



Health Canada
Community Action Program for Children (CAPC)
National Program Profile (NPP) Cycle 1

Summary Report

Final

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Table of Contents

Introduction 1

Method 1

Profile of Projects 2

Geographic Area Served 3

Number of Geographic Communities Served 4

Types of Partners 6

Participant Involvement 9

Resources 12

Program Level Information 16

Language of Services 16

Cultural Orientation 17

Types of Participants 18

Main Program Objectives 19

Main Ways of Program Delivery 20

Timing of Program Delivery 22

Intensity of Programs 23

Introduction

The following is the summary report of the results of the Community Action Program for Children (CAPC) Cycle 1 data collection. Data was collected through the use of the National Program Profile (NPP). The NPP was developed through a consultative national process in Spring 2000 and tested through a limited pilot in the Summer of 2000. Some slight modifications to the NPP were incorporated after the pilot. The first complete data collection process using the NPP, Cycle 1, collected data for the reporting period April 1, 2000 to September 30, 2000.

Method

An NPP package was sent to all CAPC projects listed as operational and having at least one operational program. In all, 410 NPP packages were distributed for Cycle 1. The completed NPPs were returned to PricewaterhouseCoopers via regional Health Canada program consultants and National Evaluation Team for Children (NETC) members who first reviewed the forms for completeness and accuracy. In total, 385 NPPs were returned, resulting in a response rate of 94%. Regional response rates were correspondingly high with only three regions having less than a 100% response: the Territories (89%), Quebec (90%), and British Columbia (96%). As shown in **Table 1**, all regions are represented in the NPP Cycle 1 returns and subsequent analysis. The largest proportion of projects was in Quebec (51%). The high response rate from all regions means that the proportion of returns used in this analysis reflects the actual proportion of projects across Canada.

Table 1: Proportion of projects per region

Province/Territory	Number of Projects	Percentage
Territories	8	2%
British Columbia	22	6%
Alberta	28	7%
Saskatchewan	33	9%
Manitoba	14	4%
Ontario	41	11%
Quebec	196	51%
Atlantic	43	11%
Total	385	100%

Throughout this report, all numbers have been rounded to the nearest whole number using standard rounding procedures. In the case of numbers totaling less than 1%, they have all been rounded up to one.

The regional category Territories, abbreviated as “Terr” for graphical purposes, is composed of the three northern territories: the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. The regional category Atlantic, abbreviated as “Atla” for graphical purposes is composed of the four Atlantic provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Profile of Projects

Although CAPC projects receive funding from a variety of sources, funding from CAPC tends to constitute the largest part of their budget. The amount of funding received from CAPC varies primarily as a result of initial Joint Management Committee (JMC) decisions concerning priorities and allocation of funds. **Figure 1** illustrates the percentage of CAPC projects at each funding level for fiscal year 2000-01. There is considerable variation in the amounts received by projects. Funding ranged from a project with a low of \$5,000.00 to one with a high of \$625,600.00. The majority of CAPC projects (62%; 239 projects) received less than \$100,000 in CAPC funding. A further 30% (114 projects) received between \$100,000 and \$300,000. The remaining 8% (32 projects) received more than \$300,000 in funding. Funding from the Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program (CPNP) was reported by 69 of the 385 projects. CPNP funding ranged from a low of \$14,000 to a high of \$200,000.00.

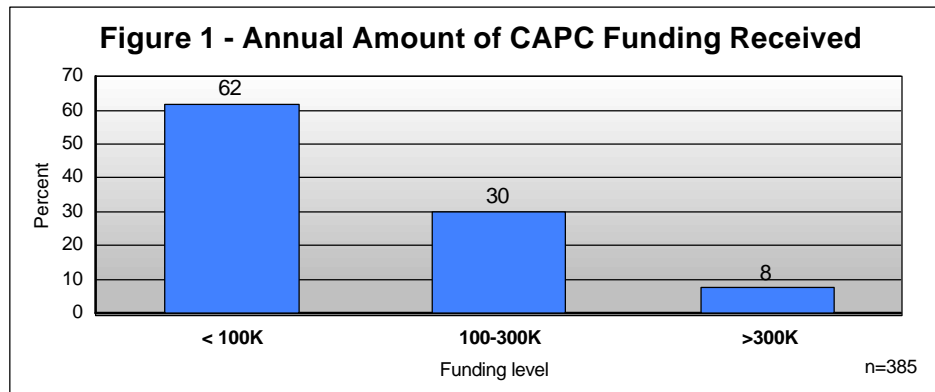
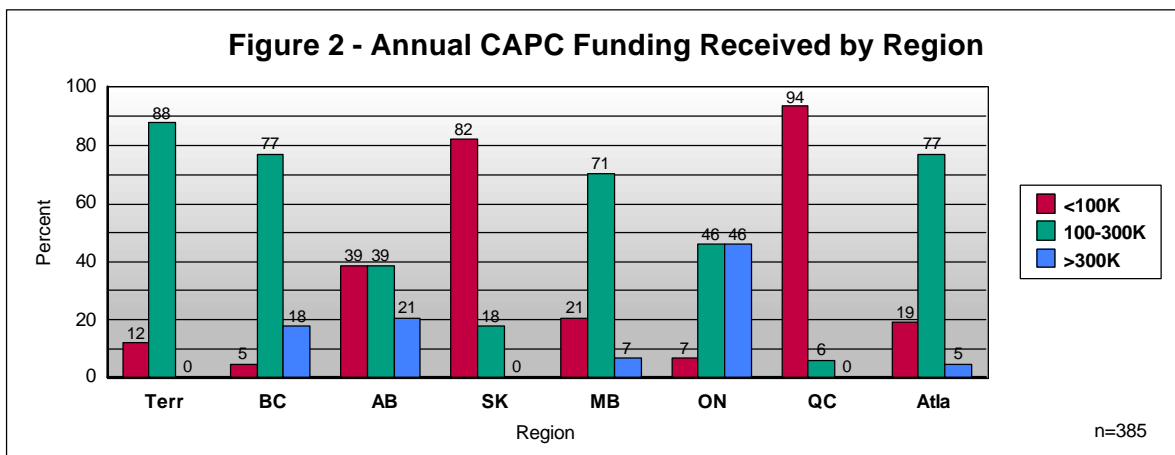


Figure 2 shows annual CAPC funding for fiscal year 2000-01 by region. The largest percentage of projects receiving less than \$100,000 in annual funding was in Quebec with 94% (185 projects) in this category. In contrast, 46% (19 projects) in Ontario received more than \$300,000 in annual funding. No projects in Quebec, Saskatchewan or the Territories received more than \$300,000 in annual CAPC funding.



Geographic Area Served

Projects were asked to select the type(s) of geographic area they served based on the question: “How would you best define the geographic area that is served by your project (Question 1)?” Respondents were presented with the categories of urban, rural, isolated, remote and whole province or territory. This was a multiple response question and projects could select as many options as needed to describe the geographic area served. As an example, a project could answer that they serve a rural and an urban area. The nature of multiple response questions means that totals will add to more than 100%.

As shown in **Figure 3**, 63% of the CAPC projects (241 projects) served an urban area and 53% (205 projects) served a rural area. Eleven percent (44 projects) served an isolated area, described as one with limited road access. Three percent of projects (13 projects) described themselves as serving a remote area, meaning one that is accessible by plane or boat only and a further 5% (18 projects) indicated that they covered a whole province or territory.

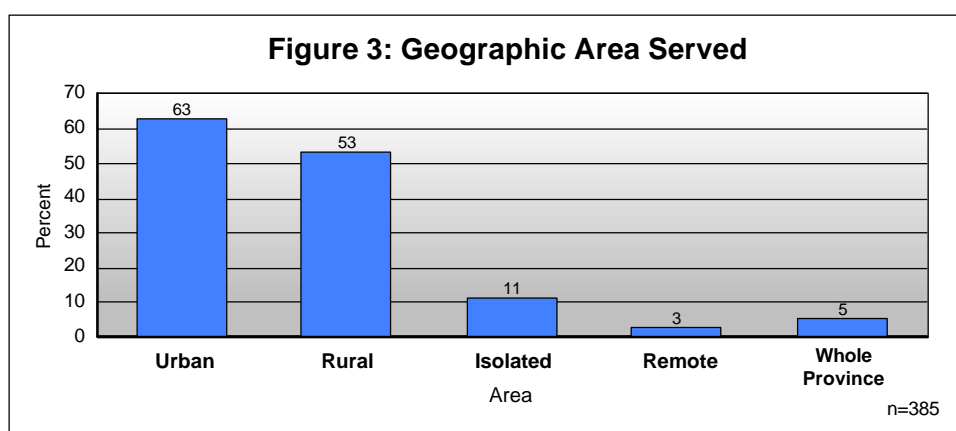
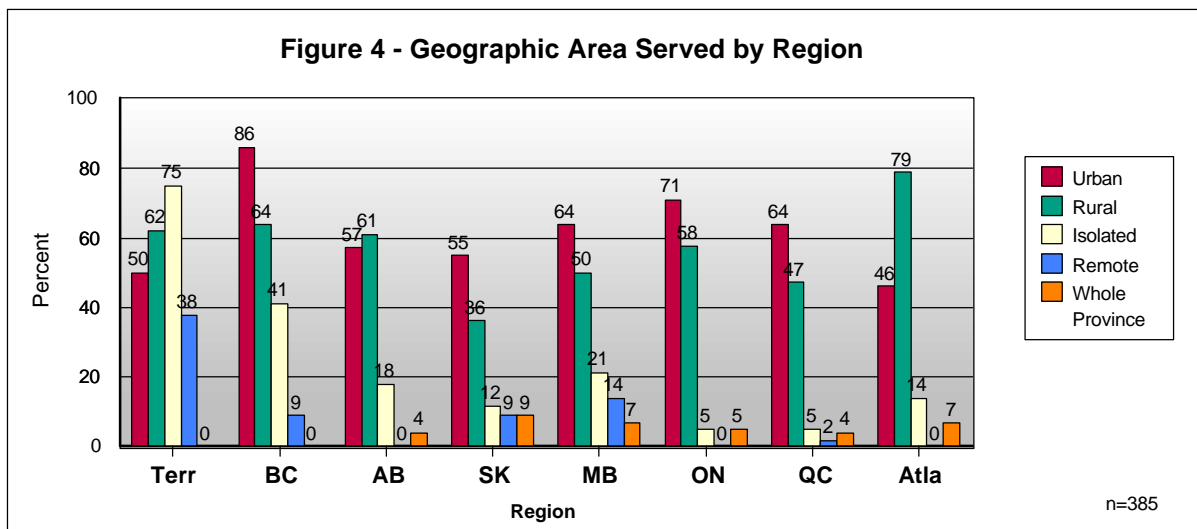


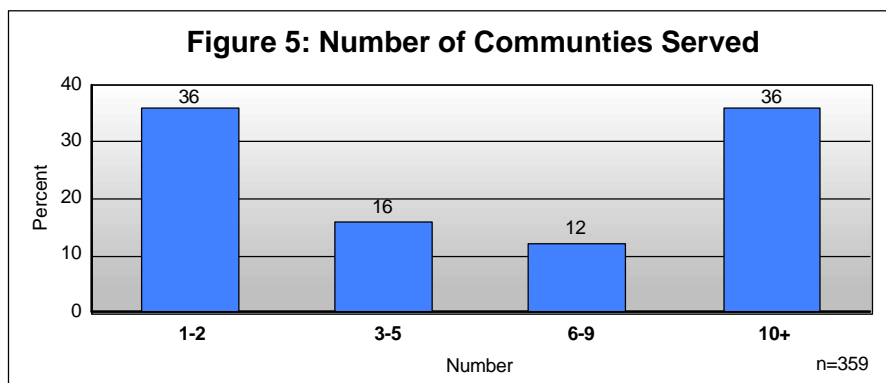
Figure 4 presents the geographic area served by projects by region. Projects are predominantly located in urban and rural areas in all regions. British Columbia reported the largest percentage of projects (86%; 19 projects) serving an urban area while the Atlantic region had the largest percentage of projects (79%; 34 projects) that served a rural area. The Territories had a higher percentage of isolated (75%; 6 projects) and remote projects (38%; 3 projects). Quebec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba had projects serving all five types of geographic areas.



