decline of the donation rate; and
- For the first time since 2010, an increase in the total number of donors.

In 2023, charitable donations in Canada grew by \$1.35 billion, reaching \$12.8 billion—the largest absolute year-over-year increase ever recorded. On a nominal basis, this surpasses even the remarkable \$1.2 billion increase seen in 2021. Simply put, Canadians are giving more, even as fewer people give. The rise in

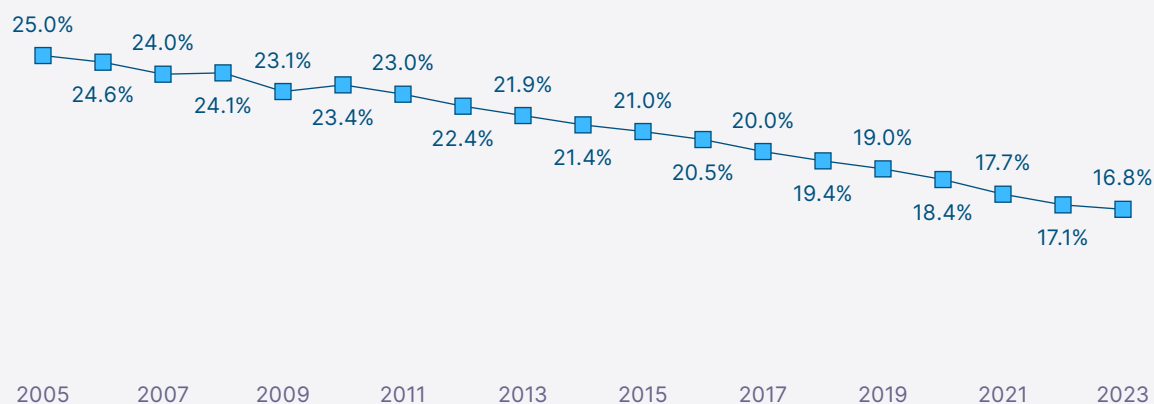
total donations continues to be driven not by a broader donor base, but by larger average gifts from a smaller group of donors.

Also encouraging: 95,000 more Canadians claimed charitable donations in 2023 than the year before to reach 5.05 million—marking the first absolute increase in over a decade—though the increase in taxfilers made the donation rate continue to decline as the population grew even faster.

While the donation rate—the percentage of Canadians who give—continued to decline, it did so at the slowest pace since 2010 (-0.27%; see the Appendix for details), half of the annual average decline of the preceding decade.

While many challenges remain, 2023 offered a glimmer of hope: the number of Canadians giving to charity increased, and they gave more. Whether this marks the start of a true recovery remains to be seen, but it offers a rare moment of optimism with the first major signs of improvement in over a decade.

Figure 3 – Percentage of Canadians Claiming Donations on Their Tax Returns



Canadians 65 and over accounted for 35% of all donors, and 50% of all donated dollars.

Wealthy, Older Donors Account for Nearly All Gains

From 2022 to 2023, taxpayers making more than \$1 million in personal income (representing the top 0.1% of Canadians) accounted for 59% of the overall increase in giving dollars. This tiny group accounted for 21% of total donations in 2023.

The concentration of donations among the wealthiest Canadians is even more pronounced when considering the top 5% of taxpayers, which includes people with over \$150,000 in personal income. This group accounted for 49% of total donations in 2023 and for 89% of the increase in donations between 2022 and 2023.

On the other hand, the number of donors with total incomes under \$60,000 dropped by 5.7% in 2023, and the total amount donated by this group similarly dropped by 5.6%.² This is almost entirely attributable to declining giving, not declining numbers of people making under this threshold.

In 2023, Canadians aged 65 and older are also increasingly driving giving. Nearly one in four (24%) reported a donation on their tax return, making up 35%

of all donors, and together, this group contributed fully half (50%) of all donated dollars. Those aged 55 to 64 formed the next largest group, with just over one in five (21%) filing a donation, accounting for 19% of donors and 20% of total giving.³

Imagine Canada analysis shows that over recent decades, while the number of donors aged 60 and older has grown by about 40%, the number of donors aged 30 to 49 has declined by roughly a third.⁴

The same analysis shows that two-thirds of the increase in giving from 2013 to 2022 went to just 150 charities, less than 0.2% of all receipting charities in Canada. These are predominantly large organizations like hospital foundations, universities, and grantmaking organizations, many of which are designed to attract high-value donations. Meanwhile, most smaller charities saw flat or declining donation levels in real terms.

² Statistics Canada. (April 1st, 2025). Charitable donors, 2023. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/250401/dq250401c-eng.htm> ³ Statistics Canada. (April 1st, 2025). Charitable donors, 2023. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/250401/dq250401c-eng.htm> ⁴ Lasby, David. (February, 2025). A Tipping Balance? Trends in Charitable Donations 1997-2022. Imagine Canada. <https://imaginecanada.ca/sites/default/files/donations-research-bulletin.pdf>

SECTION 3

Trends in Online Giving

Online Giving Enters a New Era of Maturity After a Period of Rapid Growth

Since its inception in 2000, CanadaHelps has seen steady and rapid donor growth, culminating in a record-breaking 2020 when donations surged 85% and reached \$412 million (see Figure 1 for details), and the number of donors almost doubled from 563,000 to just under 1.1 million. The next year, the total dollars donated increased slightly, but the number of donors declined by 12%, suggesting that some donors may have reverted to other giving channels or have been responding to the specific crises of the year.

2020 marked the close of an era of rapid online donor growth as the pandemic ushered in a “new normal” of digital philanthropy characterized more by consistent increases in average donation size rather than by explosive growth in donor numbers.

Between 2020 and 2023, total donations through CanadaHelps rose a modest 9%, reaching \$450 million, while the number of donors decreased by 18%.

In 2024, donations rose by 7% to reach \$482 million, with only a small decline in the number of donors. Early data from 2025 shows growth in both donor numbers and average gift size, resulting in a 24% increase in total donations and a 13% increase in the average giving per donor during the first two months of the year. While this early boost may be influenced by the Canada Post strike and the temporary change to the charitable donation deadline, it is still a promising sign.



Giving by Cause: Local, Environmental, and Indigenous Charities See Surging Support

One of the most striking shifts during the pandemic has been the rise of local and regional giving. Local and regional charities have overtaken Health as the top cause area by dollar value, with donations increasing from \$34 million in 2018 to nearly \$107 million in 2024, a 216% gain, outpacing overall growth by 52 percentage points. This reflects a major move toward community-rooted giving.

