

Education Funding

Technical Paper

2011–12

Spring 2011
Ministry of Education

Une publication équivalente est disponible en français sous le titre suivant : *Financement de l'éducation : Document technique 2011-2012, printemps 2011*, sur le site Web du ministère de l'Éducation à l'adresse suivante : < <http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/fre/policyfunding/funding.html> >.

ISBN: 978-1-4435-6442-7 (PDF)

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Education Funding Grants	8
Pupil Foundation Grant	11
Primary Pupil Foundation Allocation	12
Junior and Intermediate Pupil Foundation Allocation	13
New Savings Measures for 2011–12	13
Pupil Foundation Grant Factors	13
School Foundation Grant	19
Special Purpose Grants	23
Special Education Grant	25
Special Education Per-Pupil Amount (SEPPA) Allocation.....	26
High Needs Amount (HNA) Allocation	26
Special Equipment Amount (SEA) Allocation	34
Special Incidence Portion (SIP) Allocation	35
Facilities Amount (FA) Allocation	36
Behaviour Expertise Amount (BEA) Allocation	36
Language Grant	37
French as a First Language (FFL) Allocation.....	37
French as a Second Language (FSL) Allocation	38
Second-Language and Second-Dialect Instruction.....	38
English as a Second Language/English Literacy Development (ESL/ELD) Allocation.....	39
Programme d'appui aux nouveaux arrivants (PANA) Allocation	41
Actualisation linguistique en français (ALF) Allocation.....	42
First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement	45
Native Languages Allocation.....	45
Native Studies Allocation	46
Per-Pupil Amount Allocation	46
Geographic Circumstances Grant	49
Remote and Rural Allocation.....	49
Supported Schools Allocation.....	51
Rural and Small Community Allocation.....	53
Learning Opportunities Grant	55
Demographic Allocation.....	55
Literacy and Math Outside the School Day Allocation	57
Student Success, Grades 7 to 12 Allocation	58
School Effectiveness Framework	59
Ontario Focused Intervention Partnership (OFIP) Tutoring.....	59

Specialist High Skills Major (SHSM).....	59
School Authorities Amalgamation Adjustment.....	59
Safe Schools Supplement.....	61
Safe Schools Strategy Allocation.....	61
Urban and Priority High Schools Allocation.....	63
Program Enhancement Grant.....	65
Continuing Education and Other Programs Grant.....	67
Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.....	69
Cost Adjustment Allocation.....	69
Teacher Qualifications and Experience Allocation.....	70
New Teacher Induction Program (NTIP) Allocation.....	72
Student Transportation Grant.....	75
Cost Update Adjustment Allocation.....	75
Enrolment Adjustment Allocation.....	76
Routing Efficiency Allocation.....	76
Fuel Escalator and De-escalator Allocation.....	77
Funding for Transportation to Provincial or Demonstration Schools.....	78
Effectiveness and Efficiency Review Funding Adjustment.....	78
Full-Day Kindergarten Transportation Funding.....	79
Funding for Summer School Transportation.....	79
Declining Enrolment Adjustment.....	81
School Board Administration and Governance Grant.....	85
Trustees Allocation.....	85
Directors and Supervisory Officers Allocation.....	87
Board Administration Allocation.....	88
Reporting Entity Project Allocation.....	89
Parent Engagement Funding Allocation.....	89
Multiple Municipalities Allocation.....	90
Internal Audit Allocation.....	90
School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant.....	93
School Operations Allocation.....	93
School Renewal Allocation.....	98
Debt Service.....	103
Wrap-up of New Pupil Places Funding Model.....	103
Recognition of Long-Term Debt.....	105
Full Day Kindergarten Program.....	105
New Capital Funding in 2011-12.....	106
Capital Accountability Procedures.....	106
School Authorities Allocation.....	109
Enrolment.....	110
Fees.....	111

Reporting and Accountability.....	112
Balanced Budget, Enveloping, Flexibility, and Other Reporting Requirements....	113
Provincial Transfers for 2011–12	117
Operational Reviews in 2011–12.....	118
Appendix A – Abbreviations.....	119
Index.....	121
Addendum – Provincial Framework Agreement – Elementary Teachers’ Federation of Ontario and Ontario Public School Boards’ Association	131
Pupil Foundation Grant.....	132
Special Education Grant	134
Language Grant.....	134
First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement	134
Geographic Circumstances Grant	135
Learning Opportunities Grant.....	136
Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant	137

Introduction

Purpose

This paper contains details of the grant formulas and other criteria for education funding through the Grants for Student Needs (GSN) for the 2011–12 school year. It is intended to provide an overview of the formulas that are used to calculate school boards' 2011–12 allocations for budgeting and financial reporting purposes.*

The grant formulas outlined in this paper are based on the following regulations: *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year*, *Calculation of Average Daily Enrolment for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year*, and *Calculation of Fees for Pupils for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year*.†

Changes for 2011–12

A summary of the changes in the 2011–12 education funding approach is provided below. Further details can be found in the relevant sections of this paper.

In 2011–12, funding to school boards through the GSN is projected to be more than \$21 billion. The \$21 billion represents an increase of almost \$770 million over Revised Estimates for the 2010–11 school year. This will be the 9th consecutive year in which the Government has provided a funding increase for education.

The 2011–12 GSN focuses on:

- Funding for the salary increases and more staff and programs related to the Provincial Discussion Table agreements (PDTs),
- Funding for cost pressures related to the increase in Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS) employer contribution rates,
- Funding for cost pressures in student transportation, community use of schools, school operations,
- Continued phase in of structural improvements announced in 2010,
- Funding for Full-day Kindergarten (FDK) transportation transferred into the GSN,
- Multi-year capital funding,

* An addendum to this document provides the applicable benchmarks and formulas to support the Provincial Discussion Table agreement (PDT) negotiated between the Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario (ETFO) and the Ontario Public School Boards' Association (OPSBA).

† Should there be any discrepancy between this paper and the regulations, the regulations prevail.

- Additional multi-year savings measures in 2011–12 to promote efficient management of resources and protect the gains made in education. These measures underline that, in the current fiscal environment, it is essential that the Ministry, school boards, and other partners in education continue to work together to maximize the benefits of the Province’s investments in education.
- In 2011–12, the Ministry will continue to engage boards and stakeholders in co-operative initiatives to improve education funding.

Enhancements for Peace and Progress in Education

In 2011–12, the final year of the four-year PDTs, the following enhancements, totalling a projected \$702 million, will be implemented.

- \$485.2 million for a 3 percent increase to salary benchmarks for regular teachers, occasional teachers, and non-teaching staff who bargain collectively, as of September 1, 2011. (This figure is net of \$10 million in savings for public sector compensation restraint on salaries for staff who do not bargain collectively.)
- \$52.7 million for an additional 578 elementary specialist teachers to support 10 additional minutes of elementary teachers’ preparation time;
- \$12.7 million for 137 Grades 4–8 teaching positions to reduce average class size in those grades;
- \$120.2 million for enhancements for education assistants including an increase in the number of working days (from 188 to 194) and in the number of hours worked (maximum of 7 hours per day) (\$110.1 million through the Special Education Per-Pupil Amount (SEPPA) of the Special Education Grant and \$10.1 million through the Pupil Foundation Grant, reflecting both the PDT increase of 16.67 percent for the Education Assistants benchmark and \$8.2 million for elementary supervision);
- \$9.5 million for increased professional learning opportunities for elementary teachers; and
- \$20 million for over 214 additional secondary teachers to support locally developed strategies to expand high school programming.

Enhancements to Keep up with Costs

Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS) Contributions

OMERS is the pension plan of most non-teaching staff. OMERS contribution rates are increasing by 2.9 percent over three years, beginning with a 1 percent increase effective January 2011.

To assist school boards with the increased costs of their share of the contributions in the current school year (January 1 to August 31, 2011), the Ministry is allocating \$21 million for 2010–11 as a one-time payment.

In 2011–12, an additional 1.67 percent will be added to the benefits benchmarks in the Foundation Grants for non-teaching staff, with similar adjustments to the benefits provided through the various Special Purpose Grants. This change will generate an additional \$49.9 million in 2011–12.

School Operations

The non-staff portion of the school operations benchmark of the School Operations Allocation is increasing again by 2 percent to help boards manage higher commodity prices, such as natural gas and electricity, as well as insurance costs.

An additional \$4.1 million will be allocated specifically for projected higher electricity costs.

These increases bring School Operations funding to \$1.96 billion – a 36 percent increase since 2002–03.

Student Transportation

The cost benchmarks in the Student Transportation Grant are increasing by 2 percent to help recognize increased capital and other operating costs. As in 2009–10 and 2010–11, boards with a transportation surplus in the previous year that is equal to, or greater than, 2 percent will not be eligible for this increase.

The pegged price of fuel in the Fuel Escalator and De-escalator Allocation is being updated as part of the cost benchmark increase. This update will help ensure funding stability for boards in the event of fuel price volatility.

Community Use of Schools

The Community Use of Schools Allocation is increasing by more than \$0.5 million to help cover the cost pressures of inflation.

Reforms and Refinements to the GSN

2006 Census

In 2011–12, the Ministry will continue to phase in changes to the Demographic Allocation of the Learning Opportunities Grant (LOG) and the Pupils in Canada Component of the English as a Second Language/English Literacy Development (ESL/ELD) Allocation resulting from the move to 2006 Census data. This will be the second year of a four-year phase in for both LOG and ESL/ELD.

Distant Schools Allocation

This is the second year of the three-year phase out of the Distant Schools Allocation announced in 2010–11.

First Nations, Métis and Inuit Education Supplement

The First Nations, Métis and Inuit Education Supplement was introduced in 2007–08 to support programs designed for Aboriginal students. To allow boards to offer programs designed for Aboriginal students despite limited enrolment, the funding benchmarks for Native Studies and Native Languages were originally based on an average class size of 8. With student take-up increasing significantly, the funding benchmarks for Native Studies and Native Languages have been changed to recognize an average class size of 12.

Supervised Alternative Learning

Starting in 2011–12, students enrolled in Supervised Alternative Learning (SAL) programs will be funded as half-time pupils plus the appropriate full-time equivalent (FTE) for any academic program (to a maximum of 1.0 FTE in total). This reform will better align funding with program costs.

Transfer into the GSN – Transportation Funding for Full-Day Kindergarten (FDK)

Support for FDK transportation funding will be transferred from Education Programs – Other (EPO) to the GSN in 2011–12.

This funding will be allocated to boards based on approval of submissions made to the Ministry.

Capital Funding

Limited multi-year capital funding for school boards will be available for the next three years, beginning in 2011–12. This includes:

- \$40 million for temporary accommodations,
- \$150 million annually to address school renewal needs, and
- \$600 million over three years for major capital projects.

Starting in 2011–12, school boards will be able to use up to an annual maximum of 2.5 percent of their FDK capital funding allocations to lease or relocate portables, as a temporary solution to address FDK-related accommodation needs.

Efficiency and Savings Measures

Previously Announced Savings Measures

The following savings measures introduced in 2010–11 will continue in 2011–12:

School Operations and Renewal top-up Funding

The maximum Base Top-up for schools not deemed to be Supported or Rural Schools will be reduced to 15 percent in 2011–12 from the current 18 percent. Supported schools and Rural schools will not be affected by this change and will continue to be funded at 100 percent of their capacity. New schools will continue to be ineligible for top-up funding for five years.

School Board Administration

The savings measures for School Board Administration will grow from \$8.6 million in 2010–11 to \$15.4 million in 2011–12. The incremental savings of \$6.8 million will be achieved by lowering the per-pupil benchmarks in the Directors and Supervisory Officers and Board Administration components of the School Board Administration and Governance Grant by approximately 1.54 percent.

Student Transportation

The annual 1 percent reduction in the student transportation allocation continues. As in 2009–10 and 2010–11, this reduction does not apply to boards with an Effectiveness and Efficiency (E&E) review "high" rating on routing and technology. Boards that achieve a "high" rating in 2011–12 will be exempt from the reduction starting the year that follows their reviews.

Savings Measures Starting in 2011–12

The following new savings measures apply in the 2011–12 school year:

Classroom Computers

The reduction in funding for classroom computers is being extended for a third year for a savings of \$24.9 million.

Staff Development

There will be a reduction of funding for the Staff Development component in the Pupil Foundation Grant benchmarks. The measure will yield \$21.3 million in savings. The Ministry continues to support the learning and professional development of staff through various EPO programs and funding available through some Special Purpose grants.

Public Sector Compensation Restraint to Protect Public Services Act, 2010

For 2011–12, all salary benchmarks in the GSN funding formula are being increased by 3 percent, but \$10 million of this increase is to be recovered from boards to reflect the number of staff who do not bargain collectively. This recovery will be based on the number of non-unionized staff reported by school boards in 2008–09 Revised Estimates (as requested in the memorandum of October 8, **2008: SB26 – 2008–09 Revised Estimates**). Principal and Vice-principals are not included in the calculation of non-bargaining staff.

Process Improvements

Regional and sector discussions with major special education stakeholders were held in September and October 2010. The findings of these discussions were presented at a one-day session in February 2011 as part of the 2011–12 GSN funding formula review.

In 2010, the Ministry established the Board Administration and Governance Grant Advisory Group to advise on a new allocation model for the School Board Administration and Governance Grant. The Advisory Group expects to report in time for a successor model to be implemented in the 2012–13 school year.

A School Operations Working Group has also been established as a forum for the Ministry, the PDT unions, and school boards to collect and analyse data, to identify and discuss issues, and to develop recommendations regarding the funding of school operations. The Working Group had two meetings to date to discuss and analyze the data, with future meetings scheduled over the coming months.

The Ministry will be moving forward on a variety of process improvements designed to make school finances more efficient. These include:

- Examining EPO programs with a view to transferring mature programs into the GSN;
- Examining current reporting requirements to reduce and consolidate the number of reports that the Ministry requires from boards;
- Working with school boards to increase and expand the range and number of consortia opportunities;
- Using the School Board Administration and Governance Grant review process to look at the workload pressures identified by board administrators; and
- Working with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) to address issues about tuition fee agreements.

Investments Outside the GSN

In 2011–12, the Government continues to support boards in advancing student achievement through other education initiatives with investments outside the GSN. Further information about 2011–12 funding outside the GSN will be provided to school boards through Ministry B-Memoranda.

School Authorities

As in previous years, funding for School Authorities will be adjusted in 2011–12, as appropriate, to reflect changes in funding to district school boards. The Ministry will provide further information concerning funding for School Authorities in 2011–12 in the near future.

Further Information

If you have any questions about the material in this paper, please contact your Ministry of Education regional office finance officer or the following branches of the Ministry:

Capital Programs Branch	(416) 326-5737
Capital Policy Branch	(416) 325-1704
Education Finance Branch	(416) 325-8407
Financial Analysis and Accountability Branch	(416) 314-3711
French-language Education Policy and Programs Branch	(416) 325-2127
School Business Support Branch	(416) 212-3173
Special Education Policy and Programs Branch	(416) 314-2333

Education Funding Grants

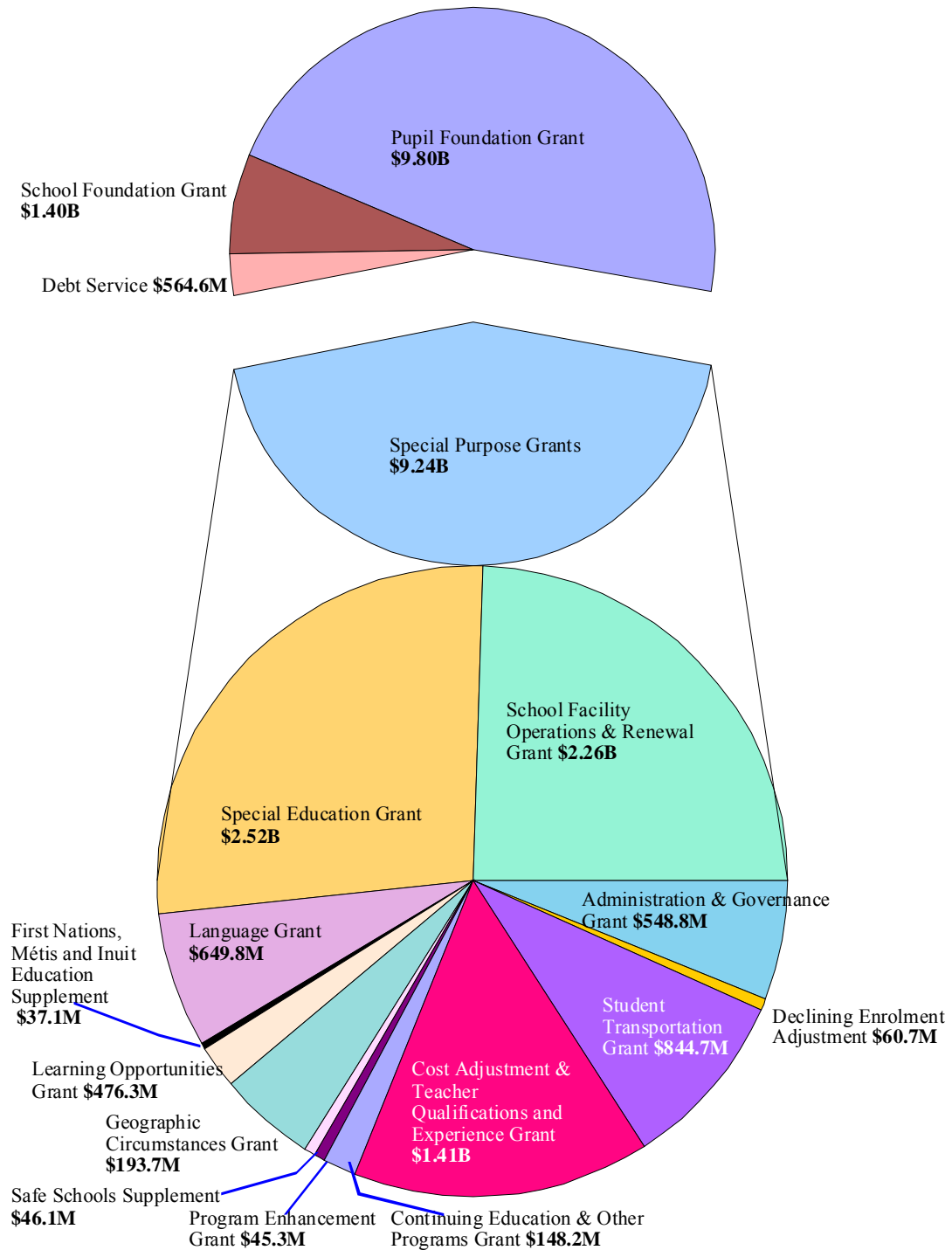
Education funding in 2011–12 consists of a Pupil Foundation Grant, a School Foundation Grant, thirteen special purpose grants, and Debt Service, as summarized below.

		Projected funding in 2011–12* (\$ Million)
PUPIL FOUNDATION GRANT	Classroom teachers	
	Education assistants	
	Textbooks and learning materials	
	Classroom supplies	
	Classroom computers	
	Library and guidance services	\$9,802.4
	Specialist Teachers (including preparation time)	
	Student Success teachers (including preparation time)	
	Professional and para-professional supports	
Classroom consultants		
SCHOOL FOUNDATION GRANT	Principals	
	Vice-principals	
	School Secretaries	\$1,404.5
	School office supplies	
SPECIAL PURPOSE GRANTS	1 Special Education Grant	\$2,518.1
	2 Language Grant	\$649.8
	3 First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement	\$37.1
	4 Geographic Circumstances Grant	\$193.7
	5 Learning Opportunities Grant	\$476.3
	6 Safe Schools Supplement	\$46.1
	7 Program Enhancement Grant	\$45.3
	8 Continuing Education and Other Programs Grant	\$148.2
	9 Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant	\$1,413.4
	10 Student Transportation Grant	\$844.7
	11 Declining Enrolment Adjustment	\$60.7
	12 School Board Administration and Governance Grant	\$548.8
	13 School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant	2,260.8
DEBT SERVICE	Non-Permanently Financed Capital Debt	\$65.7
	Interest Expense	\$498.9
TOTAL*		\$21,014.6

* Excludes unallocated funding (\$0.9 million) and school authorities funding (\$30.8 million).

2011–12 Grant Allocations* (Projections)

Total: \$21.01B*



* Excludes \$0.9 million in unallocated funding and \$30.8 million for school authorities.

Pupil Foundation Grant

The Pupil Foundation Grant* is a per-pupil allocation that supports the elements of a classroom education that are required by, and generally common to, all students.

A description of the Pupil Foundation Grant's components can be found beginning on page [13](#).

The Pupil Foundation Grant has three allocations:

- Primary (JK to Grade 3) Pupil Foundation Allocation,
- Junior and Intermediate (Grades 4 to 8) Pupil Foundation Allocation, and
- Secondary (Grades 9 to 12) Pupil Foundation Allocation.

For 2011–12, funding through the Pupil Foundation Grant is projected to be \$9.80 billion.

Changes to the Pupil Foundation Grant for 2011–12

Salary Benchmarks

To meet the commitments of the 2008–12 PDTs, the salary benchmarks for teaching and non-teaching staff who bargain collectively are increasing by 3 percent for 2011–12. The 2008–12 PDTs are in effect until August 31, 2012.

Benefits Benchmarks

Benefits benchmarks for non-teaching staff are increasing by 1.67 percent to match the contribution rate increase for 2011–12 announced by OMERS.

Elementary Specialist Teachers

In 2011–12, a \$52.7 million enhancement for a 10-minute per week increase in elementary preparation time will provide funding for 578 more Elementary Specialist Teacher positions.

Elementary Specialist Teachers provide instruction in subject areas such as the arts, physical education, and outdoor education.

The 2011–12 increase in Elementary Specialist Teacher positions is being implemented through an increase in funded preparation time, and the number of specialist teachers

* For details of the ETFO/OPSBA PDT (which affects English-language elementary teachers), please refer to the Addendum, beginning on p. [129](#).

added each year is in accordance with the additional minutes of preparation time agreed to in the 2008–12 PDTs.

The additional teaching positions funded as a result of the Elementary Specialist Teachers initiative are recognized in calculations through the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.

Secondary Programming

An investment of \$20.0 million to expand secondary programming will fund an additional 214 secondary teacher positions in 2011–12.

The additional teaching positions funded as a result of the secondary programming initiative are recognized in calculating the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.

Professional Learning

An investment of \$9.5 million will provide funding for increased professional learning for elementary teaching staff.

Education Assistants

An investment of \$10.1 million, reflecting both the PDT increase of 16.67 percent for the Education Assistants benchmark and \$8.2 million for elementary supervision, will provide funding for an increase in the number of working days for education assistants from 188 to 194 days and to increase the number of hours worked by education assistants up to 7 hours per day.