It is apparent from the regional breakdown of geographic areas served, that there was a broad definition used for the terms rural and urban. This frequently occurs when respondents are allowed to self-define their terms, possibly applying regional interpretations, rather than through the use of an objective definition that could be applied equally throughout Canada (i.e., urban represents incorporated cities with a total population of 25,000 or more). This seems to be the case with Saskatchewan. Given the rural nature of the province it was somewhat surprising that more projects considered themselves urban (18 projects) than rural (12 projects).

Number of Geographic Communities Served

Respondents were also asked about the number of different geographic communities served by their CAPC project (Question 2). Geographic communities were described as neighborhoods, rural communities or municipalities. The answers ranged from a low of one reported by 100 projects, to a high of 50 reported by two projects. **Figure 5** shows that the responses were fairly evenly split between projects that serve 1-5 communities (52%; 186 projects) and those that serve 6 or more (48%; 173 projects). On average, projects reported serving 6.5 different geographic communities.



The data on number of communities served was also examined on a regional basis. As shown in **Figure 6**, Alberta (46%; 12 projects), Ontario (45%; 17 projects) and the Atlantic region (46%; 19 projects) reported the highest percentage of projects serving 10 or more communities. On the other extreme, Saskatchewan had the highest percentage (69%; 22 projects) of projects reporting that they served 1-2 communities, followed closely by Manitoba (64%; 9 projects) and the Territories (62%; 5 projects).

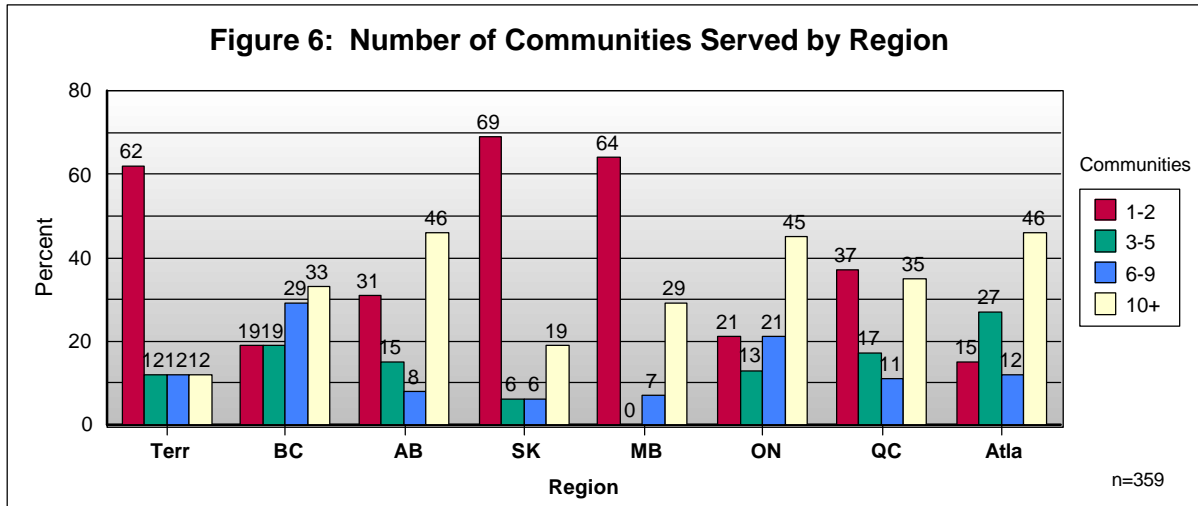
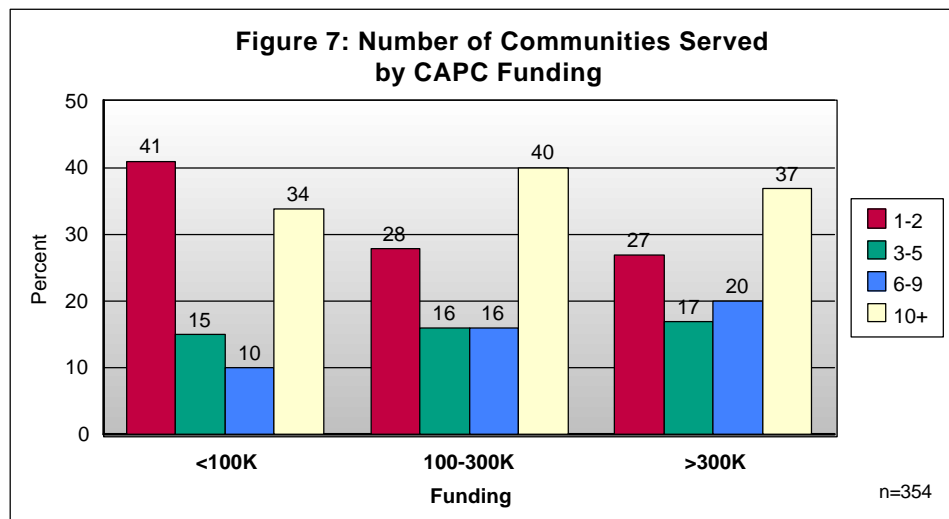


Figure 7 shows the number of communities served by annual amount of CAPC funding received. Projects receiving less than \$100,000 in annual funding had the greatest proportion of projects serving one or two communities (41%; 91 projects). However, over a third of projects in each category reported serving 10 or more communities.

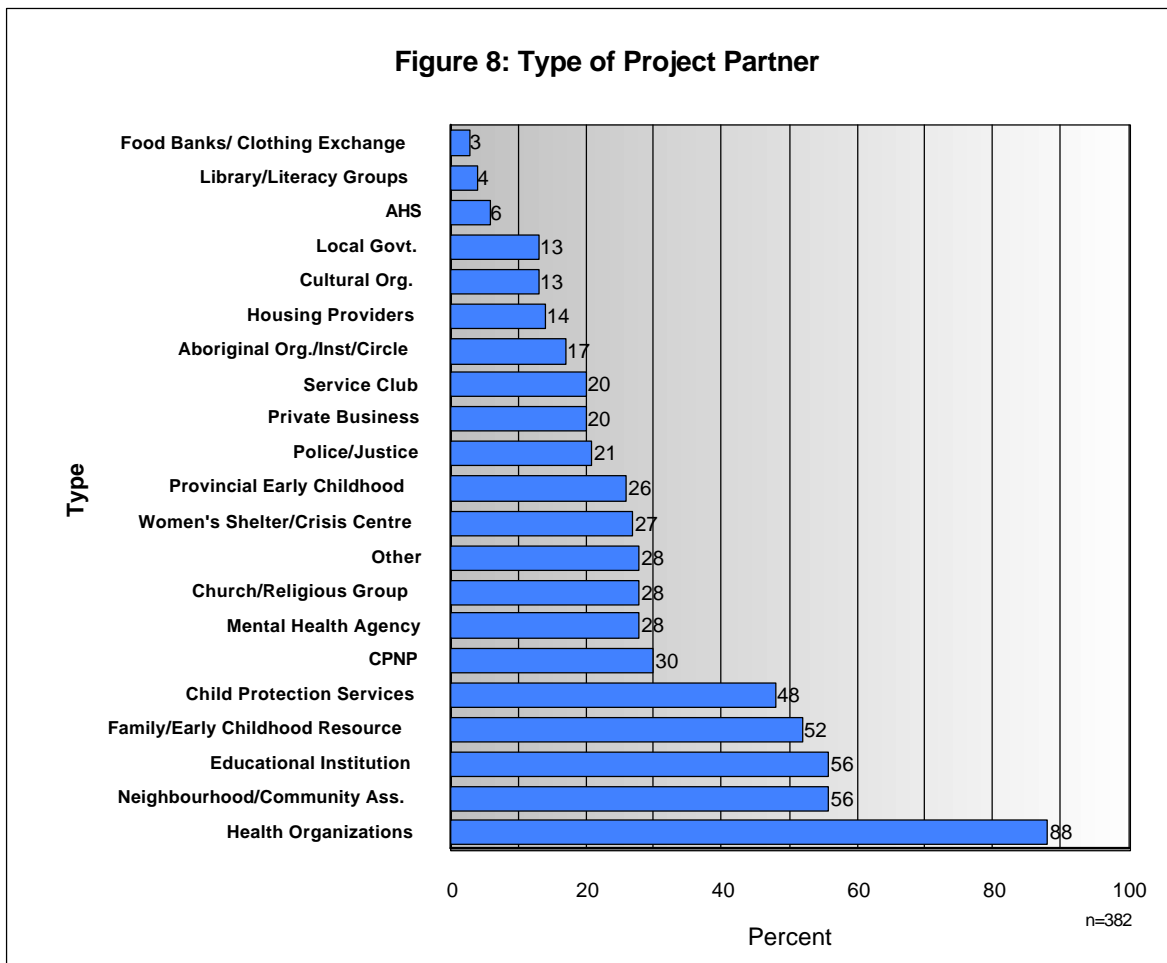


Types of Partners

Projects were asked to identify the different types of organizations with whom they currently partner and who contributed to the management, coordination and/or delivery of the project (Question 3).

