



# COMMUNITY ASSET MAP – GRANDE PRAIRIE

Community Organizations in Context

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# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As in any community, not-for-profit and voluntary organizations play a vital role in the life of Grande Prairie's residents. These organizations build social capital, defined as the "bonds of trust and reciprocity that seem to be crucial for a democracy and a market economy to function effectively."<sup>1</sup> These bonds create a sense of social cohesion or belonging that is essential to a healthy community. In Grande Prairie, these organizations include both service-delivery organizations (those involved in direct-service delivery to residents) in areas including health, education and housing, as well as expressive organizations, including arts and culture, sports and recreation, faith-based, and advocacy groups.

The Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie (CAM-GP) survey uses a modified version of the Community Asset Mapping methodology, developed by Drs. McKnight and Kretzmann of the Asset-Based Community Development Institute. The study was commissioned by the City of Grande Prairie – Community Social Development in order to contribute to the department's planning and priorities, in addition to providing community organizations with information about their sector, and to identify potential areas and partners for community cooperation and collaboration.

The CAM-GP survey was sent to 350 local organizations, and 110 of these responded for an overall response rate of 31%. Respondents were asked to answer as many as 90 questions on a broad range of topics, including questions organizational history, structure, capacity, and funding, programs and services offered, staff and served public demographics, community cooperation and collaboration, and community priorities. This analysis provides information regarding the size, scope and capacity of local community organizations, data on organization volunteers and the people they serve, and findings regarding current and potential community collaborations.

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## KEY FINDINGS

- The largest single category of organizations identified in Grande Prairie was Sports and Recreation. These organizations play an important role in contributing to the sense of belonging of participants, but barriers, especially in cost, exist for participation.
- A majority of Grande Prairie's community organizations (62%) have 10 or fewer paid employees.
  - Organizations of this size experience higher rates of organizational stress than do those with strictly volunteer staff or those with larger numbers of paid staff. This

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<sup>1</sup> Michael H. Hall, Cathy W. Barr, M. Easwaramoorthy, S. Wojciech Sokolowski, and Lester M. Salamon. *The Canadian Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector in Comparative Perspective*. Report. Johns Hopkins University. 2005. [http://sectorsource.ca/sites/default/files/resources/files/jhu\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://sectorsource.ca/sites/default/files/resources/files/jhu_report_en.pdf).

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stress can negatively impact staff recruitment and retention,<sup>2</sup> so support for community organization staff is essential.

- A significant degree of cooperation and collaboration exists among Grande Prairie's community organizations, with more than half reporting having engaged in formal and informal cooperative processes, and 53% reporting currently collaborative processes (not including funding arrangements).
  - Collaboration remains a top community priority identified by respondents.
- Community organizations expressed interest in a variety of community-level collaborations. A broad range of types of organizations are included, and these provide an excellent starting point for further cooperation and collaboration at the community level.
- Top community priorities or needs identified by respondents included
  - Community Belonging and Engagement,
  - Addictions and Mental Health,
  - Homelessness and Affordable Housing, and
  - Community Collaboration.

This analysis will provide a basis for further study and understanding of the role community organizations in the City of Grande Prairie, and their important contributions to the life of those who live in it. In addition, it is hoped that CAM-GP will provide a foundation for collaboration and cooperation in the community.

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<sup>2</sup> HR Council for the Nonprofit Sector, *Staffing Trends in Canadian Charities, 2012*, Ottawa (2012): 10.

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## INTRODUCTION

The City of Grande Prairie – Community Social Development (CSD) invests in programs which recognize and support the sense of belonging in our community. CSD supports diversity and builds resilience in residents through funding and supporting community development and capacity building programs for families, adults, youth, children, and seniors. To facilitate this work within the Department, and with the aim of providing useful data to the community at large, this profile of the not-for-profit and volunteer sector in Grande Prairie was commissioned.

The primary objectives of the project were:

1. To provide a baseline measure of community involvement and connections.
2. To assist CSD directly with setting priorities and making funding and programming decisions for the upcoming business plan, and the longer term.
3. To provide information to not-for-profit agencies and community organizations about how they can cooperate and collaborate to have a greater impact in the areas in which they work. The data may also provide information useful to agencies developing funding applications.
4. To identify community organizations willing to collaborate and/or cooperate, and the areas in which they would like to do so.

The project, titled *the Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie (CAM-GP) Survey*, includes a broad range of information on community organizations in Grande Prairie, including size, scope, and capacity. It provides data about the demographic characteristics of community volunteers and of the people who are served by community organizations in the city, and findings regarding current and potential community collaborations.

Following the present collection of baseline data, the intent is for this survey to be conducted every four years which will aid in the creation of a data-set contributing to an understanding of whether and how community organizations are changing, and how best to respond to that those changes. In addition, the survey will provide an opportunity for community organizations to provide input on community priorities.

## METHODOLOGY

This survey adapted an asset-mapping methodology developed by McKnight and Kretzmann of the Asset-Based Community Development Institute, in their publication titled, "Mapping Community Capacity."<sup>3</sup> It involves identifying individual, associational, and institutional capacities, with the aim of mobilizing and empowering local residents. While many asset

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<sup>3</sup> J. L. McKnight, and J. Kretzmann. *Mapping Community Capacity*. 1990. Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University. [https://mn.gov/mnddc/parallels2/pdf/90s/90/90-mcc-mcknight\\_kretzmann.pdf](https://mn.gov/mnddc/parallels2/pdf/90s/90/90-mcc-mcknight_kretzmann.pdf)

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mapping projects are at the neighbourhood level, because Grande Prairie is a relatively small city, the current study reports at the city-wide level.

An online survey targeted a broad range of community groups, including service clubs, artistic groups, athletic clubs, business associations, cultural organizations, and religious organizations, as well as larger private and not-for-profit organizations. These organizations were contacted via local institutions, including Alberta Health Services, relevant City of Grande Prairie departments, and local umbrella organizations. The complete list of organizations which provided assistance in contacting their members and partners is as follows:

Alberta Health Services	Grande Prairie Centre for Newcomers
City of Grande Prairie - Crime Prevention	Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce
City of Grande Prairie - Community Social Development	Grande Prairie Council on Aging (Seniors Outreach)
City of Grande Prairie - Economic Development	Grande Prairie Friendship Centre
City of Grande Prairie - Neighbourhood Associations	Grande Prairie Public School District
City of Grande Prairie - Sports Development, Wellness and Culture	Grande Prairie Sports Council
The Community Foundation of Northwestern Alberta	Grande Spirit Foundation
The Community Village	Rotaract Club of Grande Prairie
Downtown Association	Rotary Club of Grande Prairie - After Five
Grande Prairie Catholic School District	Rotary Club of Grande Prairie - Sunrise
	Rotary Club of Grande Prairie - Swan City
	The Salvation Army
	United Way - Alberta Northwest
	Volunteer Services Bureau

The initial contact list was based on members of these umbrella organizations. That list was then compared to the Alberta Non-Profit List, available through the Alberta government's Open Data project at <https://open.alberta.ca/opendata/alberta-non-profit-listing>. Contact information for additional organizations was found primarily online.

The survey was distributed via Survey Monkey to 350 community organizations. Potential respondents were contacted primarily via email, with follow-up by phone as necessary. Questions were asked in a number of areas including organization history and affiliations; programs and services provided; demographics of volunteers and the people served by organizations; organizational structure, budget and funding; planning, financial analysis, program evaluation and training practices; assets, challenges and community priorities; and current and potential cooperation and collaboration efforts.

Responses were submitted from 110 organizations for an overall response rate of 31%. This included five private, for-profit businesses and four municipal and provincial government departments. 101 responses to all or part of the survey were submitted from community organizations, placing that response rate at 29%. As the intention of the survey is to provide a profile not-for-profit and voluntary community organizations, the answers of for-profit organizations and government departments were excluded (unless otherwise noted).

# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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## FINDINGS

### COMPOSITION OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN GRANDE PRAIRIE

- As part of the Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie survey, we contacted 350 community organizations. In order to develop a community profile, these were classified according to the International Classification of Non-profit Organizations<sup>4</sup> (ICNPO), which includes both general categories, each of which includes more specific sub-categories. The general categories are included on the table below.

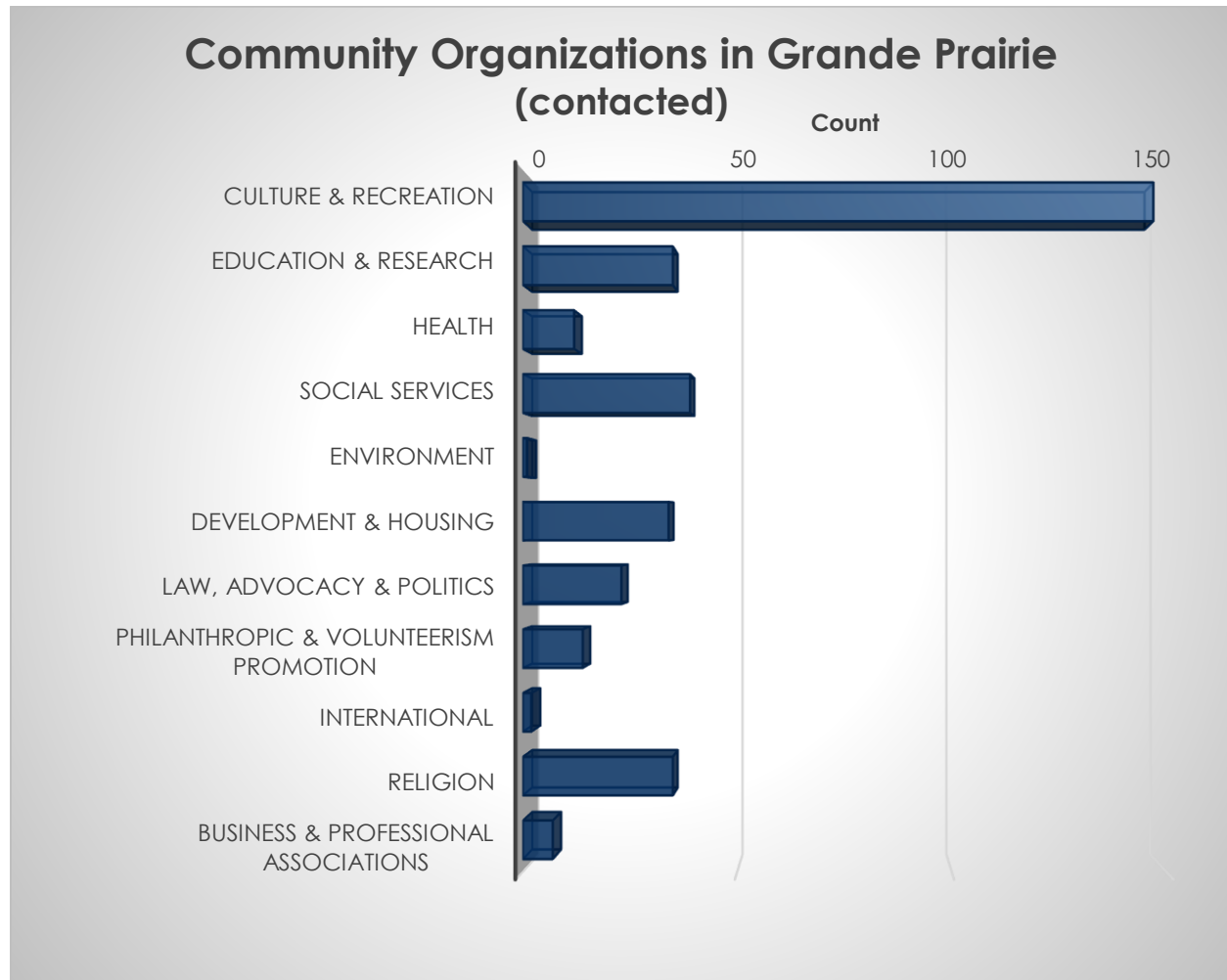
The following charts provide a profile of the areas in which community organizations do their work. On the following pages, details of the largest categories are available. Definitions of both primary and secondary categories are available at the end of this report.

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<sup>4</sup> Used by Statistics Canada in the Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering and by Imagine Canada in their Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating. The system is based on L.M. Salamon and H.K. Anheier. *Defining the Nonprofit Sector: A Cross-national Analysis*. Manchester, N.Y.: Manchester University Press, 1997.

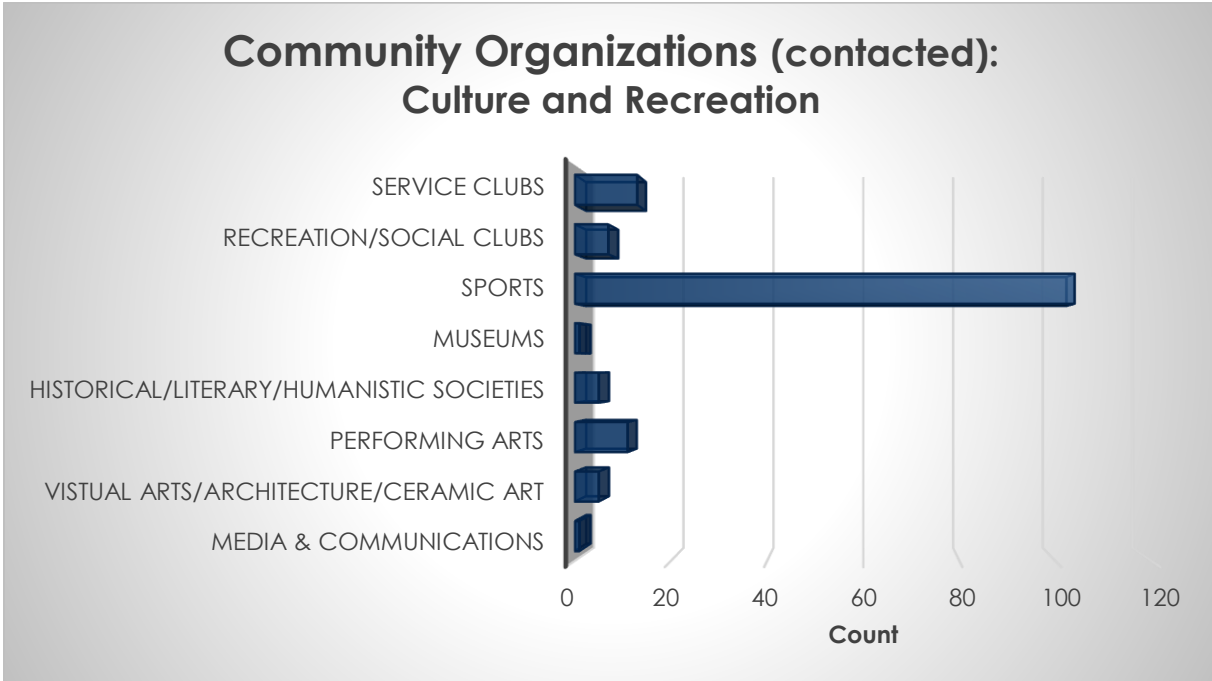
## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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- It is important to note that groups were classified by their primary aims, even though they may offer programs outside this aim. For example, a group which advocates on behalf of people with a specific need may also provide public education programs and deliver supports to those people and their families. However, because advocacy is the primary aim, the organization would be classified as an advocacy group. This means that the distribution of organizations may not be exactly as anticipated by community members.
- As indicated above, the ICNPO classification scheme uses broad categories, each of which includes more specific subcategories. For example, the Culture and Recreation category includes nine subcategories, as illustrated in the graph immediately below. A series of graphs detailing the breakdown of the largest categories of Grande Prairie organizations (contacted) are included from pages 7 - 10.





- Grande Prairie has a higher proportion of culture and recreation groups than comparable national numbers. If we separate sport organizations from the remainder of the category, those alone make up 30% of contacted community organizations, compared to 21% as reported nationally in 2003.<sup>5</sup> This is a positive indicator insofar as participation in community-based sports programs encourages community engagement and social cohesion,<sup>6</sup> but can also pose barriers in terms of enrollment and equipment costs, with sports participation nationally increasing as household income increases.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada. *Cornerstones of Community: Highlights of the National Survey of Nonprofit and Voluntary Organizations, 2003 revised*. Catalogue no. 61-533-XIE in Statistics Canada [database online]. Ottawa, ON, 2004. [HTTPS://WWW150.STATCAN.GC.CA/N1/PUB/61-533-X/61-533-X2004001-ENG.HTM](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/61-533-x/61-533-x2004001-eng.htm)

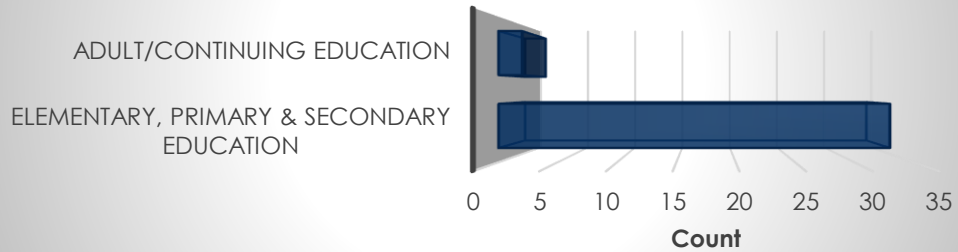
<sup>6</sup> Michael Bloom, Michael Grant, and Douglas Watt. *Strengthening Canada: The Socio-economic Benefits of Sport Participation in Canada*. Report. August 19, 2005. <https://www.conferenceboard.ca/e-library/abstract.aspx?did=1340>.