Primary Pupil Foundation Allocation

Boards are expected to continue organizing JK to Grade 3 classes so that:

- At least 90 percent of primary classes have 20 or fewer students,
- 100 percent of primary classes have 23 or fewer students, and
- 100 percent of combined Grade 3-4 classes have 23 or fewer students.

Funding to implement Year 2 of the Full day Kindergarten (FDK) is not included in the GSN. These JK and SK classes are excluded from the primary class size requirements. For details on reporting and accountability requirements with regards to primary class sizes please refer to the section on Enveloping, Flexibility, and Other Reporting Requirements beginning on p. [113](#).

Junior and Intermediate Pupil Foundation Allocation

Grade 4 to 8 Class Size Reduction

To support class size reductions in Grades 4 to 8, funding is being added over four years, starting in 2009–10, to the Pupil Foundation Allocation. In 2011–12, \$12.7 million will fund 137 additional Junior and Intermediate Division teaching positions.

With this investment, Grade 4 to 8 classes will be funded at an average class size of 24.7 (down from 25.0 in 2008–09), as a result of the PDTs.

New Savings Measures for 2011–12

Classroom Computers

The reduction in classroom computers funding to school boards will be extended to a third year for a savings of \$24.9M.

Staff Development

There will be a one-time reduction of funding for the Staff Development component in the Pupil Foundation Grant benchmarks. This funding was part of a savings measure announced in 2009–10 that had been restored in 2010–11. The measure will yield \$21.3M in savings.

Pupil Foundation Grant Factors

Classroom Teachers

Salaries and benefits for classroom teachers to support funded average class sizes, and preparation time for classroom teachers as well as:

- Elementary Specialist Teachers for Primary (JK to-Grade 3) and Junior and Intermediate (Grades 4 to 8) students; and
- Student Success and secondary programming teachers for Secondary (Grades 9 to 12).

Additional funding for classroom teachers is recognized through the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.

Library and Guidance Services

Salaries and benefits for teacher-librarians and guidance teachers.

Guidance teachers at the elementary level are those providing guidance primarily to Grades 7 and 8 pupils.

Additional funding for teacher-librarians and guidance teachers is recognized through the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.

Classroom Consultants

Salaries and benefits for teacher consultants and co-ordinators such as reading specialists and program specialists who assist teachers in developing curriculum or in working with individual students.

Supply Teachers

Salaries and benefits for supply and occasional teachers.

Education Assistants

Salaries and benefits for education assistants who support teachers in the classroom which includes supervisory duties for education assistants as per the PDTs.

Professional and Para-professionals

Salaries and benefits for staff who provide support services to students and teachers, such as attendance counsellors, lunchroom supervisors, hall monitors, social workers, child/youth workers, community workers, and computer technicians.

Professionals and para-professionals who provide support for special education, such as psychologists, psychometrists, and speech pathologists, are funded through a combination of the Pupil Foundation Grant and the Special Education Grant and other special purpose grants.

Professional Learning

Funding for professional development for teachers, including the \$23.07 per elementary Average Daily Enrolment (ADE) for professional learning for elementary teachers that is part of the 2008–12 PDTs.

Elementary Supervision

Funding for student supervision in elementary schools.

Department Heads

Funding for department head allowances in secondary schools.

Textbooks and Learning Materials

Textbooks, workbooks, resource materials, updating library materials, instructional software, CD ROMs, DVDs, internet expenses, and technology supporting distance education.

Classroom Supplies

Classroom supplies, such as paper, pens, pencils and other materials, and classroom equipment.

Classroom Computers

Classroom computers (hardware only) and the associated network costs.

PRIMARY (JK to Grade 3) Pupil Foundation Allocation	# staff per 1,000 ADE	benchmark salary + % benefits	\$ allocation per ADE	
Classroom Teacher Class size 19.8:1	Classroom Teacher **	50.51	\$72,879 + 11.63%	\$4,109.23
	Specialist Teacher/ Preparation Time *	9.14		\$743.58
Library and Guidance Services	Teacher-Librarian *	1.31		\$106.41
	Guidance Teacher *	0.20		\$16.27
Classroom Consultants		0.48	\$100,323 + 11.39%	\$53.64
Supply Teacher				\$126.69
Education Assistants				\$17.54
Professional/Para- Professional Supports		1.73	\$57,698 + 20.98%	\$120.76
Professional Learning for Teachers				\$23.07
Elementary Supervision				\$20.06
Textbooks and Learning Materials				\$69.00
Classroom Supplies				\$82.82
Classroom Computers				\$34.52
TOTAL Primary Per-Pupil Amount				\$5,523.59

NOTE: Pension plan contributions for teachers and eligible members of Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan (OTPP) are matched by the Government and are not included in the benchmark salaries and benefits.

See the Addendum, p.129, for amounts related to the ETFO/OPSBA Provincial Discussion Table agreement.

Primary Pupil

$$\text{Foundation Allocation} = \text{JK - Grade 3 ADE} \times \$5,523.50$$

** Additional funding is recognized through the Teacher Qualification and Experience Allocation of the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.

JUNIOR and INTERMEDIATE (Grades 4 to 8) Pupil Foundation Allocation	# staff per 1,000 ADE	benchmark salary + % benefits	\$ allocation per ADE	
Classroom Teacher Class size 24.7:1	Classroom Teacher ^{††}	40.49	\$72,879 + 11.63%	\$3,294.06
	Specialist Teacher/ Preparation Time*	7.47		\$607.72
Library Guidance Services	Teacher-Librarian*	1.31		\$106.41
	Guidance Teacher*	0.20		\$16.27
Classroom Consultants		0.48	\$100,323 + 11.39%	\$53.64
Supply Teacher				\$126.69
Education Assistants				\$17.54
Professional/Para- Professional Supports		1.73	\$57,698 + 20.98%	\$120.76
Professional Learning for Teachers				\$23.07
Elementary Supervision				\$20.06
Textbooks and Learning Materials				\$69.00
Classroom Supplies				\$82.82
Classroom Computers				\$34.52
TOTAL Junior and Intermediate Per-Pupil Amount				\$4,572.56

NOTE: Pension plan contributions for teachers and eligible members of Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan (OTPP) are matched by the Government and are not included in the benchmark salaries and benefits.

See the Addendum, p.129, for amounts related to the ETFO/OPSBA Provincial Discussion Table agreement.

$$\text{Junior and Intermediate Pupil Foundation Allocation} = \text{Grade 4 - 8} \times \$4,572.56$$

^{††} Additional funding is recognized through the Teacher Qualification Allocation of the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.

SECONDARY (Grades 9 to 12) Pupil Foundation Allocation	# staff per 1,000 ADE	benchmark salary + % benefits	\$ allocation per ADE
Classroom Teacher Class size 22:1	Classroom Teacher ^{‡‡} 42.61	\$72,879 + 11.63%	\$3,466.53
Credit load per pupil 7.5	Student Success Teacher/Preparation Time* 15.15		
	Secondary Programming* 1.02		
Library and Guidance Services	Teacher-Librarian* 1.10	\$100,323 + 11.39%	\$60.34
	Guidance Teacher* 2.60		
Classroom Consultants			\$92.67
Supply Teacher			\$154.26
Professional/Para- Professional Supports	2.21	\$57,698 + 20.98%	\$46.87
Department Head allowances	9.00	\$4,665 + 11.63%	\$92.29
Textbooks and Learning Materials			\$188.87
Classroom Supplies			\$45.03
Classroom Computers			
TOTAL Secondary Per-Pupil Amount			\$5,763.38

NOTE: Pension plan contributions for teachers and eligible members of Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan (OTPP) are matched by the Government and are not included in the benchmark salaries and benefits.

Secondary

$$\text{Pupil Foundation Grant} = \text{Grade 9-12 ADE} \times \$5,763.38$$

$$\text{Pupil Foundation Grant} = \text{Primary Pupil Foundation Grant} + \text{Junior \& Intermediate Pupil Foundation Grant} + \text{Secondary Pupil Foundation Grant}$$

^{‡‡} Additional funding is recognized through the Teacher Qualifications and Experience Allocation of the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.

School Foundation Grant

The School Foundation Grant supports the costs of in-school administration and leadership (salaries and benefits for principals, vice-principals, and office support staff), as well as supplies for school administration purposes.

School boards continue to be responsible for decisions regarding the allocation of in-school administration staff to schools.

The School Foundation Grant has two allocations:

- Elementary School Foundation Allocation, and
- Secondary School Foundation Allocation.

The total School Foundation Grant is projected to be \$1.40 billion in 2011–12.

Benefits benchmarks for school office support staff are being increased by 1.67 percent to match the contribution rate increase for 2011–12.

Definition of a school for the purposes of the School Foundation Grant

The following criteria are used to define a school and its eligibility for generating School Foundation Grant funding.

Single campus – a facility or collection of facilities operated by the same board that are on the same site.

Single program – a facility or collection of facilities operated by the same board that form a single program.

Grouped facilities and/or programs – where multiple facilities and/or programs are grouped to form a school for the purposes of the School Foundation Grant, the school is identified as:

- an *elementary school*, if all the facilities and/or programs offer elementary-level instruction;
- a *secondary school*, if all the facilities and/or programs offer secondary-level instruction;
- a *combined school*, if the facilities and/or programs in the group offer a combination of elementary and secondary instruction (for example, Grades 7 and 8 with Grades 9 to 12).
A combined school is treated as a secondary school for the purpose of funding. In addition, any combined school with more than 300 elementary students and more than 500 secondary students receives funding for one additional full-time equivalent (FTE) principal.

A board's School Foundation Grant is the sum of the funding generated by each of its eligible schools.

The funding generated by each eligible school is a combination of:

(a) base funding for staff and supplies

- funding for 1.0 FTE) principal is allocated for each school with an ADE of 50 or more. Schools with an ADE of 1 to 49 receive funding for 0.5 FTE principal. All schools, regardless of size, receive funding for 1.0 FTE school office support staff (secretary).
- \$2,070.50 for school office supplies is allocated for each elementary school and \$3,080.50 for each secondary school, regardless of enrolment.

(b) supplementary funding for additional staff and supplies based on school size

Based on each school's enrolment, the formulas that follow are used to determine additional funding for:

- vice-principals,
- school office support staff (secretaries), and
- school office supplies.

The tables that follow are used to determine the total School Foundation Grant allocation.

School Foundation Grant – ELEMENTARY

In-School Administration and Leadership				School Office Supplies
	Principal	School Office Support Staff (Secretaries)	Vice-Principal	Per School
Salary + % benefits	\$113,422 + 11.39%	\$41,842 + 25.89%	\$107,432 + 11.39%	
Base Staff and Supplies				
School enrolment 1 to 49 ADE	0.5	1		\$2,070.50
School enrolment 50 or more ADE	1			
Additional Staff and Supplies Based on School Size				
School enrolment 100 to 249 ADE		0.00125 x (ADE – 100)		
School enrolment 250 to 299 ADE		0.1875 + 0.002 x (ADE – 250)	0.0030 x (ADE – 250)	
School enrolment 300 to 499 ADE		0.2875 + 0.003125 x (ADE – 300)	0.1500 + 0.0030 x (ADE – 300)	\$6.06/ ADE
School enrolment 500 to 999 ADE		0.9125 + 0.003675 x (ADE – 500)	0.75 + 0.0025 x (ADE – 500)	
School enrolment 1,000+ ADE		2.75 + 0.003675 x (ADE – 1,000)	2	

NOTE: Pension plan contributions for teachers and eligible members of OTPP are matched by the Government and are not included in the benchmark salaries and benefits.

Calculation of the Elementary School Foundation Allocation

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Principal} &= (\text{base}) \times (\text{salary} + \text{benefits}) \\
 \text{School Office Support Staff} &= (\text{base} + \text{additional}) \times (\text{salary} + \text{benefits}) \\
 \text{Vice – Principal} &= (\text{base} + \text{additional}) \times (\text{salary} + \text{benefits}) \\
 \text{School Office Supplies} &= (\text{base} + \text{additional})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total Elementary School Foundation Allocation} = \text{Principal} + \text{School Office Support Staff} + \text{Vice – Principal} + \text{School Office Supplies}$$

School Foundation Grant – SECONDARY

In-School Administration and Leadership				School Office Supplies
	Principal	School Office Support Staff (Secretaries)	Vice-Principal	
Salary + % benefits	\$123,696 + 11.39%	\$44,077 + 25.89%	\$113,339 + 11.39%	Per School
Base Staff and Supplies				
School enrolment 1 to 49 ADE	0.5	1		\$3,080.50
School enrolment 50 or more ADE	1			
Additional Staff and Supplies Based on School Size				
School enrolment 100 to 499 ADE		0.003125 x (ADE – 100)	0.0025 x (ADE – 100)	
School enrolment 500 to 999 ADE		1.25 + 0.0055 x (ADE – 500)	1 + 0.002 x (ADE – 500)	\$7.07/ ADE
School enrolment 1,000 to 1,499 ADE		4 + 0.004 x (ADE – 1,000)	2 + 0.002 x (ADE – 1,000)	
School enrolment 1,500+ ADE		6 + 0.004 x (ADE – 1,500)	3 + 0.001 x (ADE – 1,500)	

NOTE: Pension plan contributions for teachers and eligible members of OTPP are matched by the Government and are not included in the benchmark salaries and benefits.

Calculation of the Secondary School Foundation Allocation

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Principal} &= (\text{base}) \times (\text{salary} + \text{benefits}) \\
 \text{School Office Support Staff} &= (\text{base} + \text{additional}) \times (\text{salary} + \text{benefits}) \\
 \text{Vice – Principal} &= (\text{base} + \text{additional}) \times (\text{salary} + \text{benefits}) \\
 \text{School Office Supplies} &= (\text{base} + \text{additional})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Secondary School Foundation Allocation} &= \text{Pr incipal} + \text{School Office Support Staff} + \text{Vice – Pr incipal} + \text{School Office Supplies}
 \end{aligned}$$

Special Purpose Grants

A significant amount of boards' funding is built on the special purpose grants, which respond to the varying circumstances of boards and students. Special purpose grants recognize the different levels of support required by boards and students related to location, student and school needs, and a board's demographic profile. The thirteen special purpose grants in 2011–12 are as follows:

Grant	Projected Funding in 2011–12 (\$ Million)
1 Special Education Grant	\$2,518.1
2 Language Grant	\$649.8
3 First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement	\$37.1
4 Geographic Circumstances Grant	\$193.7
5 Learning Opportunities Grant	\$476.3
6 Safe Schools Supplement	\$46.1
7 Program Enhancement Grant	\$45.3
8 Continuing Education and Other Programs Grant	\$148.2
9 Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant	\$1,413.4
10 Student Transportation Grant	\$844.7
11 Declining Enrolment Adjustment	\$60.7
12 School Board Administration and Governance Grant	\$548.8
13 School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant	\$2,260.8

Special Education Grant

The Special Education Grant provides additional funding for students who need special education programs, services, and/or equipment. The Special Education Grant is made up of six allocations:

- Special Education Per Pupil Amount (SEPPA) Allocation – \$1,286.0 million,
- High Needs Amount (HNA) Allocation – \$998.1 million,
- Special Equipment Amount (SEA) Allocation – \$81.5 million,
- Special Incidence Portion (SIP) Allocation – \$41.0 million,
- Facilities Amount (FA) Allocation – \$100.1 million, and
- Behaviour Expertise Amount (BEA) Allocation – \$11.3 million.

The Special Education Grant may only be used for special education. Any unspent funding must be treated as deferred revenue for special education.

The Ministry continues to review and refine the various components of the grant.

The Special Education Grant is projected to be almost \$2.52 billion in 2011–12, an increase of \$196.4 million over 2010–11 and is an increase of \$893.3 million or 55 percent since 2002–03.

The \$196.4 million will:

- provide more support for Education Assistants, as per PDT agreements, through the Special Education Per Pupil Amount (SEPPA),
- continue to support the Measures of Variability (MOV) amount and the Special Education Statistical Prediction Model Component, as part of the HNA allocation to better reflect the variability of high needs students and boards' ability to respond to these needs, so that HNA can be revised without relying on a claims-based process,
- support a funding increase of approximately 2 percent to the Special Equipment Amount (SEA) Per-Pupil Amount total, and continue support for SEA claims-based applications,
- continue to support the Special Incidence Portion (SIP) claim-based applications,
- continue to support education programs for school-aged children and youth in Government-approved care and/or treatment, custody, and correctional facilities, and
- continue to support for the Behaviour Expertise Amount (BEA).

The Ministry continues to implement the recommendations of the Working Table on Special Education by reviewing and refining the components of the grant and consulting with stakeholders to ensure that the evolution of the funding approach supports students with special education needs, improves student outcomes, and places less emphasis on the identification process for students with high needs.

In the Spring of 2011, the Ministry will initiate a review for the purpose of examining reasons for the variation in board reporting of students with special education needs. Among other things, this review will look into reporting practices and will examine SEA claims-based applications to ensure compliance with SEA guidelines, and to engage in a discussion with school boards regarding the SEA Per-Pupil Amount.

Special Education Per-Pupil Amount (SEPPA) Allocation

The Special Education Per-Pupil Amount (SEPPA) Allocation recognizes the cost of providing additional assistance to the majority of students with special education needs. SEPPA is allocated to boards on the basis of total enrolment.

The SEPPA amounts for 2011–12 are:

\$935.38 per JK to Grade 3 student,
\$718.49 per Grade 4 to 8 student, and
\$475.24 per Grade 9 to 12 student.

The SEPPA Allocation is projected to be almost \$1.3 billion in 2011–12.

High Needs Amount (HNA) Allocation

The High Needs Amount (HNA) Allocation addresses the cost of providing intensive staff support required by a small number of students with high needs.

In 2011–12 the HNA Allocation is made up of:

- the HNA base amount, including transitional HNA stabilization,
- the Measures of Variability (MOV) amount, and
- the MOV Special Education Statistical Prediction Model.

The 2011–12 HNA Allocation will continue to provide school boards with funding stability and will continue to revise school boards' high needs profiles to better reflect the variability of high needs students and factors that impact a board's ability to respond to these needs.

Similar to last year, in 2011–12, school boards facing declining enrolment will be provided with 50 percent of the transitional HNA stabilization approach. The HNA Allocation is projected to be \$998.1 million for 2011–12.

HNA Base Amount

The HNA base amount will be determined by first calculating the greater of:

(A) multiplying the board-specific high needs per-pupil amount by the board's 2011–12 total ADE,

OR

(B) the amount determined for the board for 2010–11.

Where (B) is greater, half the difference between (A) and (B) is added to (A).

This amount will then be multiplied by 94.89 percent to arrive at the HNA base amount.

Measures of Variability (MOV) Amount

The 2011–12 MOV Amount will be 5.11 percent of the HNA, or approximately \$50 million.

The provincial MOV Amount will be distributed among all school boards based on four categories of data where each category has an assigned percentage of the total MOV amount. Each category has one or more factors and each factor has an assigned percentage of the category total. Finally, each factor is weighted within a specified range related to the provincial average of the prevalence of the factor.

Twenty-three factors (see table below) will be used in the calculation of the 2011–12 HNA MOV Amount for each board as follows:

- The percent of MOV funding available for the category/subcategory (from the table below) multiplied by the percent of funding available for the factor (from the factor tables below) multiplied by the provincial MOV amount determines the provincial funding for that factor.
- The board's prevalence for each factor determines the weight based on the ranges provided below.
- The board's weight for the factor multiplied by the board's ADE determines the board's factor number. The board's factor number is divided by the total of all 72 boards' factor numbers combined for that factor and multiplied by the result of step (A) above for that factor to determine the funding for the board for that factor.
- A board's total MOV amount is the sum of funding generated through the calculations for all 23 factors.

Category	Factor(s)	% of MOV Funding for Category	% of MOV Funding for Sub-Category
1	Students reported as receiving special education programs and services	2008–09 data as reported by boards (one factor)	36%
2	Participation and achievement in EQAO assessments by students with special education needs	2009–10 data for:	36%
Sub-Category 2A: Grade 3 students (including gifted) with special education needs who were exempt, below, or reached Level 1 (six factors)		12%	
Sub-Category 2B: Grade 6 students (including gifted) with special education needs who were exempt, below, or reached Level 1 (six factors)		12%	
		Sub-Category 2C: Grade 3 and Grade 6 students with special education needs (including gifted) with three or more Accommodations (two factors)	12%
3	Credit Accumulations and participation in Locally Developed and Alternative non-credit courses (K-Courses) by students with special education needs.	2008–09 data for:	18%
Sub-Category 3A: Students with special education needs earned 5 or less credits in Grade 9 or earned 13 or less credits in Grade 10 (two factors)		15%	
Sub-Category 3B: Grade 9 and Grade 10 Students with Special Education Needs enrolled in Locally Developed Courses (two factors)		1.2%	
		Sub-Category 3C: Grade 9 and Grade 10 Students with Special Education Needs enrolled in K-Courses (two factors)	1.8%
4	Board size and rural/urban designation	2011–12 projected ADE (two factors) board size and rural board size and rural/urban	10%

CATEGORY 1: Prevalence of students reported as receiving special education programs and services 2008–09 data as reported by boards (one factor). Prevalence for this category is the total number of students reported as receiving special education programs and services divided by total enrolment.

2008–09 data as reported by boards: 36% of MOV	
Weight	Range
0.8	<10.07%
0.9	≥10.07% to <12.95%
1	≥12.95% to <15.83%
1.1	≥15.83% to <18.71%
1.2	≥18.71%

CATEGORY 2: Participation and achievement in EQAO assessments by students with special education needs in Elementary divided by the total number of students with special education needs who were eligible to take that EQAO assessment (Elementary enrolment counts only).

Sub-Category 2A: Prevalence of participation and achievement in Grade 3 EQAO assessments by students with special education needs, including gifted, who were exempt, below, or reached Level 1 or less (six factors).

2A – EQAO Achievement – Grade 3; 12% of MOV						
Weight	Males - Reading (20% of 2A)	Females – Reading (15% of 2A)	Males – Writing (20% of 2A)	Females – Writing (15% of 2A)	Males – Math (15% of 2A)	Females – Math (15% of 2A)
0.8	<26.08%	<28.03%	<9.28%	<8.27%	<15.06%	<17.97%
0.9	≥26.08% to <33.53%	≥28.03% to <36.04%	≥9.28% to <11.93%	≥8.27% to <10.63%	≥15.06% to <19.36%	≥17.97% to <23.10%
1	≥33.53% to <40.98%	≥36.04% to <44.05%	≥11.93% to <14.58%	≥10.63% to <13.00%	≥19.36% to <23.66%	≥23.10% to <28.23%
1.1	≥40.98% to <48.44%	≥44.05% to <52.06%	≥14.58% to <17.23%	≥13.00% to <15.36%	≥23.66% to <27.96%	≥28.23% to <33.37%
1.2	≥48.44%	≥52.06%	≥17.23%	≥15.36%	≥27.96%	≥33.37%

Sub-Category 2B: Prevalence of participation and achievement in Grade 6 EQAO assessments by students with special education needs, including gifted, who were exempt, below, or reached Level 1 or less (six factors).