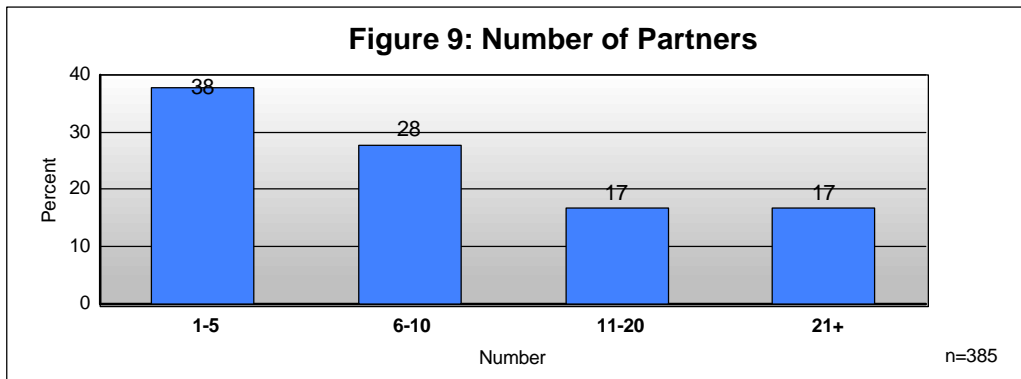
Seventeen options were provided as well as an “Other” category. As a result, totals will add to more than 100%. As shown in **Figure 8**, CAPC projects have many types of partners. The partner type indicated by the greatest proportion of projects was “Health Organizations”, cited by 88% of projects (337 projects).

As a result of the large number of responses in the “Other” category, three additional groups of partners were developed: Local/Municipal Government, Libraries/Literacy Groups, and Food Banks/Clothing Exchanges. Since these categories were not pre-provided to everybody on the NPP, their numbers may be significantly under-stated. Projects were able to list as many partners as applicable. After the recoding process, “Other” was still selected by 28% of projects (107 projects). Other types of partners indicated under “Other” included such organizations as: Best Start, Cultural Arts Centres, Youth Resource Centres, Social Services Organizations, and Women’s Resource Centres.

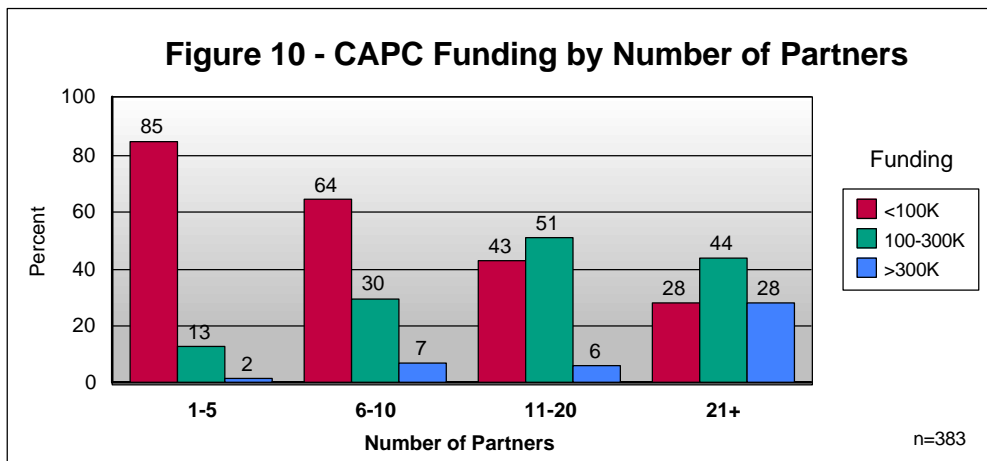


Projects were also asked to provide the number of partners (a count) with which they worked during the reporting period (Question 4). All projects reported having at least one partner during the reporting period. The average number of partners reported was 12.

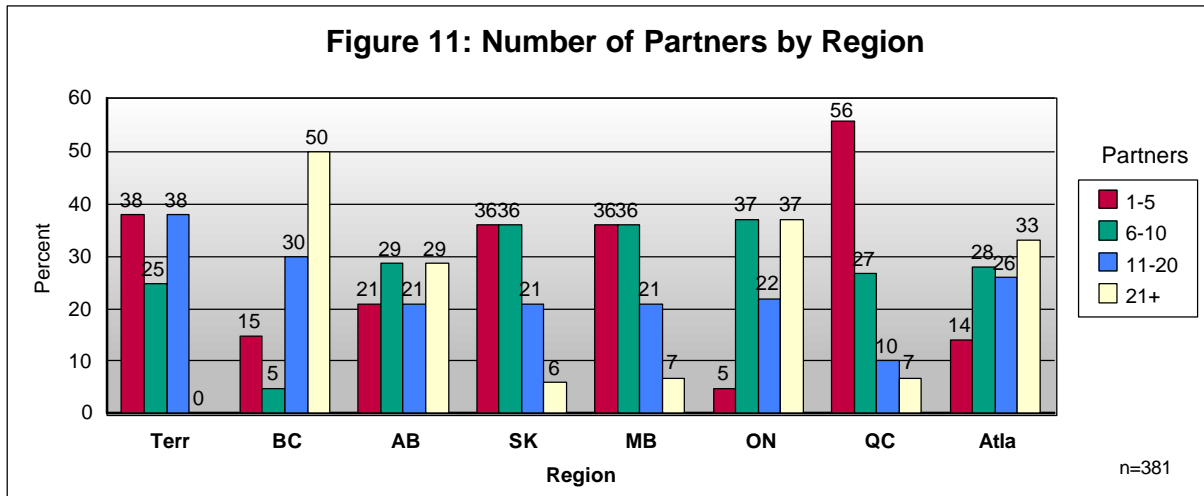
As shown in **Figure 9**, the largest single group of projects (38%; 146 projects) reported having between one and five partners, although 17% (64 projects) reported having 21 or more partners.



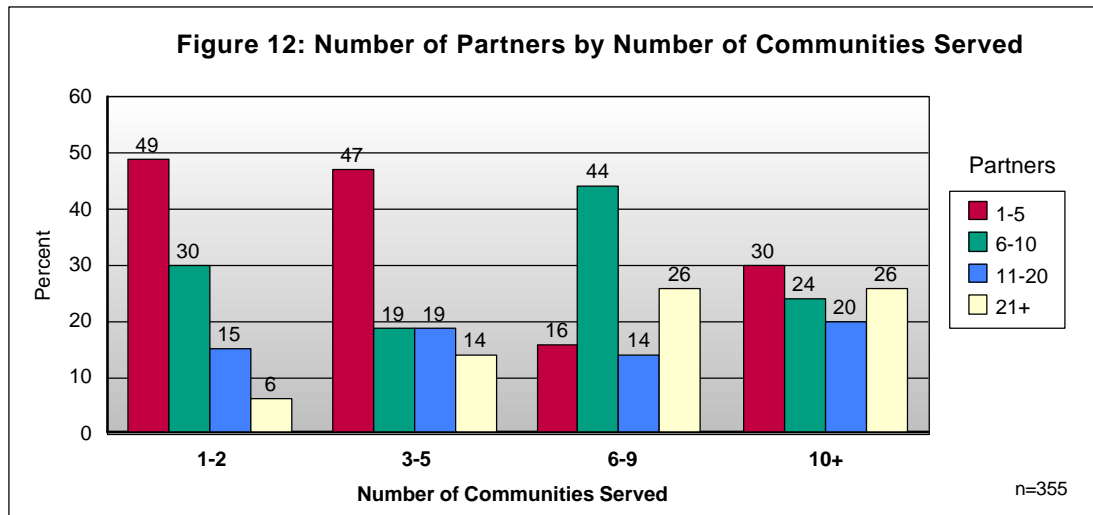
The number of partners reported by projects was also examined on the basis of CAPC funding. As shown in **Figure 10**, projects with more partners tended to receive more CAPC funding and projects with smaller numbers of partners tended to be those receiving less than \$100,000 in annual CAPC funding. Eighty-five percent of projects (118 projects) with 1-5 partners received less than \$100,000 annual funding. In contrast, of the projects with more than 21 partners, 72% (46 projects) received more than \$100,000 in annual funding.



When examining the number of project partners by region, no strong patterns appear although there are some differences between the regions. As shown in **Figure 11**, a majority of projects in Quebec (56%; 109 projects) had between one and five partners while half of British Columbia projects (10 projects) had 21 or more partners.



As shown in **Figure 12**, 46% of projects (59 projects) serving 10 or more communities had more than 10 partners while only 21% of projects (27 projects) serving one to two communities had more than 10 partners.

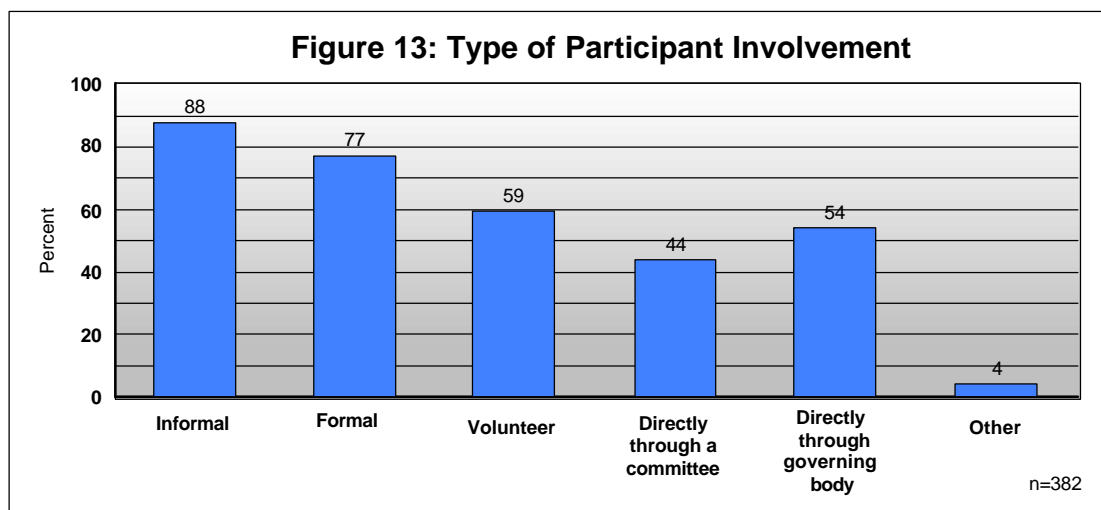


Participant Involvement

Projects were asked how current and past participants contributed to the management and/or delivery of their project (Question 5). Participants were defined as someone who takes part (or has taken part) in a CAPC program. Projects were presented with five options as well as an open-ended “Other.” These options included:

1. Informal opportunities to express their views or opinions about the project or its programs;
2. Formal opportunities to express their views or opinions about the project or its programs (through channels such as interviews, surveys, focus groups);
3. Playing a volunteer role in the delivery of the programs (for example, by making snacks for other participants, by leading group sessions);
4. Direct involvement in a committee or group that provides advice to the project’s governing body; and,
5. Direct involvement in making decisions about the project or its programs (for example, by sitting on the project’s governing body).

Figure 13 displays the information on type of participant involvement reported by projects. Projects were allowed to select multiple responses. As a result, numbers will add to more than 100%.