In 2020 alone, donations to local and regional causes grew twice as fast as all other categories (151% versus 74%), as many donors turned to supporting local groups online in a way they had never previously embraced. However, over the following two years, the total dollars given to local causes declined by almost 10% even as the total across other categories grew by 15%.

As more things reopened and in-person life resumed, gifts to local charities are again soaring. From 2022 to 2024, total donations to local and regional charities grew by 16%, triple the 5% growth across all other cause areas.

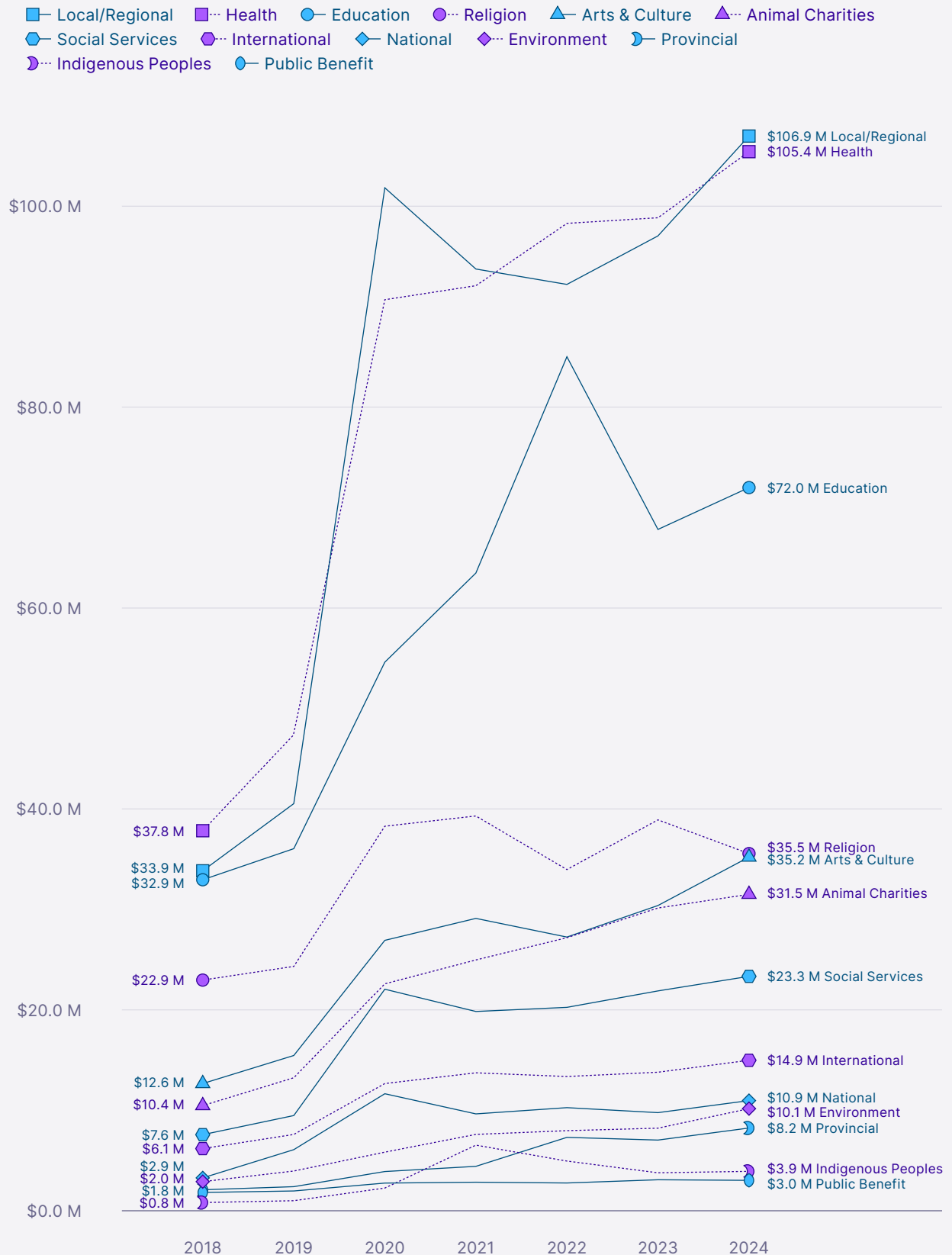
With the disruption of the pandemic increasingly behind us, donors may be gravitating toward causes that offer a renewed sense of connection, especially those rooted in their own communities, where the impact feels close, personal, and concrete.

A full breakdown of giving at CanadaHelps by cause area is included in Figure 4. Some of the other key differences over time include:

- Indigenous Peoples-focused charities saw the fastest growth, increasing by more than 416% from 2018 to 2024. Though still a small share of total donations (0.8%), the growing donor interest is a topic we explore in the following section.
- Environmental causes have sustained strong momentum since 2018, with growth of 255%. Giving to environmental causes rose sharply in 2024, with Environment posting the largest year-over-year growth at 24%.
- Donations to educational charities have more than doubled between 2018 and 2024, and education has remained the third most popular cause every year during this period.
- Religion stands out for a different reason: it is the only major cause area to see a year-over-year decline in 2024 (-9%), and its total growth since 2018 (+55%) significantly lags behind other sectors.
- Some causes—including Public Benefit, Animal Charities, and Social Services—have seen relatively stagnant growth since 2021, with gains levelling off after the pandemic-era.



Figure 4 – Total Value of Giving by Cause Area (\$ Millions), By Year, CanadaHelps



Giving to Indigenous Causes Has Increased Dramatically, but still remains under 1% of all donations

Donations to the Indigenous Peoples' Category on CanadaHelps have grown dramatically in recent years, spurred by moments of national reckoning and rising public awareness. While giving peaked in 2021, it remains significantly elevated compared to just a few years ago.

- Between 2018 and 2024, donations to Indigenous-focused charities through CanadaHelps increased by 416%, faster than any other cause area and 2.5 times faster than overall giving, which rose by 163% over the same period.