2B – EQAO Achievement – Grade 6; 12% of MOV						
Weight	Males - Reading (20% of 2B)	Females – Reading (15% of 2B)	Males – Writing (20% of 2B)	Females – Writing (15% of 2B)	Males – Math (15% of 2B)	Females – Math (15% of 2B)
0.8	<17.10%	<16.69%	<8.07%	<6.15%	<19.18%	<19.99%
0.9	≥17.10% to <21.98%	≥16.69% to <21.46%	≥8.07% to <10.38%	≥6.15% to <7.91%	≥19.18% to <24.66%	≥19.99% to <25.71%
1	≥21.98% to <26.87%	≥21.46% to <26.23%	≥10.38% to <12.69%	≥7.91% to <9.67%	≥24.66% to <30.14%	≥25.71% to <31.42%
1.1	≥26.87% to <31.75%	≥26.23% to <31.00%	≥12.69% to <15.00%	≥9.67% to <11.43%	≥30.14% to <35.62%	≥31.42% to <37.13%
1.2	≥31.75%	≥31.00%	≥15.00%	≥11.43%	≥35.62%	≥37.13%

Sub-Category 2C: Prevalence of students with special education needs (including gifted) who required 3 or more accommodations (e.g., extra time, coloured paper, SEA equipment use, etc.) for EQAO Grade 3 and Grade 6 assessments (two factors).

2C – EQAO accommodations; 12% of MOV		
Weight	Grade 3 (50% of 2C)	Grade 6 (50% of 2C)
0.8	<41.63%	<31.18%
0.9	≥41.63% to <53.52%	≥31.18% to <40.08%
1	≥53.52% to <65.41%	≥40.08% to <48.99%
1.1	≥65.41% to <77.30%	≥48.99% to <57.90%
1.2	≥77.30%	≥57.90%

CATEGORY 3: Credit accumulation and participation in locally developed and alternative non-credit courses (K-Courses) by students with special education needs (Secondary enrolment counts only).

Sub-Category 3A: Prevalence of Grade 9 and 10 credit accumulation for students with special education needs. Prevalence for Grade 9 is that of those who earned 5 or less credits; and prevalence for Grade 10 is that of those who earned 13 or less credits (two factors).

3A – Credit accumulation; 15% of MOV		
Weight	Earned 5 or less credits in Grade 9 (40% of 3A)	Earned 13 or less credits in Grade 10 (60% of 3A)
0.8	<12.40%	<20.23%
0.9	≥12.40% to <15.94%	≥20.23% to <26.01%
1	≥15.94% to <19.49%	≥26.01% to <31.79%
1.1	≥19.49% to <23.03%	≥31.79% to <37.57%
1.2	≥23.03%	≥37.57%

Sub-Category 3B: Prevalence of Grade 9 and Grade 10 students with special education needs enrolled in locally developed courses (two factors).

3B – Enrolled in LD Courses; 1.2% of MOV		
Weight	Enrolled in LD Courses Grade 9 (40% of 3B)	Enrolled in LD Courses Grade 10 (60% of 3B)
0.8	<21.85%	<20.69%
0.9	≥21.85% to <28.10%	≥20.69% to <26.60%
1	≥28.10% to <34.34%	≥26.60% to <32.51%
1.1	≥34.34% to <40.58%	≥32.51% to <38.42%
1.2	≥40.58%	≥38.42%

Sub-Category 3C: Prevalence of Grade 9 and Grade 10 students with special education needs enrolled in alternative non-credit courses (K-courses) (two factors).

3C – Enrolled in alternative non-credit courses (K Courses); 1.8% of MOV		
Weight	Enrolled in K-Courses Grade 9 (40% of 3B)	Enrolled in K-Courses Grade 10 (60% of 3B)
0.8	<6.18%	<5.11%
0.9	≥6.18% to <7.95%	≥5.11% to <6.57%
1	≥7.95% to <9.72%	≥6.57 to <8.02%
1.1	≥9.72% to <11.49%	≥8.02% to <9.48%
1.2	≥11.49%	≥9.48%

CATEGORY 4: Size and Rural Status Category (two factors)

Size

- boards with ADE less than 10,000 get a weight of 2,
- boards with ADE between 10,000 and less than 22,000 get a weight of 1.

Rural

- boards with a rural designation get a weight of 2,
- boards with a urban/rural designation get a weight of 1.

All other boards with ADE of 22,000 or over get a weight of 0.

MOV Special Education Statistical Prediction Model Amount

In the 2010–11 school year, the Ministry enhanced the HNA MOV amount by providing a \$10 million investment to support the introduction of the MOV Special Education Statistical Prediction Model developed by Dr. J. Douglas Willms, University of New Brunswick, Canadian Research Institute for Social Policy, (UNB-CRISP).

The logistic regression Special Education Statistical Prediction Model has been updated for 2011–12 and it draws from 2008–09 Ontario Ministry of Education anonymized student data (most recent available), merged with UNB-CRISP Census indicators from the 2006 Canadian Census data and other data sources, to estimate the number of students predicted to receive special education programs and services in each of Ontario's district school boards.

The board-specific prediction value for each school board reflects the relationship between the actual percent of students reported to be receiving special education programs and/or services in the school board and the average level of socioeconomic status of all students enrolled in the school board.

The following demographic factors were used:

- Occupational structure,
- Median income,
- Parent level of education,
- Percent families below Statistic Canada's low-income cut-off occupational structure,
- Percent unemployed,
- Percent Aboriginal families,
- Percent recent immigrants,
- Percent moved in previous year, and
- Metropolitan influence zone.

The likelihood that a child will receive special education programs and/or services is estimated with a logistic regression model, which models the probability of a child being

designated as reported to be receiving special education programs and/or services (e.g., $Y_i = 1$ if reported; $Y_i = 0$ if not reported) as a function of a set of n covariates or predictors.

The analysis entailed the estimation of 14 separate logistic regression models – one for each of the 12 categories within the Ministry’s definitions of exceptionalities^{§§}, one for students 'non-identified with an Individual Education Plan (IEP),' and one for students 'non-identified without an IEP.'

For each school board, the prediction formulae for these 14 models were used to predict the total number of students in each category, given the demographic characteristics of the students served by the school board, and then summed to achieve an estimate of the predicted number of students who would receive special education programs and services.

The functional form of the model is:

$$\text{Probability} \left(Y_i = \begin{array}{l} 1, \text{ given a student's} \\ \text{set of background} \\ \text{characteristics} \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{[1 + \exp - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n)]}$$

where Y_i denotes whether or not a child was reported as receiving special education programs and/or services; and $x_1 \dots x_n$ are the child's grade, sex and 2006 Census-derived demographic characteristics.

The regression coefficients, $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ are estimated from the anonymized data for all Ontario students in 2008–09. With these estimates the model estimates the probability that a student with a particular set of background characteristics would receive special education programs and/or services.

Therefore, in a school board with 10,000 students, where each student's age, grade, and Census-derived demographic characteristics are known, the prediction model can be used to estimate the probability that each student would receive special education programs and/or services. The sum of these probabilities for the 10,000 students provides an estimate of the total number of students that are likely to receive special education programs and/or services in that board.

The board-by-board predicted value is then multiplied by the board's ADE to determine each board's proportion of this \$10 million funding enhancement - MOV Prediction Model amount.

§§ There are 5 Categories and 12 Definitions of Exceptionalities as follows:

- BEHAVIOUR - Behaviour;
- INTELLECTUAL - Giftedness, Mild Intellectual Disability, Developmental Disability;
- COMMUNICATION - Autism, Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing, Language Impairment, Speech Impairment, Learning Disability;
- PHYSICAL - Physical Disability, Blind and Low Vision; and
- MULTIPLE EXCEPTIONALITIES - Multiple Exceptionalities

Special Equipment Amount (SEA) Allocation

The 2011–12 Special Equipment Amount (SEA) Allocation is made up of two components:

- SEA Per-Pupil Amount, including a \$10,000 base for each board, and
- SEA Claims-Based Amount.

The Special Equipment Amount (SEA) Allocation *** is projected to be \$81.5 million in 2011–12.

SEA Per-Pupil Amount

The SEA Per-Pupil Amount component, which was introduced in 2010–11, is part of a 5-year plan to provide boards with greater flexibility and predictability by converting part of the SEA allocation into a single SEA Per-Pupil Amount for all school boards by 2014–15.

In 2011–12, each school board will receive a projected SEA Per-Pupil Amount, which includes a base amount of \$10,000 for each school board plus an amount based on the board's average ADE. The SEA Per-Pupil Amount is allocated for the purchase of all computers, software, computing-related devices and required supporting furniture, as identified for use by students with special education needs in accordance with the SEA funding guidelines.

In addition, the SEA Per-Pupil Amount helps school boards in providing training for staff and students (where applicable), equipment set-up, maintenance and repair as determined by the board for all SEA equipment, including SEA equipment funded through the SEA claims-based process. Technicians and training costs are no longer submitted through the SEA claims process.

The direction being taken for the calculation of the SEA Per-Pupil Amount will transition schools boards from a school board-specific per-pupil amount that is based primarily on each board's historical access to SEA funding, to a single provincial per-pupil amount by 2014–15.

The SEA Per-Pupil Amount component will be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{BaseAmount} + \left(\text{School board specific per - pupil amount} \times \text{ADE} \right)$$

\$10,000

SEA Claims-Based Amount

Purchases of other non-computer based equipment to be utilized by students with special education needs, including sensory equipment, hearing support equipment, vision support

*** Each board's Special Equipment Allocation is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

equipment, personal care support equipment and physical assists support equipment, will continue to be claims-based with an \$800 deductible. Eligibility requirements for SEA are outlined in the *Special Education Funding Guidelines: Special Equipment Amount (SEA), 2011–12 Spring 2011*^{†††}.

For 2011–12, vision support equipment required by a student that has a computer interface, but whose primary function is to help address the vision support needs of the student may be included in a SEA claim.

SEA Allocation and Financial Reporting by Boards

Boards will develop an internal process that allocates the SEA Per-Pupil Amount, the SEA Claims-Based Amount, and the board internal contribution to support student needs in an equitable and timely fashion.

Similar to 2010–11, the SEA Per-Pupil Amount will be reported separately from all other special education expenditures. Unused SEA Per-Pupil Amount funding (including the \$10,000 base) must be treated as SEA Per-Pupil Amount deferred revenue to support future purchases of computers, software, and computer-related devices and required supporting furniture identified for use by students with special education needs as well as all training and technician costs for all SEA equipment.

Equipment purchased with the SEA funding travels with the student as provided in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation and described in the *Special Education Funding Guidelines: Special Equipment Amount (SEA), 2011–12, Spring 2011*^{*}.

Special Incidence Portion (SIP) Allocation

The Special Incidence Portion (SIP) Allocation supports pupils who require more than two full-time staff to address the health and safety needs of both the students who have extraordinarily high needs related to their disabilities and/or exceptionalities and of others at their school. Eligibility criteria for SIP are outlined in the *Special Education Funding Guidelines: Special Incidence Portion (SIP), 2011–12 Spring 2011*^{*}. SIP claims are submitted to the Ministry of Education Regional Offices for approval.

The SIP Allocation is projected to be \$41.0 million in 2011–12.

^{†††} These documents are available on the Ministry of Education website, < <http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/policyfunding/funding.html> >.

Facilities Amount (FA) Allocation

The Facilities Amount (FA) Allocation supports education programs for school-aged children and youth in Government-approved care and/or treatment, custody and correctional facilities operated by the Ministry of Children and Youth Services, the Ministry of Community and Social Services, the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, and/or the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. These facilities include hospitals, children's mental health centres, psychiatric institutions, detention and correctional facilities, community group homes, and other social services agencies. The provision of education in these facilities is subject to an agreement between a district school board and the facility.

The FA Allocation is projected to be \$100.1 million in 2011–12.

Funding for the FA Allocation is based on an approval process specified in a guideline issued for these programs. The recognized costs include teachers, education assistants, and classroom supplies.

Revenue is reduced for boards when a program is operating on a smaller scale than was projected or ceases to operate during the school year.

The Ministry provides funding to school boards to help offset the accommodation and transportation costs of classrooms in care and treatment and custody settings that operate in school board space. This funding is included in the School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant and the Student Transportation Grant calculations.

Behaviour Expertise Amount (BEA) Allocation

The Behaviour Expertise Amount Allocation (BEA) provides funding for school boards to hire additional board level Applied Behaviour Analysis (ABA) expertise to support principals, teachers, and multi-disciplinary transition teams. School board personnel with ABA expertise provide and coordinate training on ABA instructional methods and resources at the school board and school level to increase capacity within the publicly funded school system to use ABA methods. The services provided by ABA expertise professionals are applicable to all students and have been found to be specifically effective in working with students with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) where appropriate. In addition, ABA expertise professionals continue to play a role in the successful implementation of the Connections for Students model for students with ASD.

The BEA allocation is projected to be \$11.3 million in 2011–12.

The Ministry will be allocating funding based on the following formula:

$$\$83,615 \text{ per school board} + (\$2.80 \times \text{school board's ADE})$$

Language Grant

The Language Grant⁺⁺⁺ provides funding to meet school boards' costs for language instruction.

The Language Grant has five allocations:

- French as a First Language (FFL) Allocation – \$71.6 million,
- French as a Second Language (FSL) Allocation – \$241.7 million,
- English as a Second Language/English Literacy Development (ESL/ELD) Allocation – \$235.6 million,
- Actualisation linguistique en français (ALF) Allocation – \$95.5 million, and
- Programme d'appui aux nouveaux arrivants (PANA) Allocation – \$5.5 million.

The total Language Grant is projected to be \$649.8 million in 2011–12.

In 2010–11, the ESL/ELD and ALF allocations were updated with 2006 Census data. Increases and decreases in ESL funding based on this update are being phased in over four years. Updates to ALF funding were fully implemented in 2010–11.

French as a First Language (FFL) Allocation

This funding, available only to French-language boards, recognizes the higher costs of instructional materials and program support incurred in providing French-language programs.

The FFL Allocation in 2011–12 is projected to be \$71.6 million.

Funding benchmarks are increasing to \$733.31 per elementary school pupil of the board as of October 31, 2011. Benchmarks per secondary day school pupil are increasing to \$838.12 on an ADE basis.

Start-up funding for new elementary classes in French is provided at the rate of \$18,207.73 for each new elementary school established by a board in 2011–12.

⁺⁺⁺ For details of the ETFO/OPSBA PDT agreement, (which affects English-language elementary teachers), please refer to the Addendum, beginning on p. [129](#).

French as a Second Language (FSL) Allocation

French as a Second Language (FSL) funding, which is only available to English-language boards, supports the additional costs of providing core French, extended French, and French immersion programs. The FSL allocation in 2011–12 is projected to be \$241.7 million.

French as a Second Language (FSL) – Elementary

At the elementary level, funding is provided for core and extended French based on enrolment in French programs for Grades 4 to 8. French immersion programs, if offered by the board, are funded based on enrolment in French programs for JK to Grade 8.

Current Ministry policy requires that each elementary student accumulate at least 600 hours of French-language instruction by the end of Grade 8. School boards are required to plan their French-language programs so that students meet this requirement.

Average daily length of program		Allocation per pupil enrolled in the program
20 – 59 minutes	Core, Grades 4 to 8	\$292.90
60 – 149 minutes	Extended, Grades 4 to 8	\$333.72
150 minutes or more	Immersion, Grades 1 to 8	\$373.32
75 minutes or more	Immersion, JK and SK	

French as a Second Language (FSL) – Secondary

The funding is established according to credits as follows:

Grades	Allocation per-pupil credit – French as a subject	Allocation per-pupil credit – subjects other than French taught in French
9 and 10	\$75.19	\$123.71
11 and 12	\$99.45	\$192.85

Second-Language and Second-Dialect Instruction

Ontario's curriculum requires that students develop strong English- or French-language skills. The cultural and linguistic diversity of Ontario's population means that many students require extra help to develop proficiency in their language of instruction.

Three allocations of the Language Grant provide school boards with resources to meet the needs of these students. English-language school boards receive the English as a Second Language/English Literacy Development (ESL/ELD) Allocations. French-language boards receive the Programme d'appui aux nouveaux arrivants (PANA) allocation and the Actualisation linguistique en français (ALF) allocation.

The number of students eligible to be counted as recent immigrants is based on the country of birth, rather than the country from which the student entered Canada.

In this context, eligibility means that a pupil meets the funding criteria, that is, the date of entry into Canada and country of birth. As in previous years, the language of instruction allocations of the Language Grant use proxy measures to determine each school board's relative share of need. The calculations are not intended to count every student who requires support or to determine individual needs for these programs. Boards determine need and use resources provided by the Language Grant to provide language services and supports accordingly.

English-Language Instruction

English as a Second Language/English Literacy Development (ESL/ELD) Allocation

English as a Second Language/English Literacy Development (ESL/ELD) funding is available to English-language boards and is based on the sum of the Recent Immigrant and Pupils in Canada components.

For 2011–12, the ESL/ELD Allocation is projected to be \$235.6 million.

Recent Immigrant Component

The Recent Immigrant component provides a total of \$10,160.80 per eligible pupil over four years and is based on the number of recent immigrant pupils born in countries other than Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand.

The variables used in calculating this funding are:

- the number of eligible pupils who entered Canada in each year since September 2007, and
- a weighting factor for each of the four years^{§§§}.

^{§§§} For details of the ETFO/OPSBA PDT agreement, (which affects English-language elementary teachers), please refer to the Addendum, beginning on p. [129](#).

Weighting Factors

Year	Start Date	End Date	Weighting Factor
1	September 1, 2010	October 31, 2011	1
2	September 1, 2009	August 31, 2010	0.85
3	September 1, 2008	August 31, 2009	0.5
4	September 1, 2007	August 31, 2008	0.25

Number of Eligible Pupils

Principals are required to report through the Ontario Student Information System (OnSIS) the number of enrolled pupils who entered Canada during the last four years and were born in a country other than Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. Schools are required to keep appropriate immigration information in a pupil's Ontario Student Record (OSR) to support the number of pupils reported as having entered Canada during the last four years.

Total Recent Immigrant Component

The allocation is the sum of the weighted numbers of eligible pupils for each year multiplied by \$3,908.00.

$$\text{Recent Immigrant Component} = \frac{\text{Total number of weighted recent immigrant pupils}}{\text{recent immigrant pupils}} \times \$3,908$$

Pupils in Canada Component

The Pupils in Canada component is based on the 2006 Census data on the number of children whose language spoken most often at home is neither English nor French. This data is used as a proxy measure for the relative ESL/ELD need among boards for pupils not covered by the Recent Immigrant component.

Migrating from 1996 Census to the 2006 Census has created board level re-distributive funding impacts. These impacts in funding are being phased in over a four-year period: 2011–12 will be the second year of a four-year phase in for ESL/ELD.

Each board's allocation is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Total ESL/ELD Allocation

$$\text{ESL/ELD Allocation} = \frac{\text{Total Recent Immigrant component}}{\text{component}} + \frac{\text{Total Pupils in Canada component from 2011 – 12}}{\text{grant regulation}}$$

French-Language Instruction

Funding for French-language boards for language programs in addition to FFL is based on two allocations – Programme d'appui aux nouveaux arrivants (PANA) and Actualisation linguistique en français (ALF).

Programme d'appui aux nouveaux arrivants (PANA) Allocation

The Programme d'appui aux nouveaux arrivants (PANA) is projected to be \$5.5 million in 2011–12.

PANA provides a total of \$10,160.80 per eligible student over four years. It is based on the number of recent immigrant pupils who do not have rights under Section 23**** of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the Charter) but have been admitted in the schools through the board's admission committee.

Recent immigrant pupils are deemed eligible to generate PANA funding if:

- they were born in countries in which neither French nor English is the first language of a majority of the population; or
- they were born in countries in which a majority of the population speak a variety of French that is sufficiently different from the French used as the language of instruction in schools of the board.

The variables used in calculating this funding are:

- the number of eligible pupils who entered Canada in each year since September 2007, and
- a weighting factor for each of the four years.

Weighting Factors

Year	Start Date	End Date	Weighting Factor
1	September 1, 2010	October 31, 2011	1
2	September 1, 2009	August 31, 2010	0.85
3	September 1, 2008	August 31, 2009	0.5
4	September 1, 2007	August 31, 2008	0.25

**** Section 23 refers to the linguistic and education rights conferred by Part 1 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

Number of Eligible Pupils

Principals are required to report in OnSIS the number of enrolled pupils who entered Canada during the last four years, including the pupil's country of birth. Schools are required to keep appropriate immigration information in a pupil's Ontario Student Record (OSR) to support the number of pupils reported as having entered Canada during the last four years.

Total PANA Allocation

The allocation is the sum of the weighted numbers of eligible pupils for each year multiplied by \$3,908.00.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{PANA} \\ \text{Allocation} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Total number of weighted}}{\text{recent immigrant pupils}} \times \$3,908.00$$

Actualisation linguistique en français (ALF) Allocation

Actualisation linguistique en français (ALF) supports French-language school boards in providing language instruction to pupils who are entitled to French-language education by virtue of the *Charter* and who have limited or no competencies in French, or use a variety of language that is different from standard French.

Total ALF funding in 2011–12 is projected to be \$95.5 million.

The ALF allocation is the sum of the per-pupil, school, and board components.

Per-Pupil Component

The per-pupil component is calculated by applying an assimilation factor to a board's enrolment. This assimilation factor is intended to be a proxy measure of a board's cultural environment.

In 2010–11, this component was updated with 2006 Census data. The proxy measure is based on the proportion of the population with at least one parent having French as their "First Official Language Spoken."

Calculation of the Assimilation Factor

- 1 The percentage of students with at least one parent having French as their "First Official Language Spoken" is derived from 2006 Census data.
- 2 The assimilation factor is the greater of 75 or the percentage of students with at least one parent having French as their "First Official Language Spoken."

The Assimilation Factors are listed in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Elementary Per-Pupil Allocation

$$(\text{Elementary ADE} \times \text{Assimilation Factor}) \times \$890.00$$

Secondary Per-Pupil Allocation

$$(\text{Secondary ADE} \times \text{Assimilation Factor}) \times \$389.84$$

School Component

The school component is calculated using the definition of school used for the School Foundation Grant.

Elementary School Amount

$$\text{Total number of elementary schools} \times \$46,797.42$$

Secondary School Amount

Number of Students	2011–12 Total Per Secondary School
ADE \geq 1 and ADE < 100	\$168,829.66
ADE \geq 100 and ADE < 200	\$209,507.08
ADE \geq 200 and ADE < 300	\$250,184.49
ADE \geq 300 and ADE < 400	\$290,861.91
ADE \geq 400	\$331,539.32

Board Component Amount

Each board's amount for 2011–12 is \$294,580.54.