In general, the proportion of projects reporting types of participant involvement decreases as the involvement deepens. The exception is with participation directly through a committee and participation directly through the governing body, which are inverted. As expected, the greatest number of respondents, 88%, listed “informal” as the type of participant involvement offered by their project. Slightly more than half of the projects (54%) said that participants were directly involved through a governing body. All projects reported that participants had a role.

In considering the types of participant involvement from a slightly different angle, these five options could also be split into two categories: “delivery” of project and “management” of project. “Delivery” would consist of option 3 - playing a volunteer role in the delivery of the project, while “Management” would include all four of the remaining options. Sixty percent of projects (225 projects) reported that participants had a role in the delivery of programs. All projects reported that participants had some role in project management when viewing the complete continuum.

Taken further, the four management options can also be viewed as a continuum of participation in the management of a project ranging from the least amount of involvement to the greatest amount of involvement. In **Figure 14**, projects have been graphed based on how far along the continuum they have reported they are: level 1 means participants are given informal opportunities to express their views about the project; level 2 means participants were given formal opportunities to express their views about the project; level 3 means participants were directly involved through a committee or sub-group that provides management advice; and level 4 means that participants were directly involved in making decisions about management. Over half of the projects (54%; 206 projects) reported that participants were directly involved in making decisions about management.

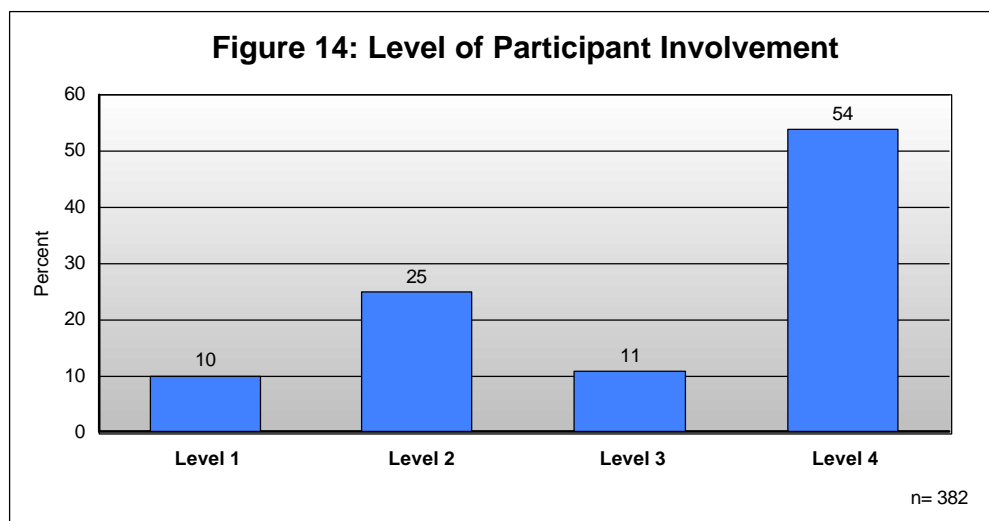
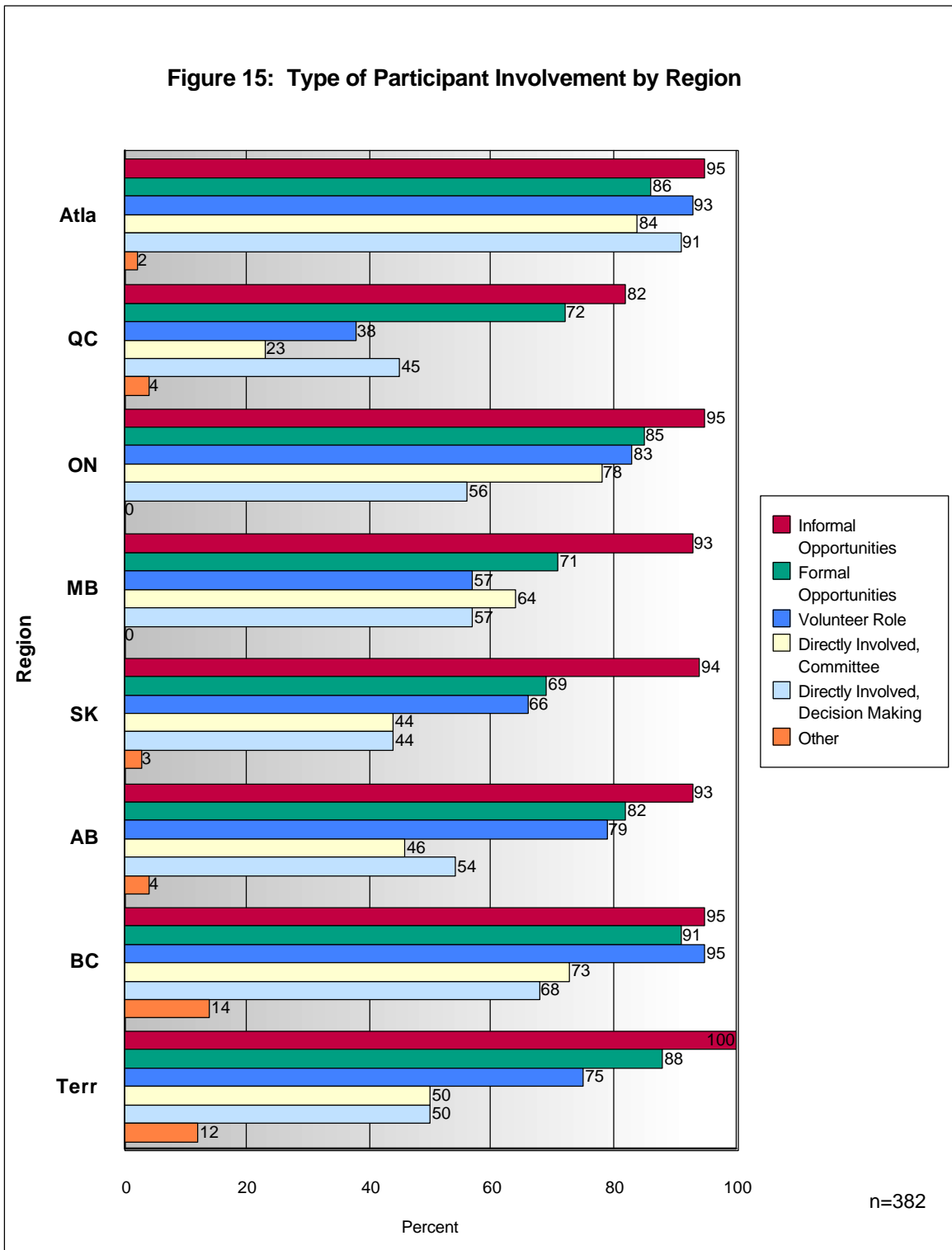
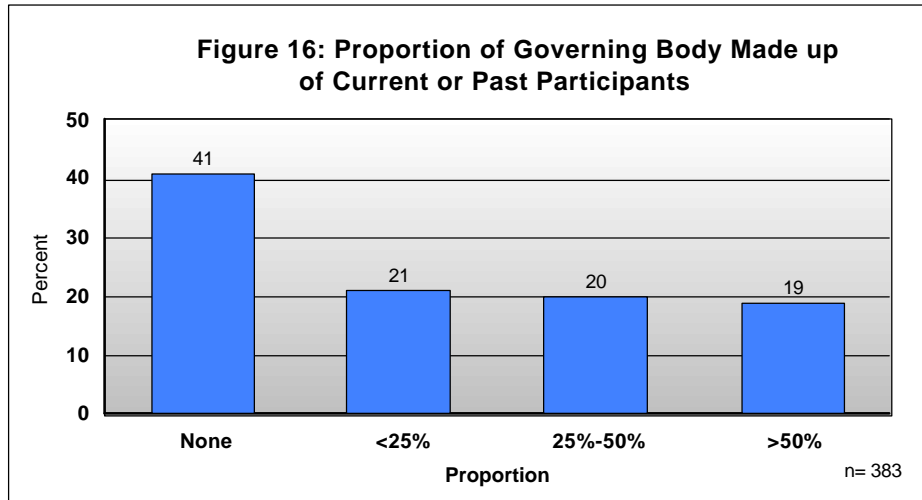


Figure 15 shows the breakdown of participant involvement by region. In all regions the majority of projects offer both informal and formal opportunities to participate. In all regions, with the exception of Quebec, the majority of projects offer a volunteer role in the delivery of the project.

Figure 15: Type of Participant Involvement by Region

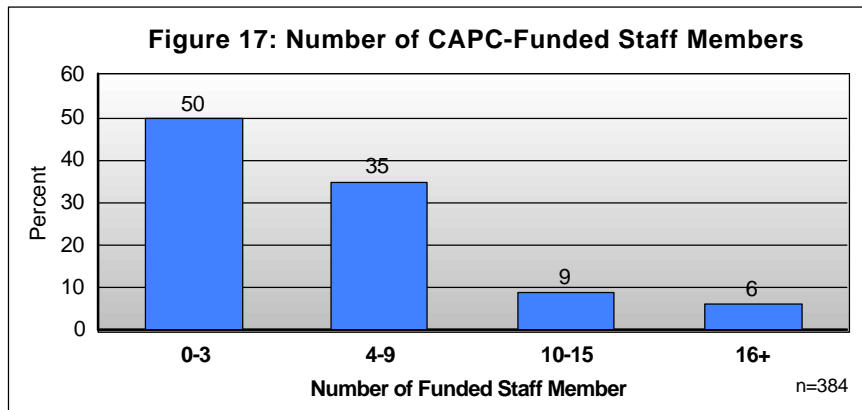


Respondents were also asked about the proportion of their project’s governing body composed of current or past participants (Question 6). As shown in **Figure 16**, 19% (72 projects) of the projects reported that more than half of their governing bodies were made up of current or past participants. The largest single group of projects, 41% (156 projects), reported that there are no current or past participants on their governing body.



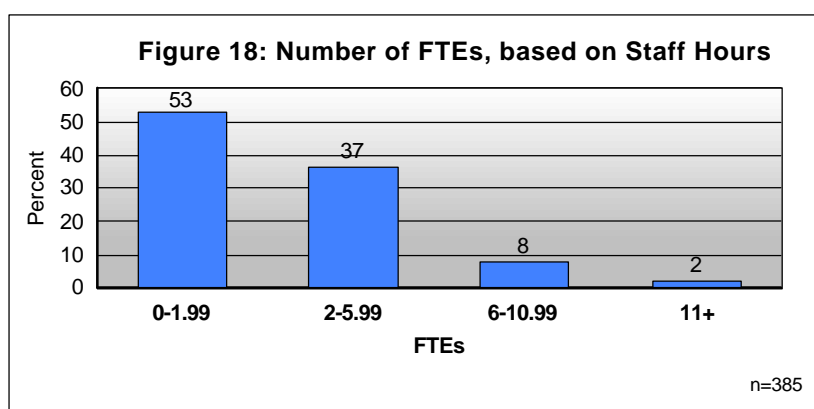
Resources

Projects were asked to report on the number of CAPC-funded staff members that work on their project in a typical week (Question 7). This question was intended to establish the actual number of people working for pay in CAPC projects. In total, there were 2,092 CAPC-funded staff members working for pay on CAPC projects in a typical week. Answers ranged from a low of zero, in the case of the project with a volunteer administrator, to a high of 72. The average number of funded staff members reported was five. As shown in **Figure 17**, 50% of projects (194 projects) reported zero to three CAPC-funded staff members.