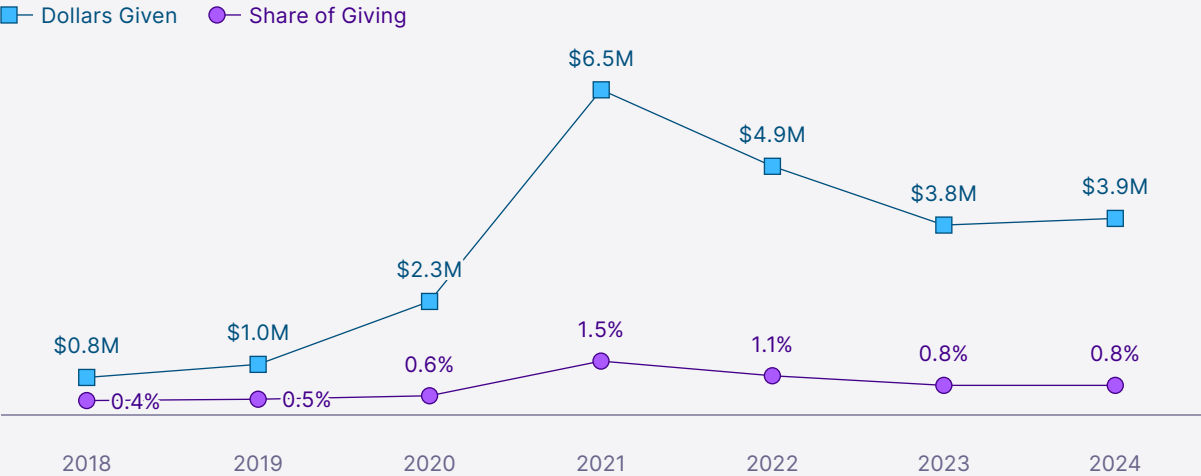
- The high point was in 2021, when donations nearly tripled year over year to \$6.5 million, following the announcement of the discovery of 215 probable unmarked graves at the former Kamloops Indian Residential School, which marked a turning point in public awareness of the devastating legacy of residential schools. That year, donations to Indigenous-focused charities accounted for 1.5% of all giving through CanadaHelps.

Giving to Indigenous-focused charities declined in 2022 and 2023, before stabilizing in 2024. While Indigenous peoples comprise about 5% of Canada's population, donations to Indigenous-focused charities represented less than 1% of giving through CanadaHelps in 2024.

Giving to Indigenous causes has increased dramatically, but still remains under 1% of all donations



Figure 5 – Giving to Indigenous Peoples on CanadaHelps: Total Donations (\$ Millions) and Share of Overall Giving





Timing Matters

- Four months—December, November, September, and June account for 57% of all annual donations to Indigenous causes from 2018 to 2024, which would be even higher if monthly giving were excluded.
- Year-end giving is powerful, like for all charities, though year-end giving comprises a smaller share than for other charities: December alone drives 26% of donations, and November drives 9%. The 35% of giving that comes in December and November is less than the share of total giving in these months (42%).
- Key moments of reflection matter: September (12% of giving versus 6% for other charities) sees a spike around Orange Shirt Day, and high giving in June (9% of giving versus 6% for other charities) aligns with National Indigenous Peoples Day.

Monthly Giving and GivingTuesday Donations Surged and Then Stabilized

- Donations through monthly giving to Indigenous causes nearly doubled from \$700,000 in 2021 to \$1.21 million in 2022, as many donors shifted from one-time to recurring giving. Monthly giving was only \$162,000 in 2018.
- Since then, monthly giving has remained steady, reaching \$1.25 million in 2024, suggesting a new baseline of sustained donor engagement.
- Donations to Indigenous-focused charities on Giving Tuesday grew tenfold between 2018 (\$11,000) and 2021 (\$108,000). Growth has since slowed but remained positive, rising to \$122,000 in 2024—an 11% increase over the previous year.

A Shift Toward Fewer, Bigger Gifts

The average amount donors give at CanadaHelps has increased by 44% since 2020, rising from \$385 to \$553, reflecting the growing influence of higher-income donors. In contrast, the median gift has remained nearly flat, inching up only slightly from \$100 to \$104, suggesting that most donors still give modest amounts even as larger gifts drive overall growth.

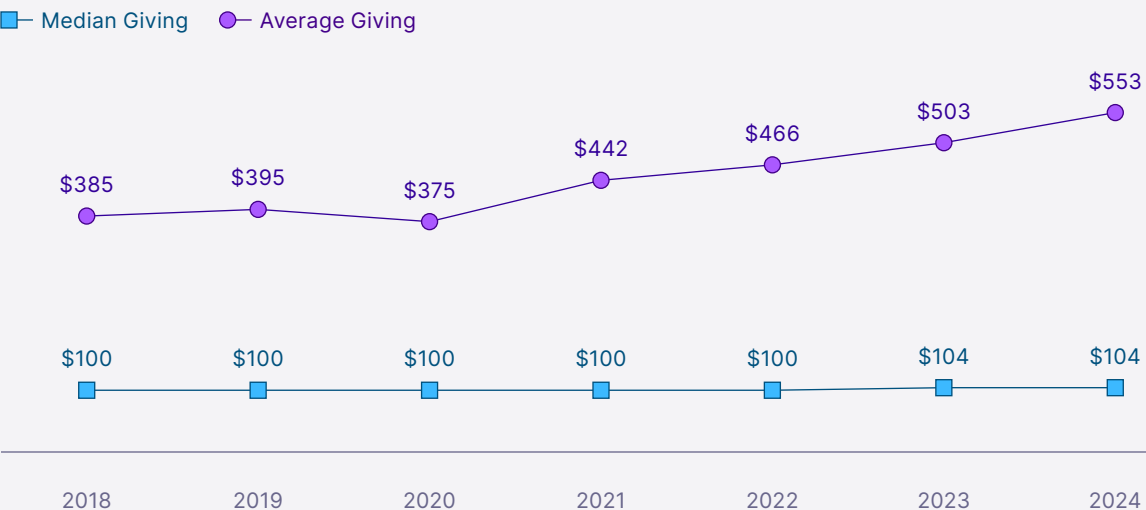
The share of donations from gifts of \$5,000 or more has risen from 30% in 2020 to 41% in 2024, driven in part by the rapid uptake of securities-based donations.

Still, ultra-large gifts remain less dominant on CanadaHelps than in the broader charitable sector. Gifts of \$25,000 made up 38% of all tax-receipted donations in Canada in 2022, but just 11% of CanadaHelps giving in the same year (taxfiler analysis by Imagine Canada)—a sign that while the platform is moving toward some larger gifts, it still offers a wider base of participation.