<sup>7</sup> Canadian Heritage. *Sport Participation 2010*. Research Paper. Ottawa, ON, 2013. [http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2013/pc-ch/ch24-1-2012-eng.pdf](http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2013/pc-ch/ch24-1-2012-eng.pdf)

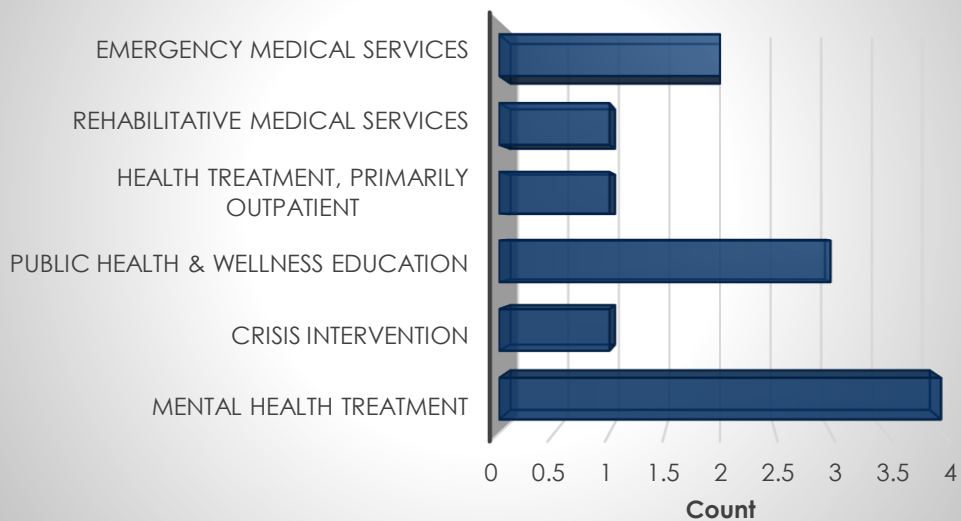
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### Community Organizations (contacted): Education and Research

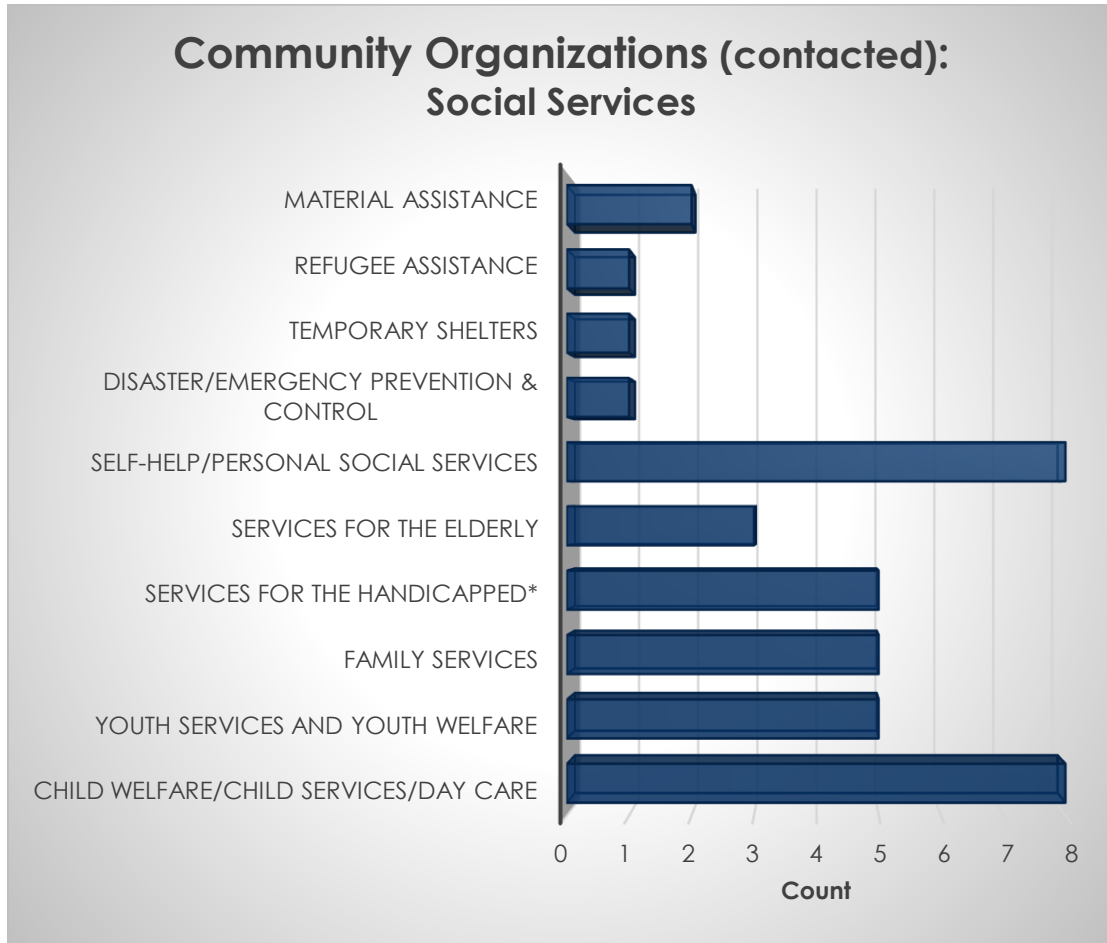


### Community Organizations (contacted): Health



## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

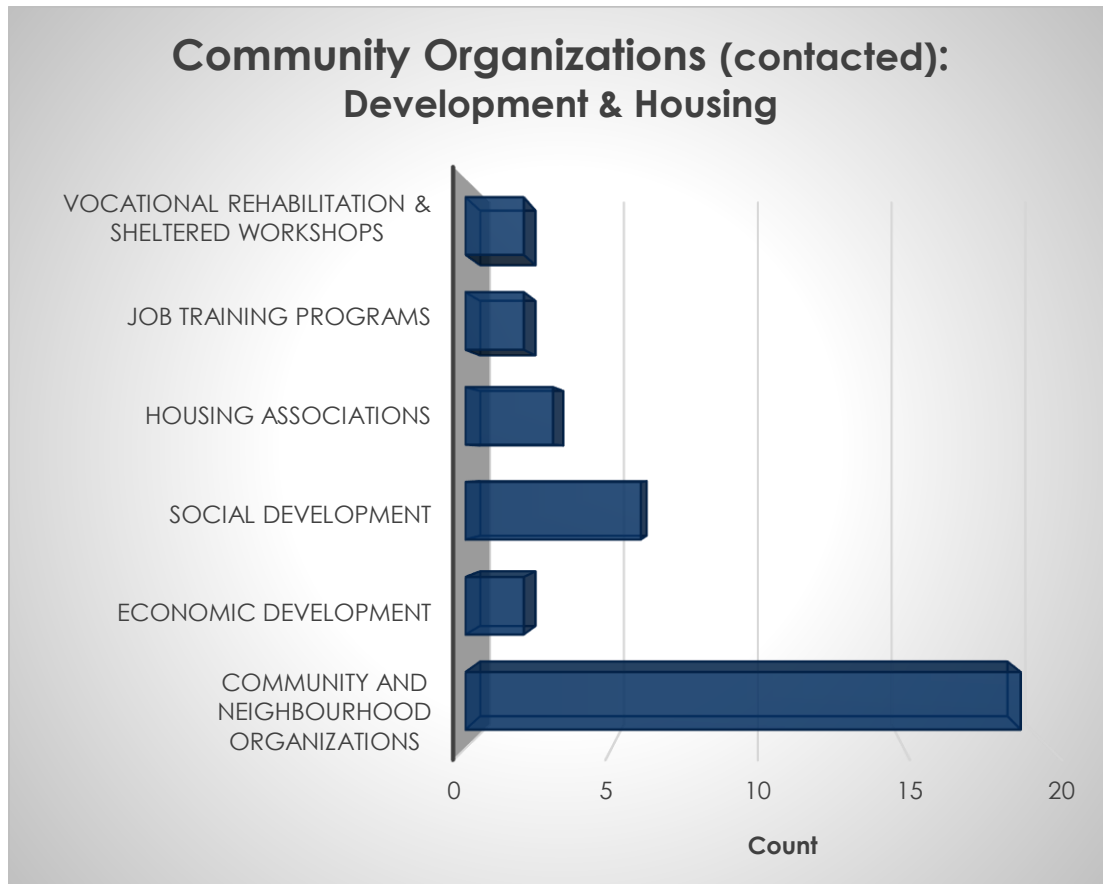
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\*The "handicapped" terminology is from the INCPO classification system.

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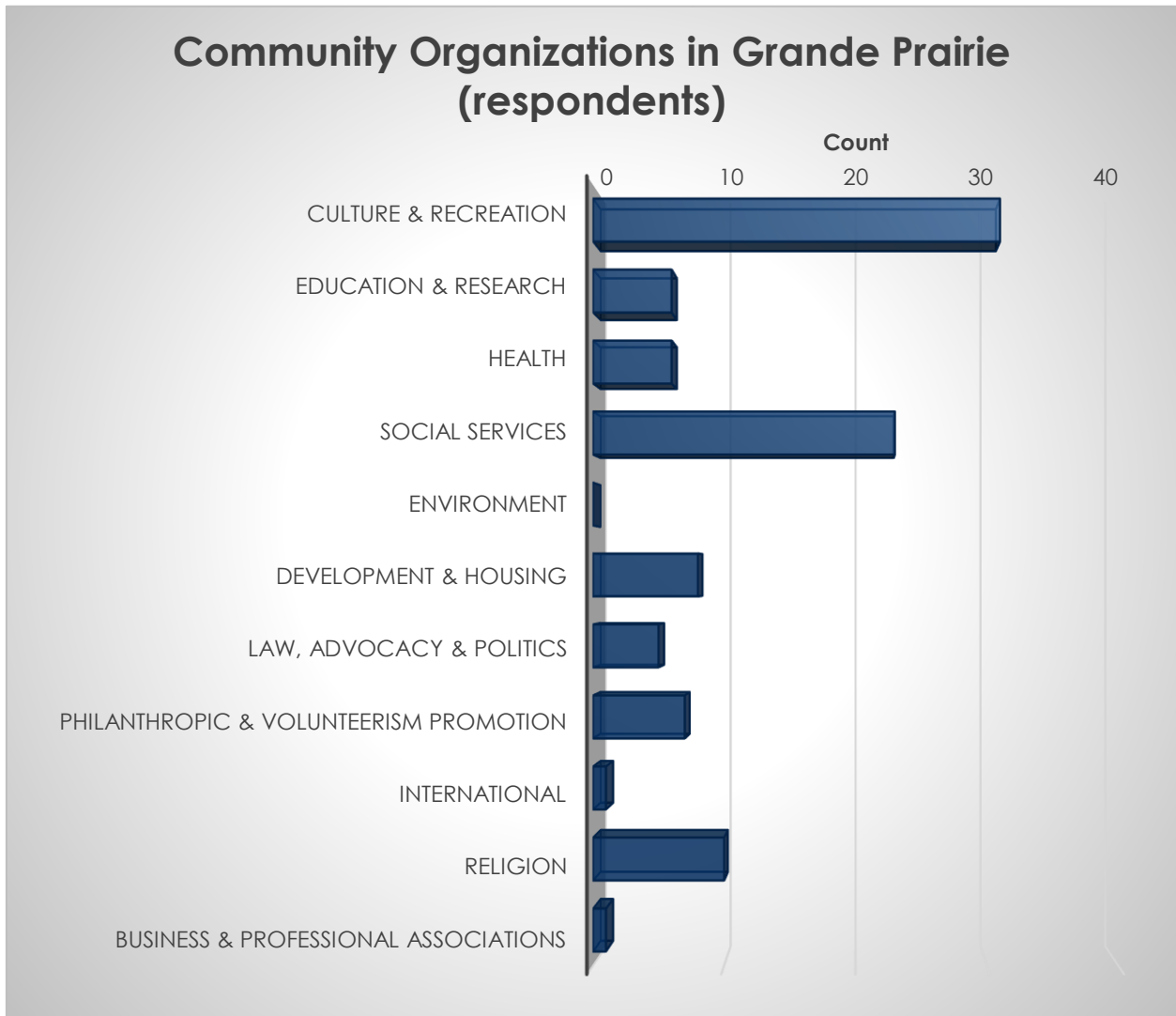
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## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

### COMPOSITION OF RESPONDING COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

- Of the community organizations contacted, 101 organizations (excluding for-profit organizations and government departments) responded to all or part of the survey (29% response rate, slightly lower than the overall response rate of 31%).



## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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- In order to further understand the composition of this profile, community organizations can be categorized into Service-delivery Community Organizations and Expressive Community Organizations. This distinction is important because it reflects the somewhat unique Canadian context where various levels of government “[rely] heavily on nonprofit and voluntary organizations to deliver state-funded services,” while retaining relatively high levels of volunteer involvement and philanthropic support.<sup>8</sup> These two sets of characteristics do not generally coexist in other national contexts.<sup>9</sup> The service delivery group includes the Education, Health, Social Services, and Development and Housing categories, and the expressive group includes the categories of Culture and Recreation, Environmental, Law, Advocacy and Politics, Philanthropic and Volunteerism promotion, International, Religion, and Business and Professional Organizations.

In interpreting these results, it is worth noting the difference in the rates of response to the survey. While service-delivery organizations made up 34% of contacts, they had a significantly higher response rate, and make up 43% of respondents.



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<sup>8</sup> Hall et al, 2005.

<sup>9</sup> Hall et al, 2005.

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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- Below are the detailed category proportions for both contacted groups and respondents.





- Again, it is worth noting the difference in the rates of response to the survey. For example, while the Culture and Recreation category makes up 42% of contacted organizations, it makes up 33% of respondents. The Health, Social Services, and Philanthropic categories all had response rates higher than that in the contact group, with Social Services the largest increase (22% of respondents, 10% of contact group). The Education and Law categories both responded at slightly lower rates, and the Development and Housing category held even.



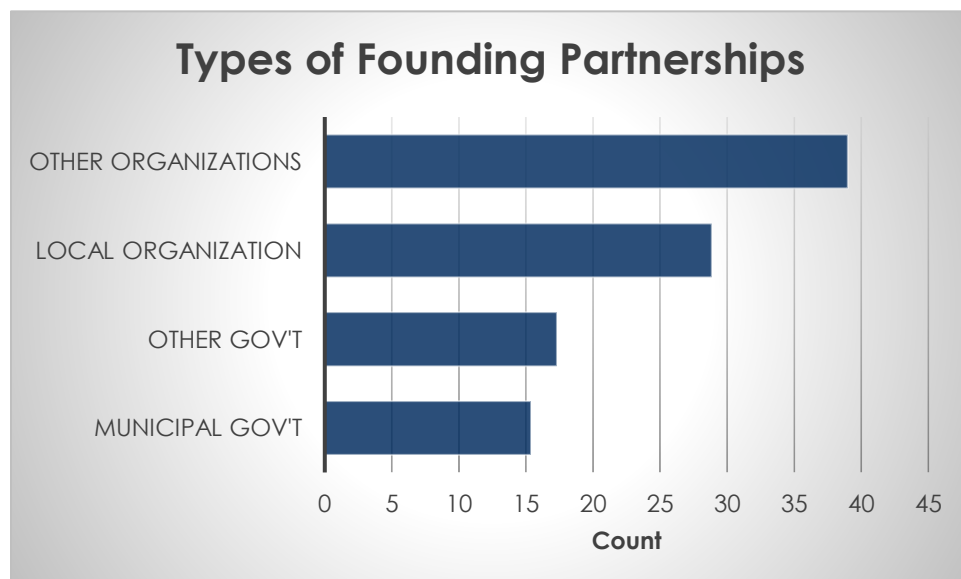
# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

## History of Community Organizations

- Grande Prairie has a significant history of community organizations, with a majority of organizations operating for more than 25 years (79 respondents). The oldest organizations were founded in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and are primarily faith-based (i.e. churches).



- 36% of responding community organizations indicated they were founded with help from partners. Of those partnerships, the most common type of partnership was with other provincial, national or international organizations (98 respondents).