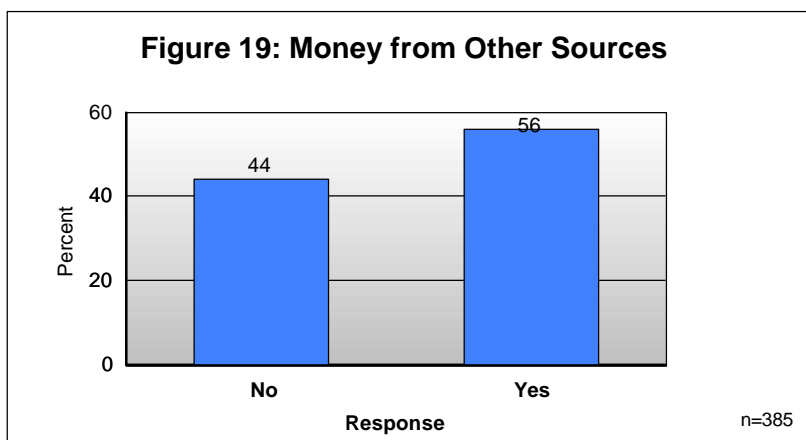


Projects were also asked how many paid staff hours are funded by CAPC in a typical week (Question 8) in order to determine the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs). For the purpose of analysis, FTEs have been determined using 37.5 hours a week as the standard. Responses range from a low of zero hours, in the case of the project with a volunteer administrator, to a high of 1,845 hours (49 FTEs). In total, 40,470 paid staff hours were reported (1,079 FTEs). The average number of paid staff hours reported for a typical week was 105 (2.8 FTEs).

As shown in **Figure 18**, the single largest category is 0 to 1.99 FTEs - accounting for 53% (204 projects). This is followed by projects reporting between 2 and 5.99 FTEs - 37% (143 projects). This discrepancy between number of staff members and FTEs indicates that projects tend to have staff members working less than a full 37.5 hour week, either choosing to split a FTE between two or more employees or having a single staff member work part-time.

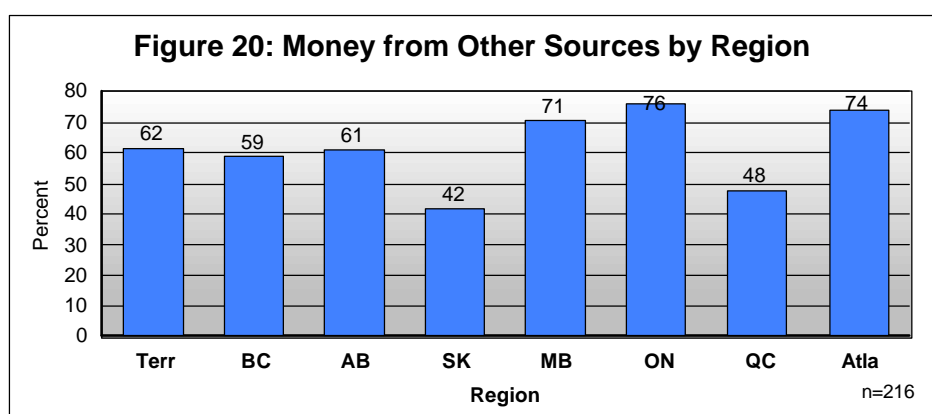


In addition to information on CAPC funding, projects were asked about monies from non-CAPC/CPNP sources (Question 9). As presented in **Figure 19**, over half of the projects (56%; 216 projects) reported receiving money from other sources.

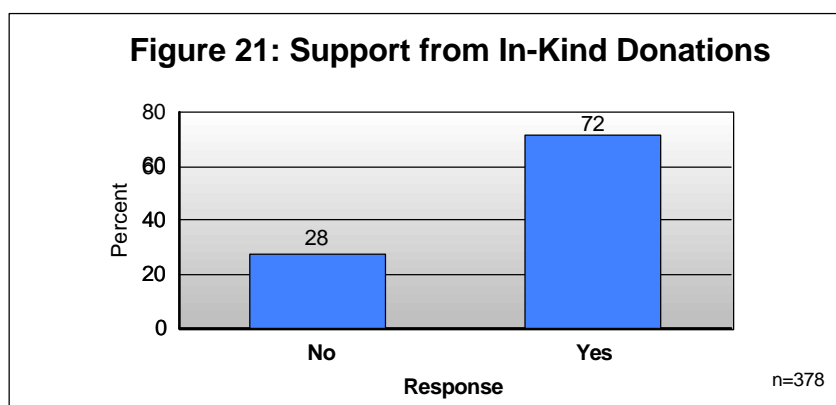


The total monies received from other sources was \$7,657,973.64 ranging from a low of \$42.00 to a high of \$412,584.00. Projects reported receiving an average of \$35,453 in funding from non-CAPC/CPNP sources. These additional funds were received from various sources including other federal government programs, provincial/territorial governments, municipal/regional governments and others (e.g. United Way, foundations, fund raising activities, businesses and individuals). In total, 63 projects reported receiving \$1,343,506.50 in other federal government funding; 125 projects reported receiving a total of \$3,222,519.84 in provincial or territorial government funding; 56 projects reported receiving a total of \$1,328,122.06 in municipal/regional government funding; and 151 projects that received “Other” funding reported receiving a total of \$1,763,825.24.

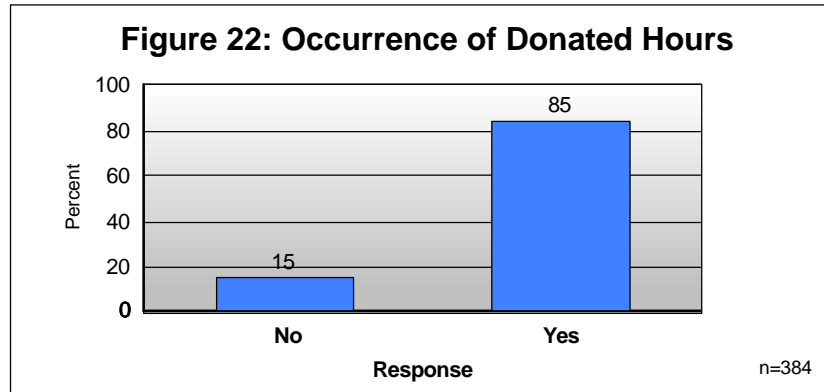
Figure 20 displays the information on money from other sources by region. Ontario has the largest percentage of projects (76%; 31 projects) reporting that they received money from other sources.



The NPP also collected information on non-monetary donations (Question 11). These “in-kind” donations included facilities, office supplies, office equipment, etc. As illustrated in **Figure 21**, an even greater majority of projects (72%) reported receiving some type of in-kind donations. Projects were asked to estimate the value in dollars of these in-kind donations (Question 12). In total, 274 projects reported receiving \$2,715,535.50 in “in-kind” donations. This ranged from \$98.00 to a high of \$132,500.0 reported by one project. The average amount reported was \$9,911.00.



Projects were asked whether individuals or organizations donated hours to the project (Question 13). **Figure 22** illustrates that a strong majority of projects (85%) reported receiving donated hours. Projects were also asked to estimate the total number of hours of work donated to the project in a typical month (Question 14). In total, 328 projects reported receiving 61,761.65 hours of donated work from 8,331 people in a typical month. The number of people donating time to projects ranged from one person to 290.



Program Level Information

The NPP consists of two sections: a project level section and a program level section. Projects received one project level section and as many program level sections as they had programs. In total, the 385 projects provided information on 1,700 operational programs. Information on the number of programs per region is presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Programs by Region

Province/Territory	Number of Programs	Percentage
Territories	26	2%
British Columbia	199	12%
Alberta	91	5%
Saskatchewan	97	6%
Manitoba	82	5%
Ontario	331	19%
Quebec	427	25%
Atlantic	447	26%
Total	1700	100%

Language of Service

Information on language of service delivery was gathered at the program level because a project could deliver multiple programs in different languages. Projects were asked “In what language or languages is this program offered?” (Question 15). As projects were allowed to select more than one language per program, numbers will add to more than 100%. As shown in **Figure 23**, the majority of programs (77%; 1,310 programs) are delivered in English and over a third (34%; 569 programs) are delivered in French. Programs offered in “Other” and Aboriginal languages accounted for 7% and 5% respectively. The total number of programs delivered in Aboriginal languages, excludes the 55 Aboriginal CAPC projects in Ontario that are conducting an evaluation separate from the national evaluation. The most commonly reported “Other” languages were Spanish, Chinese and Punjabi. The most commonly reported aboriginal languages were Cree and Dene.