The average amount donors give at CanadaHelps has increased by 44% since 2020



Figure 6 – Average and Median Giving Per Donor Via CanadaHelps





The Other Ways Online Giving is Changing

Donations of securities have increased 5x since 2018

- The value of securities donated in 2024 was over \$57.6 million in 2024, up 5x from \$11.5 million in 2018, and up 39% from 2023, compared to only a 7% increase in overall donations.
- As discussed previously, recent years have seen the wealthiest Canadians dominate charitable giving, and the donation of securities is another part of this trend.

Monthly Giving

- Monthly giving reached \$86.9 million in 2024, or about \$7.2 million per month, up 9% from 2023.
- Monthly giving accounted for 18% of all donations to CanadaHelps in 2024 which was a new high, but still only modestly higher than 16% in 2018.

Giving Tuesday continues to gain in popularity

- Total donations on Giving Tuesday reached \$16.2 million in 2024, a 19.5% increase from 2023. Donations have increased more than 5x between 2018 and 2024.
- In 2018, 1.8% of annual donations made via CanadaHelps were received on Giving Tuesday, and in 2024, this share had almost doubled to 3.6%.

SECTION 4

Giving by Donor Segment

What Happened After Giving Moved Online During the Pandemic

Looking to discover more nuanced insights to Canadians’ giving behaviour on our platform, CanadaHelps collaborated with Environics Analytics (EA) to segment online donors in a set of donor audiences based on giving, psychographic, and demographic commonalities. Using their proprietary segmentation system called PRIZM®, EA connected the giving behaviours of Canadians to the postal code level to better understand what likely drove donor behaviours. Since this approach excludes some giving, totals are slightly different from elsewhere in the report (as detailed in the Appendix).

The year-over-year behaviours of the donor audiences reveal that the COVID-19 pandemic was a catalytic moment for digital philanthropy across all donor groups. From 2018 to 2021, every segment increased its online giving by at least 100%, reflecting a broad, society-wide shift toward digital platforms. Once donors moved online, most stayed there, though as many have switched to monthly giving the number of non-monthly donors has declined since the 2020 peak.

However, the post-2021 landscape tells a different story than the pandemic surge. The growth of online giving has slowed across many donor audiences, and online giving patterns have begun to resemble broader donation trends. Most of the online giving growth since 2021 has been driven by donor audiences associated with later life stages—particularly *Wealthy Families*, *Senior Donors*, *Older Suburban* and *Rural*, and *Suburban* and *Rural Families*. In 2024, these four segments accounted for 32% of Canadian households but 58% of all donations via CanadaHelps.

The *Wealthy Families* donor audience stands out even further, as it accounts for 22% of donations despite making up just 8% of households—a stark example of giving inequality.

Figure 7 – Patterns of giving by Donor Audience, CanadaHelps Data, 2024

Donor Audiences	Total donations via CanadaHelps 2024 (\$ millions)	Growth from 2018 to 2024	Growth from 2018 to 2021	Growth from 2021 to 2024
Wealthy Families	124	163%	121%	19%
Suburban and Rural Families	60	171%	137%	14%
Downtown Donors	54	145%	125%	9%
Urban Mix	35	183%	157%	10%
Senior Donors	36	183%	152%	12%
Diverse Families	34	147%	135%	5%
Older Suburban and Rural	29	181%	148%	14%
Francophones	12	109%	101%	4%

Source: Environics Analytics analysis of CanadaHelps data. See the Appendix for additional details on the Audiences definitions.

Donation Causes Vary by Donor Audience

Using the outcomes of EA's analysis, to analyze donor preferences across 13 cause areas, we created an index that compares how each donor segment allocates its **total donation dollars** relative to the overall donor population. With few exceptions, each target audience tends to donate reasonably consistently proportions year over year.

For example, **Downtown Donors** represent 13% of all giving dollars but 23% of all donations to arts and culture—an index of 1.8x, meaning they give 1.8 times more of their total donation dollars to this cause compared to the overall average. Similarly, they allocate 1.7x more to Indigenous causes—the highest of any group.

A few other ways donor audiences vary:

- **Senior Donors** over-index on animal charities (1.2x) and environment (1.2x), while under-indexing on donations to Indigenous causes.
- **Wealthy Families**, despite contributing the largest share of overall donation dollars (29%), tend to spread their giving across causes, with no index values above 1.1, though disproportionately donate to health, education, and arts and culture.
- **Diverse Families** consistently over-index on Religion (1.4x), International (1.3x), and local (1.2x), while having less focus on environmental causes.
- **Suburban and Rural Families** under-index on arts and culture (0.6x)—the lowest score for that category—and also show a slight tilt toward animal charities, international causes (1.2x each), and social services (1.3x).
- **Older Suburban and Rural Donors** are the strongest supporters of public benefit charities (1.7x) and animal charities, while under-indexing on arts and culture (0.7x) and Indigenous causes (0.5x).

Index scores must be interpreted in the context of overall giving volume. For instance, while Downtown Donors index highly for Indigenous causes (1.7x), this still translates to only 1.3% of their total donations in 2024. These patterns offer insight into which causes resonate most within each donor segment—and where targeted engagement may be most effective.

A full results table is available in the Appendix for those looking to understand this data more.

While it's important to understand where donor segments differ, it's equally important to recognize the consistency across all donor audiences. In every group, the top three categories—health, education, and local/regional causes—together account for more than half of all giving (see Figure 8). In contrast, the less commonly supported categories tend to show much greater variation across donor types.



Figure 8 – Total Value of Giving by Cause Area (\$Millions), By Year, CanadaHelps

	Wealthy Families	Suburban and Rural Families	Downtown Donors	Urban Mix	Senior Donors	Diverse Families	Older Suburban and Rural	Franco-phones
Animal Charities	5.6%	8.1%	6.1%	7.2%	7.9%	5.5%	8.2%	4.0%
Arts & Culture	8.1%	4.1%	13.1%	7.9%	6.2%	4.5%	5.4%	8.2%
Education	15.9%	14.1%	16.8%	13.0%	12.7%	15.3%	13.0%	15.2%
Environment	1.9%	1.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.4%	1.1%	1.9%	2.8%
Health	23.5%	20.9%	21.3%	20.6%	22.9%	18.0%	22.2%	22.1%
Indigenous Peoples	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
International	6.9%	8.4%	4.7%	6.9%	6.8%	9.7%	8.3%	4.8%
Local/Regional	21.8%	22.9%	18.3%	23.4%	24.7%	26.2%	22.1%	23.3%
National	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%
Uncategorized	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Provincial	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	3.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%
Public Benefit	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%
Religion	6.4%	8.1%	7.0%	7.5%	6.6%	11.0%	8.4%	7.4%
Social Services	4.9%	6.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%	3.5%	4.8%	6.4%



SECTION 5

Conclusion

Be Ready for Disruption

Giving is rarely just transactional, it's also about connection. In recent years, those connections have been tested. The pandemic redrew the lines of community. Inflation strained household budgets. Social movements elevated new causes.