Total ALF Allocation

The total ALF allocation for a French-language board is the sum of the per-pupil, school, and board components.

$$\text{Total ALF Allocation} = \text{Per - Pupil Component} + \text{School Component} + \text{Board Component}$$

First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement

The First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement^{††††} supports programs designed for Aboriginal students as outlined in the *Ontario First Nation, Métis, and Inuit Education Policy Framework* released in January 2007.

The First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement has three allocations^{‡‡‡‡}:

- Native Languages Allocation – \$6.6 million,
- Native Studies Allocation – \$10.2 million, and
- Per-Pupil Amount Allocation – \$20.3 million.

The total First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement is projected to be \$37.1 million in 2011–12.

The First Nations, Métis and Inuit Education Supplement was introduced in 2007–08 to support programs designed for Aboriginal students. To allow boards to offer these programs despite limited enrolment, the funding benchmarks for Native Studies and Native Languages were originally based on an average class size of 8. With take-up having increased significantly, the Ministry has adjusted the funding benchmarks for Native Studies and Native Languages to recognize an average class size of 12.

Native Languages Allocation

The \$6.6 million Native Languages (NL) Allocation supports the elementary and secondary Native Language programs. Funding is based on the number of pupils^{§§§§} enrolled and the average daily length of the program as set out below.

^{††††} For details of the ETFO/OPSBA PDT agreement, (which affects English-language elementary teachers), please refer to the Addendum, beginning on p. [129](#).

^{‡‡‡‡} May not add up due to the effects of rounding

^{§§§§} The term “pupils” refers to “pupils of the board.” However, even if enrolled in a board’s school, First Nations pupils resident on reserves are not considered to be pupils of the board for the purposes of calculating grants to school boards.

Native Language (NL) – Elementary

Average length of program	Staff per 12 elementary students	Allocation per pupil enrolled in the program
20 – 39 minutes	0.20	\$1,355.91
40 minutes or more	0.30	\$2,033.87

Native Language (NL) – Secondary

The funding is established according to credits as follows:

Grades	Staff per 12 secondary students	Allocation per-pupil credit
9 to 12	0.167	\$1,129.93

Native Studies Allocation

In 2011–12, \$10.2 million is being provided to fund secondary Native Studies courses****.

Funding is based on the same benchmarks used to allocate funding for students enrolled in Native Languages – Secondary programs.

The funding is established according to credits as follows:

Grades	Staff per 12 secondary students	Allocation per-pupil credit
9 to 12	0.167	\$1,129.93

Per-Pupil Amount Allocation

In 2011–12, the Per-Pupil Amount Allocation is projected to be \$20.3 million.

The Per-Pupil Amount Allocation is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Per – Pupil Amount Allocation} = \text{ADE} \times \text{Estimated Percentage of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Population} \times \text{Weighting Factor} \times \$179.51$$

**** Refer to the Common Course Codes document on the Ministry of Education website, <http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/general/list/commoncc/ccc.html> for course listings.

Estimating the Percentage of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Population in a Board

1. The percentage of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit population is derived from the 2006 Census.
2. The enrolment of a Census Sub-Division (CSD) is the sum of enrolments of all facilities of the board operating within the CSD.
3. The percentage for the board is derived by taking the weighted average (using the CSD share of board enrolment over all the enrolment in CSDs in which the board operates) of the CSD level percentages.

The estimated percentage of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit population for each board is listed in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Weighting Factor

A weighting factor is applied to direct more funding to boards with a higher estimated proportion of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit students.

Estimated percentage of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit student population	Weighting Factor
between 0 and 7.49%	1
between 7.5% and 14.99%	2
15% or more	3

Geographic Circumstances Grant

The Geographic Circumstances Grant^{†††††} recognizes the additional costs of operating small schools in isolated areas and costs that are associated with the geography of boards, including board size and school dispersion.

The Geographic Circumstances Grant consists of three allocations:

- Remote and Rural Allocation – \$125.5 million,
- Supported Schools Allocation – \$64.1 million, and
- Rural and Small Community Allocation – \$4.2 million.

The total Geographic Circumstances Grant is projected to be \$193.7 million in 2011–12.

This is the second year of the three-year phase out of the Distant Schools Allocation (DSA) – Learning Resources Amount and related funding is being reduced by two-thirds.

Remote and Rural Allocation

The Remote and Rural Allocation supports the higher cost of purchasing goods and services for small school boards, as well as for boards that are distant from major urban centres, and for boards with schools that are distant from one another. In 2011–12, this allocation is projected to be \$125.5 million.

Board enrolment, distance from an urban centre, and school dispersion are used to determine funding.

Board Enrolment

This component supports the higher per-pupil costs for goods and services faced by smaller school boards.

Enrolment	Per-Pupil Amount – Elementary
0 to < 4,000	\$323.16 – (Day School ADE x \$0.01755)
4,000 to < 8,000	\$252.96 – ([Day School ADE – 4,000] x \$0.02015)
8,000 or more	\$172.35 – ([Day School ADE – 8,000] x \$0.02154)

^{†††††} For details of the ETFO/OPSBA PDT agreement, (which affects English-language elementary teachers), please refer to the Addendum, beginning on p. [129](#).

Enrolment	Per-Pupil Amount – Secondary
0 to < 4,000	\$323.16 – (Day School ADE x \$0.01755)
4,000 to < 8,000	\$252.96 – ([Day School ADE – 4,000] x \$0.02015)
8,000 or more	\$172.35 – ([Day School ADE – 8,000] x \$0.02154)

Distance/Urban Factor/French-Language Equivalence

This component takes into account the additional costs of goods and services related to remoteness and the absence of nearby urban centres. This component also recognizes that, much like remote school boards, French-language school boards in southern Ontario operating in a minority language context face higher costs in obtaining goods and services.

Distance (referred to as *D* in the formula below) is measured from the nearest defined cities of Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, or Windsor to the town or city located nearest to the geographic centre of the board.

$$\text{Distance/Urban Factor} = \left(\frac{\text{per-pupil amount based on distance (D)}}{\text{urban factor}} \times \text{ADE} \right)$$

Distance	Per-Pupil Amount
0 to < 151 kilometres	\$0
151 to < 650 kilometres	\$1.10246 x (D–150)
650 to < 1,150 kilometres	\$551.23 + [\$0.14838 x (D–650)]
1,150 kilometres +	\$625.42

Each board’s distance and urban factor is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

City or town within a board’s jurisdiction with a population of	Urban Factor
0 – 24,999	1
25,000 – 199,999	$1 - \left(\frac{\text{population} - 25,000}{175,000} \right)$
200,000 or more	0

Distance Equivalence

French-language school boards receive the higher of their distance/urban allocation or a distance allocation of \$180.07 per pupil.

School Dispersion

This component recognizes the higher costs of providing goods and services to students in widely dispersed schools.

The school dispersion measure consists of:

- the average distance between a board’s schools, calculated on the basis of the shortest unique road route linking all the schools in a board, and
- the average road distance between the central board office and each school of the board, based on the shortest unique road route linking the board office with each school.

The average dispersion is expressed as the weighted average of the two distances: the school-to-school average weighted at 0.8 and the board office-to-school average weighted at 0.2.

Only boards with an average dispersion distance greater than 14 kilometres qualify for funding under the dispersion component. Each qualifying board’s allocation for this component is determined by the following formula.

$$\text{Dispersion Component} = (2011-12 \text{ ADE}) \times (\$5.80078/\text{pupil}) \times \left(\frac{\text{Dispersion Factor}}{\text{Factor}} - 14 \text{ km} \right)$$

Each board’s average school dispersion distance is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Supported Schools Allocation

The Supported Schools Allocation provides additional funding for teaching staff to keep viable low-enrolment schools that are far from other schools of the board. The Supported Schools Allocation is projected to be \$64.1 million in 2011–12.

In conjunction with the definition of a *school* used in the School Foundation Grant, a supported school is also:

- an elementary school is deemed to be “supported” if the next closest elementary school of the board is at least 20 kilometres away, and
- a secondary school is deemed to be “supported” if the next closest secondary school of the board is at least 45 kilometres away.

Supported schools are referred to as “outlying schools” in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Funding is provided so that:

- Supported elementary schools with 50 or more students generate funding for a minimum of 7.5 teachers.
- Supported secondary schools with 50 or more students generate funding for a minimum of 14 teachers.
- Funding for teachers is scaled for supported schools with enrolment between 1 and 49 students.

Supported Schools also generate top-up funding through the School Operations and School Renewal Allocations of the School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant when enrolment is less than the capacity of a school (see pages [95](#) and [100](#).)

Elementary Supported Schools

Supported School Size (2011–12 ADE)	Funding (using 2011–12 ADE)
ADE ≥ 1 and ADE < 50	\$70,562.86 + (ADE x \$6,859.27)
ADE ≥ 50 and ADE < 150	\$610,161.23 - (ADE x \$3,932.69)
ADE ≥ 150	\$20,257.35

Secondary Supported^{*****} Schools

Supported School Size (2011–12 ADE)	Funding (using 2011–12 ADE)
ADE ≥ 1 and ADE < 50	\$59,770.90 + (ADE x \$16,801.90)
ADE ≥ 50 and ADE < 200	\$1,138,967.62 - (ADE x \$4,782.04)
ADE ≥ 200 and ADE < 500	\$277,691.15 - (ADE x \$475.65)
ADE ≥ 500	\$39,863.87

Funding for French-language secondary supported schools is net of funding received through the secondary school component of the ALF Allocation of the Language Grant; this is not reflected in the table above.

Distant Schools Allocation – Learning Resources Component

The Distant Schools Allocation (DSA) was introduced in 2003–04 to provide additional funding for eligible small rural and northern schools, which were called "distant" schools. In addition, these "distant" schools also generated enhanced "top-up" funding for school operations and renewal.

Most of the funding originally allocated through the DSA was transferred to the School Foundation Grant in 2006–07 and to the Supported Schools Allocation in 2007–08. The remaining funding through the DSA has remained frozen at 2003–04 levels, with adjustments to take into account schools that have been opened or closed.

There are two remaining parts of the DSA funding:

- Schools that met the eligibility criteria under the DSA, but not the new criteria for the Supported Schools Allocation were "grandparented," with their funding frozen at 2003–04 levels. These schools also continued, where eligible, to generate enhanced top-up funding for school operations and school renewal.

***** Includes schools designated as "combined schools" in the School Foundation Grant.

- When the Supported Schools Allocation was introduced in 2007–08, boards that would otherwise see a decline in their allocation were held harmless through a transitional component.

In 2011–12, the second year of a three-year phase-out plan, funding under these two parts is being reduced by two-thirds.

Rural and Small Community Allocation

The Rural and Small Community Allocation (RSCA) supports boards with schools in rural or small communities. In 2011–12, this allocation is projected to be \$4.2 million.

This allocation is based on the Rural and Small Community Measure, which represents the proportion of a municipality’s population residing in rural areas or small communities. The Rural and Small Community Measure is used to support provincial grants to municipalities through the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF). As with OMPF, the Ministry of Education’s RSCA is provided to boards with a minimum rural measure of 25 percent, and on a sliding scale up to a rural measure of 75 percent. Boards receive the full amount of support if they have a rural measure^{§§§§§} of 75 percent or greater.

$$RSCA = ADE \times \text{per – pupil amount} \times RSCI \text{ factor}$$

Boards with a minimum measure of 25 percent are eligible for this funding and it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{If } RSCI \geq 75\%, \text{ then } RSCA = \text{per – pupil amount} \times \$21.05$$

$$\text{If } RSCI \geq 25\% \text{ and } \leq 75\%, \text{ then } RSCA = ADE \times \$21.05 \times (RSCI - 25\%) \times 2$$

^{§§§§§} The Rural and Small Community Index (RSCI) factors are listed in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Learning Opportunities Grant

The original Learning Opportunities Grant (LOG) supported boards in offering a wide range of locally determined programs for students with a higher risk of academic difficulty. In succeeding years, LOG was expanded to include support for other programs targeted at students at risk of not succeeding academically.

The Learning Opportunities Grant comprises ^{*****}:

- Demographic Allocation – \$351.2 million,
- Literacy and Math Outside the School Day Allocation – \$19.6 million,
- Student Success, Grades 7 to 12 Allocation ^{†††††} – \$61.9 million,
- School Effectiveness Framework Allocation – \$17.8 million,
- Ontario Focused Intervention Partnership (OFIP) Tutoring Allocation – \$7.9 million,
- Specialist High Skills Major (SHSM) Allocation – \$17.3 million,
- School Authorities Amalgamation Adjustment – \$0.6 million.

The total LOG is projected to be \$476.3 million in 2011–12.

Updating the Demographic Allocation from the 1991 and 1996 Census to the 2006 Census created board-level redistributive funding impacts. These impacts in funding are being phased in over four years. 2011–12 will be the second year of a four-year phase in for LOG.

Demographic Allocation

The largest portion of LOG funding – \$351.2 million – is flowed through the Demographic Allocation, which provides funding based on social and economic indicators that have been associated with a higher risk of academic difficulties. The Demographic Allocation supports boards in offering a wide range of programs to improve the educational achievement of these students. Examples of programs include breakfast programs, homework clubs, reading recovery, and resource withdrawal. Boards have considerable latitude in determining the kinds of programs and supports that they provide with this funding.

^{*****} May not add up due to the effects of rounding

^{†††††} Includes stabilization amount for School Authorities

In 2010–11, the 1998–99, 2002–03, 2003–04 and 2004–05 layers of the original allocation were consolidated into a single layer. In addition, the weighting of each of the socio-economic factors was updated with an increased emphasis on Low Income.

In 2011–12, allocations reflect the second year of a four-year phase-in.

Allocation Method

Funding for the Demographic Allocation provides a greater share of funding to boards with the largest number of students at risk because of social and economic factors or because the students have arrived in Canada recently.

The following socio-economic indicators have been derived from 2006 Census data:

Indicator	Description (2006 Census)	Weight
Low Income	Percentage of school aged children in households whose income is below the low income cut-off (LICO) point.	50%
Recent Immigration	Percentage of school aged children who immigrated to Canada between 2001 and 2006.	25%
Low Parental Education	Percentage of the adult population having less than a high school diploma or equivalent.	12.5%
Lone Parent Status	Percentage of children in a household led by a single parent.	12.5%

Using the enrolment data provided by school boards and data from the 2006 Census on the socio-economic indicators, the Demographic Allocation is calculated as follows:

$$\text{School LOG Funding} = \text{School Funding Units} \times \text{Funding Unit Value}$$

$$\text{Funding Unit Value} = \frac{\text{Total Funding Available}}{\text{Total Funding Units}}$$

1. Schools are ranked for each indicator.
2. Based on their variable ranks, schools generate per-pupil funding units according to the funding unit scale. The 40 percent of schools with the most at-risk indicator for a given variable receive funding units. The funding unit scale provides a gradual increase in the per-pupil amount generated based on the level of risk in the school.
3. The per-pupil funding units for each indicator are multiplied by the enrolment of the school to create a school-level funding unit total for the indicator. Funding units for all indicators are summed to produce total school funding units.
4. The total funding amount is distributed on a school basis proportional to the funding units and the socio-economic indicator weighting.
5. School funding is summed to determine total funding for each school board.

Each board's allocation for the Demographic Allocation is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs—Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Literacy and Math Outside the School Day Allocation

The Literacy and Math Outside the School Day Allocation provides funding for additional supports to enhance the literacy and math skills of students at risk of not meeting the curriculum standards and the requirements of the Grade 10 literacy test. In 2011–12, this allocation is projected to be \$19.6 million.

These programs may be provided during the summer and during the school year outside the regular school day for:

- a class or course in literacy and math for Grade 7 or 8 students for whom a remedial program in literacy and math has been recommended by the principal of the day school,
- a non-credit class in literacy and math for Grade 9 to 12 students for whom a Grade 9 or 10 remedial program in literacy and math has been recommended by the principal of the day school,
- a literacy or math class or course for adults who are parents or guardians of students in any grade for whom the principal of the day school has recommended a remedial course in literacy or math.

In 2011–12, per-pupil funding is increasing to \$6,558 per ADE.

Summer Literacy and Math Programs

Per-pupil funding for literacy and math programs at \$6,558 per ADE is available in the summer for at-risk students in Grades 7 to 12 and for parents of at-risk students. Transportation for students to summer programs in 2011–12 is provided at the increased level of funding (see p. [79](#)).

Transportation for pupils enrolled in summer school literacy and math programs is provided as follows^{*****}:

$$\frac{2011-12 \text{ Transportation Grant for the board}}{2011-12 \text{ ADE of pupils of the board}} \times \frac{\text{ADE of Grades 7 to 12 literacy and math summer school programs}}{3}$$

The School Operations Allocation (p. [93](#)) and the School Renewal Allocation (p. [98](#)) of the School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant are also provided for students in Grades 7 to 12 literacy and math summer school programs.

^{*****} Grade 4 to 8 ADE is used as a proxy for Grade 7 and 8 ADE.

Student Success, Grades 7 to 12 Allocation

In 2011–12, \$61.9 million is being provided for the Student Success, Grades 7 to 12 Allocation to assist students who may not achieve their educational goals. This funding is to be used to enhance preparation of students for passing the Grade 10 literacy test, and to increase opportunities for students to participate in successful school-to-work, school-to-apprenticeship, or school-to-college program pathways.

Funding for the Student Success, Grades 7 to 12 Allocation is allocated^{§§§§§§} as follows:

		Amount	Description	Calculation
(A)	Co-ordinator	20 percent (\$12.5 million)	provides each school board with a dedicated leader to assist schools in developing programs to improve student success	\$171,957 per board
(B)	Enrolment	47 percent (\$29.1 million)	based on enrolment in Grades 4 to 12	$Grade\ 4\ to\ 8\ ADE \times \12.36 + $Grade\ 9\ to\ 12\ ADE \times \30.96
(C)	Demographic	20 percent (\$12.4 million)	based on the same socio-economic factors used in the Demographic Allocation of LOG ^{*****}	$\$12,428,936 \times$ <i>Student Success Demographic Factor</i>
(D)	Dispersion	10 percent (\$6.0 million)	using the same factor that is used in the Remote and Rural Allocation ^{†††††††}	$Grade\ 4\ to\ 8\ ADE \times \0.25 + $Grade\ 9\ to\ 12\ ADE \times \0.63 + <i>Dispersion Distance</i>
(E)	Transportation	3 percent (\$1.9 million)		$2011 - 12$ <i>Transportation Base Grant</i> $\times 0.0023$
<i>Total Student Success</i>				$= (A) + (B) + (C) + (D) + (E)$

§§§§§§ May not add up due to rounding.

***** Each board's Student Success Demographic Factor is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

††††††† Each board's Student Success Dispersion Distance is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

School Effectiveness Framework

Introduced in 2007–08 and, until 2010–11 funded outside the GSN, the School Effectiveness Framework supports elementary schools and boards in assessing school effectiveness so that plans for improvement can be put in place. In each school board, School Effectiveness Leads are responsible for the organization, administration, management, and implementation of the Framework.

School Effectiveness Framework funding is projected to be \$17.8 million in 2011–12. Each board receives a base amount of \$171,957 plus an additional \$171,957 if the elementary ADE of the board is greater than 85,000 plus a per-pupil release time amount of \$2.70, calculated using total elementary and secondary ADE.

Ontario Focused Intervention Partnership (OFIP) Tutoring

Introduced in 2006–07 and until 2010–11 funded outside the GSN, the Ontario Focused Intervention Partnership (OFIP) Tutoring program supports boards in initiating and expanding before- and after-school, weekend, and summer tutoring programs. The OFIP Tutoring programs provide extra help to students who are not yet achieving the provincial standard in reading, writing, or mathematics.

OFIP Tutoring funding is projected to be \$7.9 million in 2011–12. The funding is calculated using total elementary and secondary ADE and a per-pupil amount of \$4.19.

Specialist High Skills Major (SHSM)

Introduced in 2006–07 and until 2010–11 funded outside the GSN, the Specialist High Skills Major (SHSM) program allows students to customize their high school experience and build on their strengths by focusing their learning on a specific economic sector.

SHSM funding is projected to be \$17.3 million in 2011–12.

Each board's SHSM allocation is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs-Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

School Authorities Amalgamation Adjustment

The School Authorities Amalgamation Adjustment represents the difference between the projected 2009–10 School Authority Allocation and the projected post-amalgamation

funding impact for the receiving district school board. A positive adjustment will be added to the board's 2011–12 LOG allocation. Where the GSN provides greater funding than that generated by the School Authorities model, no adjustment to the board's LOG allocation will be made.

In 2011–12, the School Authorities Amalgamation Adjustment is projected to be \$0.6 million.

Safe Schools Supplement

The Safe Schools Supplement supports amendments to the safe schools provisions of the *Education Act*, which came into effect February 1, 2008. The purpose of these amendments was to more effectively combine prevention support, early intervention, and discipline with opportunities for students to continue their education. Safe Schools Supplement funding supports the Government's comprehensive Safe Schools Strategy as well as selected secondary schools in priority urban neighbourhoods.

The Safe Schools Supplement comprises:

- Safe Schools Strategy Allocation – \$36.1 million, and
- Urban and Priority High Schools Allocation – \$10.0 million.

The total Safe Schools Supplement is projected to be \$46.1 million in 2011–12.

Safe Schools Strategy Allocation

The Safe Schools Strategy Allocation is made up of the Professional Support Staff Allocation and the Program and Support Allocation. The allocation is based on enrolment, geographic factors, and on social and economic indicators, with all boards receiving a minimum allocation of \$27,722 for professional supports and \$55,442 for programs and supports for suspended and expelled students.

Information provided by boards and the 2006 Census was used to construct the Weighted Per-Pupil Amounts.

The following socio-economic factors are used in both the Professional Support Staff and the Program and Support Allocations:

- the percentage of school aged children in households whose income is below the Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) point,
- the percentage of the adult population having less than a high school diploma or equivalent,
- the percentage of children in a household led by a single parent,
- the percentage of the student-aged population who are of Aboriginal ancestry,
- the percentage of school aged children who immigrated to Canada between 2001 and 2006.

Professional Support Staff Allocation

The Professional Support Staff Allocation is projected to be \$11.3 million in 2011–12. This funding supports non-teaching staff such as social workers, child and youth workers, psychologists, and attendance counsellors. The activity of such para-professional staff is critical to preventing and mitigating at-risk factors for a significant number of students.