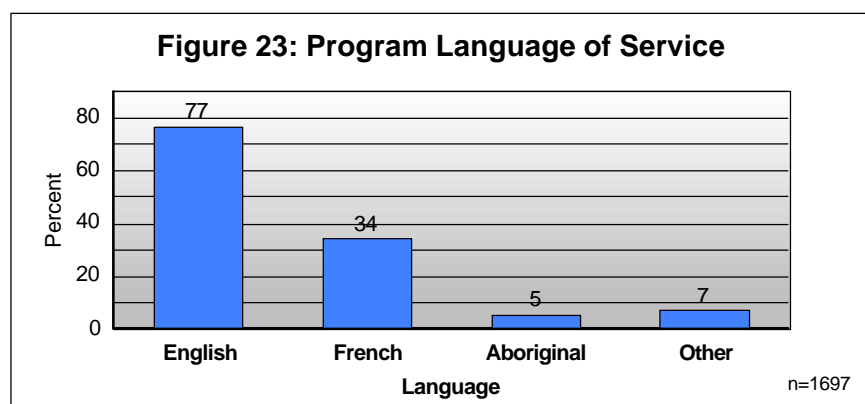
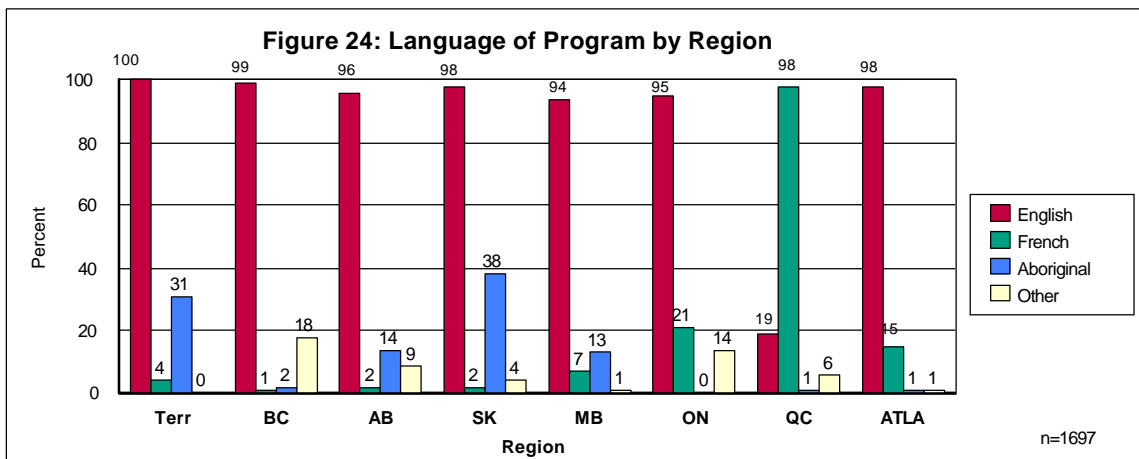


Figure 24 examines the language of program by region. As shown, the overwhelming program language in all regions with the exception of Quebec is English. Within Quebec the dominant program language is French (98%; 418 programs). Programs offered in Aboriginal languages are located primarily in Western Canada with a high of 38% (36 programs) in Saskatchewan. Programs offered in other languages are located primarily in Ontario and British Columbia, although Alberta and Quebec are also represented.



Cultural Orientation

In order to demonstrate the cultural diversity of CAPC programs, projects were asked whether their individual programs served a particular cultural group (Question 16). It is important to stress that projects were asked to report only those programs which were designed to serve a particular group, not simply all those programs serving new Canadians or Aboriginal people. **Figure 25** presents the results. Eighteen percent of programs (311 programs) reported serving a particular cultural group. Again, it is important to remember that there are 55 Aboriginal projects in Ontario that are not participating in this evaluation. This information was further broken down into the types of cultures. The most commonly reported “Other” cultural groups were Latin/South American, Chinese and African. The most commonly reported Aboriginal groups were Cree and Metis.

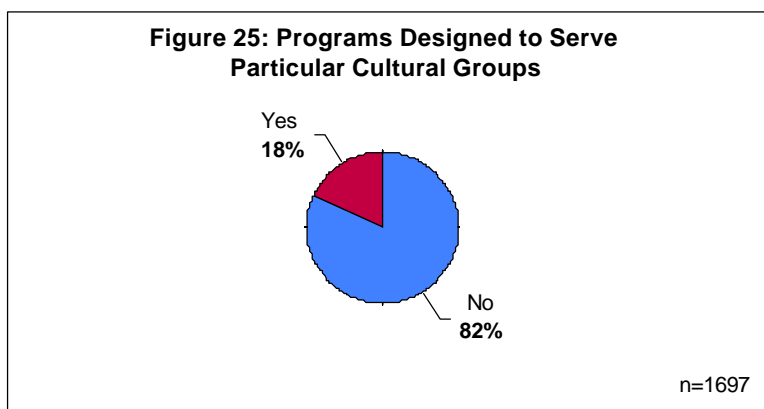
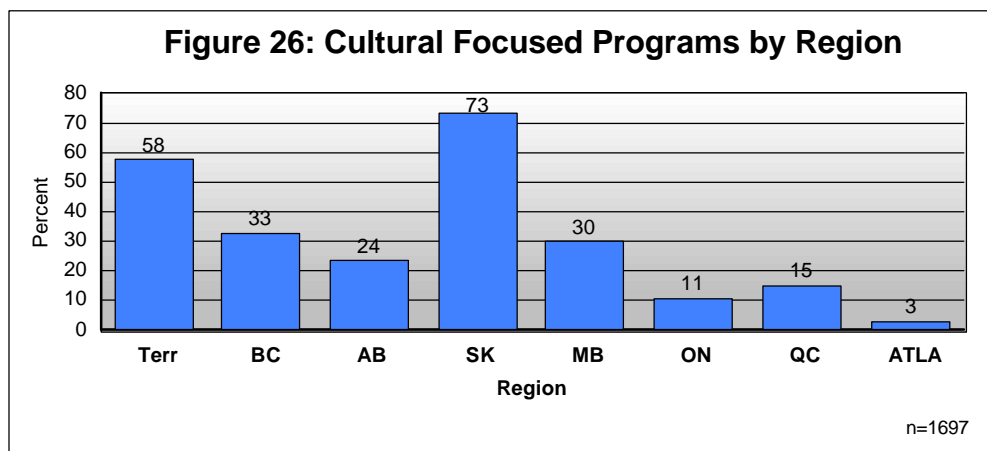


Figure 26 illustrates the percentage of programs by region that serve a particular cultural group. Based on the 1,697 programs reporting data, the region with the greatest percentage of programs serving a particular cultural group was Saskatchewan, with 73% (71 programs). The region reporting the lowest percentage is the Atlantic region with 3% (14 programs). Somewhat surprisingly, given immigration patterns, only 11% of programs (35 programs) in Ontario serve a particular cultural group. Again, this seemingly low percentage of programs serving cultural groups in Ontario might be explained by the exclusion of the 55 aboriginal projects and their programs. It might also result from a stricter interpretation of what is meant by “designed to serve a particular cultural group.”



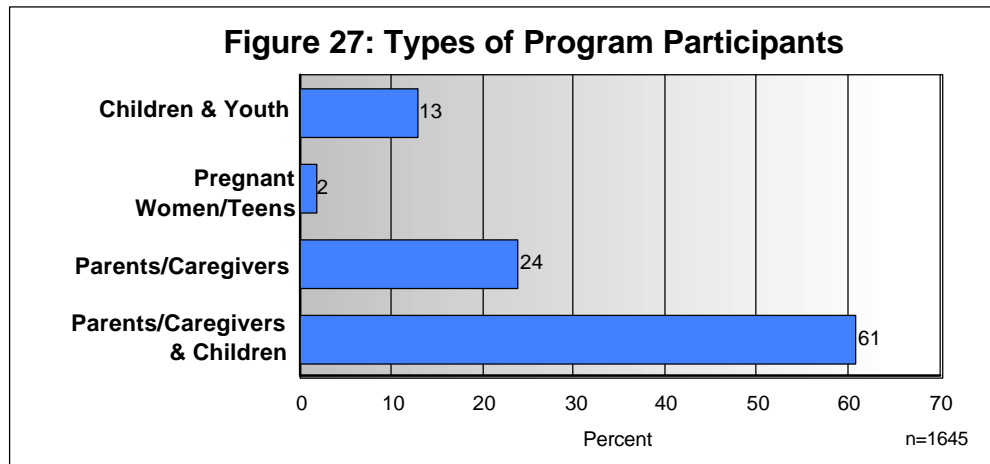
Types of Participants

Projects were asked about the types of participants served by their programs (Question 17). Respondents were provided with four main groups of participants and asked to select the sub-group that best describes the participants in their programs.

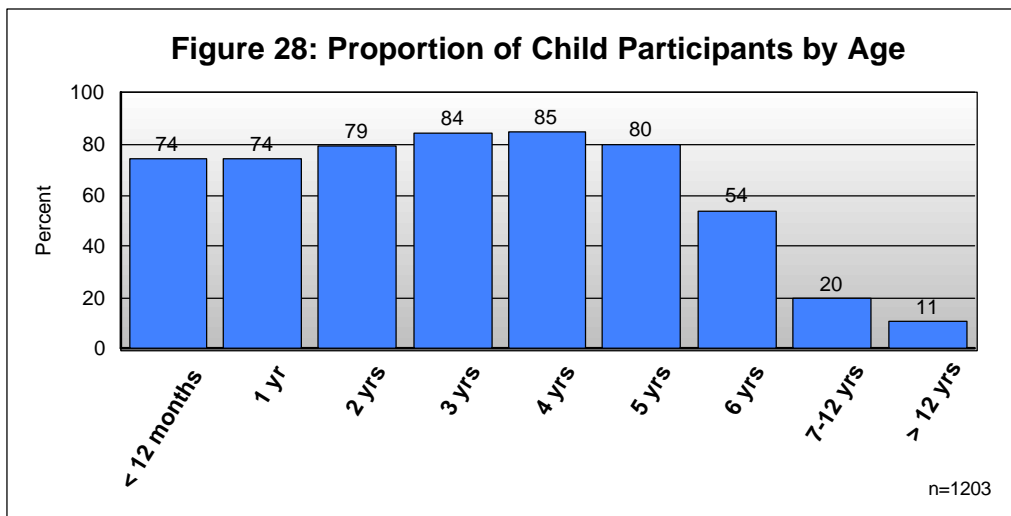
The four options included:

1. Parents, caregivers and the children under their care;
2. Parents and caregivers (without the children under their care);
3. Pregnant women and/or pregnant teens; and,
4. Children and/or youth.

Information on types of participants was provided for 1,645 programs. As shown in **Figure 27**, the majority of CAPC programs (61%; 1,003 programs) have “parents and caregivers and the children under their care” as participants.