Through it all, Canadians continued to give, but differently: they gave online; they gave locally; they gave to Indigenous community-focused work; and they gave more dollars, even as fewer of them gave at all.

Each disruption brought its own ripple effects, changing not just how money was raised, but who was able to raise it. The pandemic favoured digitally ready organizations, even as the local causes in all of our communities raised money online like never before. Social justice movements brought long-overdue support to underfunded, often grassroots efforts.

Now, more disruption is on the horizon, with talks of US tariffs and geopolitical uncertainty. Trade tensions risk driving up prices and further challenging Canadians' budgets, triggering a recession, and placing even greater strain on public budgets as governments respond with new support measures. At the same time, the charitable sector could face rising demand just as the donor pool contracts, while already grappling with staff shortages, volunteer declines, and mounting pressure on overstretched organizations.

What this moment asks of charities is not certainty, but readiness. The future will reward those who listen well, adapt quickly, and build trust that endures beyond any campaign or crisis. The organizations that thrive next won't just be efficient or tech-savvy; they'll be deeply human, grounded in community, and unafraid to meet disruption with imagination. That's how resilience is built: not just in infrastructure, but in relationships that last.

If the past few years have taught us anything, it's that charitable giving doesn't follow a steady path—it responds to the world as it is. Crises spark generosity, but they also expose fragilities. The rise of digital giving, the surge in local and Indigenous-focused donations, and the growing concentration of dollars among older, wealthier Canadians, all point to a sector that's being reshaped.

In this environment, the charities that will endure are not the ones clinging to familiar routines, but the ones that build for responsiveness. That means not only investing in technology, but cultivating trust, adaptability, and relevance. In moments of disruption, donors don't just look for a place to give, they look for institutions that reflect their values and can meet the moment. The challenge now is to become that kind of institution—before the next wave hits, whatever the next one may be.

If the past few years have taught us anything, it's that charitable giving doesn't follow a steady path— it responds to the world as it is.



SECTION 6

Appendix

Figure 9 – Year-Over-Year Change In Charitable Donation Rate

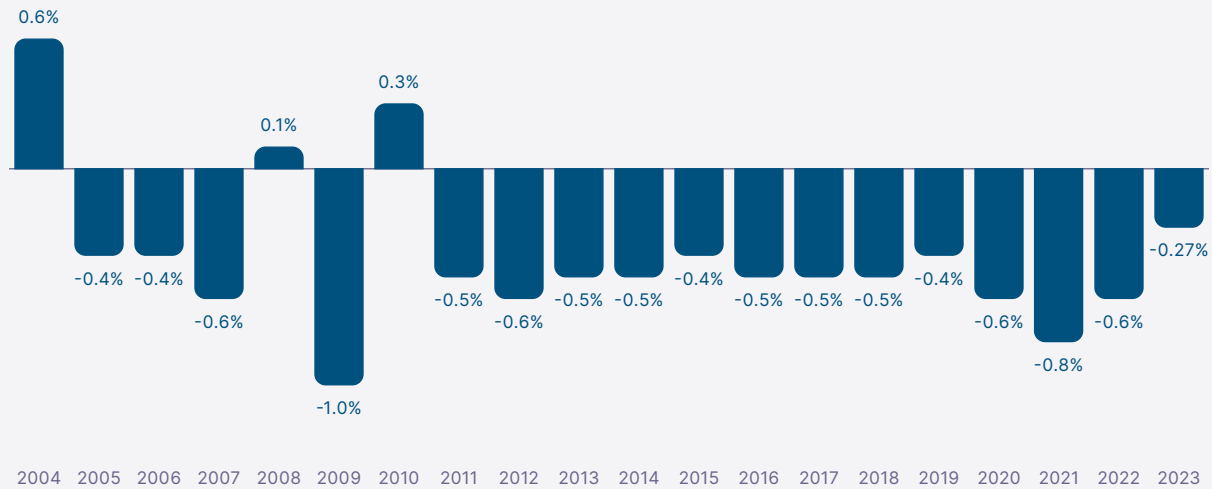


Figure 10 – Environics Analytics Donor Audiences

Donor Segment	Description
Wealthy Families	Wealthy Families are middle-aged and older families residing in Canada's most affluent communities with a strong propensity for charitable engagement.
Downtown Donors	Downtown Donors are young, white-collar singles and couples living in vibrant urban centers across Canada, engaged across multiple donation categories.
Senior Donors	Senior Donors are suburban and urban-dwelling households with a mix of empty-nesters and mature families approaching a comfortable retirement from careers across blue-collar and service sector careers.
Suburban and Rural Families	Suburban and Rural Families are larger, middle-aged families scattered across small communities; these upper-middle-income earning families have turned their college and high school educations into careers in management, education, trades, and primary industries.
Diverse Families	Diverse Families are multicultural families residing in urban-fringe neighbourhoods that tend to be large households, with an increased presence of adult children (aged 25+) and multi-generational households; multiple donors live within a single residence.
Older Suburban and Rural Families	Older Suburban and Rural Families are older donors, who may be approaching the end of their careers in the trades or primary industries. They are also empty nesters that can be found living in small communities across Canada.
Urban Mix	Urban Mix are younger singles living in vibrant urban centers who may have recently entered the workforce and, in turn, earn modest incomes from white and grey-collar occupations; they give smaller dollar amounts, however, are likely to give multiple gifts a year.
Francophones	Francophones are comprised of both younger and older French speaking segments. They tend to earn average incomes working white-collar occupations and have donor behaviour that is lower than the national average.