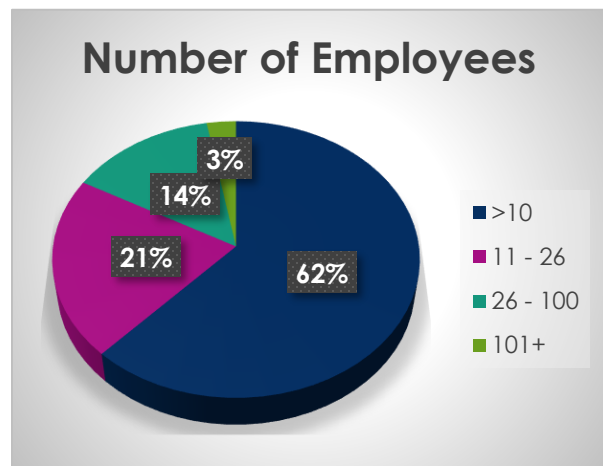
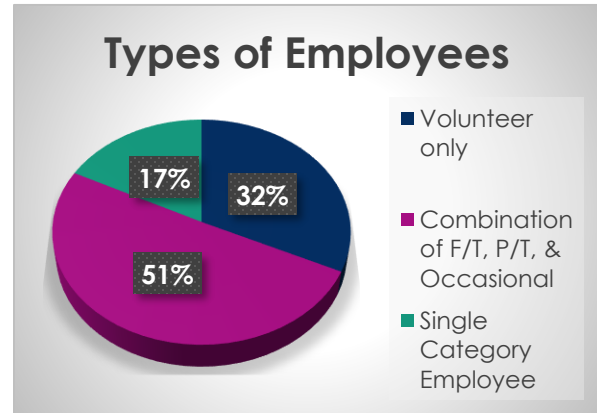


# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

## STRUCTURE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

### NUMBER AND TYPE OF EMPLOYEES

- Most community organizations have a combination of Full-time, Part-time and Occasional Employees (99 respondents).
- Almost 2/3 of community organizations have 10 or fewer employees. This is significant because organizations with smaller numbers of paid staff (less than 10) are more likely to experience stress as an organization, compared to those with larger numbers of employees, or those that are entirely voluntary.<sup>10</sup>



<sup>10</sup> Imagine Canada. *Sector Monitor* 4, no. 1 (2014): 5.

[http://sectorsource.ca/sites/default/files/resources/ic-research/sector\\_monitor\\_v4\\_n1\\_2014.pdf](http://sectorsource.ca/sites/default/files/resources/ic-research/sector_monitor_v4_n1_2014.pdf).

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

### NUMBER AND TYPE OF VOLUNTEERS

- 90% of responding community organizations reported the involvement of volunteers in their programs (83 respondents). The most common type of volunteer involvement is occasional, and organizations tend to rely on small numbers of volunteers (less than 25) across all categories. Additionally, 74% of responding organizations reported that more than half their volunteers also volunteer with other organizations.



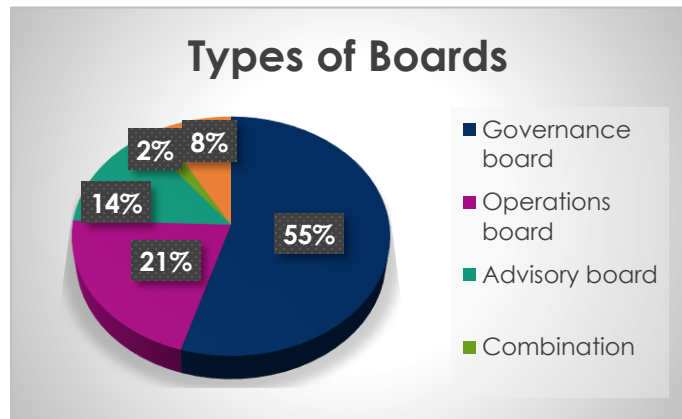
Further information on the profile of volunteers in Grande Prairie is available below (page 29).

# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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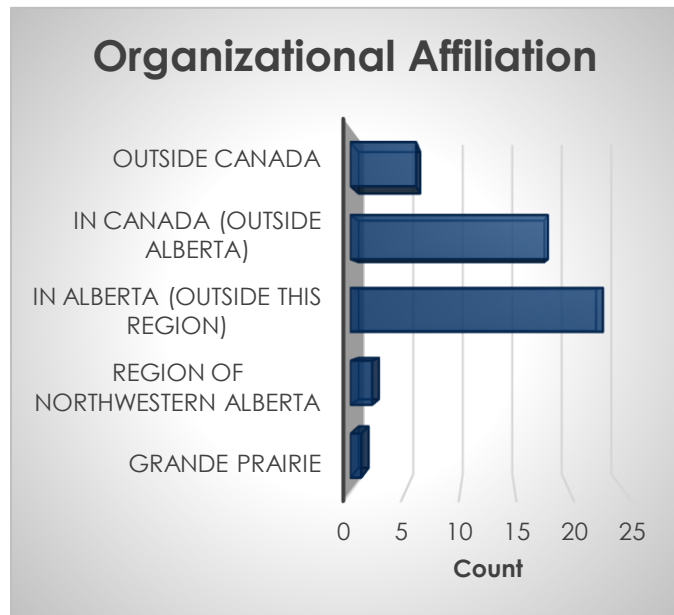
## GOVERNANCE

- 60% of responding community organizations indicated they have a governance board, as opposed to other types of boards or governance structures (86 respondents).



## ORGANIZATION AFFILIATIONS

- More than half of responding community organizations indicated that their organization is affiliated with larger organizations (89 respondents). Most of these were organizations based elsewhere in the province.



# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

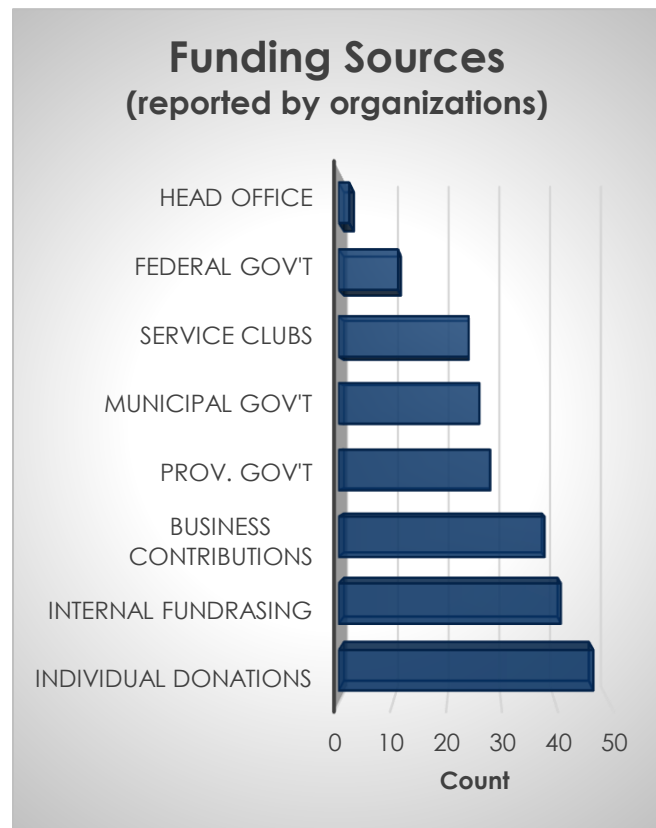
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## ORGANIZATIONAL BUDGETS

- A broad range of size of organizational budgets exists in community organizations in Grande Prairie (85 respondents).

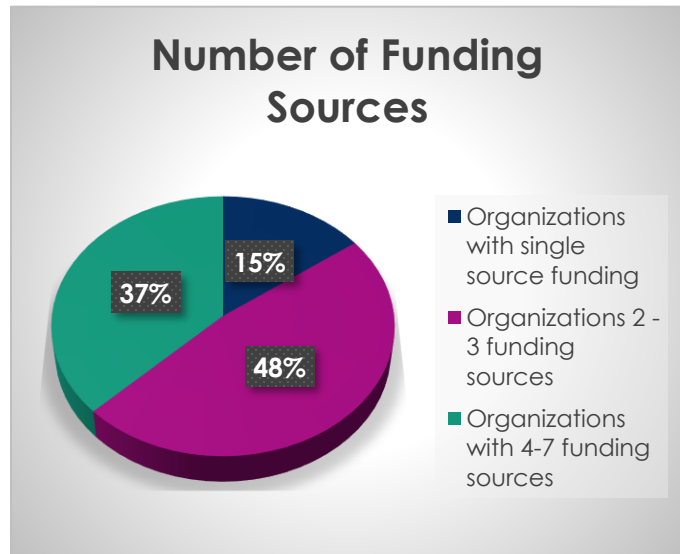


- Community organizations reported that their funding comes from a wide variety of sources (67 respondents). These include:

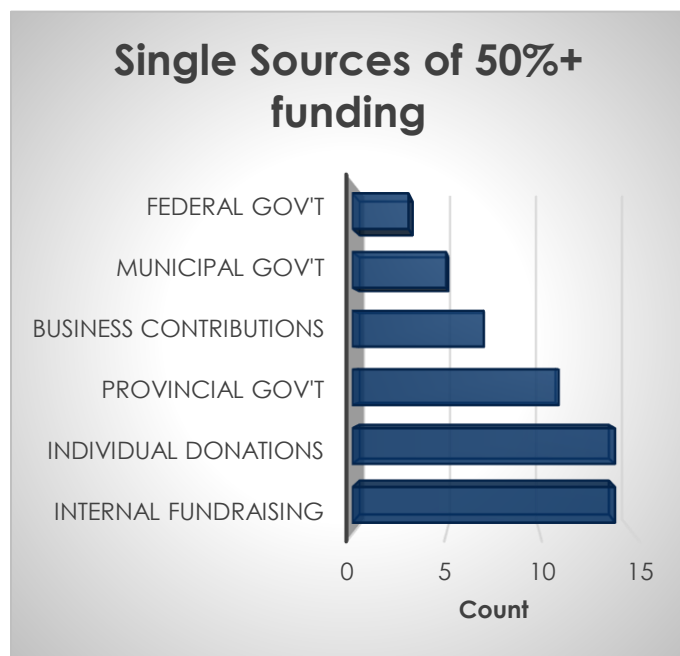


## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

- 85% of community organizations receive funding from multiple sources (69 respondents). This indicates a significant challenge for organizations, especially regarding the resources required to apply for and manage multiple streams of funding. It is consistent with the national pattern of reductions in government funding and increased competition for remaining funding since the 1990s<sup>11</sup>. This situation represents significant financial challenges for community organizations across the country, and this is true for Grande Prairie as well, as evidenced on page 23.



- Of the organizations which reported multiple funding sources, 81% receive more than half their funding from a single source. These sources include:

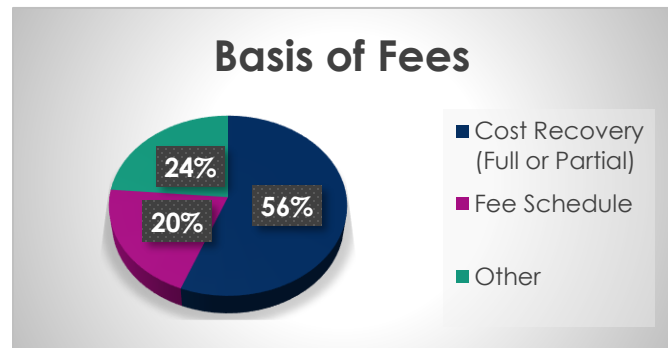


<sup>11</sup> *The Canadian Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector in Comparative Perspective*. Report, 2005.

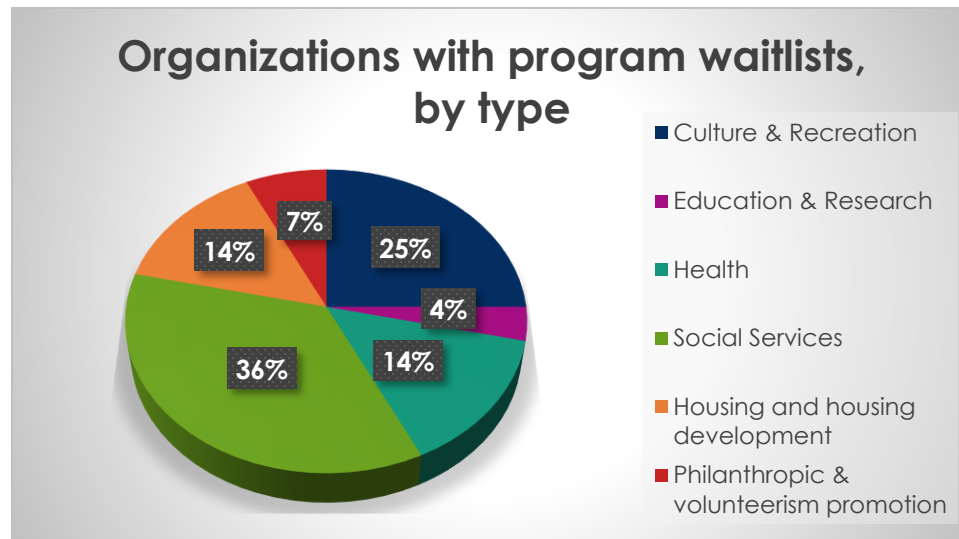
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## PROGRAMS OFFERED BY COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

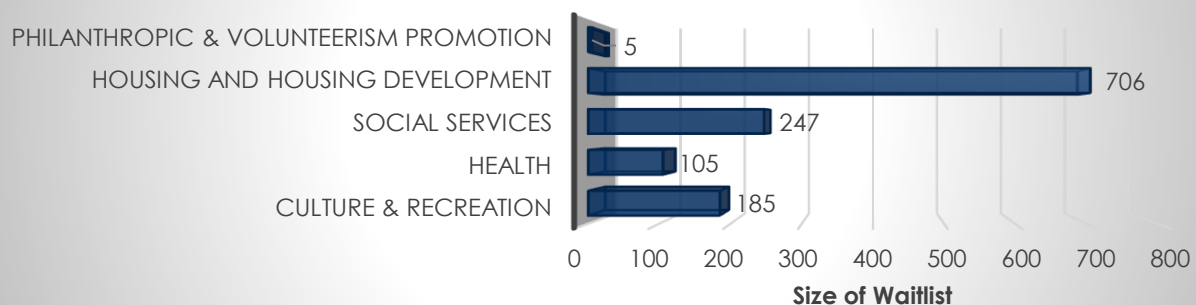
- Of the 201 programs reported by community organizations, 45% charge fees to participants. The majority of those fees are based on full or partial cost recovery.



- 20% of programs included in the survey reported having waitlists. Most of these were in the area of social service organizations. However, the size of waitlists is greatest in the Housing and Development and Social Service organizations



## Size of Waitlists, by Organization Type (at time of survey)



# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

## ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITIES

### ORGANIZATIONAL ASSETS

Community organizations were asked to identify their top three assets and challenges. This was an open-ended question accompanied by a list of commonly identified assets/challenges, although respondents could enter any response. The list included community engagement, collaboration, staff/volunteer expertise, communications, budget management, expertise in finding/applying for funding, infrastructure (space, equipment, and technology), regulatory expertise, and growth management. Responses were then grouped into categories based on common phrases or ideas.

- The top assets identified by community organizations were staff and volunteers, collaborations, and community engagement (81 respondents).