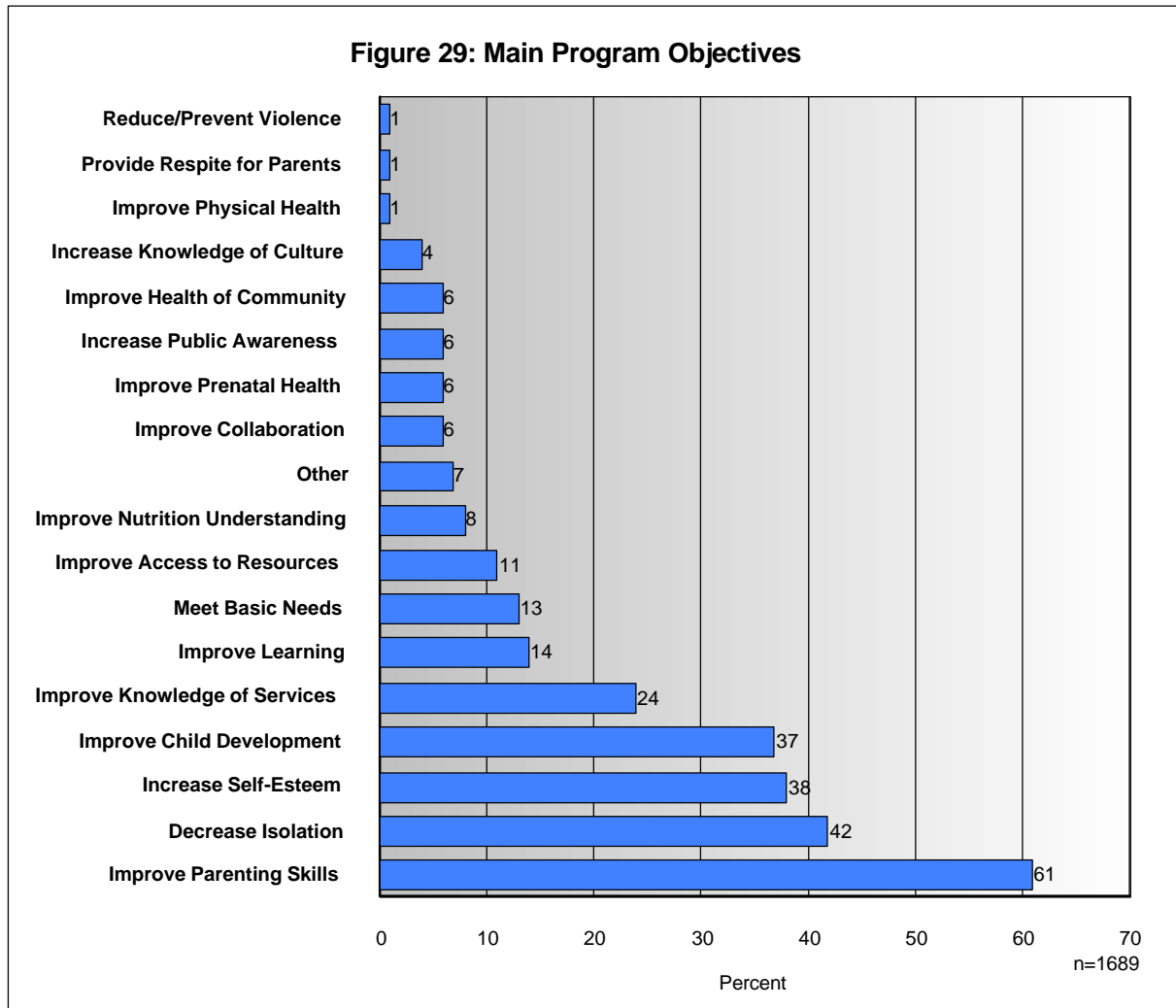
The programs with children and youth as participants, either alone or with their parents or caregivers, were also asked to provide the ages of the children in their programs (Question 17B). A range of ages was provided and projects were allowed to select as many as applied. As a result, numbers will total more than 100%. It must also be considered that for some regions, Quebec in particular, programs address children beyond the age of six. As shown in **Figure 28**, the largest single age served by CAPC programs is four years (84%; 1,023 programs).



Main Program Objectives

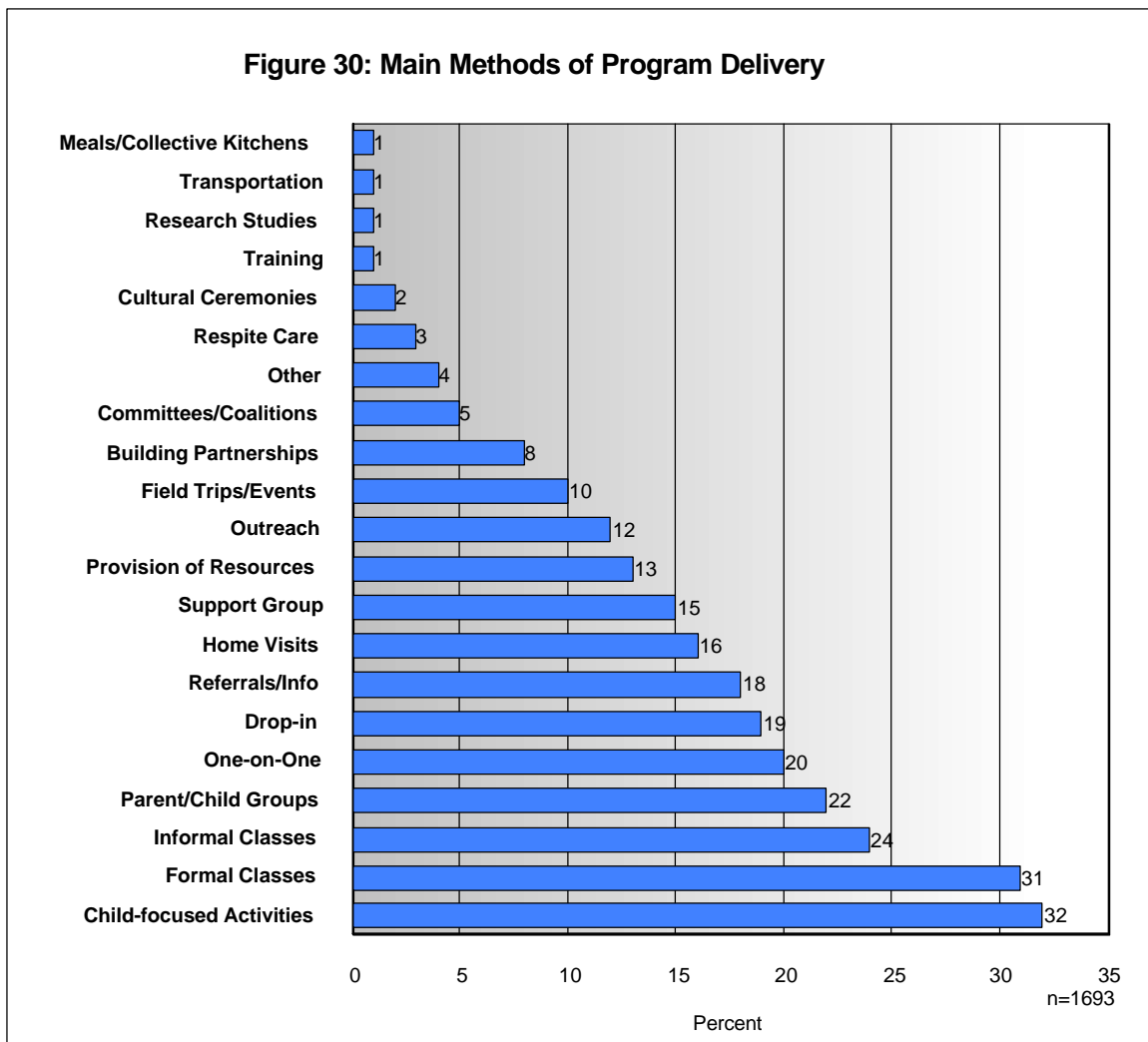
Projects were asked to outline the three main objectives of their individual programs (Question 18). Respondents could select from among 15 different supplied options, including “Other,” which allows

projects to supply their own unique objective if it is not among the choices provided. Since this was a multiple response question, numbers will add to more than 100%. As demonstrated in **Figure 29**, “improved parent skills and/or improved parent-child relationships” was the most frequently mentioned objective -- 61% of programs said that this was one of their objectives (1,025 programs). Three new objectives were recoded from the “Other” responses: improved physical health, provide respite for parents, and reduce or prevent violence. All three of these objectives were mentioned by approximately 1% of the programs (10 programs).



Main Ways of Program Delivery

Once the objectives of the individual programs were established, projects were asked to outline the methods by which the programs were delivered (Question 19). Specifically, projects were provided with a list of 18 methods of delivery (including an “Other” option) and asked to select the three main methods that were used to deliver the program in question. As with all multiple response questions, the numbers will total more than 100%. The most popular methods of program delivery are: “child-focused activities” (32%) and “formal classes”(31%). As **Figure 30** illustrates four additional methods of program delivery were created from recoding of the “Other” responses: training, research studies, transportation, and meals/collective kitchens. All four were mentioned by approximately 1% of programs.



Timing of Program Delivery

Due to the various cycles of operation of CAPC programs, projects were asked to list the season/seasons in which the individual programs were offered (Question 20). Any program that was not offered in all four seasons was considered to be seasonal. **Figure 31** shows that the majority of CAPC programs (58%) were offered year-round (974 programs) and 42% (718 programs) were seasonal.

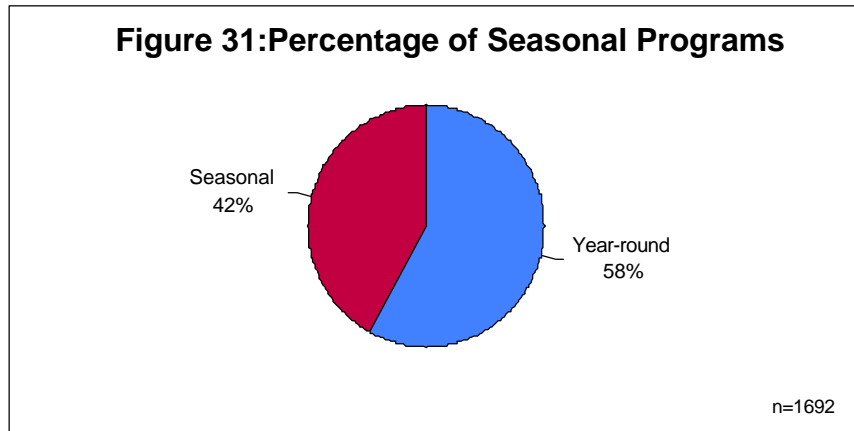
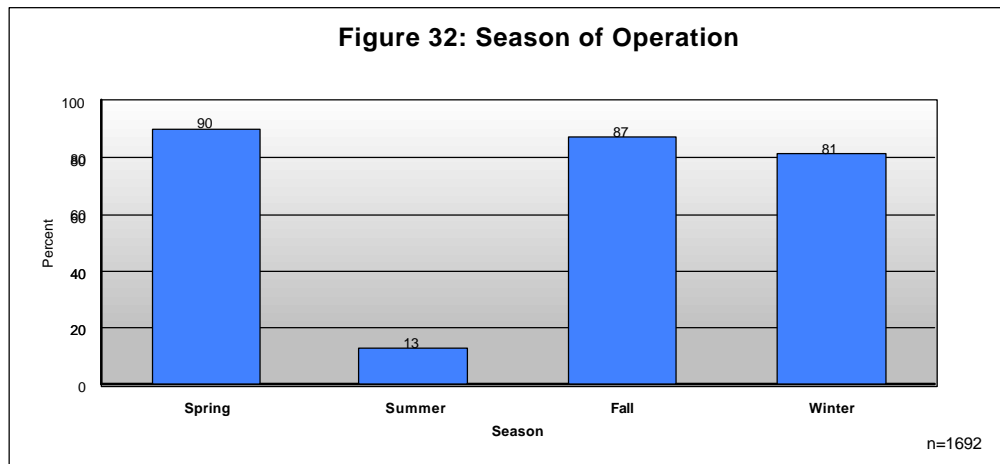
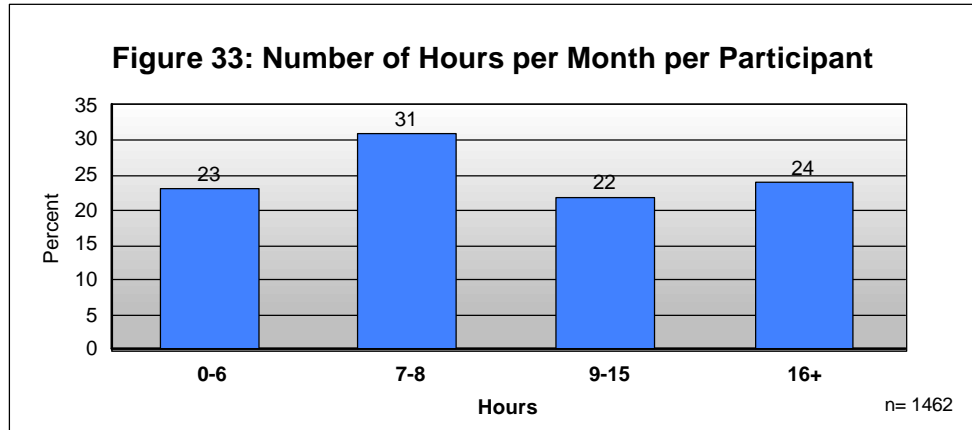