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Figure 11 – Indexed Giving by Environics Analytics Donor Segment and Cause

	Wealthy Families	Suburban and Rural Families	Downtown Donors	Senior Donors	Urban Mix	Diverse Families	Older Suburban and Rural	Franco-phones	Non-Target
Animal Charities	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.2
Arts & Culture	1.11	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8
Education	1.08	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Environment	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.4
Health	1.08	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Indigenous Peoples	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.2
International	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.1
Local/Regional	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
National	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5
Provincial	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Public Benefit	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.0
Religion	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3
Social Services	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9		1.0	1.3	0.9
% of all donations	29%	14.1%	13%	8.3%	8.1%	7.9%	7%	3%	10%

Note: Cell colours indicate how much more (blue) or less (purple) each donor segment gives to a cause compared to the average. White represents average (index = 1.0); darker shades reflect greater differences. Index values were calculated by dividing the share of a donor segment's total giving allocated to each cause by that cause's share of total giving across all donors. For example, an index of 1.7 means the segment gives 1.7 times more of its donation dollars to that cause than the average. The data is based on Environics Analytics donor segmentation and modeled giving data.



SECTION 7

Data Notes, Sources, and Supplemental Data Tables

Note on Interpreting and Comparing CanadaHelps Giving Data

CanadaHelps donation data has been analyzed across multiple reports and within this report by different partners, including internal CanadaHelps teams, Environics Analytics, and Common Good Strategies. While these analyses follow broadly similar data cleaning and preparation strategies, each applies its own methods for deduplication, categorization, and treatment of special cases (e.g. handling foreign giving). As a result, estimates may vary slightly across reports and when different approaches are used to provide insights. Readers should interpret comparisons cautiously, especially when examining figures derived from different sources or analyses.

Donations made using CanadaHelps.org, and CanadaHelps fundraising software

CanadaHelps maintains a charity database that is aligned with the Canada Revenue Agency's official charities listing, but this database is also supplemented by information entered by the charities themselves or researched by CanadaHelps.

Environics Analytics

Environics Analytics (EA) methodology reflects the usage of PRIZM®, its proprietary segmentation system that classifies Canada's neighborhoods into 67 unique lifestyle types. The segmentation methodology integrates geographic (Where are donors likely to live?), demographic (What does their neighbourhood look like?), and psychographic (What might motivate them to give to some causes and not others?) data. The data used from ~12+ demographic, marketing, and media sources to better analyze and understand donors and markets.

EA received ~5.8 million donation records from CanadaHelps spanning the years 2018–2024, calendar year. To create a representation of Canadian online donors and group them into donor audiences, removed any donations from corporations, international donors, and donations that provided business addresses to align with PRIZM® best practices.

All records were filtered through using PRIZM® segmentation system to ensure records could be tied to residential neighbourhoods with updated demographic data from leading sources (e.g., Statistics Canada).

Once all records were assigned PRIZM® segments, donor audience groups were created by identifying commonalities within CanadaHelps giving patterns, demographics, and PRIZM® segment market sizing.

In some cases, the EA analysis may not completely align with other data sources used in the report, as the focus was on creating a universe of Canadian residential donors.

Statistics Canada

Data

Statistics Canada, Centre for Income and Socioeconomic Well-being Statistics Income Statistics Division, T1 Family File, Reference 22056 – 1012178

Postal Code Validation Disclaimer: The geography in T1FF tables is based on an amalgamation of Postal Code OM which does not always respect official boundaries. Statistics Canada makes no representation or warranty as to, or validation of, the accuracy of any Postal CodeOM data.

Canada Revenue Agency, T3010 Registered Charity Information Return Information for 2022 was analyzed when just over 84,600 charities had their T3010 available. See Appendix Tables for more detail.

Disclaimer from the Canada Revenue Agency: The information in this document has been provided by an information technology provider. Efforts have been made to ensure that the information contained herein is correct. The Charities Directorate is not responsible for the quality, accuracy, reliability, or currency of the information contained in this package. Statistics and data are produced or compiled by the Charities Directorate for the sole purpose of providing Canadians or individuals with direct access to public information about registered charities in Canada. The CRA is not responsible for the use and manipulation by any persons of this information.

Registered charities are required to file a T3010 return annually with the Canada Revenue Agency. These returns contain a wealth of information about organizational activities, finances, human resources and governance. Our analyses are based on Canada Revenue Agency's dataset of return. Our analyses excluded registered charities believed to be associated with gifting tax shelter arrangements. Revenue analyses are based on the raw amounts reported by charities. Because of significant reporting errors, analyses of paid staff numbers are based on manually cleaned and corrected numbers of full-time paid staff.

Statistics Canada. Table: 36-10-0222-01 (formerly CANSIM 384-0038).

Gross domestic product, expenditure based, provincial and territorial, annual (x 1,000,000)

Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0005-01.

Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex.

Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0023-01.

Labor force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000).

Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0478-01.

Supply and use tables, detail level, provincial and territorial (x 1,000)

Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0438-01.

Supply and use tables, summary level, provincial and territorial (x 1,000,000).

Statistics Canada. Table: 11-10-0002-01 (formerly CANSIM 111-0002)

Tax filers with charitable donations by sex and age

Statistics Canada. 11-10-0047-01 (formerly CANSIM 111-0041)

Summary characteristics of Canadian tax filers (preliminary T1 Family File)

Statistics Canada. 11-10-0130-01 (formerly CANSIM 111-0001)

Summary of charitable donor

Table 1 – Number of Full-Time Employees in Canada, Employed by Charities and All Organizations

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Growth 2016–2022	CAGR
Employed by Charities	1,458,072	1,495,153	1,540,582	1,535,927	1,614,187	1,674,319	1,715,205	17.6%	2.7%
Employed (all industries*)	14,526,700	14,820,600	15,174,700	15,478,000	14,797,600	15,460,000	16,100,000	10.8%	1.7%
Percentage Employed by Charities	10.0%	10.1%	10.2%	9.9%	10.9%	10.8%	10.7%		

Note: the number of full-time employees in charities reflects the usual number which may differ slightly from the other figure.

CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate

Source: T3010 Registered Charity Information Returns and <https://www.statista.com/statistics/464156/number-of-full-time-workers-in-canada>

Table 2 – Expenditures by Type of Charity (\$ Millions)

Name	Charitable Activities	Mgmt / Admin	Fundraising	Political Activities	Gifts to Qualified Donees	Others	Computed Sum of Breakdown Expenses	Reported Total Expenditures	Variance
Public Foundation	\$2,208.92	\$865.79	\$999.10	\$0.00	\$6,569.72	\$189.17	\$10,832.70	\$10,898.74	0.6%
Private Foundation	\$654.67	\$280.39	\$14.94	\$0.00	\$3,313.07	\$195.61	\$4,458.68	\$4,768.11	6.5%
Operating Charity	\$238,644.39	\$23,753.10	\$1,922.05	\$0.00	\$3,013.92	\$12,978.17	\$280,311.64	\$319,919.38	12.4%
Total	\$241,507.98	\$24,899.28	\$2,936.10	\$0.00	\$12,896.71	\$13,362.95	\$295,603.02	\$335,586.23	11.9%

Source: T3010 Registered Charity Information Returns

Table 3 – Number of Charities by Full-Time Employees

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage of Total (2022)	CAGR (2016 to 2022)
0 or not entered	48,671	48,677	48,885	49,162	49,304	49,650	49,615	59%	0.3%
1 to 2	17,077	16,869	16,542	16,295	16,080	15,703	15,581	18%	-1.5%
3 to 5	6,858	6,844	6,817	6,741	6,611	6,616	6,539	8%	-0.8%
6 to 10	4,002	4,035	4,089	4,065	4,054	4,110	4,231	5%	0.9%
11 to 50	5,554	5,569	5,642	5,611	5,750	5,784	6,020	7%	1.4%
51 to 200	1,561	1,598	1,669	1,663	1,764	1,782	1,835	2%	2.7%
200 or more	734	745	744	740	768	790	820	1%	1.9%
Total	84,710	84,337	84,388	84,277	84,331	84,435	84,641	100%	0.0%

Source: T3010 Registered Charity Information Returns

Table 4 – Number of Charities by Total Revenue

Total Revenue	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage of Total (2022)	CAGR (2016 to 2022)
Less than \$100K	42,643	41,839	41,931	40,781	42,343	40,865	40,812	48%	-0.7%
\$100K < \$500K	24,504	24,520	24,468	24,538	23,687	23,760	24,040	28%	-0.3%
\$500K < \$1M	6,637	6,773	6,710	6,974	6,693	7,005	7,070	8%	1.1%
\$1M < 2.5M	5,101	5,361	5,410	5,640	5,414	5,974	6,071	7%	2.9%
\$2.5M < \$5M	2,249	2,308	2,309	2,516	2,435	2,643	2,612	3%	2.5%
\$5M or more	3,323	3,536	3,560	3,828	3,759	4,188	4,036	5%	3.3%
Total	84,457	84,337	84,388	84,277	84,331	84,435	84,641	100%	0.0%

Source: T3010 Registered Charity Information Returns

Table 5 – Value of Claimed Donations (\$ Millions), Constant Dollars, by Year and Province

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage of Total (2022)
BC	1,801.42	2,090.02	2,015.95	2,100.00	2,039.92	2,421.67	2,068.06	17%
AB	1,767.01	1,852.54	1,883.97	1,853.48	1,767.78	1,812.23	1,858.07	16%
SK	367.90	392.08	412.15	357.98	342.89	357.03	333.54	3%
MB	514.18	541.57	532.63	575.48	530.59	541.34	515.94	4%
ON	4,851.23	5,101.46	5,362.68	5,576.05	5,632.27	5,904.14	5,273.49	44%
QC	1,121.87	1,137.22	1,113.77	1,212.01	1,195.46	1,316.43	1,338.00	11%
NB	204.03	180.79	180.63	180.52	174.36	193.82	174.90	1%
NS	221.55	237.53	220.54	228.58	228.18	236.41	210.62	2%
PE	38.04	39.50	38.69	39.06	38.52	41.88	37.61	0%
NL	98.74	95.05	92.53	88.88	85.97	97.30	83.13	1%
YT	8.13	8.31	8.14	7.86	8.16	8.62	8.36	0%
NT	7.39	7.13	6.98	7.36	7.67	7.78	9.07	0%
NU	3.17	3.51	3.21	3.05	3.08	3.11	3.02	0%
Canada	11,004.65	11,686.71	11,871.86	12,230.33	12,054.86	12,941.78	11,913.81	100%

Source: T1 Family File, Final Estimates

Note: This table is in constant dollars (e.g. past years are adjusted for inflation) and refers to the final taxfiler numbers not the preliminary ones. These should not be compared to the numbers in the charts in the body of the report.

Table 6 – Value (\$) and Rate of Claimed Donations, by Region and Community, 2022

Name	Percentage of Families that Claimed Donations	Average Amount Claimed	Total Amount Claimed (given)
Halton Region	35.2%	2,762	258,685,000
Guelph/Wellington County	32.9%	2,543	101,320,000
Québec City Area	31.5%	637	102,305,000
Ottawa	31.4%	2,129	405,035,000
Vaughan	31.3%	3,521	152,630,000
Greater Victoria	31.0%	2,612	161,955,000
Winnipeg	30.4%	2,702	379,820,000
Longueuil-Brossard-Boucherville	29.5%	1,037	65,240,000
Durham Region	28.8%	2,078	230,090,000
Saskatoon	28.7%	2,643	136,450,000
Kingston	28.5%	2,390	103,380,000
Waterloo Region	28.5%	2,479	176,535,000
Chatham-Kent	28.3%	2,295	51,585,000
Hamilton	28.0%	2,794	305,230,000
Laval	27.9%	872	49,460,000
Coquitlam	27.8%	2,316	52,920,000
Markham	27.8%	2,741	115,045,000
Richmond Hill	27.8%	3,449	112,370,000
London	27.4%	2,402	186,910,000
Brandon	27.3%	2,541	19,435,000
Delta	27.1%	2,379	49,195,000
Charlottetown	27.0%	1,858	27,160,000
Mississauga	27.0%	2,110	191,520,000
Saguenay	26.9%	382	10,415,000
Langley	26.8%	4,095	96,285,000
Regina	26.6%	2,279	84,910,000
Calgary Region	26.6%	3,838	747,660,000
Saint John	26.4%	2,119	41,975,000
Peterborough	26.4%	2,185	48,240,000
Sherbrooke	26.3%	820	30,640,000
Repentigny/L'Assomption	26.2%	648	11,550,000
Niagara Region	26.2%	2,475	133,930,000
Nanaimo Region	26.1%	1,991	63,510,000
Lethbridge	26.0%	3,696	45,870,000
Windsor	26.0%	1,733	80,075,000