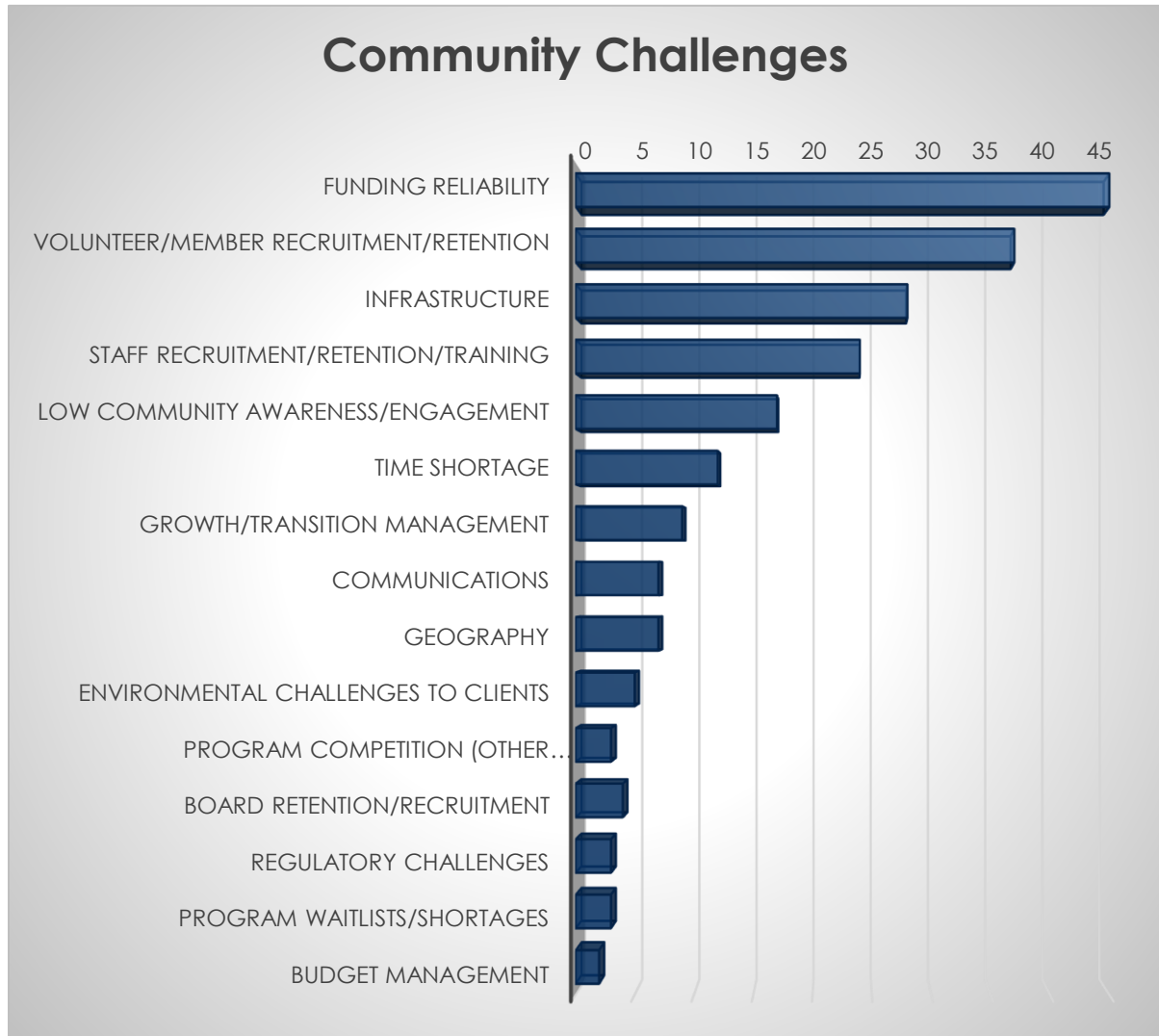




# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHALLENGES

- Top challenges identified by community organizations included funding reliability, volunteer or member recruitment and retention, and infrastructure (79 respondents). The identification of funding reliability fits with challenges identified at the national level, particularly around reduced funding, competition for funding, and program-based funding without commensurate financial support for administrative functions.<sup>12</sup>

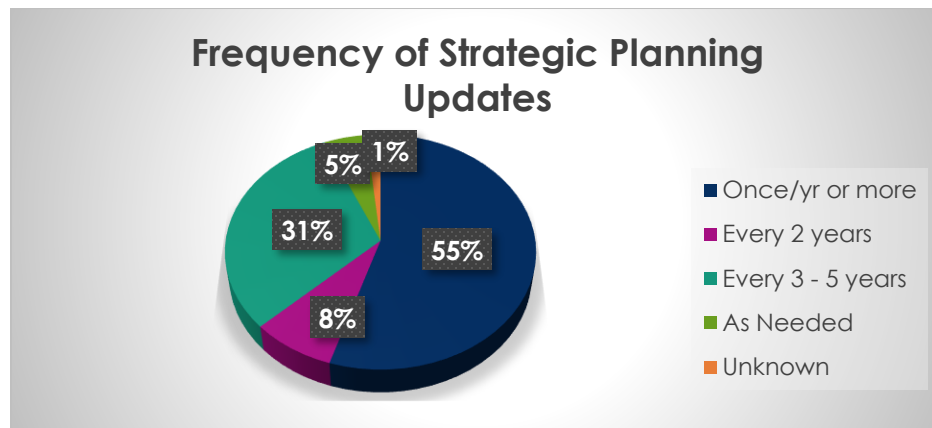


<sup>12</sup> Hall et al, 2005.

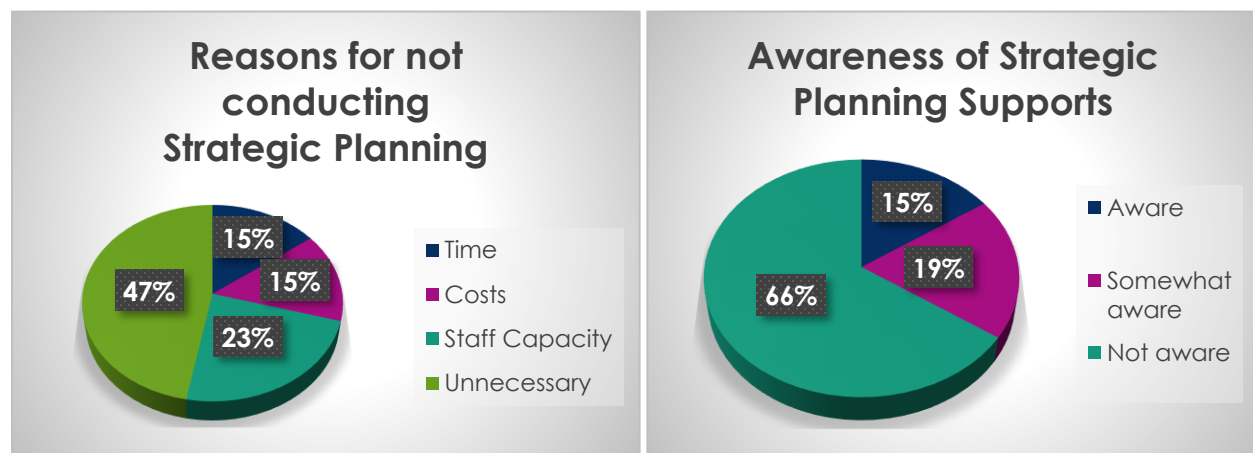
# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

## ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY – STRATEGIC PLANNING

- More than ¼ of respondents do not engage in strategic planning. Of the 72% of respondents to the question who do strategic planning, most update their plan on an annual basis (89 respondents).



- Of the respondents which do not do strategic planning, most indicate that they feel it is unnecessary for their organization, although some identify a number of challenges such as lack of time, cost, and lack of staff capacity. Additionally, some organizations indicated they were not aware of supports for strategic planning, including training, facilitation, and online resources from service-specific or general not-for-profit support agencies, and/or government departments.

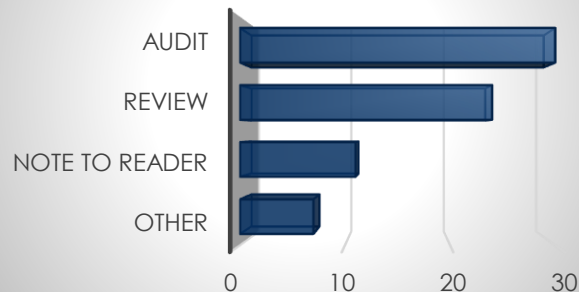


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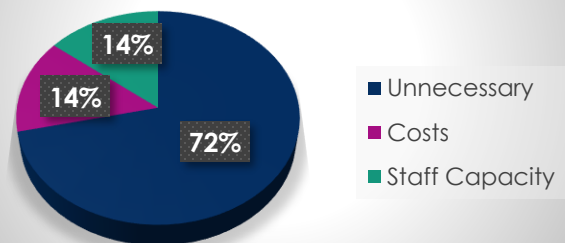
### ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY – FINANCIAL CONTROLS

- While 85% of respondents complete annual financial analyses, 15% do not (88 respondents). Financial reviews include Audits, Reviews, and Notes to Reader. Other types of financial review submitted by respondents included cost-revenue analysis and year-end reporting.
- Most organizations which do not conduct financial analysis (14 respondents) state that it is unnecessary for their organization. However, organizations also identified cost and staff capacity as the primary challenges, and some organizations indicated they were not aware of supports for financial analysis (see definition of supports on page 24 under Supports for Strategic Planning).

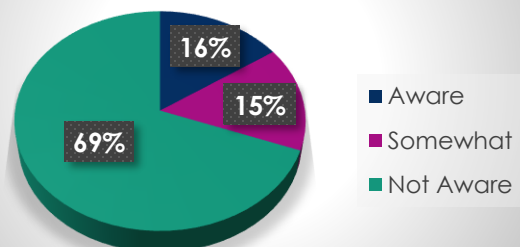
#### Type of Annual Financial Reviews Completed



#### Reasons for not engaging in Financial Analysis



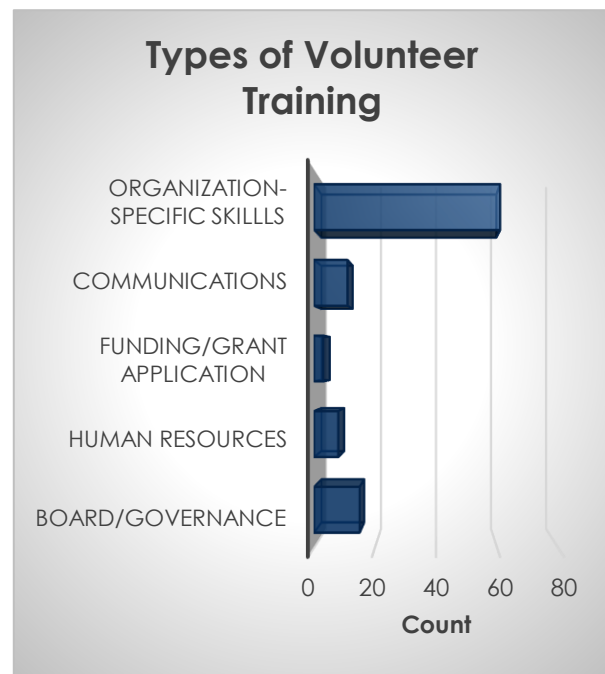
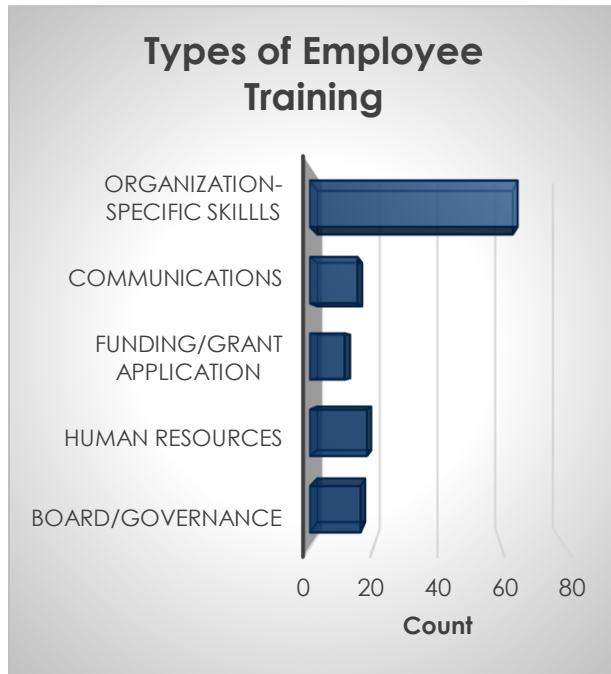
#### Awareness of Supports for Financial Analysis



# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

## ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY – TRAINING

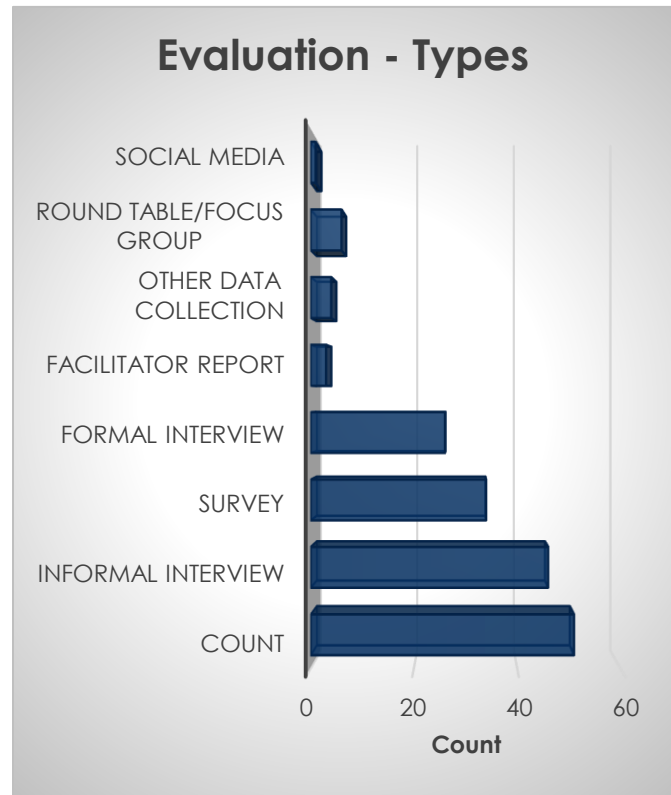
- Most community organizations provide training for both employees (85%) and volunteers (82%) (85 respondents). Most training for both employees and volunteers is specific to the services or mandate of the organization. Given this, existing community and municipal supports for general non-for-profit training may be sufficient, but further consultation on community-based training would be appropriate.



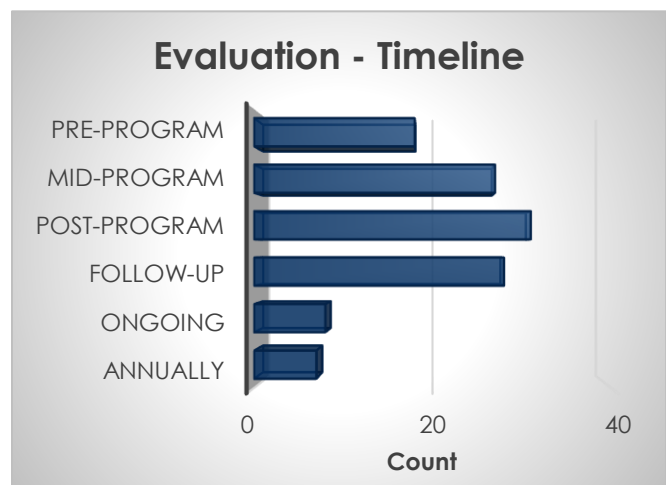
# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

## ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY – PROGRAM EVALUATION

- 71% of responding community organizations evaluate their programs' success in some way, including participant counts, interviews and surveys (92 respondents). This means that nearly 30% of respondents do not conduct evaluations of any kind, and even fewer engage in ongoing evaluations (see lower chart).



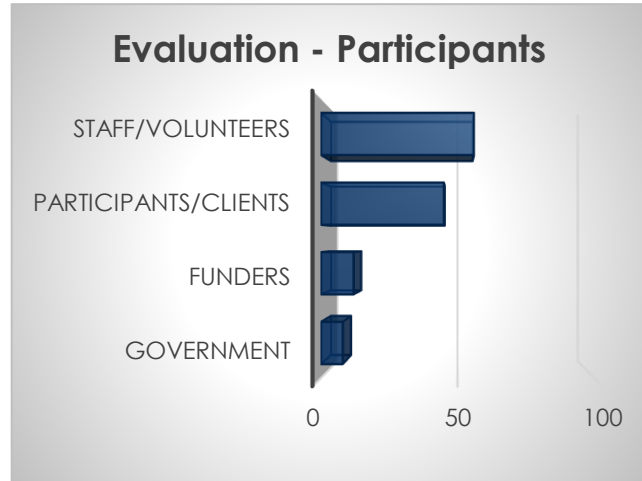
- The most common timeline for evaluation is post-program completion, although a small number of organizations indicated that they engage in ongoing and annual evaluations.



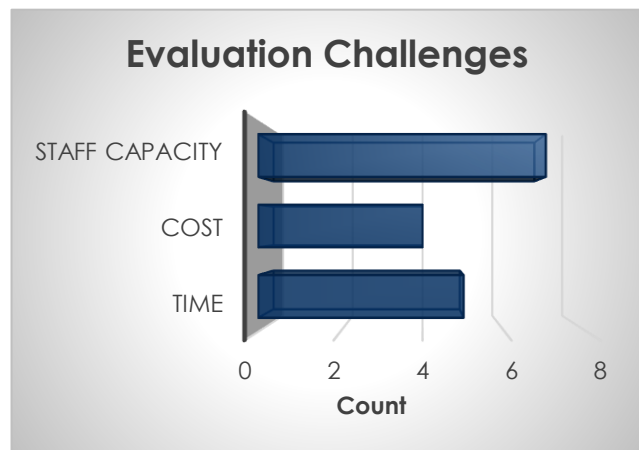
## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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- The most common target of evaluation is reported to be staff or volunteers, followed by participants/clients. It is worth further consultation with community organizations to discuss why participant/client evaluation is lower, and whether supports for this type of evaluation might be useful.