The following table describes how the Professional Support Staff Allocation is calculated:

Description	Calculation
A Enrolment	$Total\ ADE \times \$3.64$
B Dispersion ^{*****}	$\left(\frac{Grades\ 4\ to\ 8}{Enrolment} \times 0.087181 \right) + \left(\frac{Grades\ 9\ to\ 12}{Enrolment} \times 0.232485 \right)$ \times $Remote\ and\ Rural\ Dispersion\ Factor$
C Demographic ^{§§§§§§}	$Total\ ADE \times \frac{Weighted\ Demographic}{per\ pupil}$
D Total Allocation	$max\ [\$27,722, (A) + (B) + (C)]$

Program and Support Allocation

The Program and Support Allocation is projected to be \$24.7 million in 2011–12. This funding supports programs for expelled students and students serving long term suspensions.

***** Each board's Remote and Rural Dispersion Factor is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs–Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

§§§§§§ Each board's allocation for the weighted per-pupil amount for professional support is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs–Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

The calculation for the Program and Support Allocation is described below:

Description	Calculation
A Enrolment	$Total\ ADE \times \$7.95$
B Dispersion *****	$\left(\frac{Grades\ 4\ to\ 8}{Enrolment} \times 0.190848 \right) + \left(\frac{Grades\ 9\ to\ 12}{Enrolment} \times 0.508931 \right)$ \times $Remote\ and\ Rural\ Dispersion\ Factor$
C Demographic ††††††††	$Total\ ADE \times \frac{Weighted\ Demographic}{per\ pupil}$
D Total Allocation	$max\ [\$55,442, (A) + (B) + (C)]$

Urban and Priority High Schools Allocation

Urban secondary schools struggling with safety issues may face challenges that arise from their size and their neighbourhood and community settings, including poverty and lack of community resources. In response to these challenges, the Ministry has provided \$10 million annually since 2008–09. This funding continues in the 2011–12 school year.

The Urban and Priority High Schools Allocation provides needed support in the schools and needed resources in the communities. These resources are targeted to students and their families and include after-school recreational and arts programs, literacy and numeracy support, and peer mentoring opportunities. School boards worked with community partners to identify the resources required based on the needs of students and on existing services. The boards developed school action plans to support increased student achievement and improved school safety. The initiative recognizes that ensuring all students have the opportunities and support they need to develop to their full potential is a responsibility shared by the school and the community.

Each board's allocation for the Urban and Priority High Schools Allocation is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs—Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

***** Each board's Remote and Rural Dispersion Factor is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs—Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

†††††††† Each board's allocation for the weighted per-pupil amount for professional support is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs—Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Program Enhancement Grant

The Program Enhancement Grant supports the Government's commitment to providing students with a well-rounded education through programs such as the arts, physical education, and outdoor education.

The total Program Enhancement Grant is projected to be \$45.3 million in 2011–12.

This grant may be used to:

- fund or enrich existing programs, or
- offer new programs.

Funding is provided as follows:

$$\text{Program Enhancement Grant Funding} = \text{No. of schools} \times \$9,650$$

It should be noted that, while each board's level of funding is based on its number of schools, boards have flexibility to decide how to use this funding.

Continuing Education and Other Programs Grant

The Continuing Education and Other Programs Grant supports adult day school programs and continuing education programs, adult Native language, adult credit for diploma, correspondence/self-study programs, secondary crossover or transfer courses, summer school courses, elementary and secondary reach-ahead courses, elementary international language courses, and Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) for mature students.

The Continuing Education and Other Programs Grant consists of:

- Adult Day School – \$32.2 million,
- Summer School – \$27.3 million,
- Continuing Education – \$61.3 million,
- Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) – \$2.1 million, and
- International Languages, Elementary – \$25.3 million.

In 2011–12, the Continuing Education and Other Programs Grant is projected to be \$148.2 million

Funding is increasing to \$3,224 per ADE for Adult Day School and Summer School pupils, to \$3,344 per ADE for Continuing Education pupils (excluding pupils for whom fees are chargeable under the tuition fees regulation), and to \$53.99 per classroom hour for International Language Programs.

Funding through the School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant is provided for day school students aged 21 and over, and for students enrolled in summer school programs and in continuing education credit courses offered during the day.

Secondary School Crossover or Transfer Courses

Funding is provided for crossover or transfer courses to allow secondary students to move between the applied and academic streams, and to allow partial credits as permitted by Ontario secondary school curriculum policy documents.

Summer School and After-School Credit Courses

This grant supports credit courses for elementary reach-ahead students and credit courses for secondary school students in the summer or outside the school day, for example, in the evenings.

Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition

Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) for mature students is a formal evaluation and accreditation process carried out under the direction of a school principal and through which the principal may grant secondary school credits to mature students. PLAR assessment services that are funded include:

- \$120.00 for an individual student assessment for Grade 9 and 10 credits (maximum of one such assessment per mature student in any one school year),
- \$120.00 for an individual student equivalency assessment for Grade 11 and 12 credits (maximum of one such assessment per mature student in any one school year), and
- \$362.00 for each completed challenge assessment for a Grade 11 or 12 full credit course, whether successful or unsuccessful.

School boards are funded based on their reporting of these assessment activities.

International Language Programs, Elementary

Funding is also provided for international language programs for elementary students. Funding for international languages for school boards offering approved classes for international language instruction in a language other than English or French is based on a rate of \$53.99 per classroom hour where the board's average class size for the program is 23 or more. Where the average class size for a board with this program is less than 23, the rate of \$53.99 per classroom hour is reduced by \$1 for every pupil less than 23.

Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant

Funding through the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant^{*****} is provided through three allocations:

- Cost Adjustment Allocation – \$19.1 million,
- Teacher Qualifications and Experience Allocation – \$1,380.7 million, and
- New Teacher Induction Program Allocation (NTIP) – \$13.7 million.

The total Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant is projected to be \$1.41 billion in 2011–12 and reflects the savings related to the Public Service Compensation Restraint Framework.

Cost Adjustment Allocation

The Cost Adjustment Allocation for 2011–12 is determined by calculating the average salaries for various staffing categories – using salary and staffing information reported by boards in the 2010–11 Revised Estimates – and comparing these average salaries to the benchmarks.

The \$29.1 million calculated for 2011–12 is being adjusted to reflect the savings related to the *Public Sector Compensation Restraint to Protect Public Services Act, 2010*.

For 2011–12, all salary benchmarks in the GSN funding formula are being increased by 3 percent, but \$10 million of this increase will be recovered from boards. This recovery will be based on the non-unionized staff reported by school boards in 2008–09 Revised Estimates (as requested in the memorandum of October 8, **2008: SB26 – 2008–09 Revised Estimates**). Principal and Vice-principals are not included in the calculation of non-bargaining staff, since they tend to bargain collectively.

Each board’s funding under the Cost Adjustment Allocation is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

***** For details of the ETFO/OPSBA PDT agreement, (which affects English-language elementary teachers), please refer to the Addendum, beginning on p. [129](#).

Teacher Qualifications and Experience Allocation

The Teacher Qualifications and Experience Allocation (Q & E) provides funding to boards with teachers who, because of their qualifications and experience, have salaries above the benchmark level used in the Pupil Foundation Grant.

The Teacher Qualifications and Experience Allocation is projected to be \$1,380.7 million in 2011–12.

The elementary^{§§§§§§§§} allocation for teacher qualifications and experience is calculated as follows:

$$\left(\text{Sum of } \left[\frac{\text{Elementary teachers on board's regular grid} \times \text{Instructional Salary Matrix}}{\text{Number of elementary teachers on board's regular grid distribution}} \right] - 1 \right) \times \text{JK to Grade 3 Q \& E benchmark } (\$4,975.49) \times \text{JK to Grade 3 ADE}$$

$$+ \left(\text{Sum of } \left[\frac{\text{Elementary teachers on board's regular grid} \times \text{Instructional Salary Matrix}}{\text{Number of elementary teachers on board's regular grid distribution}} \right] - 1 \right) \times \text{Grade 4 to 8 Q \& E benchmark } (\$4,024.46) \times \text{Grade 4 to 8 ADE}$$

The secondary per-pupil allocation for teacher qualifications and experience is calculated as follows:

$$\left(\text{Sum of } \left[\frac{\text{Secondary teachers on board's regular grid} \times \text{Instructional Salary Matrix}}{\text{Number of secondary teachers on board's regular grid distribution}} \right] - 1 \right) \times \text{Secondary Q \& E benchmark } (\$5,083.05) \times \text{Secondary ADE}$$

^{§§§§§§§§} See the Addendum, p. [129](#), for amounts related to the ETFO/OPSBA Provincial Discussion Table agreement.

Instructional Salary Matrix

Qualifications & Experience	D	C	B	A1	A2	A3	A4
0	0.5825	0.5825	0.5825	0.6178	0.6478	0.7034	0.7427
1	0.6185	0.6185	0.6185	0.6557	0.6882	0.7487	0.7898
2	0.6562	0.6562	0.6562	0.6958	0.7308	0.7960	0.8397
3	0.6941	0.6941	0.6941	0.7359	0.7729	0.8433	0.8897
4	0.7335	0.7335	0.7335	0.7772	0.8165	0.8916	0.9418
5	0.7725	0.7725	0.7725	0.8185	0.8600	0.9398	0.9932
6	0.8104	0.8104	0.8104	0.8599	0.9035	0.9881	1.0453
7	0.8502	0.8502	0.8502	0.9013	0.9475	1.0367	1.0973
8	0.8908	0.8908	0.8908	0.9435	0.9919	1.0856	1.1500
9	0.9315	0.9315	0.9315	0.9856	1.0356	1.1344	1.2025
10 or more	1.0187	1.0187	1.0187	1.0438	1.0999	1.2166	1.2982

In 2011–12, the salary benchmark for teachers is being increased as part of the four-year PDT agreements. Multiplying the instructional salary matrix by the salary benchmark in the Pupil Foundation Grant gives the provincially funded salary as shown below:

Qualifications & Experience	D	C	B	A1	A2	A3	A4
0	\$ 42,452	\$ 42,452	\$ 42,452	\$ 45,025	\$ 47,211	\$ 51,263	\$ 54,127
1	\$ 45,076	\$ 45,076	\$ 45,076	\$ 47,787	\$ 50,155	\$ 54,565	\$ 57,560
2	\$ 47,823	\$ 47,823	\$ 47,823	\$ 50,709	\$ 53,260	\$ 58,012	\$ 61,196
3	\$ 50,585	\$ 50,585	\$ 50,585	\$ 53,632	\$ 56,328	\$ 61,459	\$ 64,840
4	\$ 53,457	\$ 53,457	\$ 53,457	\$ 56,642	\$ 59,506	\$ 64,979	\$ 68,637
5	\$ 56,299	\$ 56,299	\$ 56,299	\$ 59,651	\$ 62,676	\$ 68,492	\$ 72,383
6	\$ 59,061	\$ 59,061	\$ 59,061	\$ 62,669	\$ 65,846	\$ 72,012	\$ 76,180
7	\$ 61,962	\$ 61,962	\$ 61,962	\$ 65,686	\$ 69,053	\$ 75,554	\$ 79,970
8	\$ 64,921	\$ 64,921	\$ 64,921	\$ 68,761	\$ 72,289	\$ 79,117	\$ 83,811
9	\$ 67,887	\$ 67,887	\$ 67,887	\$ 71,830	\$ 75,473	\$ 82,674	\$ 87,637
10 or more	\$ 74,242	\$ 74,242	\$ 74,242	\$ 76,071	\$ 80,160	\$ 88,665	\$ 94,612

Note 1: These figures do not include benefits.

Note 2: Pension plan contributions for teachers and eligible members of OTPP are matched by the Government and are not included in the benchmark salaries and benefits.

The salary matrix reflects a benchmark of \$72,879 for a teacher's salary and excludes teacher-consultants, continuing education teachers, and the administrative component of principals and vice-principals. They are, therefore, to be excluded from a board's regular grid distribution for the purpose of calculating grant entitlements. Teachers providing instruction in care and treatment facilities are also excluded from a board's grid distribution. This is because the instructional cost of such programs is funded under special education, and pupils in these programs are not counted as pupils of the board. The teacher distribution as of October 31, 2011, is used for the calculation of this allocation.

Funding recognizes teachers' actual experience and ensures consistent claims for the Teacher Qualifications and Experience Allocation by recognizing part years of teaching.

Boards are to place teachers on the experience grid by rounding part-year experience to the nearest whole number of years of experience.

New Teacher Induction Program (NTIP) Allocation

The New Teacher Induction Program (NTIP) was established in 2005–06 and was designed to support the growth and professional development of new teachers in the system. The program provides a full year of professional support to help new teachers develop the requisite skills and knowledge to be effective as teachers in Ontario.

NTIP consists of:

- orientation for all new teachers to the school and school board,
- mentoring for new teachers by experienced teachers, and
- professional development and training in such areas as Literacy and Numeracy strategies, Student Success, Safe Schools, classroom management, effective parent communication skills, and instructional strategies that address the learning and culture of students with special needs and other diverse learners.

NTIP is projected to be \$13.7 million in 2011–12.

New teachers are appraised by their principals twice within the first twelve months of employment. New teachers who successfully complete two appraisals within the required time period receive a notation of successful completion of NTIP on their Certificate of Qualification and Registration and on the Ontario College of Teachers' public register.

In 2011–12, school boards will receive funding for the NTIP Allocation that is the lesser of:

1. \$50,000 per board plus \$933.00 multiplied by the number of teachers on Rows 0, 1, and 2 of a board's Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grid in 2010–11,

OR

2. A board's expenditure for NTIP in 2011–12.

Boards are expected to use NTIP funding for eligible NTIP expenditures and are required to meet NTIP requirements according to legislation and the New Teachers Induction Program: Induction Elements Manual, and to participate in any NTIP-related support and evaluation activities. Boards are expected to continue to submit an NTIP plan and a final report (including a detailed accounting statement) to the Teaching Policy and Standards Branch via the Ministry's Regional Offices.

- Boards may use their NTIP funding to offer supports to second-year teachers. This expansion assists those teachers who need more than one year of support to gain proficiency in their role. Please note that not all second-year teachers may wish, or need to take part in another year of supports.

- Boards are to include their beginning long-term occasional (LTO) teachers in the induction elements of the NTIP. For the purposes of NTIP, a beginning LTO teacher is defined as a certified occasional teacher who is in his or her first long-term assignment of 97 or more consecutive school days as a substitute for the same teacher.
- Boards are encouraged to include their beginning full-time continuing education teachers in the support elements of NTIP. A beginning full-time continuing education teacher is defined as a certified teacher who is teaching 2 secondary credit courses per quad x 4 quads per year in a given school year in an adult learning day school.

Student Transportation Grant

This grant provides school boards with funding in order to transport students to and from home and school, including transporting students with special needs. The Student Transportation Grant is made up of seven allocations:

- Cost Update Adjustment Allocation,
- Enrolment Adjustment Allocation,
- Routing Efficiency Allocation,
- Fuel Escalator and De-escalator Allocation,
- Funding for Transportation to Provincial or Demonstration Schools Allocation,
- Effectiveness and Efficiency Review Funding Adjustment, and
- Kindergarten (FDK) Transportation Funding.

The total Student Transportation Grant is projected to be \$844.7 million in 2011–12.

Cost Update Adjustment Allocation

This allocation recognizes a cost increase of 2 percent for providing transportation services.

$$\text{Cost Update Adjustment} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2010 - 11 \text{ Allocation for Transportation} \\ - \\ \text{Expenditures for 2010 - 11 for} \\ \text{Transportation to Provincial Schools} \end{array} \right] \times 0.02$$

Boards with a transportation deficit in the 2010–11 school year will receive the cost update adjustment.

Boards with a transportation surplus in the 2010–11 school year, and a cost update adjustment that is more than their surplus, will receive the difference between their surplus and the cost update adjustment.

Boards with a transportation surplus in the 2010–11 school year, and a cost update adjustment that is less than their surplus will not receive a cost update adjustment.

For the purposes of calculating the transportation surplus or deficit for this allocation:

- the total transportation allocation for a board is the sum of the Student Transportation Grant and the transportation portion from the Learning Opportunities Grant,
- all expenditures categorized as a transportation expenditure in the Ministry's *Uniform Code of Accounts* ^{*****}, and
- 2010–11 Financial Statements will be used.

Enrolment Adjustment Allocation

For school boards with increasing enrolment, the adjustment is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Enrolment Adjustment} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2010 - 11 \text{ Allocation for Transportation} \\ \text{less} \\ \text{Expenditures in 2010 - 11 for} \\ \text{Transportation to Provincial Schools} \end{array} \right] \times \left[\begin{array}{c} 2011 - 12 \\ \text{Day School ADE} \\ 2010 - 11 \\ \text{Day School ADE} \end{array} \right]$$

For school boards with declining enrolment, support will be provided for 50 percent of any funding decrease resulting from enrolment decline. The adjustment for boards with declining enrolment is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Enrolment Adjustment} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2010 - 11 \text{ Allocation for Transportation} \\ \text{less} \\ \text{Expenditures in 2010 - 11 for} \\ \text{Transportation to Provincial Schools} \end{array} \right] \times \left[1 - \left(1 - \left(\frac{2011 - 12 \text{ Day School ADE}}{2010 - 11 \text{ Day School ADE}} \right) \right) \times 0.5 \right]$$

Routing Efficiency Allocation

This allocation recognizes that school boards can achieve additional efficiencies through technology use and effective route planning through the consortia delivery model and by adopting best practices identified in the transportation reforms. Initially introduced in the 2009–10 school year, boards that have not received a rating of "high" in the Routing and Technology section of the Effectiveness and Efficiency (E&E) reviews in transportation will continue to be subject to this adjustment. The rating for a board participating in multiple consortia is based on the rating that forms the majority of its expenditures.

***** The Uniform Code of Accounts is available from the Ministry of Education website at:
<http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/policyfunding/funding.html>.

$$\text{Routing Efficiency Component} = \left[\frac{2010 - 11 \text{ Allocation for Transportation}}{\text{Expenditures in 2010 - 11 for Transportation to Provincial Schools}} \right] \times -0.01$$

Fuel Escalator and De-escalator Allocation

For 2011–12, the Ministry will update the cost benchmark to recognize the fuel price at \$0.918 per litre for southern school boards and \$0.938 per litre for northern school boards. This will be referred to as the "pegged price." For the purposes of the Fuel Escalator and De-escalator clause, a 2 percent efficiency assumption is applied to the pegged price to take into account the ability of operators to purchase fuel in bulk or at discounted prices. Therefore, the pegged price will relate to a retail price of \$0.936 cents per litre for southern school boards and \$0.957 for northern school boards.

The GSN will establish a corridor of three percent above and below the adjusted pegged price. If fuel prices, as posted on the Ministry of Energy website and net of the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST), are above or below this corridor in any month within the fiscal year from September to June, a funding adjustment will apply. Monthly fluctuations in fuel prices within the corridor will not trigger any adjustments. The net total of the monthly funding adjustments will be applied to a board's transportation allocation twice a year. Boards should note that this adjustment could be positive or negative.

For each month from September to June in the fiscal year, the fuel price difference is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{A / (1 + B) - C}{C}$$

Where:

A = the monthly average southern Ontario diesel benchmark rate for the month as set in the Ministry of Energy website or, in the case of a northern board, the monthly average northern Ontario diesel benchmark rate for the month as set on the Ministry of Energy website,

B = the current HST rate, and

C = \$0.936 or, in the case of a northern board, \$0.957

If for any month from September to June, the fuel price difference is above 3 percent of the adjusted, pegged stated fuel price, the calculation for the monthly adjustment will be calculated as follows:

$$(D - 0.03) \times E \times 0.01$$

Where:

D = is the fuel price difference,

E = is the 2010–11 allocation for transportation less expenditures in 2010–11 for Provincial School transportation.

If, for any month from September to June, the fuel price difference is 3 percent below that of the adjusted, pegged fuel price, the calculation for the monthly adjustment will be calculated as follows:

$$(D + 0.03) \times E \times 0.01$$

Where:

D = is the fuel price difference,

E = is the 2010–11 allocation for transportation less expenditures in 2010–11 for Provincial School transportation.

Funding for Transportation to Provincial or Demonstration Schools

Funding for Provincial and Demonstration Schools transportation is allocated based on expenditures reported by the board in 2011–12, as approved by the Ministry.

Continuing with the changes that were introduced in 2006–07, the Consortium de transport scolaire d'Ottawa, served by Conseil des écoles catholiques de langue française du Centre-Est, is coordinating transportation for all students attending Centre Jules-Léger. The Ottawa-Carleton District School Board is coordinating transportation for all students attending a residential program at an English-language Provincial or Demonstration school. Transportation funding to cover these expenditures flows directly to the two boards.

School boards that provide daily transportation to an English-language Provincial or Demonstration school continue to be reimbursed, based on approved expenditures reported by the board.

Effectiveness and Efficiency Review Funding Adjustment

Effectiveness and Efficiency (E&E) reviews of consortia operations, service delivery, and resets of funding levels began in 2006–07 as part of the Ministry's student transportation reform. At the end of 2010–11, the Ministry had completed all original and 5 follow-up reviews.

The Ministry will continue with follow-up E&E reviews on consortia in 2011–12, and will adjust funding based on the results of the reviews.

Full-Day Kindergarten Transportation Funding

This funding will be allocated to boards based on approval of submissions made to the Ministry. Detailed information was communicated through Memorandum 2010:B13 and Memorandum 2011:SB2.

Funding for Summer School Transportation

Additional funding for transportation is included under the Literacy and Math Outside the School Day Allocation and the Student Success, Grades 7 to 12 Allocation of the Learning Opportunities Grant (LOG). Please refer to LOG for details (see p. [57](#)).

Declining Enrolment Adjustment

Much of a school board's revenue is determined by enrolment. As enrolment goes down, so does revenue. This is appropriate because when there are fewer students, boards no longer need the same number of teachers and other supports.

Board costs, however, do not decline in a way that is strictly proportional to declining enrolment. Some costs can be adjusted easily. For example, the cost of classroom teachers can be reduced by changing the arrangement of classes. But other costs cannot be adjusted as simply or as quickly. The Declining Enrolment Adjustment (DEA) recognizes that it takes time for boards to adjust their cost structures to declines in enrolment.

The 2011–12 DEA is made up of three components:

- first year component – \$40.2 million,
- second year component – \$18.7 million, and
- third year component – \$1.8 million.

The DEA is projected to be \$60.7 million in 2011–12.

Determining the 2011–12 First Year Component

For a school board where the 2011–12 ADE is lower than the 2010–11 ADE, the “first year component” of the DEA is based on the difference between the revenue calculated under the current year's enrolment and the projected revenue if there had been no change in enrolment from the previous year.