Table 6 – Value (\$) and Rate of Claimed Donations, by Region and Community, 2022 (continued)

Name	Percentage of Families that Claimed Donations	Average Amount Claimed	Total Amount Claimed (given)
Thunder Bay	26.0%	1,464	28,065,000
Halifax	25.9%	1,908	127,980,000
Brantford/County of Brant	25.8%	2,211	33,870,000
Châteauguay/Roussillon	25.5%	607	20,090,000
Greater Edmonton	25.2%	2,959	562,360,000
Gatineau	25.0%	900	33,035,000
Toronto	25.0%	4,215	1,553,255,000
Trois-Rivières	24.9%	507	14,090,000
Montréal (Island of Montréal)	24.7%	2,350	598,520,000
Non-places	24.7%	1,754	1,766,385,000
Kelowna/Central Okanagan	24.4%	3,745	293,430,000
Vancouver	24.3%	4,517	410,685,000
Moncton	24.0%	1,593	36,085,000
Barrie	23.9%	2,436	72,630,000
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu/Le Haut-Richeleu	23.9%	588	9,770,000
Medicine Hat	23.7%	2,700	20,870,000
Burnaby	23.7%	2,693	103,530,000
Terrebonne/Les Moulins	23.6%	644	13,635,000
St. John's	23.6%	1,330	42,140,000
Richmond	23.5%	2,981	73,780,000
Whitehorse	23.2%	2,044	7,360,000
Red Deer	23.1%	3,323	67,485,000
Greater Sudbury	22.9%	1,348	31,715,000
Yellowknife	22.7%	3,208	7,025,000
Kamloops/Thompson-Nicola	22.2%	2,191	43,210,000
Surrey	21.0%	2,675	154,695,000
Wood Buffalo	20.7%	3,962	53,090,000
Brampton	19.5%	2,072	135,090,000
Cape Breton County	18.7%	1,157	10,225,000
Iqaluit	8.4%	2,947	1,680,000

Source: T1 Family File, Final Estimates

Table 7 – Percentage of Families Claiming Donations, by Year and Province

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
BC	31%	30%	29%	28%	27%	27%	26%	25%
AB	34%	33%	30%	30%	29%	27%	26%	25%
SK	35%	34%	32%	31%	30%	28%	27%	26%
MB	39%	37%	36%	35%	34%	32%	31%	30%
ON	35%	34%	33%	32%	31%	29%	28%	27%
QC	30%	29%	29%	28%	28%	28%	26%	26%
NB	31%	30%	28%	27%	27%	25%	24%	23%
NS	31%	30%	29%	28%	27%	26%	25%	24%
PE	37%	35%	34%	32%	31%	29%	27%	26%
NL	32%	31%	29%	28%	27%	26%	25%	24%
YT	26%	25%	24%	23%	22%	22%	22%	21%
NT	20%	20%	19%	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%
NU	13%	12%	11%	10%	10%	9%	9%	8%
Canada	33%	32%	31%	30%	29%	28%	27%	26%

Source: T1 Family File, Final Estimates

Table 8 – Family Donation Rate by Family Type and Province, 2022

	Couple, With Children	Couple, With No Children	Individual Resident	Single Parent	Total
BC	36%	31%	16%	16%	25%
AB	35%	33%	13%	16%	25%
SK	34%	38%	10%	17%	26%
MB	40%	40%	14%	20%	30%
ON	38%	34%	17%	17%	27%
QC	37%	34%	17%	17%	26%
NB	29%	33%	11%	15%	23%
NS	31%	34%	12%	16%	24%
PE	33%	38%	14%	18%	26%
NL	31%	36%	11%	15%	24%
YT	31%	30%	11%	13%	21%
NT	22%	28%	6%	11%	16%
NU	9%	18%	3%	8%	8%
Canada	36%	34%	16%	17%	26%

Source: T1 Family File, Final Estimates

Table 9 – Total Donation (\$ Millions) by Donors, 2022, by Family Type and Province

	Couple, With Children	Couple, With No Children	Single Parent	Individual Resident	Total	Percentage of Total (2022)
BC	721.0	781.0	96.0	470.0	2,068.0	19%
AB	689.0	784.0	53.0	332.0	1,858.0	14%
SK	106.0	146.0	10.0	71.0	334.0	3%
MB	194.0	210.0	20.0	92.0	516.0	4%
ON	1,976.0	1,987.0	166.0	1,145.0	5,273.0	46%
QC	402.0	601.0	57.0	278.0	1,338.0	10%
NB	44.0	83.0	7.0	40.0	175.0	1%
NS	50.0	99.0	6.0	56.0	211.0	2%
PE	10.0	17.0	1.0	10.0	38.0	0%
NL	21.0	40.0	2.0	20.0	83.0	1%
YT	3.0	3.0	0.3	2.0	8.0	0%
NT	3.0	4.0	0.6	2.0	9.0	0%
NU	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	3.0	0%
Canada	4,221	4,756	420	2,517	11,914	100%

Source: T1 Family File, Final Estimates

Note: In multiple previous reports, the labels were reversed for single parents and individual residents.

Table 10 – Value of Total Donations (\$ Millions), 2022, by Income and Province

	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 or more	Total
BC	6.3	40.3	94.4	134.9	142.9	333.2	1,316.1	2,068.1
AB	3.9	27.6	65.4	104.2	117.9	281.1	1,258.0	1,858.1
SK	1.1	8.9	21.7	31.1	33.7	72.8	164.3	333.5
MB	1.7	18.2	36.9	45.8	53.1	100.8	259.5	515.9
ON	13.4	88.5	222.8	321.8	351.8	796.9	3,478.2	5,273.5
QC	4.0	33.1	73.3	88.0	86.7	185.0	867.8	1,338.0
NB	0.5	6.6	16.1	22.0	20.5	36.4	72.8	174.9
NS	0.3	8.8	18.9	23.9	21.8	40.7	96.1	210.6
PE	0.1	1.9	4.0	4.2	4.7	7.7	15.1	37.6
NL	0.2	5.1	10.0	10.4	9.5	17.4	30.6	83.1
YT	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.9	4.4	8.4
NT	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	6.7	9.1
NU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.2	3.0
Canada	31	239	564	787	844	1,876	7,572	11,914

Source: T1 Family File, Final Estimates