Figure 32 presents a further breakdown of information for seasonal programs only. Since this was a multiple response question, numbers will total to more than 100%. As expected, for those programs that operate seasonally, the majority offered programs in the Fall, Winter and Spring. Only 13% of seasonal programs were operational during the Summer. This indicates that the majority of CAPC programs that operate seasonally are active only during the school year.



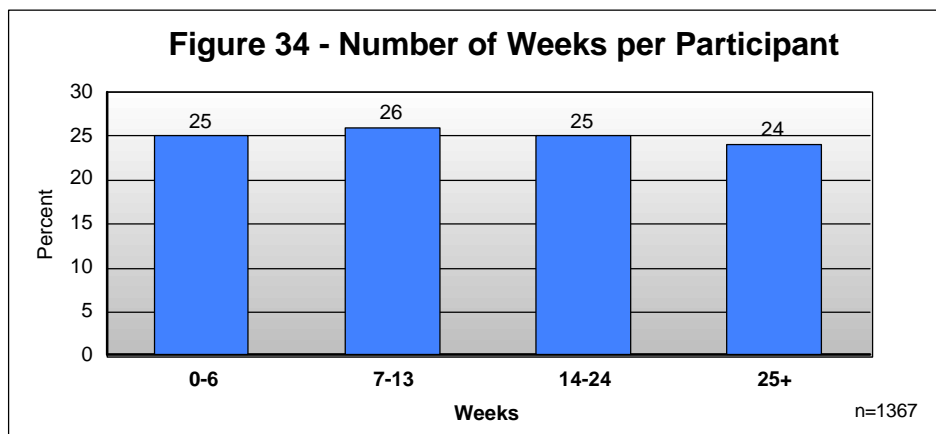
Intensity of Programs

A number of questions contained within the NPP were designed to lead to a better understanding of the intensity of CAPC programs. To determine the intensity of involvement for an average participant, programs were asked the average number of hours per month that a single participant would be involved (Question 21). **Figure 33** displays the results of this question.



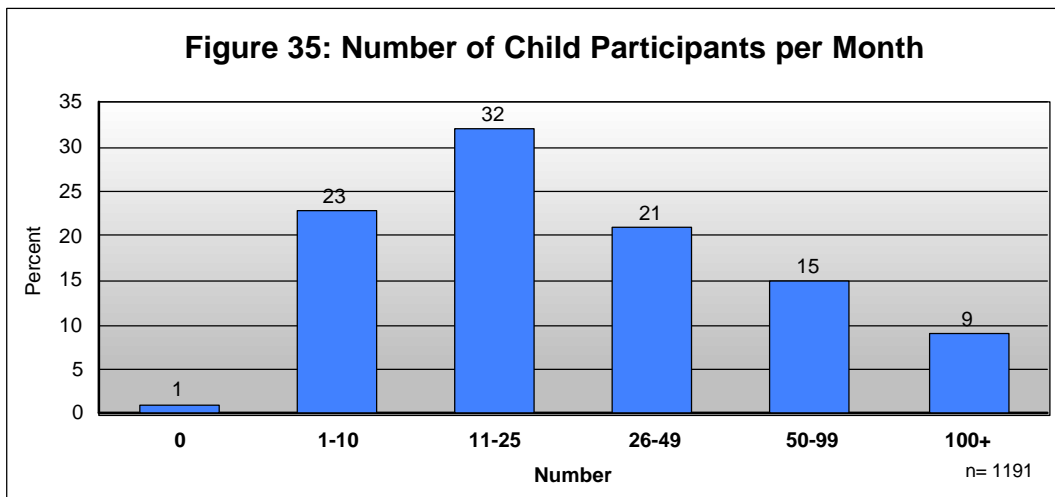
Responses ranged from a low of half an hour per month to a high of 160 hours per month reported by two programs. The average number of hours per month that a single participant could be involved in a program was 13.9 hours.

Projects were also asked about the number of weeks on average a single participant could be involved in a program within the 26-week reporting period (Question 22). This was intended to determine the duration of involvement of an average participant. Responses ranged from one week to the maximum 26 weeks. The average number of weeks of participant involvement was 14.5 weeks. As shown in **Figure 34**, 24% of the programs (322 programs) allowed a single participant 25 or more weeks of involvement.



In order to determine the number of people reached by CAPC programs, programs were asked to estimate the number of different children and caregivers that participate in each program in a typical month.

The number of child participants in a typical month per program ranged from a low of zero to a high of 2,160 children with an average number of 48. Programs reported a total of 57,038 different child participants in a typical month. Information was not provided or not applicable for 509 programs. **Figure 35** shows that most programs (55%; 655 programs) have between one and 25 child participants per month.



The total number of different parent and caregiver participants in a typical month was 47,234. Responses ranged from a low of zero to a high of 2,400 parents and caregivers per month with an average number of 33. Information was not provided or not applicable for 255 programs. **Figure 36** presents parent and caregiver participants. Most programs (67%, 968 programs) involved between one and 25 parents or caregivers.

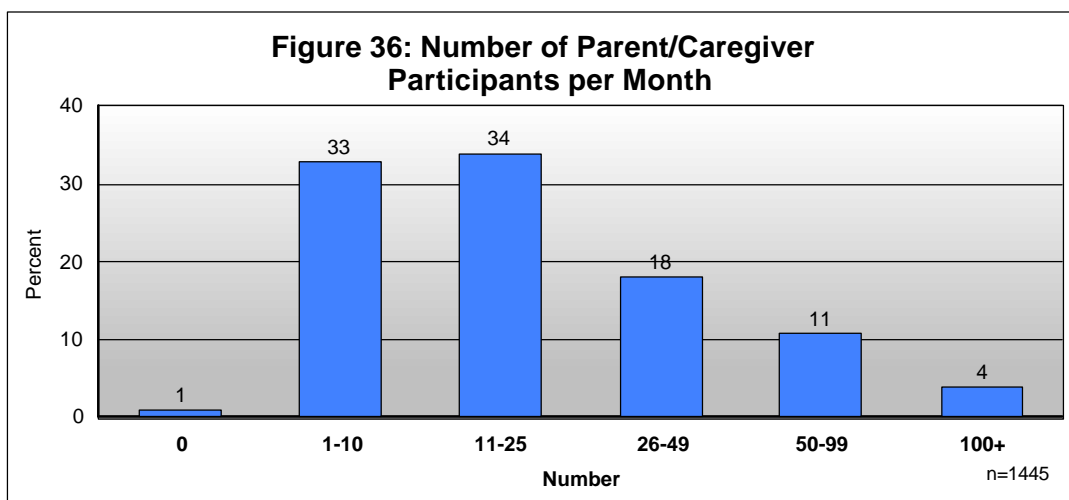


Figure 37 presents the information on child and adult program participants collapsed into an overall category of total participants. Programs reported a total of 104,232 participants in a typical month. The average number of total participants per program in a typical month was 64.

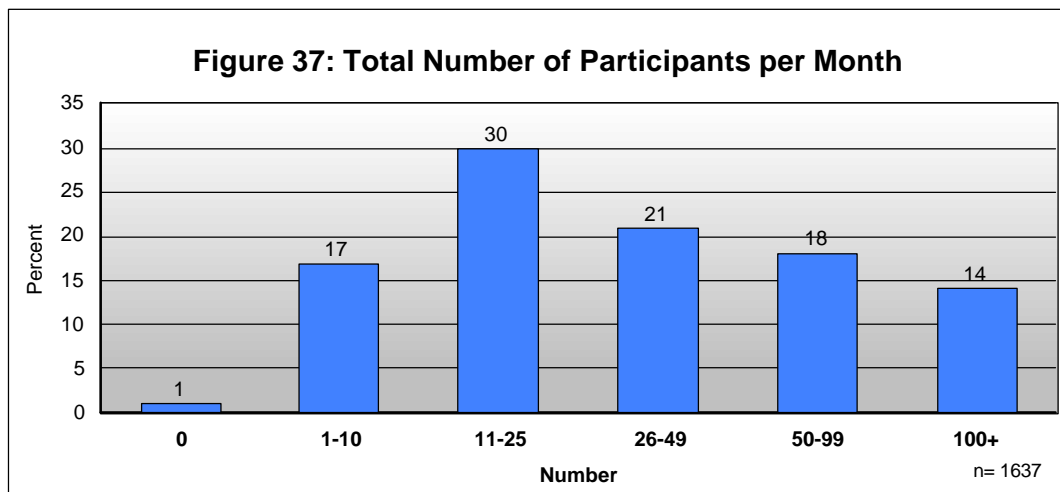


Table 3 presents the information on program participants by region. The three regions with the greatest number of program participants are Atlantic, Ontario and Quebec. Ontario accounts for the largest single percentage of child participants (27%), while the Atlantic region accounts for the largest single percentage (28%) of parent and caregiver participants (defined as adult in the table).

Table 3: Program Participants by Region

Region	# of Children	% of Children	# of Adults	% of Adults	Total # of Participants	% of Participants
Territories	772	1%	397	1%	1,169	1%
British Columbia	5,573	10%	5,542	12%	11,115	11%
Alberta	2,420	4%	1,904	4%	4,324	4%
Saskatchewan	3,068	5%	3,111	7%	6,179	6%
Manitoba	2,846	5%	4,023	8%	6,869	7%
Ontario	15,185	27%	11,463	24%	26,648	26%
Quebec	13,136	23%	7,329	16%	20,465	20%
Atlantic	14,038	25%	13,465	28%	27,503	26%
Total	57,038	100%	47,234	100%	104,272	100%