- For the organizations that don't conduct program evaluation, half reported that they feel it is unnecessary for the program. For those who reported challenges, organizational capacity is the biggest challenge, although time is also a significant factor. While this indicates that training for community organizations program evaluation would be useful, this would also pose a greater problem for organizations with time constraints.



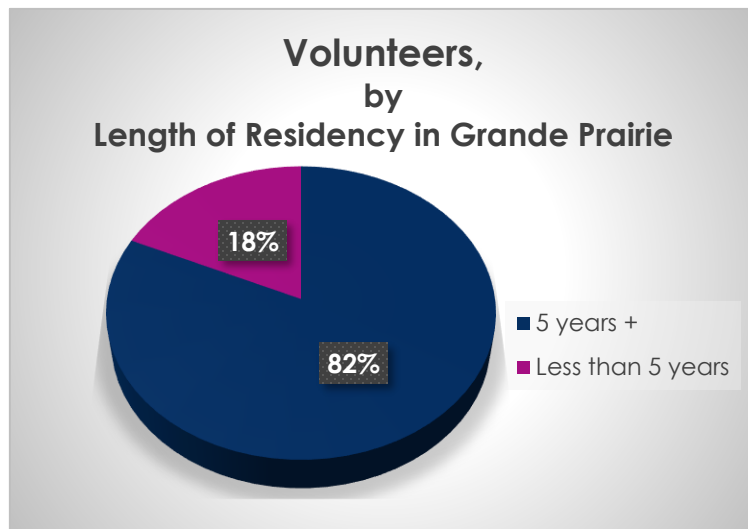
Communication with community organizations as to what kind of supports and training would be most useful might be the best approach to this issue.

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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### VOLUNTEERS IN GRANDE PRAIRIE

- 90% of community organizations reported having volunteers involved (84 respondents). This includes for-profit organizations (1 respondent), as the question's focus is the volunteers, not the nature of the organization. We asked these organizations to estimate the demographic characteristics of their volunteers in order to understand more about who volunteers in Grande Prairie.
- Community organizations estimated that 82% of their volunteers have lived in Grande Prairie for five years or more. This may indicate that longer-term residents are more likely to be engaged, since volunteering can be a measure of community engagement.<sup>13</sup>



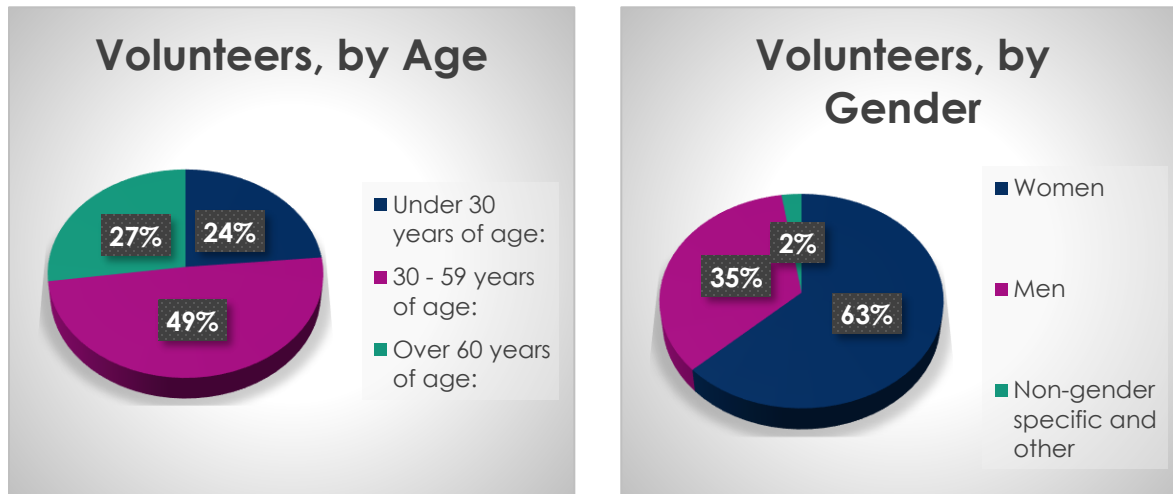
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<sup>13</sup>Debbie Haski-Leventhal. *Addressing Social Disadvantage through Volunteering*. Report. Australian School of Business, Centre for Social Impact, University of New South Wales. Sydney, NSW, 2009.

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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- The age profile of volunteers in Grande Prairie can be compared to national findings in the 2013 General Social Survey on Volunteering and Charitable Giving. By comparison, 28% of volunteers at the national level were older than 55, similar to the findings in Grande Prairie of 27% older than 60. However, the local ratio of volunteers under the age of 30 is lower than national numbers (35% under 35)<sup>14</sup>. This may indicate challenges for youth community engagement, and measures to study and address this issue would be appropriate.



- Notably, the ratio of women to men who volunteer is significantly more skewed toward women than at the national level, where the ratio is 45% women to 42% men.<sup>15</sup> While we do not have conclusive data, it may be due to the local economic predominance of resource extraction-based businesses in the local economy.<sup>16</sup> Men are more likely to be employed in these fields in jobs with non-traditional hours, including long shifts and extended periods away from home. These factors may make it more difficult for men to take up traditional volunteer opportunities. This said, the gender imbalance does exist at national and international levels, and commonly attributed factors to this imbalance include socio-cultural expectations and perceived value to paid employment, but studies in this area are not conclusive.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> M. Turcotte. Spotlight on Canadians: Results from the General Social Survey - Volunteering and charitable giving in Canada, 2013. Catalogue no. 89-652-X2015001 in Statistics Canada [database online]. Retrieved Volunteering and charitable giving in Canada." Ottawa, ON, 2015.  
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/89-652-x2015001>

<sup>15</sup> M. Turcotte, 2013.

<sup>16</sup> City of Grande Prairie. "Quick Statistics." Webpage. <http://www.cityofgp.com/index.aspx?page=756>

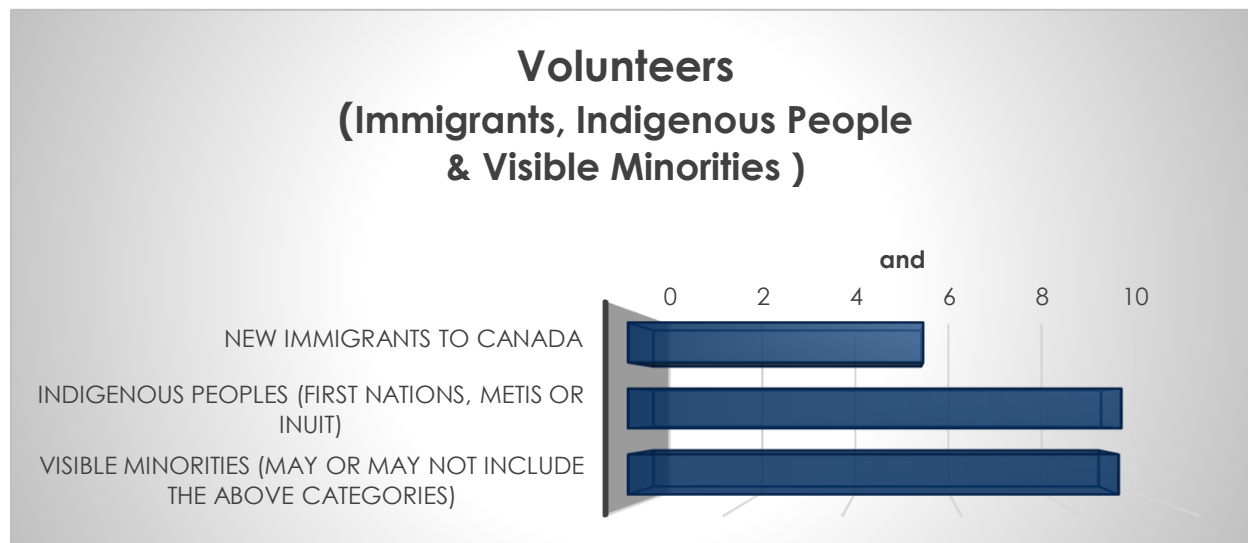
<sup>17</sup> Hiromi Taniguchi. "Men's and Women's Volunteering: Gender Differences in the Effects of Employment and Family Characteristics." *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 35, no. 1 (March 2006): 83-101. Accessed August 15, 2018. doi:10.1177/0899764005282481.



## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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- The question of rates of new immigrant, indigenous and visible minority volunteering in organizations was included in the survey because these are some of the groups at risk of social exclusion in Canada,<sup>18</sup> and volunteering with community organizations can be a marker of social inclusion and community engagement.<sup>19</sup> These findings indicate rates of volunteering in these organizations is nearly equivalent to the presence in the overall population of Grande Prairie, which are at 6% for new immigrants (immigrated between 2006 and 2016) and 10% aboriginal.<sup>20</sup>



- Finally, 74% of community organizations reported that more than half their volunteers also volunteer with at least one other organization. This is important because it indicates the pool of volunteers in Grande Prairie may be smaller than initially indicated, due to representation in more than one organization.

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<sup>18</sup> The Senate of Canada. *In from the Margins, Part II: Reducing Barriers to Social Inclusion and Social Cohesion*. Report of the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology. June 2015. <https://sencanada.ca/content/sen/committee/411/soci/rep/rep26jun13-e.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Haski-Leventhal, 2009.

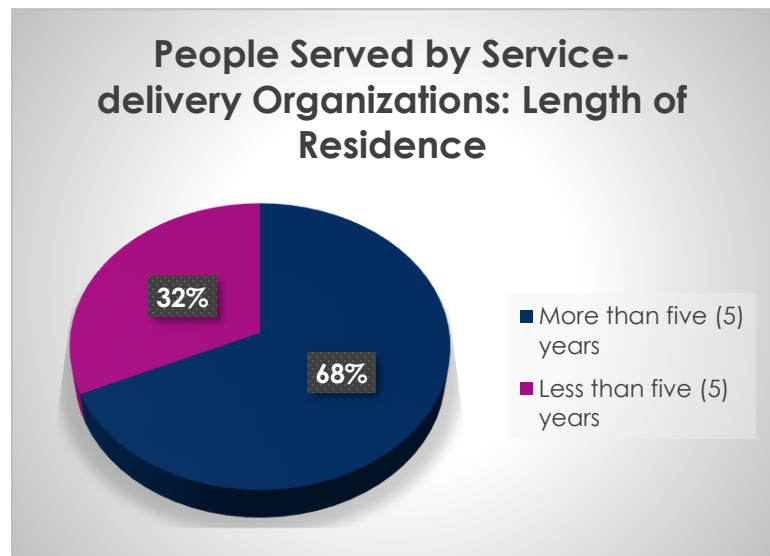
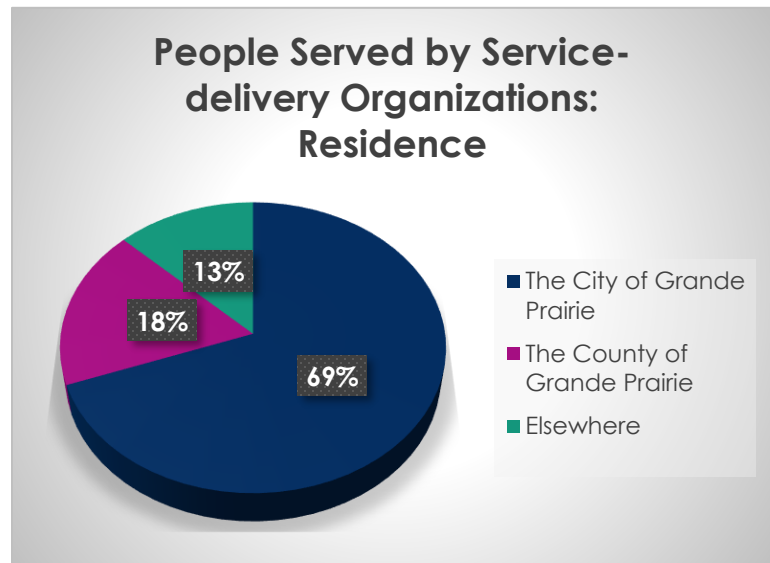
<sup>20</sup> Statistics Canada. *Grande Prairie [Census agglomeration], Alberta and Alberta [Province] (table)*. Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017.

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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### PEOPLE SERVED BY COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

- We asked service-delivery community organizations (Education, Health, Social Services, and Development and Housing groups)<sup>21</sup> to estimate the demographic characteristics of the people they serve so that we understand a bit more about who accesses services in Grande Prairie (24 respondents for the following four charts).
- Most of the people served by Grande Prairie community organizations reside in the City of Grande Prairie, although nearly 1/3 live outside the City. Most have lived in the City for more than five years.

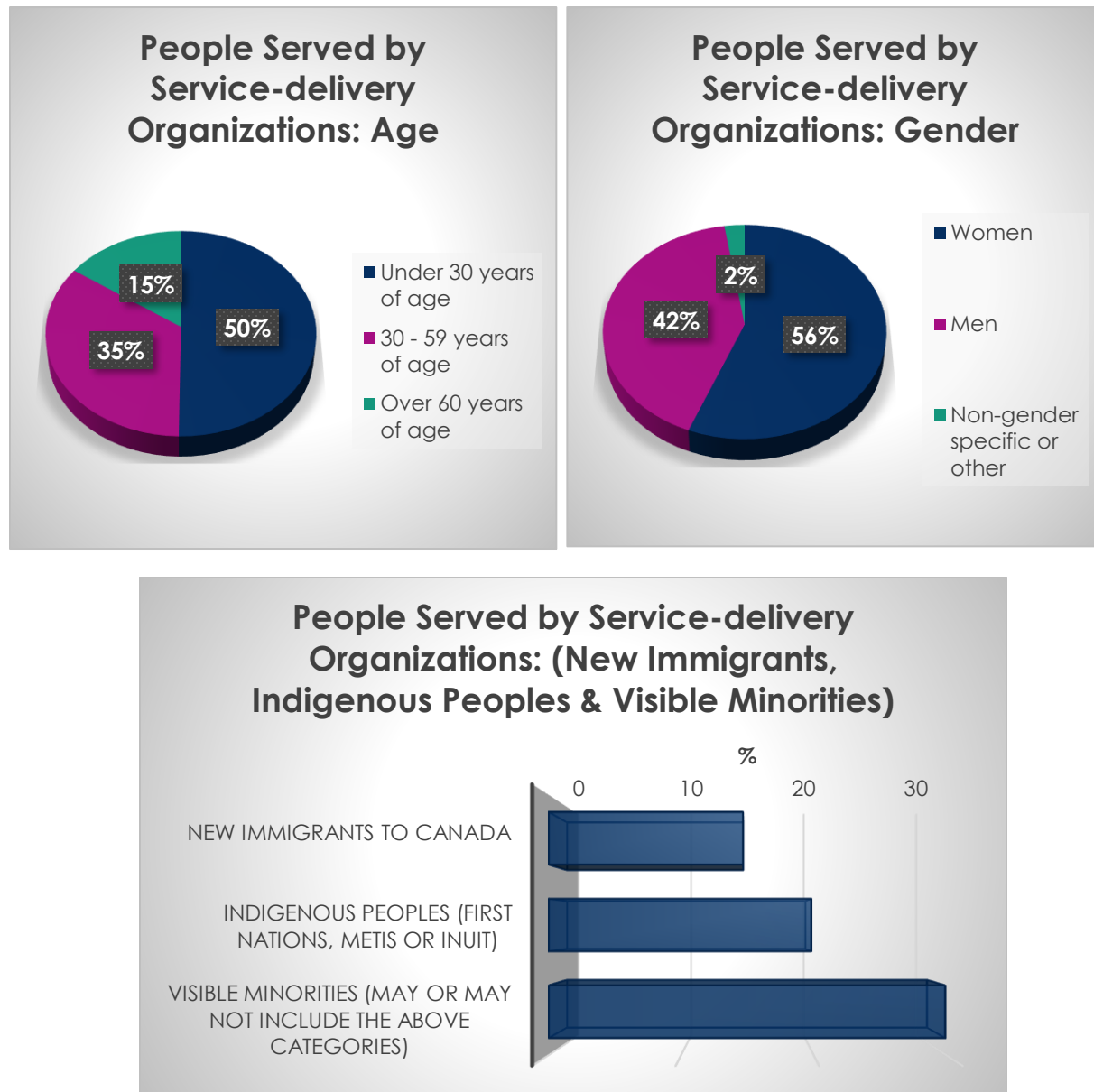


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<sup>21</sup> Hall et al, 2005.

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

- Questions regarding age, gender and minority status were included in the survey because they help identify groups identified as being at risk of social exclusion in Canada. These include seniors, youth, sexual minority groups, recent immigrants, indigenous people, and visible minorities, among others. These numbers can assist community organizations, especially service-delivery agencies, in planning program content and delivery.