The “first year component” is equal to

$$\max [0, A - B]$$

where,

A is the sum of the following weighting factors and grants based on 2010–11 ADE:

Weighting Factor		Grants (2011–12 Benchmarks & 2010–11 ADE)
13%	x	Pupil Foundation Grant
100%	x	Special Education Per-Pupil Amount (SEPPA) Allocation of the Special Education Grant
100%	x	French as a First Language (FFL) Allocation of the Language Grant
100%	x	Remote and Rural Allocation of the Geographic Circumstances Grant
100%	x	Per-pupil components of the Directors and Supervisory Officers and the Board Administration Allocations of the School Board Administration and Governance Grant
100%	x	School Operations Allocation of the School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant

NOTES: For FFL, start-up funding for new elementary classes is excluded.
For School Operations, funding for licensing and approved asset management software, funding for capital lease amount on School Authority Amalgamation and funding for community use of schools are excluded.

B is the sum of the following weighting factors based on 2011–12 ADE

Weighting Factor		Grants (2011–12 Benchmarks & 2011–12 ADE)
13%	x	Pupil Foundation Grant
100%	x	Special Education Per Pupil Amount (SEPPA) Allocation of the Special Education Grant
100%	x	French as a First Language (FFL) Allocation of the Language Grant
100%	x	Remote and Rural Allocation of the Geographic Circumstances Grant
100%	x	Per-pupil components of the Directors and Supervisory Officers and the Board Administration Allocations of the School Board Administration and Governance Grant
100%	x	School Operations Allocation of the School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant

NOTES: For FFL, start-up funding for new elementary classes is excluded.
For School Operations, funding for software licensing and funding for community use of schools is excluded.

Determining the Second Year Component

The Second Year Component is equal to 50 percent of the school board's 2010–11 First Year Component.

Determining the Third Year Component

The Third Year Component is equal to 5 percent of the school board's 2009–10 First Year Component.

School Board Administration and Governance Grant

The School Board Administration and Governance Grant provides funding for administration and governance costs such as operating board offices and central facilities, board-based staff and expenditures, including supervisory officers and their secretarial support.

Funding is provided through seven allocations^{††††††††}:

- Trustees Allocation – \$11.5 million,
- Directors and Supervisory Officers Allocation – \$91.8 million,
- Board Administration Allocation – \$431 million,
- Reporting Entity Project Allocation – \$6 million,
- Parent Engagement Funding Allocation – \$3.0 million,
- Multiple Municipalities Allocation – \$0.4 million, and
- Internal Audit Allocation – \$5.1 million.

The total School Board Administration and Governance Grant is projected to be \$548.8 million in 2011–12.

The constraint on funding for School Board Administration will grow from \$8.6 million in 2010–11 to a total of \$15.4 million in 2011–12. The incremental savings of \$6.8 million will be achieved by lowering the per-pupil benchmarks in the Directors and Supervisory Officers Allocation and the Board Administration Allocation. The constraint will be growing to a total reduction of \$21.8 million in 2012–13.

The Ministry has convened a stakeholder working group to develop and implement a new funding approach for school board administration that will enable the sector to achieve savings while improving the transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of funding.

Trustees Allocation

The Trustees Allocation is projected to be \$11.5 million in 2011–12.

Trustee Honoraria

Ontario Regulation 357/06, *Honoraria for Board Members*, provides a formula which establishes the maximum honorarium a board member may receive. The Trustees

^{††††††††} May not add up due to the effects of rounding.

Allocation, which is based on the number of trustees, supports trustee honoraria, expenses, meeting costs, and professional development (for example, conferences).

Under the old funding approach, the funding was calculated as follows:

\$5,000	per trustee (including chair) for a trustee honorarium
\$5,000	per trustee (including chair) for travel and expense allowance, professional development, and other costs
\$10,000	per board as additional honoraria for the chair and vice-chair

In 2006, the Ministry amended the formula. Under the new formula for calculating trustee remuneration, the honoraria and expense costs are calculated as follows:

Amount	Description
base amount (\$5,900) + attendance amount (\$1,200) that assumes attendance at two committees of the board per month, which are required under the <i>Education Act</i>	per trustee (including chair and vice-chair) for trustee honoraria and attendance amount
amount (\$5,000) for chair + amount of (\$2,500) for vice-chair	per board as additional honoraria for the chair and vice-chair
distance amount (\$1,800) for boards with a jurisdiction greater than 9,000 square kilometres (as listed in Ontario Regulation 412/00, <i>Elections To and Representation On District School Boards</i>) – funding assumes travel to two committees of the board per month, which are required under the <i>Education Act</i> , as well as travel to one board meeting per month	per trustee (including chair and vice-chair) for distance amount
enrolment amount ($\$1.75 \times \text{ADE} \div \text{the number of trustees excluding First Nations and student trustees; native trustees receive amount equivalent to the enrolment amount received by the non-native trustees}$)	per trustee (including chair) for trustee honoraria
enrolment amount ($\$0.05 \times \text{ADE}$, with a minimum amount of \$500 and a maximum amount of \$5,000)	per board as additional honorarium for the chair
enrolment amount ($\$0.025 \times \text{ADE}$, with a minimum amount of \$250 and a maximum amount of \$2,500)	per board as additional honorarium for the vice-chair
\$5,000	per trustee (including chair and vice-chair) for travel and expense allowance, professional development, and other costs

The Ministry funds the full trustee honorarium calculated under the old method, plus 50 percent of the incremental cost between the new and old methods of calculating trustee honoraria. Boards provide for any additional costs.

Student Trustee Honoraria

Ontario Regulation 7/07, *Student Trustees*, supplements the rights and responsibilities given to student trustees by the *Education Act*. The regulation requires district school boards to have at least one, and not more than three, student trustees. Boards pay an honorarium of \$2,500 to each student trustee and provide student trustees with the same access to compensation as the other trustees.

To assist boards, the Ministry provides the following through the School Board Administration and Governance Grant:

\$1,250	per student trustee for trustee honorarium, based on the actual number of student trustees per board
\$5,000	per student trustee for travel and expense allowance, professional development, and other costs

This approach is consistent with current provisions for other trustees where the Ministry funds 50 percent of the incremental cost of trustee honoraria.

Directors and Supervisory Officers Allocation

In 2011–12, the projected \$91.8 million in funding is based on costs for one director per board and a number of supervisory officers reflecting board enrolment. This allocation is intended to cover salaries and benefits of these staff. This allocation also recognizes the higher administrative costs incurred by some boards by using their Remote and Rural Allocation of the Geographic Circumstances Grant and the Demographic Allocation of the Learning Opportunities Grant in the calculation.

There is also funding provided through the Capital Administration Adjustment, which recognizes the higher administrative costs incurred by boards in managing their capital projects. The Capital Administration Adjustment is transitional funding for administration costs related to capital, which was previously calculated as 1 percent of the projected New Pupil Places Allocation.

The total calculation of the Directors and Supervisory Officers Allocation is as follows:

Directors and Supervisory Officers Allocation	2011–12
Base amount	\$559,994
Per-pupil amount for first 10,000 pupils	\$13.77
Per-pupil amount for next 10,000 pupils	\$20.11
Per-pupil amount for remaining pupils	\$27.66
% Geographic Circumstances Grant (Remote and Rural Allocation)	2.17%
% Learning Opportunities Grant (Demographic Allocation)	0.62%

In 2011–12, the constraint on funding for School Board Administration will be achieved by lowering the per-pupil benchmarks in the Directors and Supervisory Officers and Board Administration components of the School Board Administration and Governance Grant by 1.54 percent.

Board Administration Allocation

This allocation provides funding for the business and other administrative functions of a board and the costs of operating and maintaining board offices and facilities. As with the Directors and Supervisory Officers Allocation, the Board Administration Allocation recognizes the higher costs of administration in some boards. This allocation covers expenses and support staff for the director and supervisory officers, and is projected to be \$431 million in 2011–12.

Dues to stakeholder organizations, including trustee associations, as well as support staff costs for trustees, are also funded from the Board Administration Allocation.

This funding also supports low-enrolment boards to ensure that board administration resources and capacity are not compromised as a result of declining enrolment.

For 2011–12, there will be a reduction of 1.54 percent to the per-pupil amount, under the Board Administration Allocation. This 1.54 percent decrease will be applied after reflecting a 3 percent increase for the salary component of the per-pupil benchmarks.

Board Administration Allocation	2011–12
Base Amount	\$99,511
Base amount (per board with less than 26,000 ADE)	\$214,066
Per-pupil amount	\$208.06
% Geographic Circumstances Grant (Remote and Rural Allocation)	11.94%
% Learning Opportunities Grant (Demographic Allocation)	0.62%

Enrolment used for determining the funding is the day-school ADE of pupils of the board (JK to Grade 12, excluding pupils 21 and over).

Reporting Entity Project Allocation

Funding for the Reporting Entity Project (REP) supports school boards with the costs of preparing and reporting financial information to the Province for the implementation of the generally accepted accounting standards prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB).

Since 2005–06, the Ministry of Education has been working with school boards to ensure that all financial information required for consolidation purposes is accurately collected, prepared, and reported. This has resulted in new reporting requirements for boards including:

- a new March reporting cycle corresponding with the Government fiscal year end,
- the requirement for boards to track and report investments in major tangible capital assets (land and buildings) to the Province, and
- the future implementation of full capital asset accounting in school board financial statements.

For 2011–12, funding for REP is projected to be \$6 million. The allocation method is the same as that used in 2007–08:

Reporting Entity Project	2011–12
Base amount per board	\$53,516.00
Per-pupil amount	\$1.12

Parent Engagement Funding Allocation

Since 2005–06, the Province has provided Parent Engagement funding to support school boards in the implementation of a wide range of policies, programs, strategies and initiatives to involve parents. The Ministry has allocated \$3.0 million annually based on the following:

$$\$5,000 + \$0.17 \text{ per student for board parent involvement committee} + \$500 \text{ per school council}$$

In addition, any combined school with more than 300 elementary students and more than 500 secondary students receives an additional \$500.

Multiple Municipalities Allocation

The Multiple Municipalities Allocation recognizes the additional costs for boards that are required to interact with a large number of municipalities and other local governing agencies. Boards incur administrative costs from dealing with municipalities on property tax matters. Boards are also required to reach protocols and agreements with local agencies, such as police services and children's aid societies.

In 2011–12, the Multiple Municipalities Allocation is projected to be \$0.4 million. Additional funding is provided to a board with 30 or more municipalities within its jurisdiction.

Allocation Per Municipality	
# of municipalities in a board	
Fewer than 30	\$0
Between 30 and ≥ 49	$(n - 29) \times \$500$
Between 50 and ≥ 99	$[(n - 49) \times \$750] + \$10,000$
100 or more	$[(n - 99) \times \$1,000] + \$47,500$

NOTE: "n" is the number of municipalities

Internal Audit Allocation

The Government is supporting school boards' increased focus on financial transparency and accountability.

The funding is intended to support the regional audit teams whereby boards across the province are grouped into eight regions based on their geographic location. Each region is supported by a regional internal audit team. This model is designed to promote sharing of best practices in internal audit and risk management activities and ensure efficient and equitable distribution of resources within the sector. A host board is assigned within each of the eight regions to oversee the administrative requirements of the regional audit team on behalf of other boards in the region. The internal audit funding is provided to the eight host boards.

The funding is enveloped to support internal audit activities in each region, and the total funding of \$5.1 million will support the following:

Internal Audit Components

Funding for Staff Salary and Benefits of the Regional Internal Audit Team

a) \$257,500 per region

b) $\left(\frac{\text{Total Revenue of Region}}{\text{Total Revenue of Province}} \right) \times \$2,317,500$

Funding for Other Expenses (including travel and non-salary costs)

b)
$$\left(\frac{\text{Total km}^2 \text{ in region}}{\text{Total km}^2 \text{ in Province}} \right) \times \$750,000$$

School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant

The School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant has two major allocations:

- School Operations Allocation – \$1,961.3 million, and
- School Renewal Allocation – \$299.5 million.

The total School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant is projected to be \$2.26 billion in 2011–12.

School Operations Allocation

The School Operations Allocation addresses the costs of operating school facilities (heating, lighting, maintaining, and cleaning). It is the sum of the following five components:

- Base School Operations (based on a per pupil amount) – \$1,692.9 million,
- Top-up for School Operations – \$237.1 million,
- Community Use of Schools – \$28.1 million,
- Licensing and Related Fees for Approved Asset Management Software – \$1.2 million,
- Capital Lease Amount on School Authority Amalgamation – \$0.1 million, and
- Section 23 Facilities Amount – \$1.8 million.

There will be a 2 percent increase to the non-staff benchmarks and a further 2 percent increase for electricity costs in 2011–12. There will also be a \$0.6 million increase to the Community Use of Schools allocation.

For 2011–12, this allocation is projected to be \$1.96 billion.

Component	Elementary Panel	Secondary Panel	Adult Education / Other Programs
Enrolment	“Day School Average Daily Enrolment” of pupils enrolled in Junior Kindergarten, Kindergarten, and Grades 1 through 8	“Day School Average Daily Enrolment” of pupils enrolled in Grades 9 through 12, excluding students 21 years of age and older	“Day School Average Daily Enrolment” of students 21 years of age or older plus the “Average Daily Enrolment” of students enrolled in Continuing Education credit courses during the day (excluding pupils enrolled in correspondence self-study programs), and including students in Secondary Summer School programs. Approved spaces in care, treatment and custody programs that operate in board-owned space are treated as Continuing Education.
On the Ground Capacity (OTG)	The Ministry has identified categories of instructional space for all elementary and secondary facilities of a board using the <i>Report of the Pupil Accommodation Review Committee</i> (August 1998). A loading has been assigned to each category of instructional space identified, based on the number of pupils that can reasonably be accommodated in each category of instructional space. The sum of all the loading in the instructional space within a facility is its capacity.		N/A
Benchmark Area Requirement per Pupil	9.70 m ² (104.4 square feet) The Benchmark Area Requirement per Pupil provides sufficient teaching and ancillary space to permit the effective delivery of elementary school programming (including primary class size), and secondary school programming. It also provides additional space required to accommodate the typical distribution of special education, learning opportunities and language (e.g. ESL, etc.) programming.	12.07 m ² (130 square feet)	9.29 m ² (100 square feet) The Benchmark Area Requirement for Adult Education and Other Programs is lower than the traditional secondary school panel because no additional space is required for special needs programs.
Supplementary Area Factor (SAF)	The Board-specific Supplementary Area Factor recognizes unique design features of a board’s school facilities such as wide hallways, large shop spaces, and auditorium space, as well as the additional space requirement associated with special needs programming.		
Benchmark for Operating Costs	\$76.44/m ² (\$6.97 per square foot)		

Changes in 2011–12 to the Benchmark for Operating Costs

To assist boards in managing the increases in energy (natural gas, electricity) and insurance costs, the Government will provide \$14.4 million in 2011–12 for a 2 percent cost benchmark update to the non-staff portion of the school operations benchmark.

In addition, a further \$4.1 million is being allocated to help school boards with projected increases in electricity costs.

In accordance with the Provincial Framework Agreements, the salaries and benefits portion of the Benchmark for Operating Costs has been increased by 3 percent.

Base School Operations

The Base School Operations Amount is projected to be \$1.69 billion in 2011–12 and is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Base School Operations} = \text{Enrolment} \times \frac{\text{Benchmark Area Per Pupil}}{\text{Benchmark for Operating Costs}} \times \text{SAF}$$

The factors used to determine the Base School Operations for elementary, secondary and other programs are set out in the table above (p. [94](#)).

Top-up for School Operations

In addition to the Base School Operations, boards may be eligible for Top-up funding which recognizes schools that are operating at less than full capacity. Top-up for School Operations provides funding to address the cost of cleaning and maintaining some of the excess capacity of school facilities operating at less than full capacity.

Top-up for School Operations is calculated on an individual school-facility level for those facilities that are offering a regular day school program (exclusive of adult day school) and are operating at less than full capacity - i.e., in facilities where enrolment is less than capacity.

School facilities where enrolment exceeds capacity do not generate any top-up funding; however, the entire enrolment of the facility (including the portion of enrolment that is greater than capacity) is generating funding from the Base School Operations component.

Top-up funding is projected to be \$ 237.1 million in 2011–12 and comprises three components:

- Base Top-up for School Operations,
- Enhanced Top-up for School Operations for Supported or Rural Schools, and
- Distant Schools Top-up for School Operations.

Changes to School Operations Top-up Amounts

In 2011–12, Base Top-up for School Operations is being reduced to 15 percent. Supported schools and rural schools will not be affected by this change.

The Distant Schools Top-up for School Operations is being phased out over a three-year period starting in 2010–11, along with the remaining components of the Distant Schools Allocation, and is being reduced by two-thirds in 2011–12.

Base Top-up for School Operations

Base Top-up for School Operations is projected to be \$ 174.5 million in 2011–12 and provides funding for up to 15 percent of the excess capacity. All new school facilities that opened prior to 2009–10 and that have not undergone significant renovations in or after 2009–10 with excess capacity are eligible for Base Top-up for School Operations. School facilities that opened or have undergone significant renovations in or after 2009–10 are not eligible for base top-up funding in 2011–12.

For a school facility with ADE at less than capacity (under-utilized facility):

$$\text{Base Top-up for School Operations} = \min\left(15\%, 1 - \frac{ADE}{OTG}\right) \times OTG \times \frac{\text{Benchmark Area Per Pupil}}{\text{Benchmark for Operating Costs}} \times SAF$$

Enhanced Top-up for School Operations for Supported or Rural Schools

This component is projected to be \$61.9 million in 2011–12.

School facilities identified as "supported" under the Supported Schools Allocation of the Geographic Circumstances Grant (see page 52) or as "rural" are provided with enhanced Top-up for School Operations.

A school facility that is not a supported school is deemed as "rural" if it meets at least one of the two following criteria:

- on October 31, 2011, the second character of the school's postal code is zero (0), or
- the school facility is listed as a rural school in the *Grants for Student Needs - Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

This enhanced Top-up along with other components of School Operations Allocation will ensure that supported or rural facilities are funded at 100 percent of their capacity.

$$\text{Enhanced Top-up for School Operations for Supported or Rural Schools} = \min\left(100\%, 1 - \frac{ADE}{OTG}\right) \times OTG \times \frac{\text{Benchmark Area Per Pupil}}{\text{Benchmark for Operating Costs}} - \text{Base Top-up for School Operations}$$

New school facilities that opened or have undergone significant renovations in or after 2009–10 are not eligible for this funding in 2011–12.

Distant Schools Top-Up for School Operations

This component is projected to be \$0.7 million in 2011–12.

School facilities identified as "distant" receive an enhanced Top-up for School Operations, in addition to the Base Top-up for School Operations Component. This

component was calculated in 2003–04 and has been frozen at those levels with no adjustments made to reflect changes in enrolment and benchmarks. This component has been adjusted to take into account school facilities that have been opened or closed since 2003–04.

2011–12 will be the second year of a three-year phase out for DSA, and funding is reduced by two-thirds.

Community Use of Schools Allocation

This funding allows boards to reduce the rates for school space used by the community by helping boards with the costs involved with keeping schools open after hours such as heating, lighting, and cleaning.

Total Community Use of Schools Allocation in 2011–12 is projected to be \$28.1 million.

Board-by-board allocations under Community Use of Schools can be found in the *Grants for Student Needs - Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Changes in 2011–12 to the Community Use of Schools Allocation

In 2011–12, funding for Community Use of Schools will increase by \$0.6 million to cover the cost pressures of inflation (labour and energy).

Allocation for Licensing and Related Fees for Approved Asset Management Software

This allocation is projected to be \$1.2 million in 2011–12.

School boards are provided with this funding to offset the cost of licensing and related fees associated with approved asset management software. This software assists boards in developing and implementing effective renewal programs for their schools and document changes in school condition over time. *****

Each board's Allocation for Licensing and Related Fees for Approved Asset Management Software is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs-Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Capital Lease Amount on School Authority Amalgamation

In 2011–12, \$100,000 is being provided to continue capital lease arrangements made by former school authorities in remote communities.

***** Source: Memo 2004: B7, http://bmemos.edu.gov.on.ca/B_Memos_2004.html

Section 23 Facilities Amount

In 2011–12, \$1.8 million is being provided for the Facilities Amount allocation which supports education programs for school-aged children and youth in Government-approved care and/or treatment, custody and correctional facilities. (see page [36](#))

School Renewal Allocation

The School Renewal Allocation addresses the costs of repairing and renovating schools. It is the sum of the following three components:

- Base School Renewal – \$216.2 million,
- Top-up for School Renewal – \$32.5 million, and
- Enhancement to address deferred maintenance needs – \$50.8 million.

For 2011–12, this allocation is projected to be \$299.5 million.

Component	Elementary Panel	Secondary Panel	Adult Education / Other Programs
Enrolment	“Day School Average Daily Enrolment” of pupils enrolled in Junior Kindergarten, Kindergarten, and Grades 1 through 8	“Day School Average Daily Enrolment” of pupils enrolled in Grades 9 through 12, excluding students 21 years of age and older	“Day School Average Daily Enrolment” of students 21 years of age or older plus the “Average Daily Enrolment” of students enrolled in Continuing Education credit courses during the day (excluding pupils enrolled in correspondence self-study programs), and including students in Secondary Summer School programs. Approved spaces in care, treatment and custody programs that operate in board-owned space are treated as Continuing Education.
On the Ground Capacity (OTG)	The Ministry has identified categories of instructional space for all elementary and secondary facilities of a board using the <i>Report of the Pupil Accommodation Review Committee</i> (August 1998). A loading has been assigned to each category of instructional space identified, based on the number of pupils that can reasonably be accommodated in each category of instructional space. The sum of all the loading in the instructional space within a facility is its capacity.		N/A
Benchmark Area Requirement per Pupil	9.70 m ² (104.4 square feet)	12.07 m ² (130 square feet)	9.29 m ² (100 square feet)
	The Benchmark Area Requirement per Pupil provides sufficient teaching and ancillary space to permit the effective delivery of elementary school programming (including primary class size), and secondary school programming. It also provides additional space required to accommodate the typical distribution of special education, learning opportunities and language (e.g. ESL, etc.) programming.		The Benchmark Area Requirement for Adult Education and Other Programs is lower than the traditional secondary school panel because no additional space is required for special needs programs.

Component	Elementary Panel	Secondary Panel	Adult Education / Other Programs
Supplementary Area Factor (SAF)	<p>The Board-specific Supplementary Area Factor recognizes unique design features of a board's school facilities such as wide hallways, large shop spaces, and auditorium space, as well as the additional space requirement associated with special needs programming.</p> <p>Each board's Supplementary Area Factor is set out in the <i>Grants for Students Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year</i> regulation.</p>		
Benchmark for Renewal Costs	<p>Board-specific weighted average of \$7.03 and \$10.54 per m² (\$0.65 and \$0.98 per square foot) with the weights reflecting the area of schools under and over 20 years of age respectively.</p> <p>Each board's percentage of elementary and secondary school facility areas that are under and over 20 years of age are set out in the <i>Grants for Students Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year</i> regulation.</p>		
Geographic Adjustment Factor (GAF) (2005)	<p>A Geographic Adjustment Factor is applied to the School Renewal Allocation in recognition of differences in construction costs across the province. These factors were updated in 2005.</p> <p>Each board's Geographic Adjustment Factor is set out in the <i>Grants for Students Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year</i> regulation.</p>		

Base School Renewal

The Base School Renewal is calculated using the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Base} \\
 \text{School} \\
 \text{Renewal} \\
 \text{Component}
 \end{array}
 = \text{Enrolment} \times \frac{\text{Benchmark Area Per Pupil}}{\text{Benchmark for Renewal Cost}} \times \text{SAF} \times \text{GAF}$$

The factors used to determine the Base School Renewal for elementary, secondary and other programs are set in the table above (p. [99](#)).