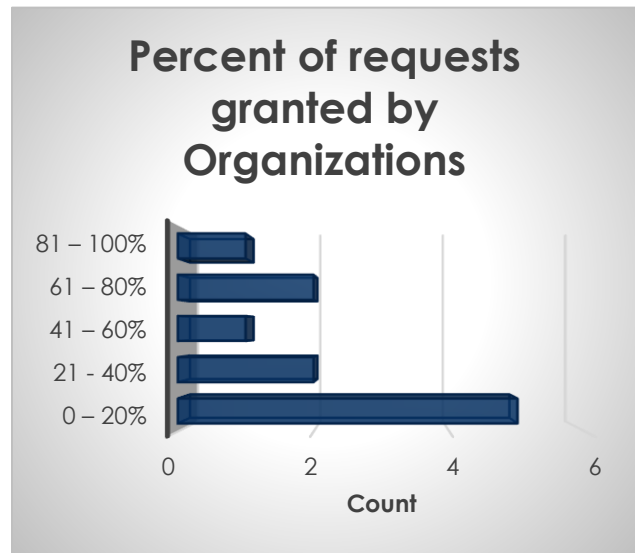


- Community organizations report that a significant number of the people they serve also access services from other organizations in the community (24 respondents). The majority of agencies refer the people they serve to other organizations (92%) and receive referrals from other organizations (87%).

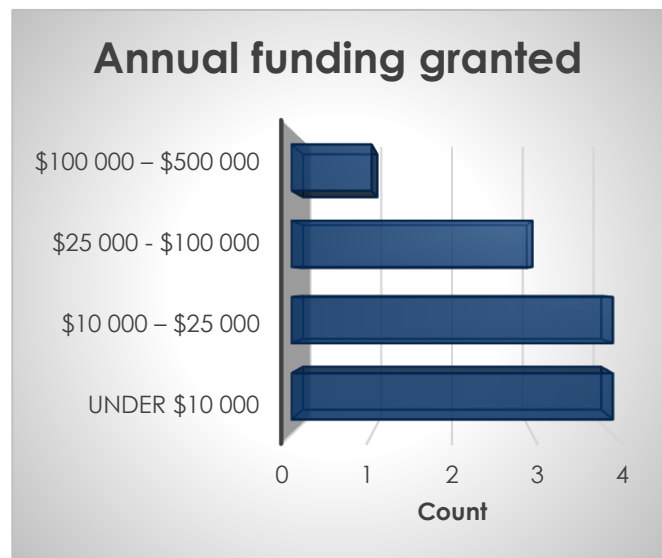
## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

### FUND-GRANTING COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

- 12 organizations reported providing funding to other community organizations. Most of those organizations (9) report receiving 25 or fewer requests per year, with the remainder reporting between 50 and 100 requests per year.
- Most organizations report granting 20% or less of the requests they receive. Further investigation of why this level is low would be appropriate.



- Most granting organizations award under \$25 000 annually in total and more than half of grants are awarded to organizations which provide services to the general community.



# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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## COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

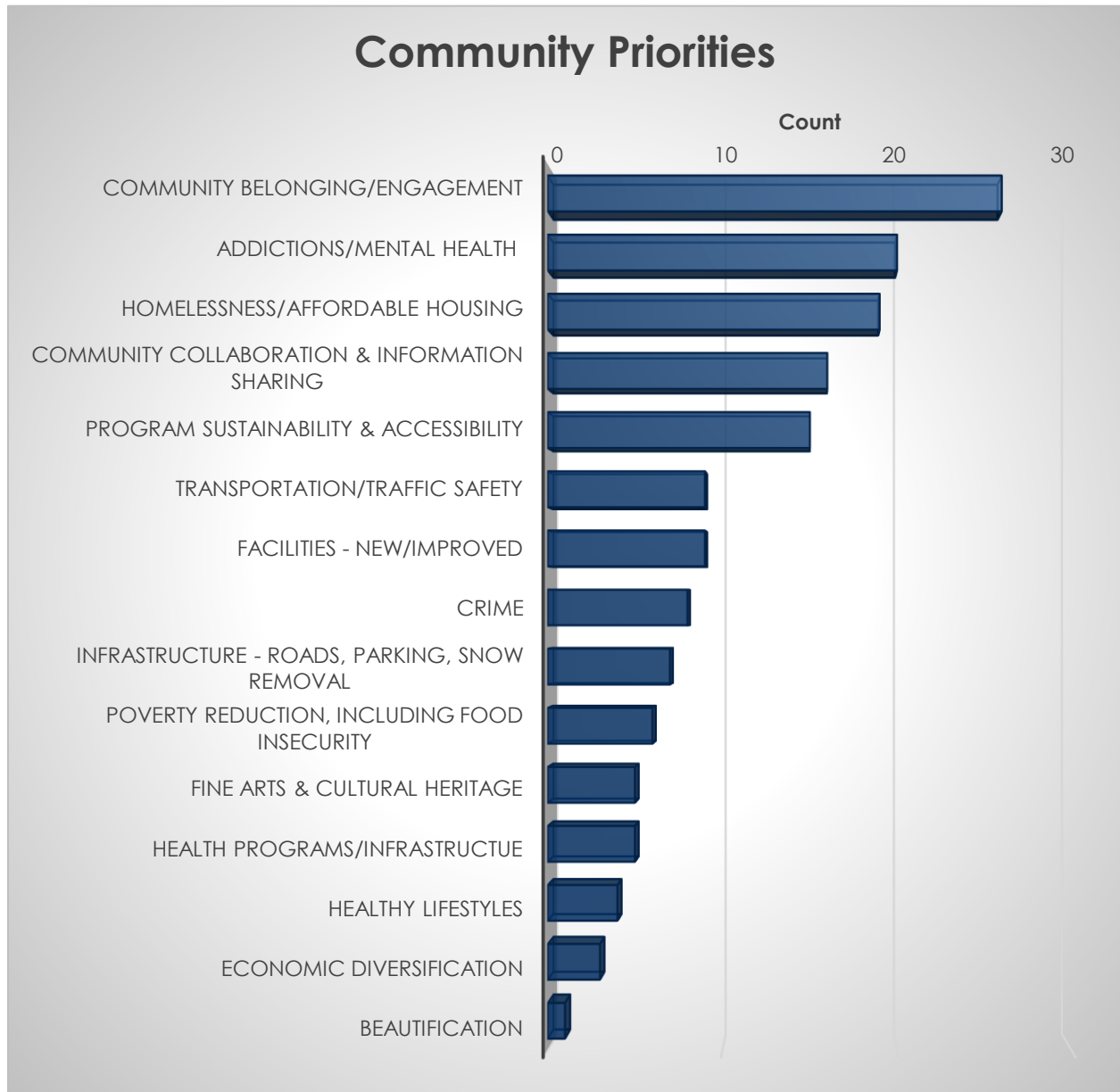
Community organizations were asked to identify two top community needs or priorities. This question was open-ended, with no suggestions provided. Responses were then sorted into themes represented below. For example, both “encouraging citizenship and community engagement” and “increase in volunteerism”<sup>22</sup> were included in the Community Belonging and Engagement category, while “drug education and awareness,” and “mental health programs in schools,” were included under Addictions and Mental Health supports. If a priority fit under more than one category, it was included in both. For example, “Homelessness, drugs and crime issues,” was counted under all three categories.

- More than 100 organizations responded, including priorities identified by for-profit organizations (5 respondents) who work with not-for-profits and provincial and municipal government departments (3 respondents) who responded. These have been included as priorities from these organization contribute to a more complete set of responses.

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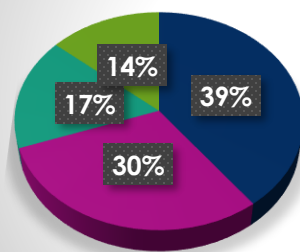
<sup>22</sup> Volunteerism can be considered a measure of community engagement. See Haski-Leventhal, 2009.

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie



- These priorities were informed primarily by personal and professional knowledge and connections of respondents.

### Priorities informed by:



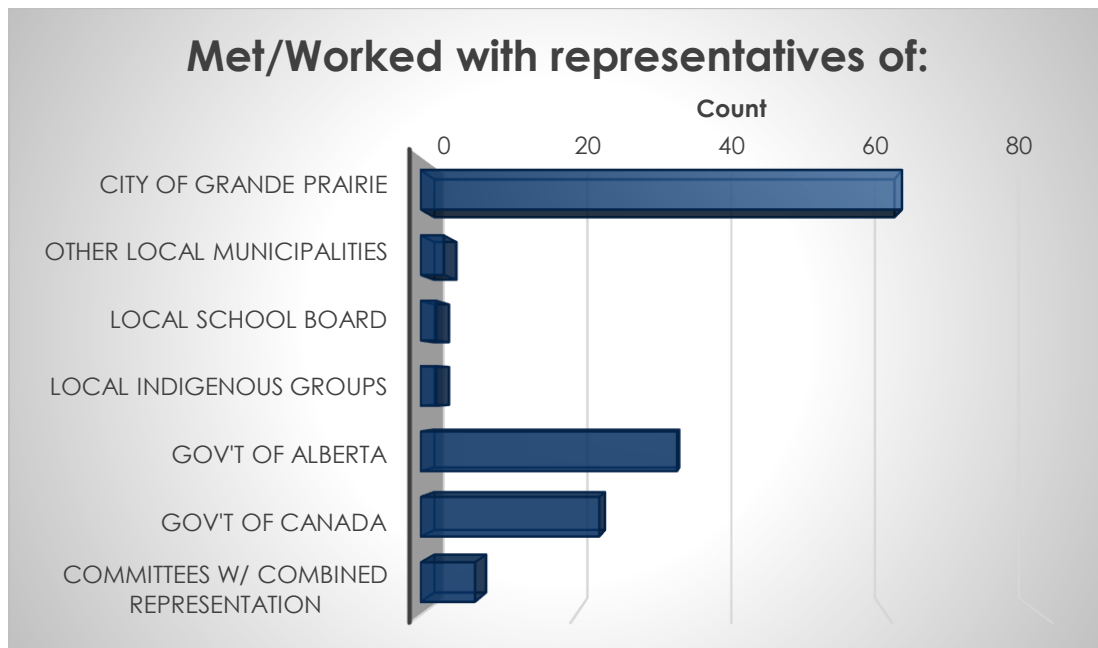
- Personal knowledge/connections
- Professional knowledge/connections
- Media reports
- Government or agency reports

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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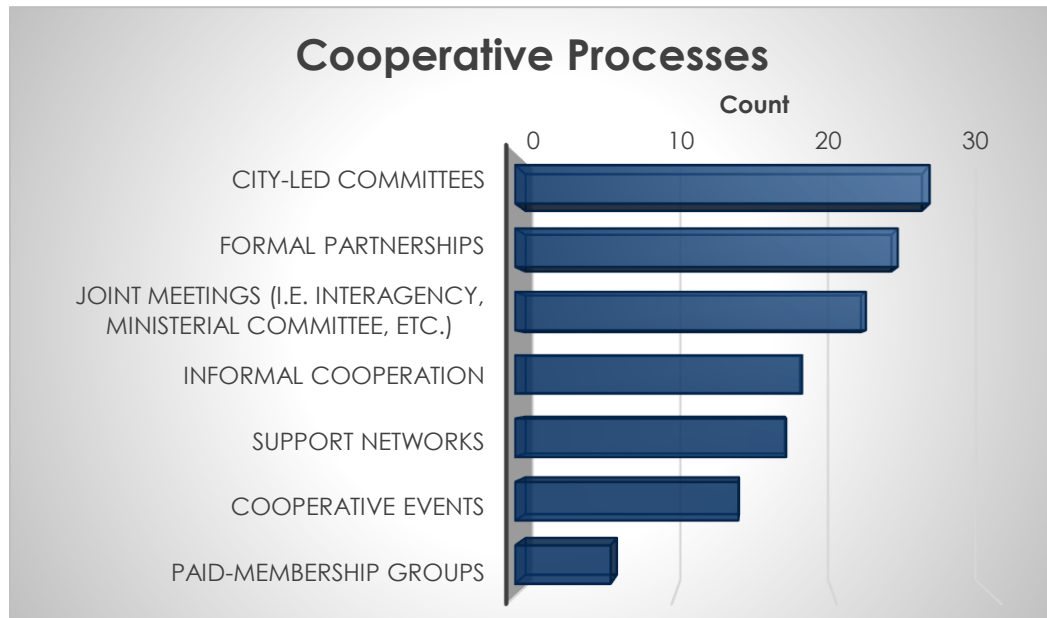
### COMMUNITY NETWORKING AND COOPERATION

- All of the findings in this section include responses from for-profit organizations (3 respondents) who work with not-for-profits and provincial and municipal government departments (2 respondents), as these are broader indicators of cooperation and collaboration).
- 69 organizations reported that they had met or worked with representatives of a variety of levels of government, but the most common contact was with representatives of the City of Grande Prairie.

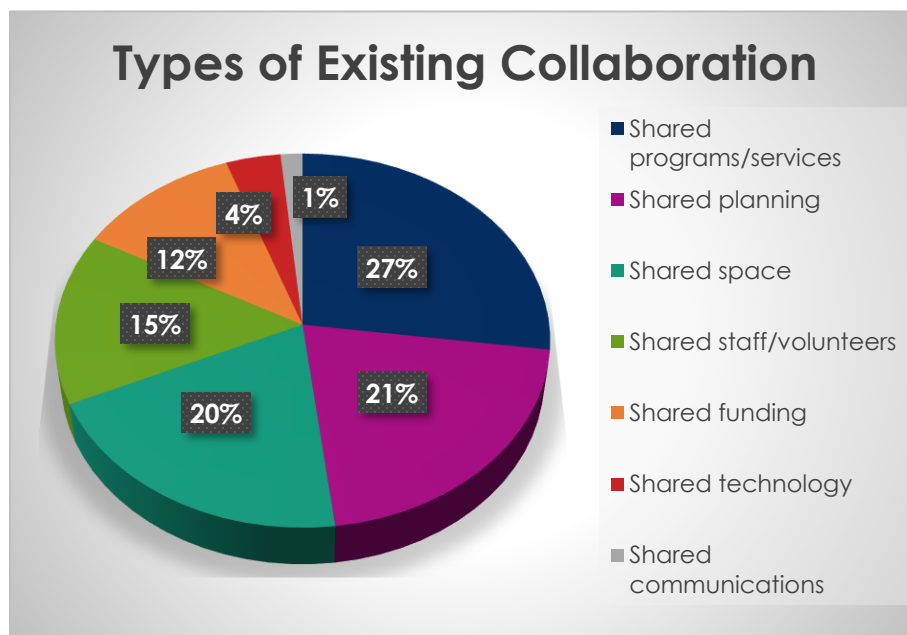


## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

- 71 community organizations indicated they had taken part in formal or informal cooperation with other organizations.



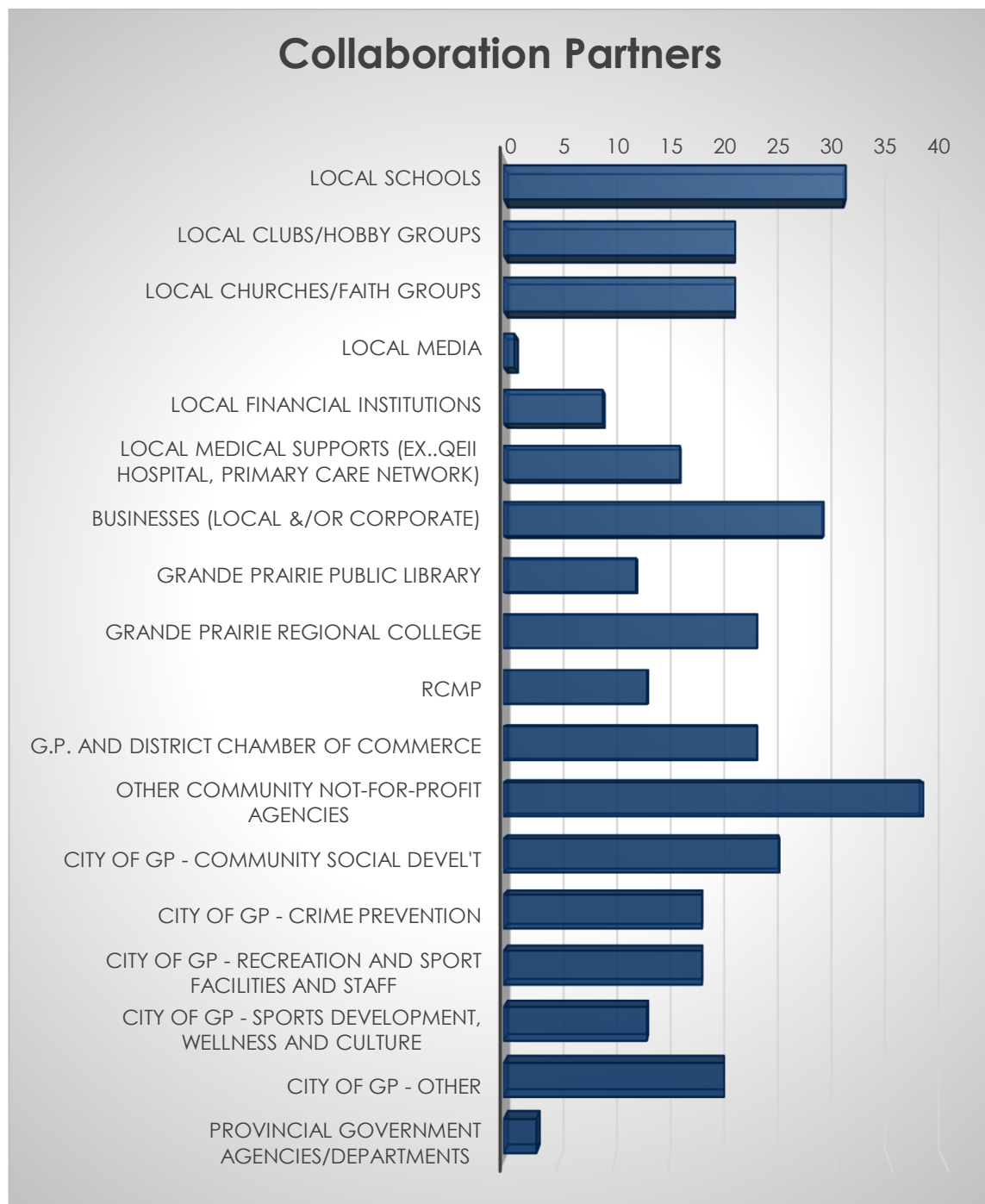
- 53% of community organizations in Grande Prairie are currently engaged in collaboration in a variety of ways, beyond funding and donations (90 respondents). The most common type of existing collaboration reported was shared programs and/or services, with shared planning and shared space not far behind. Those collaborations include a broad range of partners.