Top-up for School Renewal

Base School Renewal is calculated using enrolment and it does not recognize excess capacity at individual school facilities. Top-up for School Renewal provides funding to address the cost of repairing and renovating some of the excess capacity in school facilities that are not operating at full capacity.

Top-up for School Renewal is calculated on an individual school-facility level for those facilities that are offering a regular day school program (exclusive of adult day school) and are operating at less than full capacity - i.e., in facilities where ADE is less than capacity.

School facilities where enrolment exceeds capacity will not generate any top-up funding; however, the entire enrolment of the facility (including the portion of enrolment greater than capacity) is generating funding from the Base School Renewal Component.

Top-up funding is projected to be \$32.5 million and is comprised of three parts:

- Base Top-Up for School Renewal,
- Enhanced Top-up for School Renewal for Supported or Rural Schools, and
- Distant Schools Top-Up for School Renewal.

Changes to Top-up for School Renewal in 2011–12

In 2011–12, Base Top-up for School Renewal has been reduced to 15 percent. Supported schools and rural schools will not be affected by this change.

The Distant Schools Top-up for School Renewal is being reduced by two-thirds in 2011–12.

Base Top-up for School Renewal

Base Top-up for School Renewal is projected to be \$23.2 million and provides funding for up to 15 percent of the excess capacity. All new school facilities that opened prior to 2009–10 and have not undergone significant renovations in or after 2009–10 with excess capacity are eligible for Base Top-up for School Renewal. School facilities that opened or have undergone significant renovations in or after 2009–10 are not eligible for base top-up funding in 2011–12.

$$\text{Base Top-up for School Renewal} = \left(15\%, 1 - \frac{ADE}{OTG}\right) \times OTG \times \frac{\text{Benchmark Area Per Pupil}}{\text{Benchmark Area Per Pupil}} \times SAF \times \frac{\text{Benchmark for Renewal Costs}}{\text{Benchmark for Renewal Costs}} \times GAF$$

Enhanced Top-up for School Renewal for Supported or Rural Schools

For 2011–12, this component is projected to be \$4.9 million for rural schools and \$4.3 million for supported schools (\$9.2 million).

School facilities identified as "supported" under the Supported Schools Allocation of the Geographic Circumstances Grant (see p. 52), or as "rural" are provided with enhanced Top-up for School Renewal.

A school facility that is not a supported school is deemed as "rural" if it meets at least one of the two following criteria:

- on October 31, 2011, the second character of the school's postal code is zero (0), or
- the school is listed as a rural school in the *Grants for Student Needs - Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

$$\text{Enhanced Top-up for School Renewal} = \min\left(100\%, 1 - \frac{ADE}{OTG}\right) \times OTG \times \frac{\text{Benchmark Area Per Pupil}}{\text{Benchmark Area Per Pupil}} \times SAF \times \frac{\text{Benchmark for Renewal Costs}}{\text{Benchmark for Renewal Costs}} \times \text{Base Top-up for School Renewal}$$

This enhanced Top-up along with other components of the School Renewal Allocation will ensure that supported or rural facilities are funded at 100 percent of their capacity.

New school facilities that opened and have not undergone significant renovations in or after 2009–10 are not eligible for this funding in the 2011–12.

Distant Schools Top-up for School Renewal

This component is projected to be \$124,729 in 2011–12.

Schools identified as "distant" receive an enhanced Top-up for School Renewal, in addition to the Base Top-up for School Renewal Component. This component was calculated in 2003–04 and has been frozen at those levels with no adjustments made to reflect changes in enrolment and benchmarks. This component has been adjusted to take into account school facilities that have been opened or closed since 2003–04.

Starting in 2010–11, Distant Schools Top-up for School Renewal is being phased out over a three-year period along with the remaining components of the Distant Schools Allocation. 2011–12 will be the second year of a three-year phase-out for DSA.

Enhancement to Address Deferred Maintenance Needs

In 2011–12, this allocation is projected to be \$50.8 million and is an annual allocation provided to school boards.

Each board's allocation is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs - Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Debt Service

The Ministry has reviewed the funding approach to existing capital programs and the effectiveness of the former New Pupil Places (NPP) funding model in light of declining enrolment. As a result, a number of changes were introduced, starting in 2010–11.

Wrap-up of New Pupil Places Funding Model

The New Pupil Places (NPP) funding model was originally introduced to provide, primarily to boards experiencing large enrolment growth, funding to construct new schools or additions where the total Average Daily Enrolment (ADE) within a panel was greater than the total capacity of schools within the same panel. This funding model, which varied based on enrolment, created a risk that if enrolment was lower than projected, boards would be left with unsupported debt. While NPP still generated funding for the construction of new schools for a small number of boards, for most boards NPP only supported existing capital debt.

Due to the limitations of the NPP model in a declining enrolment environment, the model has been replaced with a debt support grant that does not fluctuate with enrolment. Eligible expenditures under the following programs were included:

- Pure NPP: Provided funding to school boards to construct new schools or additions. Funding was available to boards when their total ADE within a panel was greater than the total NPP capacity of schools within the same panel.
- Fixed NPP: Including funding approvals for Enrolment Pressures, 2005 Policy Transitional, Prohibitive-to-Repair (PTR) facilities, French-language Capital Transitional funding, and Best Start.

The wrap-up of NPP was implemented through a one-time grant that recognized all the existing capital debt that was supported by the existing NPP capital programs as of August 31, 2010. This grant will be cash flowed to boards over the remaining term of their existing capital debt instruments.

In 2010–11, the Ministry protected NPP funding for a small number of boards that still had sufficient room to build at least one new school. This "entitlement" room, estimated at \$272 million, was determined using information provided in the capital liquidity templates and Transfer from Reserve approvals issued to boards. The Ministry now recognizes and supports all expenditures incurred by boards within their individual remaining spending room under the NPP program.

Good Places to Learn (GPL)

The wrap-up of the Good Places to Learn (GPL) programs was also implemented through a one-time grant that recognized all the existing capital debt as of August 31, 2010, that was supported by the existing GPL capital programs. This grant will be flowed to boards over the remaining term of their existing capital debt instruments.

The Ministry recognizes and supports all the expenditures incurred by boards against their remaining approval room relating to approved expenditures that were previously supported by the following Good Places to Learn programs:

- GPL Renewal Stages 1 to 4: Provided funding to address high and urgent renewal needs in schools across the province.
- Primary Class Size (PCS) Reduction: Allocated to boards for the additional classrooms that were required to accommodate smaller primary classes.
- Growth Schools: Provided funding to school boards in need of schools in areas of new residential development but for which the NPP allocation was insufficient.
- Capital Transitional Adjustment: Funding was allocated over a four-year period, beginning in 2006–07, to support capital needs for French-language school boards that had enrolment needs in areas without permanent accommodation.
- Prohibitive to Repair (PTR): Funding provided to support construction to repair or replace schools in poor condition.
- Capital Priorities Program: Funding provided for projects that were identified by school boards as top priorities based on submitted business cases. This includes capital funding allocated by the Ministry in 2010–11.

Reserves for Pupil Accommodation Debt Repayments

Since the Ministry will provide debt support for existing capital debt relating to eligible expenditures under the NPP and GPL programs, NPP reserves as of August 31, 2010, will be recovered from boards. The amounts will be offset in the determination of future OFA long-term financing relating to NPP and GPL program expenditures, or against future payments relating to capital.

Pre-1998 Capital Expenditures

Consistent with the recognition approach of capital debt for the NPP and GPL programs, there was a one-time grant recognition of all the existing approved pre-1998 permanently financed capital debt as of August 31, 2010. This grant will be cash flowed to boards over the remaining term of their existing capital debt instruments.

The existing funding and cash flow mechanism for non-permanently financed debt that was refinanced through the 55 School Board Trust vehicle will remain unchanged.

Recognition of Long-Term Debt

The Ministry and the Ontario Financing Authority (OFA) continue to partner to offer a provincial vehicle to provide long-term financing for construction costs incurred by school boards under GPL programs. In addition, any non-permanently financed debt and required refinancing of debt under NPP programs will be financed through the OFA. School boards will receive a cash flow from the Ministry to meet their annual debt repayments.

Short-term financing

Boards will receive funding for their short-term interest costs incurred on projects that are underway.

- In 2011–12, where a board short-term finances by borrowing from its internal reserves, the Ministry recognizes these costs at an annual rate of 1 percent.
- In 2011–12, where a board short-term finances by external borrowing, the Ministry recognizes the short-term interest costs for the one-, two- or three-month Banker's Acceptance rate(BA) plus 75 points.

Long-term financing

Boards will receive funding for their interest on long-term capital debt for projects supported by NPP and GPL programs.

Boards are permitted to access long-term financing for non-permanently financed projects that are supported by the NPP and GPL programs and have been determined to be Ministry supported through the Capital Wrap-up Templates and specified audit procedures completed in the Fall 2010. Once the long-term financing has been set, the Ministry flows the actual principal and interest costs to support the financing costs.

Full Day Kindergarten Program

In October 2009, the Government announced a phased-in approach to support Full-day Kindergarten Program (FDK) for four- and five-year olds. To assist with the implementation of the first three phases of this program the Ministry has provided \$450 million in capital funding.

To address the major capital needs of schools, boards and Ministry staff have reviewed the needs on a school-by-school basis. Funding is being provided based on the number of additions or major retrofits a board needs to undertake to accommodate the program.

The Ministry continues to allocate FDK capital funding to top-up existing capital projects, such as new schools and additions, where the implementation of the FDK program creates a need for additional space.

School boards are also being funded under the First-Time Equipping and Minor Renovations allocation, based on \$10,000 per FDK classroom to address their minor FDK-related capital needs.

Starting in the 2011–12 school year, school boards will be allowed to spend up to 5 percent of their total FDK capital allocation as an operating expense for temporary accommodation (i.e., portables, portapaks, non-permanent relocatable classroom modules) leases and relocations costs. However, in any one year school boards will be restricted to spending the greater of 2.5 percent of their total FDK capital allocation or \$50,000, not to exceed their temporary accommodation funding room. This change provides school boards with greater flexibility to address their accommodation needs associated with the implementation of FDK.

New Capital Funding in 2011-12

Limited multi-year capital funding for school boards will be available for the next three years. Amounts for Temporary Accommodation and School Condition Improvement have been allocated in the 2011–12 GSN.

Amount for Temporary Accommodation

The Ministry introduced a new allocation in 2010–11 to address the estimated annual cost of temporary accommodation previously charged to boards' New Pupil Places Grant. In 2011–12, the Ministry is continuing this approach with up to \$40 million in funding and extending it to other boards. This amount can be used for portable moves, leases and purchases, as well as lease costs for permanent instructional space.

Amount for School Condition Improvement

The School Condition Improvement amount will be providing boards with a total of \$150 million in funding in 2011–12 to address school renewal needs. The funding has been allocated to boards based primarily on the number of schools, excluding schools built since 2007 and schools for which boards have received Ministry funding to substantially renovate and/or replace. These funds must be used for expenditures that meet the requirement to be capitalized.

Capital Accountability Procedures

The Ministry introduced new capital accountability measures starting November 1, 2009. These measures apply to all new capital projects that school boards undertake related to new schools, additions, or major school retrofits. The measures reflect some of the preliminary findings of the Expert Panel on Capital Standards.

Approval Point 1 - Pre-Design

Facility Space Template

Boards must complete the Facility Space Template as the first approval point for new schools and major additions or retrofits that cost more than 50 percent of the value of the existing school. The Ministry must approve the template prior to the board retaining the services of an architect.

Facility Space Templates were developed to capture instructional and operational elements and calculate the approximate square footage for new elementary and secondary schools. The templates were designed by school board officials to demonstrate how a school board's needs can be accommodated within the Ministry's space benchmarks and to assist boards in evaluating potential square footage modifications, if needed.

The Facility Space Templates can be found at <http://faab.edu.gov.on.ca/CapitalPrograms.htm>

Appointment of a Project Manager

Boards are required to appoint a Project Manager (either internal staff or an external resource) for each capital project. The Project Manager will oversee all aspects of the project including monitoring the budget and project timelines and ensuring processes are in place for issues such as change orders and other internal approvals. The Project Manager will also serve as the point of contact between the board and the Ministry for the duration of the project.

Approval Point 2 - Pre-Tender

Independent Cost Consultant

The Ministry also requires that an Independent Cost Consultant be retained by the board. The role of the Cost Consultant is to review the design, provide objective costing analysis and advice, and report to the board on options to ensure that the proposed capital expenditure is within the approved budget, prior to tendering a project. The Ministry will require a letter from a senior board official confirming that the project estimate by the Cost Consultant is within the approved budget, as part of the board's request for Approval to Proceed with the project (formerly called Transfer from Reserve).

Approval to Proceed with Capital Projects (formerly called Transfer from Reserve)

Since June 12, 2006, any capital projects funded through Ministry capital programs have been subject to the Ministry's approval. As a result of this requirement, boards are advised to seek Ministry approval prior to tendering a capital project. This change was implemented to ensure that boards have the financial resources to carry capital projects to completion. This requirement for approval before proceeding with capital projects will continue.

There is one exception to this approval requirement. FDK capital projects that cost less than \$250,000 do not require a Ministry Approval to Proceed. This exemption only applies for stand-alone FDK projects, and a cost estimate for the project would still be required.

Approval Point 3 - Post-Tender

If the tendered amount for the capital project is consistent with the pre-tender project approval, the board may proceed to accept the tender. However, as is the current practice, if the tendered amount for the capital project is higher, the board will be required to identify a source of funding to offset the higher costs and will need an additional approval for the higher amount before the contract can be awarded.

School Authorities Allocation

School authorities are very small school boards, usually located in remote areas of Ontario (sometimes called “isolate boards”) or in some children’s hospitals. Funding for school authorities recognizes the unique costs of operating very small schools in remote areas and in institutions.

This allocation is authorized through education funding regulations, but funding levels are not determined through the GSN regulation. School authorities’ allocations are based on education funding benchmarks consistent with the GSN, including capital lease arrangements, to the extent possible, with provisions for special approval by the Ministry of Education.

Enrolment

Under the school year reporting that covers the period from September to August, the calculation of average daily enrolment (ADE) is based on the existing two count dates within the school year – October 31 and March 31. The full-time equivalent of students enrolled in a board's schools are weighted at 0.5 for each of the count dates.

Junior Kindergarten (JK) and Senior Kindergarten (SK) pupils are counted as half-time students in the determination of ADE for 2011–12, with the exception of combined Kindergarten programs. The ADE regulation allows combined JK and SK programs, where JK students can be counted as enrolled for 600 minutes per week and SK students as enrolled for 900 minutes per week.

Pupils enrolled in a Supervised Alternative Learning (SAL) program are also counted as half-time pupils in the determination of ADE for 2011–12. These pupils will also receive the appropriate FTE for any academic program (to a maximum of 1.0 FTE in total).

The regulation indicates that students who have been enrolled in private schools in the previous school year are eligible to be enrolled in summer school programs of a publicly funded board as permitted by the regulation.

Fees

Boards are required to charge tuition fees for non-resident visa students, students resident in a First Nations community, and students from out of province.

Boards are able to determine the fees that they charge in respect of visa students for regular day school programs, continuing education, and summer school programs. The boards must, however, charge as a minimum, the base fee calculated in accordance with the Tuition Fees regulation.

The provisions for fees in respect of pupils whose parents or guardians reside on tax exempt land has been maintained at \$40 per month per family.

The funding regulations were amended beginning in the 2003–04 school year to provide revenue to school boards for the payment of fees when a board and First Nation band council or education authority have negotiated a reverse tuition agreement, under which pupils of the board attend a school operated by a First Nation band council or education authority. This provision is ongoing.

The *Education Act* requires school boards to waive fees for some international students such as children whose parents have applied for permanent residence in Canada and for children whose parents are studying at a publicly funded Ontario university or college.

Reporting and Accountability

The Ministry has established the following dates for submission of financial reports in 2011–12.

June 30, 2011	Board Estimates for 2011–12
November 15, 2011	Board Financial Statements for 2010–11
December 15, 2011	Board Revised Estimates for 2011–12
May 15, 2012	Board Financial Report for September 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012

Financial reporting, monitoring and auditing are important elements of an overall accountability framework associated with funding that is provided for education. The Ministry continues to monitor that grant claims by school boards are in accordance with the grant regulations and that school boards are in compliance with provincial standards and legislation, and funding envelopes.

Some of the measures that the Ministry has taken to ensure compliance include:

- withholding grants when a board is not in compliance,
- requiring boards to prepare and submit deficit management plans when necessary, and
- directing boards to take measures to become compliant.

The Ministry is providing funding to help establish internal audit functions in school boards. In addition, the *Student Achievement and Governance Act, 2009* now requires the establishment of audit committees in school boards, including members that are external to the board.

Boards' financial statements are:

- on Public Sector Accounting Board Standards (PSAB);
- There are expense exceptions to PSAB for budget compliance, and
- Accounting Treatment for Capital Funding is treated as Deferred Capital Contributions (DCC).

Balanced Budget, Enveloping, Flexibility, and Other Reporting Requirements

Education funding is intended to model cost structures, but boards have flexibility in their actual expenditures. It is up to boards to determine their detailed budget commitments within the terms of the *Education Act* and other relevant regulations and memoranda.

Education funding recognizes that school boards need flexibility to decide how best to allocate resources within their budgets. At the same time, there are restrictions on how school boards may use certain components of their allocation. Limitations are detailed below.

The different types of spending restrictions for boards are as follows:

- Achieve Balanced Budgets,
- Achieve primary class size targets,
- Special Education Grant is limited to special education expenditures,
- School Renewal Allocation is limited to capital renewal expenditures,
- School Condition Improvement Allocation is to be used for renewal expenditures that are capitalized,
- School Board Administration and Governance spending shall not exceed the grant allocation (excluding internal audit),
- A portion of the GSN funding is first to be used for minor tangible capital assets (furniture and equipment that is capitalized), and
- New Teacher Induction Program (NTIP) funding is to be used for eligible NTIP expenditures and are required to meet NTIP program requirements.

Reporting of classroom spending relative to classroom allocations is required as in previous years. The Ministry also provides funding outside the GSN through Education Programs - Other (EPO) for a variety of projects. Restrictions related to this funding are included in the Transfer Payment contract.

Balanced Budgets

School boards are required to have balanced budgets, which requires total spending to be equal to or less than total revenue. However, there are circumstances where an in-year deficit is permissible if there were prior surpluses (called Accumulated Surplus). The draw on the accumulated surplus is limited to ensure that this action does not place the board in undue financial risk. The draw on the accumulated surplus is limited to:

- the board's Accumulated Surplus for the preceding year, and
- 1 percent of the board's operating revenue.

Carrying a deficit larger than this amount will require approval of the Minister of Education.

The Ministry informed school boards in Memorandum 2010:SB10 that starting in 2011–12, vacation will no longer be excluded from compliance. Boards will be required to address their vacation accruals as of August 31, 2011 over the next two years, 2011–12 and 2012–13.

Primary Class Size Reduction (PCS)

As in previous years, schools boards are required to submit class organization plans in all elementary schools by the end of June, showing the projected primary class size and Kindergarten Program enrolment for 2011–12. The information is to be updated in September to reflect the actual class size results. The board reports include current and historical class size statistics for each school with elementary grades and for the board overall. The Ministry uses the data from the PCS results to populate the Class Size Tracker on the public website.

Boards may be subject to cash flow penalties if any of the PCS targets are not met.

Special Education Grant

Boards will be required to use the Special Equipment Amount (SEA) on eligible expenditures that comply with the SEA funding guideline. These will include items such as computers, software, computing-related devices and other required supporting equipment as identified for use by students with special education needs. Any unspent Special Equipment Amount must be reported in a deferred revenue account to be used for future special equipment purchases. Any eligible spending in excess of the funding will be included in the special education spending that will be measured against the broader special education envelope described below.

The Special Education envelope, which will include the SEPPA component of the Kindergarten (FDK) funding provided under Education Programs – Other (EPO) (funding outside the GSN), establishes the minimum that each board must spend on special education; however, boards are free to spend more on special education programs and support. Boards must take into account any other EPO funding that applies to special education programs in the determination of their compliance with the special education enveloping provisions. The Ministry specifies types of spending for which the special education grant may be used and the list of allowed costs. Boards must spend the amount of the special education expenditure envelope (net of the SEA that is subject to spending restrictions outlined above), as determined by the enveloping provisions of the regulation, for the additional costs of special education programs and support, that is, the costs above the regular costs of pupils' education supported by the Pupil Foundation Grant and the other special purpose grants. Boards must report unspent special education funds in a deferred revenue account to be used for special education in the future.

School Renewal

The allocation for school renewal establishes the minimum that each board must spend on these components. This restriction is intended to ensure that boards dedicate the resources provided for major repairs for the creation and renewal of safe and functional schools where students can learn.

While this funding is intended primarily for expenditures that are in general capitalized, boards have significant flexibility on how this is done – whether through larger repairs, major renovation, replacement, leasing, additions, or other partnership agreements. Unspent funds in any particular year from this allocation must be reported in a deferred revenue account. This deferred revenue may be brought into revenue or in a deferred capital account (deferred capital contribution) in the future as boards incur expenditures to ensure the physical integrity and safety of school buildings.

School Condition Improvement

Boards are expected to use the School Condition Improvement amount on expenditures categorized in the Ministry's Uniform Code of Accounts as a renewal expenditure. Further the expenditure must meet the requirements to be capitalized under the terms of the document entitled *School board and School Authority Tangible Capital Assets: Provincial Accounting Policies and Implementation Guide*.

School Board Administration and Governance

School board administration and governance expenditure is limited to the grant allocation, excluding the internal audit component. The internal audit allocation is provided to host boards under a multi-board regional model to cover costs such as salaries and benefits of the internal audit team, travel and professional development and other costs related to audit functions. Any unspent internal audit funding must be reported in a deferred revenue account to be used for future spending under this initiative.

Minor tangible capital assets (mTCA) and interest on capital debt

The operating grants provided under GSN includes funding to purchase certain furniture and equipment (F&E) that are of a capital nature and are required to be capitalized in accordance with the *Tangible Capital Assets (TCA)* guide. A portion of the total operating allocation will be identified to be applied first to those F&E capital purchases. Any residual amount will be used for general operating purposes.

Interest on capital debt includes interest on long term debt that relates to capital spending on supported capital programs as well as interest on related spending that are not permanently financed. The TCA guide requires boards to capitalize interest costs on capital asset expenditures where the assets are not yet in service. In light of the new reporting requirements, the allocation for interest on capital debt will be applied first to interest costs that are capitalized, and any residual amount will be reported as an operating revenue to be used against operating expenses.

New Teacher Induction Program (NTIP)

Boards are expected to use NTIP funding for eligible NTIP expenditures and are required to meet NTIP program requirements according to legislation and the New Teachers Induction Programs: Induction Elements Manual, and to participate in any NTIP-related support and evaluation activities. Boards are expected to continue to submit an NTIP plan and a final report (including a detailed accounting statement) to the Teaching Policy and Standards Branch via the Ministry's regional offices.

Provincial Transfers for 2011–12

The provincial share of education funding for 2011–12 is calculated by deducting each board's revenue from property taxes for 2011–12 from the total funding allocation determined by the education funding formulas. Tax revenue is based on 38 percent of the 2011 calendar year property taxes and 62 percent of the 2012 calendar year property taxes, plus 2011 supplementary taxes less 2011 tax write-offs.

Where there is a strike, lockout, or withdrawal of services during the 2011–12 school year, the grants will be adjusted by the net savings resulting from the strike or withdrawal of services.

For boards that include territory without municipal organization, the Ministry will permit these boards to deduct actual costs for trustee elections from property tax revenue. Boards are encouraged to enter into partnerships with other boards or adjacent municipalities to run elections efficiently.

Provincial Funding and Property Taxes

Education funding determines each board's overall funding allocation. Property tax revenue provides a part of the allocation and the Province provides additional funding up to the level set by the education funding formulas.

The Government sets a uniform tax rate, based on a current-value assessment system, for all residential properties. The Government also sets property tax rates for business properties.

Operational Reviews in 2011–12

In 2011–12, the Ministry will complete the final wave of operational reviews of school boards. The reviews are designed to:

- strengthen management capacity in non-academic operations,
- highlight and leverage successful business practices, and,
- provide support and assistance to ensure that school boards are financially healthy, well-managed, and positioned to direct optimum levels of resources to support student success.

As part of the review process, the Ministry will conduct follow-up reviews with school boards approximately one year after their initial operational review and report on the progress made in implementing the review team's recommendations.

Appendix A – Abbreviations

ADE	Average Daily Enrolment
ALF	Actualisation linguistique en français
BA	Banker's Acceptance rate
BEA	Behaviour Expertise Amount
CSD	Census Sub-Division
CUS	Community Use of Schools
DCC	Deferred Capital Contributions
DEA	Declining Enrolment Adjustment
DSA	Distant Schools Allocation
EDC	Education Development Charges
E&E	Effectiveness and Efficiency
ELD	English Literacy Development (formerly English Skills Development (ESD))
ELP	Early Learning Program ()
EPO	Education Programs – Other
ESL	English as a Second Language
EQAO	Education Quality and Accountability Office
ETFO	English Teachers' Federation of Ontario
F&E	Furniture and Equipment
FA	Facilities Amount
FCI	Facility Condition Index
FFL	French as a First Language
FNMI	First Nations, Métis and Inuit Education Supplement
FSL	French as a Second Language
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GAF	Geographic Adjustment Factor
GFA	Gross Floor Area
GPL	Good Places to Learn
GSN	<i>Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2010-2011 School Board Fiscal Year</i>
HNA	High Needs Amount
HST	Harmonized Sales Tax
IEP	Individual Education Plan
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
JK	Junior Kindergarten
LICO	Low Income Cut Off
LOG	Learning Opportunities Grant
LTO	long-term occasional teachers
mTCA	minor tangible capital assets
MOV	Measure of Variability
NL	Native Language
NPP	New Pupil Places
OESS	Ontario Educational Software Services
OFA	Ontario Financing Authority

OFIP	Ontario Focused Intervention Partnership
OMERS	Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System
OMPF	Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund
OnSIS	Ontario Student Information System
OPSBA	Ontario Public School Boards' Association
OSR	Ontario Student Record
OTG	On-the-Ground Capacity
OTPP	Ontario Teachers Pension Plan
NTIP	New Teacher Induction Program
PANA	Programme d'appui aux nouveaux arrivants
PCS	Primary Class Size (Reduction Amount)
PDF	Perfectionnement du français
PEG	Program Enhancement Grant
PFA	Provincial Framework Agreements
PLAR	Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition
PSAB	Public Sector Accounting Board
PTR	Prohibitive-to-Repair
Q & E	Qualifications and Experience (teaching personnel)
REP	Reporting Entity Project
RSCA	Rural and Small Community Allocation
RSCI	Rural and Small Community Index
SAF	Supplementary Area Factor
SAL	Supervised Alternative Learning
SEA	Special Equipment Amount
SEPPA	Special Education Per-Pupil Amount
SHSM	Specialist High Skills Major
SIP	Special Incidence Portion
SK	Senior Kindergarten
TPE	Transitional Program Equivalency

Index

ABA	36
accountability	12, 90, 106, 112
Actualisation linguistique en français	37, 39, 41, 42, 119
ADE	16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 32, 34, 43, 49, 50, 52, 57, 59, 67, 81, 82 86, 88, 96, 100, 103, 110, 119, 132, 133, 135, 136
administrative cost	87, 90
adult	56, 61, 67, 73, 94
adult day school	95, 100
ALF	37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 52, 119
Applied Behaviour Analysis	36
ASD	36
assessment	28, 29, 30, 68, 117
assimilation factor	42
at-risk	56, 57, 62
Autism Spectrum Disorder	36
average class size	4, 13, 68
average daily enrolment	1, 14, 94, 99, 103, 110, 119
average dispersion distance	51
BA	105, 119
balanced budgets	113
BEA	25, 119
Behaviour Expertise Amount	25, 119
benchmark area requirement	94, 99
benchmark salary	11, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 69
benchmarks	37, 46, 70, 71, 77, 85, 95, 97, 102, 107, 109, 131
benefits	13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 71, 87, 95, 115, 132, 133
benefits benchmarks	11, 19
board administration	85, 88, 113, 115
Board Administration and Governance Grant Advisory Group	6
capacity	36, 52, 88, 94, 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 103, 118
Census Sub-Division	47, 119
child and youth workers	62
class size	12, 94, 99, 112, 113, 114
class size reduction	13
classroom	11, 67, 72, 81, 113
classroom computers	8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 133
classroom consultants	8, 14, 16, 17, 18, 133
classroom hour	67, 68
classroom supplies	8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 36, 133
classroom teachers	8, 13, 16, 17, 18, 81, 133
community use of schools	1
Community Use of Schools	3, 82, 93, 97, 119
compensation	87
compensation restraint	6

compliance	112
construction	100, 103, 104, 105
continuing education	67, 94
Continuing Education and Other Programs Grant	8, 23, 67
core French	38
Cost Adjustment Allocation	69
Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant	8, 12, 13, 14, 23, 69, 137
cost update adjustment	75
country of birth	39, 40
credit courses	28, 30, 31, 67, 73, 94, 99
credit load	18
CSD	47, 119
CUS	119
day school	37, 57, 67, 73, 95, 100, 111
DCC	112, 119
DEA	81, 119
Debt Service	8, 103
Declining Enrolment Adjustment	8, 81, 119
deductible	35
Deferred Capital Contributions	112, 119
deferred maintenance	98, 102
demographic	23, 32, 33, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 87, 136
Demographic Allocation	3
department head	14, 18
devices	34, 35, 114
Directors and Supervisory Officers	82, 85, 87, 88
Distant Schools Allocation	4, 49, 52, 96, 97, 101, 102, 119
DSA	49, 52, 119
E&E	5, 76, 119
early learning	105
EDC	119
education assistants	2, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 36, 133
Education Programs – Other	4, 119
Education Quality and Accountability Office	119
educational achievement	55
Effectiveness and Efficiency	76, 119
ELD	3, 37, 39, 40, 119
elementary specialist teachers	13
ELP	119
English as a Second Language	37, 39, 119, 134
English Literacy Development	37, 39, 119
English-Language Instruction	39
enrolment adjustment	75
EPO	4, 6, 113, 119
EQAO	28, 29, 30, 119
ESL	3, 37, 39, 40, 94, 99, 119
ETFO	1, 11, 16, 17, 37, 39, 45, 49, 69, 119, 131
extended French	38
F&E	115
FA	25, 36, 119

Facilities Amount	25, 36, 119
Facility Condition Index	119
FCI	119
FDK	1, 4, 105
fees	1, 67
FFL	37, 41, 82, 119
First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement	4, 8, 23, 45, 119, 134
flexibility	34, 65, 113, 115
FNMI	119
French as a First Language	37, 82, 119
French as a Second Language	37, 38, 119, 134
French immersion	38
French-Language Instruction	41
FSL	37, 38, 119, 134
FTE	19, 20, 119
fuel escalator	3, 75, 77
Full-Day Early Learning Program	119
full-day kindergarten	1, 105
full-time equivalent	19, 110, 119
GAF	100, 119
Geographic Adjustment Factor	100, 119
Geographic Circumstances Grant	8, 23, 49, 82, 87, 96, 101, 135
GFA	119
Good Places to Learn	104, 119
GPL	104, 105, 119
Grades 4 to 8	2
Gross Floor Area	119
GSN	1, 7, 12, 56, 59, 60, 77, 109, 113, 115, 119
guidance teachers	14, 16, 17, 18, 133
Harmonized Sales Tax	77, 119
High Needs Amount	25, 26, 119
HNA	25, 26, 27, 32, 119
HST	77, 119
IEP	28, 30, 33, 119
INAC	6, 119
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	6, 119
Individual Education Plan	33, 119
in-school administration	19
Instructional Salary Matrix	71
internal audit	85, 90
international language	67, 68
JK	11, 12, 13, 16, 26, 38, 88, 110, 119, 132, 134
Junior Kindergarten	94, 99, 110, 119
K courses	28, 30, 31
Kindergarten	94, 99, 110, 119, 120
Language Grant	8, 23, 37, 39, 52, 82, 134
Learning Opportunities Grant	3, 8, 23, 55, 76, 79, 87, 119, 136
library	8
licensing fees	93, 97
LICO	56, 61, 119

literacy	58
literacy and math	55, 57, 63, 79
literacy test	57, 58
LOG	3, 55, 58, 60, 79, 119, 136
long-term occasional teachers	119
low income cut-off	56
LTO	73, 119
mature students	67, 68
Measure of Variability	119
Measures of Variability	25
Ministry of Children and Youth Services	36
Ministry of Community and Social Services	36
Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services	36
Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure	77
Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care	36
minor tangible capital assets	113, 119
MOV	25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 119
mTCA	115, 119
multiple municipalities	85, 90
Native Languages	4, 45, 46
Native Studies	4, 45, 46
New Pupil Places	87, 103, 119
New Teacher Induction Program	69, 72, 113, 116, 120
NL	45, 46, 119, 134
non-credit	28, 30, 31, 57
NPP	103, 104, 105, 119
NTIP	69, 72, 73, 113, 116, 120
OESS	119
OFA	105
OFIP	55, 59, 120
OMERS	1, 2, 11
OMPF	53, 120
OnSIS	40, 42, 120
Ontario Educational Software Services	119
Ontario Financing Authority	105, 119
Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System	1
Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund	53, 120
Ontario Student Information System	40, 120
Ontario Student Record	40, 42, 120
Ontario Teachers Pension Plan	120
On-the-Ground Capacity	120
operational review	118
OPSBA	11, 16, 17, 120, 131
OSR	40, 42, 120
OTG	94, 99, 120
OTPP	16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 71, 120, 132, 133
outlying schools	51
PANA	37, 39, 41, 42, 120
parent engagement	85, 89
partial credits	67

PCS	104, 114, 120
PDF	120
PDTs	1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17
PEG	120
Perfectionnement du français	120
PFA	11, 37, 39, 45, 49, 69, 71, 120, 131
PLAR	67, 68, 120
portables	4
preparation time	8, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 133
primary	12, 94, 99, 104, 113, 114
principal	8, 19, 20, 57, 68
Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition	67, 68, 120
professional development	72, 86, 87, 115
professional learning	2, 14, 16, 17, 133
Program Enhancement Grant	8, 23, 65, 120
Programme d'appui aux nouveaux arrivants	37, 39, 41, 120
Prohibitive-to-Repair	103, 120
property tax	90, 117
Provincial Discussion Table	1
Provincial Framework Agreements	95, 120
Provincial Schools	75, 78
PSAB	88, 112, 120
PTR	103, 104, 120
Public Sector Accounting Board	88, 112, 120
Pupil Foundation Grant	2, 8, 11, 14, 19, 70, 71, 82, 132
Q & E	70, 120
Qualifications and Experience	72
recent immigrants	32, 39
regional office	7, 72, 116
Regional Offices	35
remedial	57
remote and rural	49, 58, 63, 87, 135, 136
REP	88, 89, 120
reporting entity project	85
Reporting Entity Project	88, 120
reserve	35
reserve fund	25
routing efficiency	75
RSCA	53, 120
RSCI	53, 120
Rural and Small Community Allocation	49, 53, 120
Rural and Small Community Index	53, 120
SAF	94, 100, 120
safe schools	61, 72
safe schools strategy	61
Safe Schools Supplement	8, 23
SAL	4, 110
savings measure	13
savings measures	2, 5
school authorities	7, 8, 9, 55, 59, 60, 109

School Board Administration and Governance Grant	8, 23, 82, 85, 87
school condition	97
school day	57, 67, 73
school dispersion	49, 51
School Effectiveness	55, 59
School Facility Operations and Renewal Grant	8, 23, 57, 67, 82, 93
School Foundation Grant	8, 19, 22, 43, 51, 52
school operations	1, 93, 95, 96
school operations benchmarks	3
School Operations Working Group	6
school renewal	4, 93, 98, 100, 101, 102, 113, 115
SEA	25, 30, 34, 35, 114, 120
Section 23	41
Senior Kindergarten	110, 120
SEPPA	2, 25, 26, 82, 120, 134
SHSM	55, 59, 120
SIP	25, 35, 120
SK	38, 110, 120, 134
social workers	14, 62
Special Education Grant	8, 14, 23, 25, 82, 113, 114, 134
Special Education Per-Pupil Amount	2, 26, 82, 120, 134
Special Equipment Amount	25, 34, 114, 120
Special Equipment Amount Per-Pupil Amount	25
Special Incidence Portion	25, 35, 120
special purpose grants	8, 14, 23
Specialist High Skills Major	55, 59, 120
staff development	5, 8, 12, 13
standard French	42
student success	55, 58, 72, 79, 118, 136
student success secondary teachers	13
Student Transportation Grant	3, 8, 23, 36, 75, 76
students at risk	55, 56, 57
summer program	57
summer school	57, 67, 79, 94, 110, 111
Supervised Alternative Learning	4, 110
Supplementary Area Factor	94, 100, 120
supply teachers	14, 16, 17, 18, 133
support staff	19, 20, 88
supported schools	49, 51, 52, 53, 96, 101, 136
tax revenue	117
Teacher Qualifications and Experience Allocation	69, 70, 71
teacher-librarian	14, 16, 17, 18, 133
temporary accommodation	4
textbooks and learning materials	8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 133
top-up funding	5, 52, 93, 95, 96, 98, 100, 101, 102
transfer courses	67
Transitional Program Equivalency	120
transportation	1, 4, 5, 36, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79
trustees	85, 86, 87, 88, 117
tuition	67

tuition fees	111
urban and priority high schools	63
vice-principal	8, 19, 20

Education Funding

**Technical Paper
ADDENDUM**

**Provincial Framework Agreement
Between
The Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario
and
The Ontario Public School Boards' Association**

2008–12

Spring 2011
Ministry of Education

Addendum – Provincial Framework Agreement – Elementary Teachers’ Federation of Ontario and Ontario Public School Boards’ Association

This Addendum provides the applicable benchmarks and formulas to support the Provincial Framework Agreement (PFA) negotiated between the Elementary Teachers’ Federation of Ontario (ETFO) and the Ontario Public School Boards’ Association (OPSBA). For school boards with collective agreements that conform to this PFA, the benchmarks and formulas in the Addendum replace those in the body of the *Technical Paper 2011–12*.

Pupil Foundation Grant

PRIMARY (JK to Grade 3) Pupil Foundation Allocation	# staff per 1,000 ADE	benchmark salary + % benefits	\$ allocation per ADE
Classroom Teacher Class size 19.8:1	Classroom Teacher ^{§§§§§§§§} 50.51	\$71,470 + 11.63%	\$4,029.79
	Specialist Teacher/ Preparation Time*	9.14	\$729.21
Library and Guidance Services	Teacher-Librarian*	1.31	\$104.35
	Guidance Teacher*	0.20	\$15.96
Classroom Consultants	0.48	\$98,385 + 11.39%	\$52.60
Supply Teacher			\$124.24
Education Assistants			\$17.54
Professional/Para- Professional Supports	1.73	\$57,698 + 20.98%	\$120.76
Professional Learning for Teachers			\$23.07
Elementary Supervision			\$20.06
Textbooks and Learning Materials			\$69.00
Classroom Supplies			\$82.82
Classroom Computers			\$34.52
Total Primary Per- Pupil Amount			\$5,423.92

NOTE: Pension plan contributions for teachers and eligible members of Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan (OTPP) are matched by the Government and are not included in the benchmark salaries and benefits.

^{§§§§§§§§} Additional funding is recognized through the Teacher Qualification and Experience Allocation of the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.

JUNIOR and INTERMEDIATE (Grades 4 to 8) Pupil Foundation Allocation	# staff per 1,000 ADE	benchmark salary + % benefits	\$ allocation per ADE
Classroom Teacher Class size 24.7:1	Classroom Teacher***** 40.49	\$71,470 + 11.63%	\$3,230.37
	Specialist Teacher/ Preparation Time* 7.47		\$595.98
Library Guidance Services	Teacher-Librarian* 1.31	\$98,385 + 11.39%	\$104.35
	Guidance Teacher* 0.20		\$15.96
Classroom Consultants	0.48		\$52.60
Supply Teacher			\$124.24
Education Assistants			\$17.54
Professional/Para- Professional Supports	1.73	\$57,698 + 20.98%	\$120.76
Professional Learning for Teachers			\$23.07
Elementary Supervision			\$20.06
Textbooks and Learning Materials			\$69.00
Classroom Supplies			\$82.82
Classroom Computers			\$34.52
TOTAL Junior and Intermediate Per-Pupil Amount			\$4,491.27

NOTE: Pension plan contributions for teachers and eligible members of Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan (OTPP) are matched by the Government and are not included in the benchmark salaries and benefits.

***** Additional funding is recognized through the Teacher Qualification Allocation of the Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant.

Special Education Grant

Special Education Per-Pupil Amount (SEPPA)

The SEPPA amounts for 2011–12 are:

\$916.98 per JK to Grade 3 student

\$704.33 per Grade 4 to 8 student

Language Grant

French as a Second Language (FSL) – Elementary

Average daily length of program		Allocation per pupil enrolled in the program
20 – 59 minutes	Core, Grades 4 to 8	\$288.63
60 – 149 minutes	Extended, Grades 4 to 8	\$328.84
150 minutes or more	Immersion, Grades 1 to 8	\$367.87
75 minutes or more	Immersion, JK and SK	

English as a Second Language

Recent Immigrant Component

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Recent Immigrant Component} &= \frac{\text{Total number of weighted recent immigrant Elementary pupils}}{\text{Total number of weighted recent immigrant Secondary pupils}} \times \$3,840 \\
 &\quad + \times \$3,908
 \end{aligned}$$

First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Supplement

Native Language (NL) – Elementary

Average length of program	Staff per 12 elementary students	Allocation per pupil enrolled in the program
20 – 39 minutes	0.2	\$1,329.70
40 minutes or more	0.3	\$1,994.55

Supported Schools Allocation

Elementary Supported Schools

Supported School Size (2011–12 ADE)	Funding (using 2011–12 ADE)
ADE ≥ 1 and ADE < 50	\$69,198.64 + (ADE x \$6,726.66)
ADE ≥ 50 and ADE < 150	\$598,364.70 - (ADE x \$3,856.66)
ADE ≥ 150	\$19,865.71

Learning Opportunities Grant

Student Success, Grades 7 to 12 Allocation

	Amount	Description	Calculation
(A) Co-ordinator	20 percent (\$12.5 million)	provides each school board with a dedicated leader to assist schools in developing programs to improve student success	\$171,957 per board
(B) Enrolment	47 percent (\$29.1 million)	based on enrolment in Grades 4 to 12	$Grade\ 4\ to\ 8\ ADE \times \12.24 + $Grade\ 9\ to\ 12\ ADE \times \30.96
(C) Demographic	20 percent (12.4 million)	based on the same socio-economic factors used in the Demographic Allocation ^{††††††††††} of LOG	$\$12,428,936 \times$ <i>Student Success Demographic Factor</i>
(D) Dispersion	10 percent (\$6.0 million)	using the same factor that is used in the Remote and Rural Allocation ^{††††††††††}	$Grade\ 4\ to\ 8\ ADE \times \0.23 + $Grade\ 9\ to\ 12\ ADE \times \0.63 + <i>Dispersion Distance</i>
(E) Transportation	3 percent (\$1.9 million)		$2011 - 12$ <i>Transportation</i> × 0.0023 <i>Base Grant</i>
<i>Total Student Success = (A) + (B) + (C) + (D) + (E)</i>			

†††††††††† Each board's Student Success Demographic Factor is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

†††††††††† Each board's Student Success Dispersion Distance is set out in the *Grants for Student Needs – Legislative Grants for the 2011-2012 School Board Fiscal Year* regulation.

Cost Adjustment and Teacher Qualifications and Experience Grant

Teacher Qualifications and Experience Allocation

$$\left(\text{Sum of } \left[\frac{\text{Elementary teachers on board's regular grid} \times \text{Instructional Salary Matrix}}{\text{Number of elementary teachers on board's regular grid distribution}} \right] - 1 \right) \times \begin{matrix} \text{JK to Grade 3} \\ \text{Q \& E benchmark} \\ (\$4,879.31) \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{JK to Grade 3} \\ \text{ADE} \end{matrix}$$

+

$$\left(\text{Sum of } \left[\frac{\text{Elementary teachers on board's regular grid} \times \text{Instructional Salary Matrix}}{\text{Number of elementary teachers on board's regular grid distribution}} \right] - 1 \right) \times \begin{matrix} \text{Grades 4 to 8} \\ \text{Q \& E benchmark} \\ (\$3,946.66) \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Grade 4 to 8} \\ \text{ADE} \end{matrix}$$