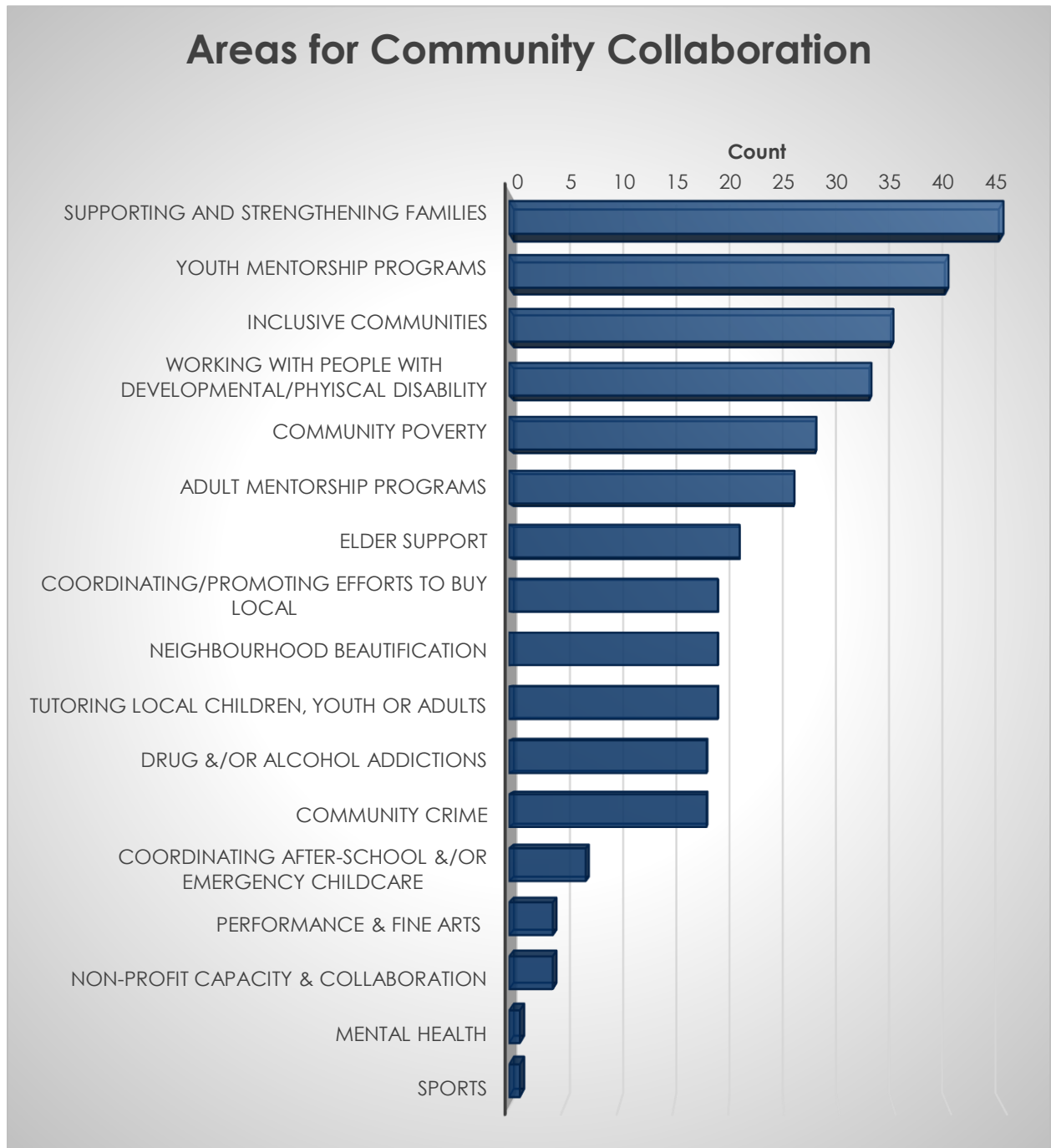
## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

- Community Organizations reported a variety of partners involved in their collaboration, and when City of Grande Prairie departments are added together, they are the largest single group of collaborators reported (94). Other major collaboration partners include other not-for-profit groups, local schools, and both local and corporate businesses.



## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

- In addition, 74 community organizations indicated interest in forming collaborations in the following areas. These responses contribute to our Community Asset Map in specific collaboration areas, and more detail on these is in the next section of this report.



# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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## COMMUNITY ASSET MAPS

The Community Asset mapping methodology was first developed by Drs. John McKnight and Jody Kretzmann, founders of the Asset-Based Community Development Institute, based in DePaul University in Illinois. Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) is a community development strategy based on “the premise that communities can drive the development process themselves by identifying and mobilizing existing, but often unrecognized assets, and thereby responding to and creating local economic opportunity. ...[It] builds on the assets that are already found in the community and mobilizes individuals, associations, and institutions to come together to build on their assets-- not concentrate on their needs.”

One of the foundational principles of ABCD is that community change, and development will be most successful when driven by people who live in and care about their community, and this process is driven by “identifying the assets of individuals, associations, and then institutions, before they are mobilized to work together to build on the identified assets of all involved.”<sup>23</sup>

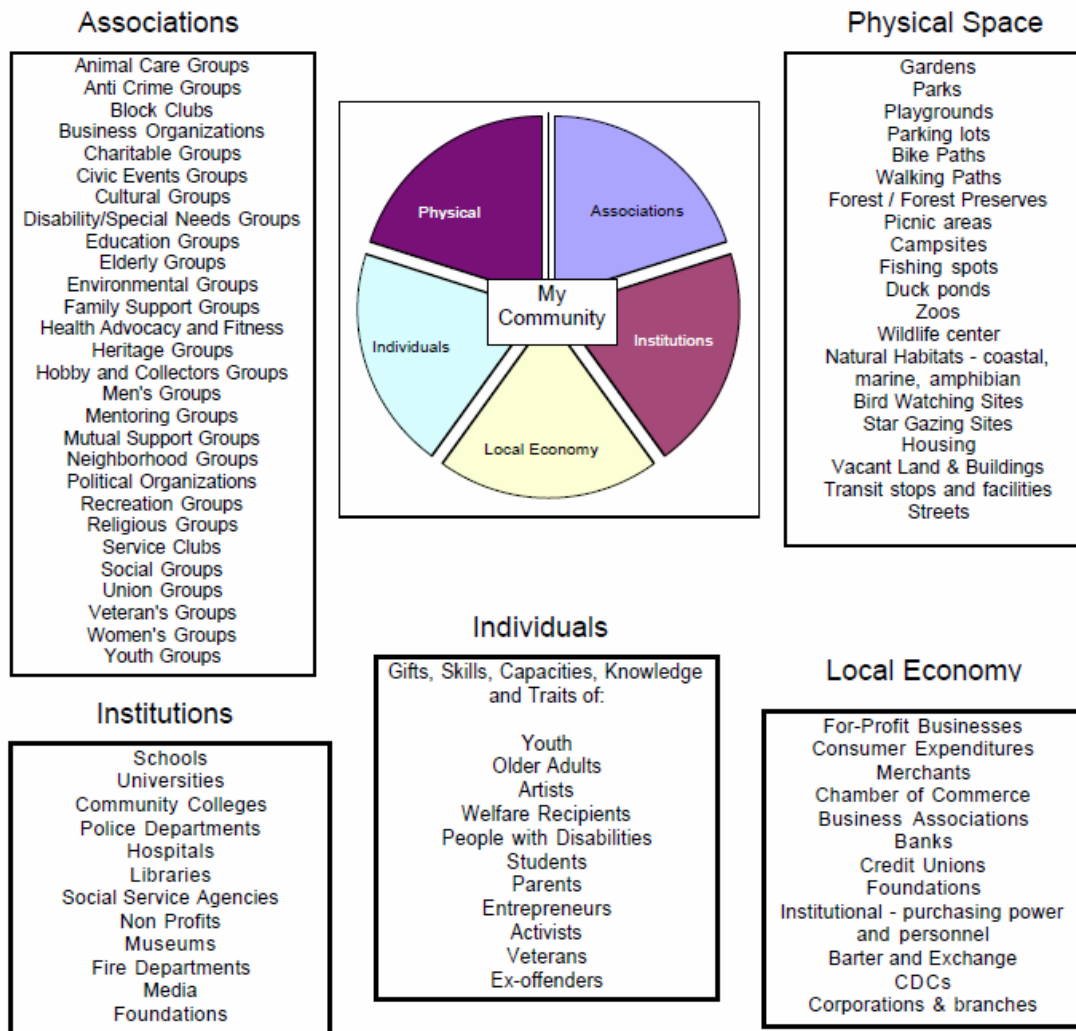
In “Discovering Community Power, Kretzmann et al. outline the categories of organizations which contribute to an asset map,<sup>24</sup> including Associations, Institutions, Individuals, Local Economy, and Physical Space (see below for examples).

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<sup>23</sup> Collaborative for Neighbourhood Transformation. *What Is Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD)?* <https://resources.depaul.edu/abcd-institute/resources/documents/whatisassetbasedcommunitydevelopment.pdf>.

<sup>24</sup> J. P. Kretzmann, McKnight, J. L., Dobrowolski, S., and Puntenny, D. *Discovering Community Power: A guide to mobilizing local assets and your organization's capacity*. Asset-Based Community Development Institute. Evanston, IL: (2005). <http://www.tamarackcommunity.ca/library/discovering-community-power-a-guide-to-mobilizing-local-assets-and-your-organizations-capacity>

# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie



The next step in the traditional community asset map methodology is to identify survey respondents as either institutions or associations, with not-for-profit agencies as institutions. This is, however, not a clear distinction in Grande Prairie, as the mandate of many of the city's community organizations fall under the Association category in the above diagram, but are also not-for-profit organizations, categorized above as institutions. This is not surprising, given the dominance of service activities in Canada's not-for-profit sector,<sup>25</sup> which is distinct from the American context in which the CAM methodology was developed.

<sup>25</sup> Hall et al, 2005.

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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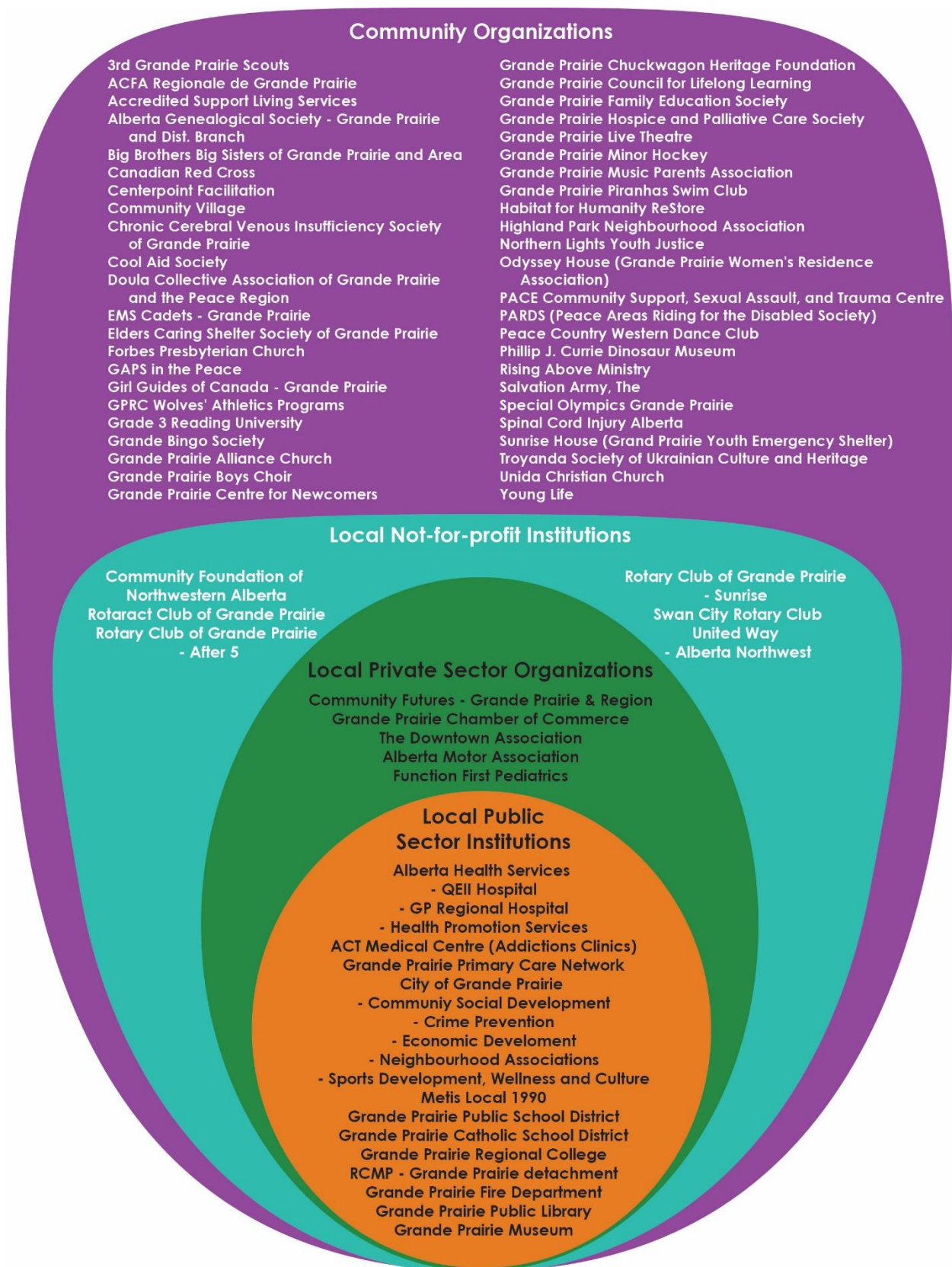
A more useful approach for Grande Prairie is to distinguish between the public (associated with government), private (associated with the market), and the third (not-for-profit and/or voluntary) sectors. For the purposes of the local asset map, organizations will be organized into the following categories:

- Local Public Sector Institutions: Organizations which are part of government (municipal, provincial or federal). These include both government departments with local offices and organizations mandated by government but which operate at arm's length, including crown corporations (such as ATB Financial) and other institutions (such as the RCMP).
- Local Private Sector Organizations: Organizations which are part of the local market economy. These include large corporations with local branches (such as banks), locally-owned businesses, and local umbrella organizations which connect or represent local businesses.
- Local Not-for-Profit Institutions: Organizations which, in addition to their primary activities, such as philanthropy or community service, act as funders for other local community organizations.
- Local Community Organizations: not-for-profit and/or voluntary community organizations which operate in Grande Prairie.

The Community Asset Map includes organizations which were contacted in the planning stages of the survey and assisted with distribution of the survey. It also includes a number of public institutions and private organizations who were not included in the survey because they do not act as an umbrella organization for community groups, but which are relevant to the collaborative areas identified in the methodology. The community organizations included in the asset map either assisted with the distribution of the survey or consented to have their organization's name shared as part of the survey.

This Asset Map should be considered a work in progress, as it is based on consent of participating organizations. It can and should be updated as part of ongoing efforts to facilitate community cooperation and collaboration.

# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie



## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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Beyond the Community Asset Map, many of the organizations listed above indicated interest in collaboration in specific areas (drawn from the CAM methodology), which are outlined in the table below. These lists can be considered a starting point of Collaborative Asset Maps in these areas, which can be further developed by the organizations listed. These organizations can decide what role they might take in a collaboration (leadership or support) and identify assets which they can contribute. These might include organizational, networking, physical and financial assets. Ideally, these collaborative groups would also be able to identify individuals with interest in or ties to these collaboration areas, via a further mapping process. People with lived experience in the area would bring a particularly vital perspective.

The mapping process is outlined in "*Discovering Community Power: A guide to mobilizing local assets and your organization's capacity*," available as a free resource at <http://www.tamarackcommunity.ca/library/discovering-community-power-a-guide-to-mobilizing-local-assets-and-your-organizations-capacity>. The goal of this process is to identify a group of interested community organizations and areas for collaboration, to facilitate greater community coordination and collaboration. It is important to highlight that these Collaborative Asset Maps should not be considered finished. They provide an important starting point for further community cooperation and collaboration.

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

Organization Name	Family Supports	Inclusive Communities	Working with People who are Disabled	Youth Mentorship Programs	Community Poverty Reduction	Adult Mentorship Programs	Elder Supports	Buy-local Efforts	Addictions Supports	Community Crime Prevention	Neighbourhood Beautification	Tutoring Programs (Children, Youth or Adults)	Childcare (After-School, Emergency, Non-Traditional Hours)	Arts and Culture Programs
<b>Local Public-sector Institutions</b>														
AHS - Health Promotion Services	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			
ACT Medical Centres (Addictions Clinics)									X					
<b>Local Not-for-profit Institutions</b>														
Rotaract Club of Grande Prairie	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X			
Rotary Club of Grande Prairie - After 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Rotary Club of Grande Prairie - Sunrise		X		X	X						X			
Swan City Rotary Club			X	X	X				X	X		X		
<b>Local Private Sector Organizations</b>														
Community Futures - GP and Region				X		X		X				X		
Alberta Motor Association	X	X		X				X		X				
Function First Pediatrics		X	X											



## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

Organization Name	Family Supports	Inclusive Communities	Working with People who are Disabled	Youth Mentorship Programs	Community Poverty Reduction	Adult Mentorship Programs	Elder Supports	Buy-local Efforts	Addictions Supports	Community Crime Prevention	Neighbourhood Beautification	Tutoring Programs (Children, Youth or Adults)	Childcare (After-School, Emergency, Non-Traditional Hours)	Arts and Culture Programs
<b>Community Organizations</b>														
3rd Grande Prairie Scouts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		
ACFA Regionale de Grande Prairie	X	X			X			X		X				
Accredited Support Living Services			X						X	X	X			
Alberta Geneological Society - Grande Prairie and Dist. Branch	X			X		X						X		
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Grande Prairie and Area	X	X	X	X		X	X					X	X	
Canadian Red Cross	X	X				X	X							
Centerpoint Facilitation	X	X	X		X	X								
Community Village	X	X	X		X	X								
Chronic Cerebral Venous Insufficiency Society of Grande Prairie		X	X											
Cool Aid Society					X								X	
Doula Collective Association of Grande Prairie and the Peace Region	X			X	X	X		X			X		X	
EMS Cadets - Grande Prairie				X										

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

Organization Name	Family Supports	Inclusive Communities	Working with People who are Disabled	Youth Mentorship Programs	Community Poverty Reduction	Adult Mentorship Programs	Elder Supports	Buy-local Efforts	Addictions Supports	Community Crime Prevention	Neighbourhood Beautification	Tutoring Programs (Children, Youth or Adults)	Childcare (After-School, Emergency, Non-Traditional Hours)	Arts and Culture Programs
Elders Caring Shelter Society of Grande Prairie				X	X	X	X		X					
Forbes Presbyterian Church	X		X		X		X			X	X			
GAPS in the Peace	X	X	X		X				X	X				
Girl Guides of Canada - Grande Prairie	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		
GPRC Wolves' Athletics Programs				X										
Grade 3 Reading University	X											X		
Grande Bingo Society		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X			
Grande Prairie Alliance Church	X				X	X	X							
Grande Prairie Boys Choir				X										
Grande Prairie Centre for Newcomers	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	
Grande Prairie Chuckwagon Heritage Foundation			X					X						
Grande Prairie Council for Lifelong Learning		X	X			X						X		
Grande Prairie Family Education Society	X		X		X				X	X				

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

Organization Name	Family Supports	Inclusive Communities	Working with People who are Disabled	Youth Mentorship Programs	Community Poverty Reduction	Adult Mentorship Programs	Elder Supports	Buy-local Efforts	Addictions Supports	Community Crime Prevention	Neighbourhood Beautification	Tutoring Programs (Children, Youth or Adults)	Childcare (After-School, Emergency, Non-Traditional Hours)	Arts and Culture Programs
Grande Prairie Hospice and Palliative Care Society	X		X			X	X	X						
Grande Prairie Live Theatre	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X		X
Grande Prairie Minor Hockey	X			X		X								
Grande Prairie Music Parents Association												X		X
Grande Prairie Piranhas Swim Club			X											
Habitat for Humanity ReStore	X		X					X						
Highland Park Neighbourhood Ass'n	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Northern Lights Youth Justice	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			
Odyssey House (Grande Prairie Women's Residence Ass'n)	X	X			X				X				X	
PACE Community Support, Sexual Assault, and Trauma Centre	X	X		X					X	X	X			
PARDS (Peace Areas Riding for the Disabled Society)	X	X	X	X		X	X							
Peace Country Western Dance Club	X	X												

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

Organization Name	Family Supports	Inclusive Communities	Working with People who are Disabled	Youth Mentorship Programs	Community Poverty Reduction	Adult Mentorship Programs	Elder Supports	Buy-local Efforts	Additions Supports	Community Crime Prevention	Neighbourhood Beautification	Tutoring Programs (Children, Youth or Adults)	Childcare (After-School, Emergency, Non-Traditional Hours)	Arts and Culture Programs
Phillip J. Currie Dinosaur Museum	X	X	X	X		X	X	X						
Rising Above Ministry	X				X				X					
Salvation Army, The	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Special Olympics Grande Prairie	X	X	X			X		X						
Spinal Cord Injury Alberta		X	X											
Sunrise House (Grand Prairie Youth Emergency Shelter)	X			X	X				X	X		X		
Troyanda Society of Ukrainian Culture and Heritage	X	X		X			X							X
Unida Christian Church	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Young Life	X	X	X	X	X						X	X		

# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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## CONCLUSION

Those working in the not-for-profit and voluntary sector in Grande Prairie are not likely to be surprised by the breadth of community organizations represented in this report. These organizations do valuable work, both in the areas their organizations focus on, and in providing means for residents of Grande Prairie to connect with each other.

This report provides a snapshot of the sector, including the size and scope of community organizations and not-for-profit agencies, information about who volunteers for these organizations, and about the people who these organizations serve. This information can be used by these organizations in planning and prioritizing, and particularly in finding ways to cooperate and collaborate with each other. It can be catalyst to for greater opportunities to serve the community, and to impact the lives of the residents who live here.

## APPENDIX A: INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

### GROUP 1: CULTURE AND RECREATION

**MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS.** Production and dissemination of information and communication; includes radio and TV stations; publishing of books, journals, newspapers and newsletters; film production; and libraries.

**VISUAL ARTS, ARCHITECTURE, CERAMIC ART.** Production, dissemination and display of visual arts and architecture; includes sculpture, photographic societies, painting, drawing, design centers and architectural associations.

**PERFORMING ARTS.** Performing arts centers, companies and associations; includes theatre, dance, ballet, opera, orchestras, chorals and music ensembles.

**HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND HUMANISTIC SOCIETIES.** Promotion and appreciation of the humanities, preservation of historical and cultural artifacts and commemoration of historical events; includes historical societies, poetry and literary societies, language associations, reading promotion, war memorials and commemorative funds and associations.

**MUSEUMS.** General and specialized museums covering art, history, sciences, technology and culture.

**ZOOS AND AQUARIUMS.**

**SPORTS.** Provision of amateur sport, training, physical fitness and sport competition services and events; includes fitness and wellness centers.

**RECREATION AND SOCIAL CLUBS.** Provision of recreational facilities and services to individuals and communities; includes playground associations, country clubs, men's and women's clubs, touring clubs and leisure clubs.

**SERVICE CLUBS.** Membership organizations providing services to members and local communities, for example Lions, Zonta International, Rotary Club and Kiwanis.

### GROUP 2: EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

**ELEMENTARY, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION:** Education at elementary, primary and secondary levels; includes pre-school organizations other than day care.

**HIGHER EDUCATION:** Higher learning, providing academic degrees; includes universities, business management schools, law schools, medical schools.

## Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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**VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL SCHOOLS:** Technical and vocational training specifically geared towards gaining employment; includes trade schools, paralegal training and secretarial schools.

**ADULT/CONTINUING EDUCATION:** Institutions engaged in providing education and training in addition to the formal educational system; includes schools of continuing studies, correspondence schools, night schools and sponsored literacy and reading programs.

**MEDICAL RESEARCH:** Research in the medical field; includes research on specific diseases, disorders, or medical disciplines.

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:** Research in the physical and life sciences and engineering and technology.

**SOCIAL SCIENCES, POLICY STUDIES:** Research and analysis in the social sciences and policy area.

### **GROUP 3: HEALTH**

**HOSPITALS.** Primarily inpatient medical care and treatment.

**REHABILITATION.** Inpatient health care and rehabilitative therapy to individuals suffering from physical impairments due to injury, genetic defect, or disease and requiring extensive physiotherapy or similar forms of care.

**NURSING HOMES.** Inpatient convalescent care, residential care, as well as primary health care services; includes homes for the frail elderly and nursing homes for the severely handicapped.

**PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS.** Inpatient care and treatment for the mentally ill.

**MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT.** Outpatient treatment for mentally ill patients; includes community mental health centers and halfway homes.

**CRISIS INTERVENTION.** Outpatient services and counsel in acute mental health situations; includes suicide prevention and support to victims of assault and abuse.

**PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLNESS EDUCATION.** Public health promotion and health education; includes sanitation screening for potential health hazards, first aid training and services and family planning services.

**HEALTH TREATMENT, PRIMARILY OUTPATIENT.** Organizations that provide primarily outpatient health services, e.g., health clinics and vaccination centers.

**REHABILITATIVE MEDICAL SERVICES.** Outpatient therapeutic care; includes nature cure centers, yoga clinics and physical therapy centers.

# Community Asset Map – Grande Prairie

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EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. Services to persons in need of immediate care; includes ambulatory services and paramedical emergency care, shock/trauma programs, lifeline programs and ambulance services.

## **GROUP 4: SOCIAL SERVICES**

CHILD WELFARE, CHILD SERVICES AND DAY CARE. Services to children, adoption services, child development centers, foster care; includes infant care centers and nurseries.

YOUTH SERVICES AND YOUTH WELFARE. Services to youth; includes delinquency prevention services, teen pregnancy prevention, drop-out prevention, youth centers and clubs and job programs for youth; includes Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Big Brothers/Big Sisters.

FAMILY SERVICES. Services to families; includes family life/parent education, single parent agencies and services and family violence shelters and services.

SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED. Services for the handicapped; includes homes, other than nursing homes, transport facilities, recreation and other specialized services.

SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY. Organizations providing geriatric care; includes in-home services, homemaker services, transport facilities, recreation, meal programs and other services geared towards senior citizens (does not include residential nursing homes).

SELF-HELP AND OTHER PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES. Programs and services for self-help and personal development; includes support groups, personal counselling and credit counselling/money management services.

DISASTER/EMERGENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL. Organizations that work to prevent predict, control and alleviate the effects of disasters, to educate or otherwise prepare individuals to cope with the effects of disasters, or to provide relief to disaster victims; includes volunteer fire departments, life boat services, etc.

TEMPORARY SHELTERS. Organizations providing temporary shelters to the homeless; includes traveller's aid and temporary housing.

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE. Organizations providing food, clothing, shelter and services to refugees and immigrants.

INCOME SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE. Organizations providing cash assistance and other forms of direct services to persons unable to maintain a livelihood.

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE. Organizations providing food, clothing, transport and other forms of assistance; includes food banks and clothing distribution centers.



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## **GROUP 5: ENVIRONMENT**

**POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND CONTROL.** Organizations that promote clean air, clean water, reducing and preventing noise pollution, radiation control, treatment of hazardous wastes and toxic substances, solid waste management and recycling programs.

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION.** Conservation and preservation of natural resources, including land, water, energy and plant resources for the general use and enjoyment of the public.

**ENVIRONMENTAL BEAUTIFICATION AND OPEN SPACES.** Botanical gardens, arboreta, horticultural programs and landscape services; organizations promoting anti-litter campaigns; programs to preserve the parks, green spaces and open spaces in urban or rural areas; and city and highway beautification programs.

**ANIMAL PROTECTION AND WELFARE.** Animal protection and welfare services; includes animal shelters and humane societies.

**WILDLIFE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION.** Wildlife preservation and protection; includes sanctuaries and refuges.

**VETERINARY SERVICES.** Animal hospitals and services providing care to farm and household animals and pets.

## **GROUP 6: DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING**

**COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD ORGANIZATIONS.** Organizations working towards improving the quality of life within communities or neighbourhoods, e.g., squatters' associations, local development organizations, poor people's cooperatives.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.** Programs and services to improve economic infrastructure and capacity; includes building of infrastructure like roads; and financial services such as credit and savings associations, entrepreneurial programs, technical and managerial consulting and rural development assistance.

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.** Organizations working towards improving the institutional infrastructure and capacity to alleviate social problems and to improve general public well being.

**HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS.** Development, construction, management, leasing, financing and rehabilitation of housing.

**HOUSING ASSISTANCE.** Organizations providing housing search, legal services and related assistance.

**JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.** Organizations providing and supporting apprenticeship programs, internships, on-the-job training and other training programs.

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VOCATIONAL COUNSELLING AND GUIDANCE. Vocational training and guidance, career counselling, testing and related services.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND SHELTERED WORKSHOPS. Organizations that promote self-sufficiency and income generation through job training and employment.

### **GROUP 7: LAW, ADVOCACY AND POLITICS**

ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS. Organizations that protect the rights and promote the interests of specific groups of people, e.g., the physically handicapped, the elderly, children and women.

CIVIL RIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS. Organizations that work to protect or preserve individual civil liberties and human rights.

ETHNIC ASSOCIATIONS. Organizations that promote the interests of, or provide services to, members belonging to a specific ethnic heritage.

CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS. Programs and services to encourage and spread civic mindedness.

LEGAL SERVICES. Legal services, advice and assistance in dispute resolution and court-related matters.

CRIME PREVENTION AND PUBLIC POLICY. Crime prevention to promote safety and precautionary measures among citizens.

REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS. Programs and services to reintegrate offenders; includes halfway houses, probation and parole programs, prison alternatives.

VICTIM SUPPORT. Services, counsel and advice to victims of crime.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS. Protection of consumer rights and the improvement of product control and quality.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS. Activities and services to support the placing of particular candidates into political office; includes dissemination of information, public relations and political fundraising.

### **GROUP 8: PHILANTHROPIC INTERMEDIARIES AND VOLUNTARISM PROMOTION**

GRANT-MAKING FOUNDATIONS: Private foundations; including corporate foundations, community foundations and independent public-law foundations.

VOLUNTARISM PROMOTION AND SUPPORT: Organizations that recruit, train and place volunteers and promote volunteering.

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FUND-RAISING ORGANIZATIONS: Federated, collective fundraising organizations; includes lotteries.

## **GROUP 9: INTERNATIONAL**

EXCHANGE/FRIENDSHIP/CULTURAL PROGRAMS: Programs and services designed to encourage mutual respect and friendship internationally.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATIONS: Programs and projects that promote social and economic development abroad.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER AND RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS: Organizations that collect, channel and provide aid to other countries during times of disaster or emergency.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE ORGANIZATIONS: Organizations which promote and monitor human rights and peace internationally.

## **GROUP 10: RELIGION**

CONGREGATIONS: Churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, shrines, monasteries, seminaries and similar organizations promoting religious beliefs and administering religious services and rituals.

ASSOCIATIONS OF CONGREGATIONS: Associations and auxiliaries of religious congregations and organizations supporting and promoting religious beliefs, services and rituals.

## **GROUP 11: BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, UNIONS**

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS: Organizations that work to promote, regulate and safeguard the interests of special branches of business, e.g., manufacturers' association, farmers' association, bankers' association.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: Organizations promoting, regulating and protecting professional interests, e.g., bar association, medical association.

LABOUR UNIONS: Organizations that promote, protect and regulate the rights and interests of employees.

## **GROUP 12: [NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED]**

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