

REVIEW OF FIRST, SECOND and THIRD LEVEL EDUCATION SUPPORT SERVICES

GRAPHS AND SLIDES

prepared by **Price Waterhouse**

December 1994



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Research and Analysis Directorate Policy and Strategic Direction Sector Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

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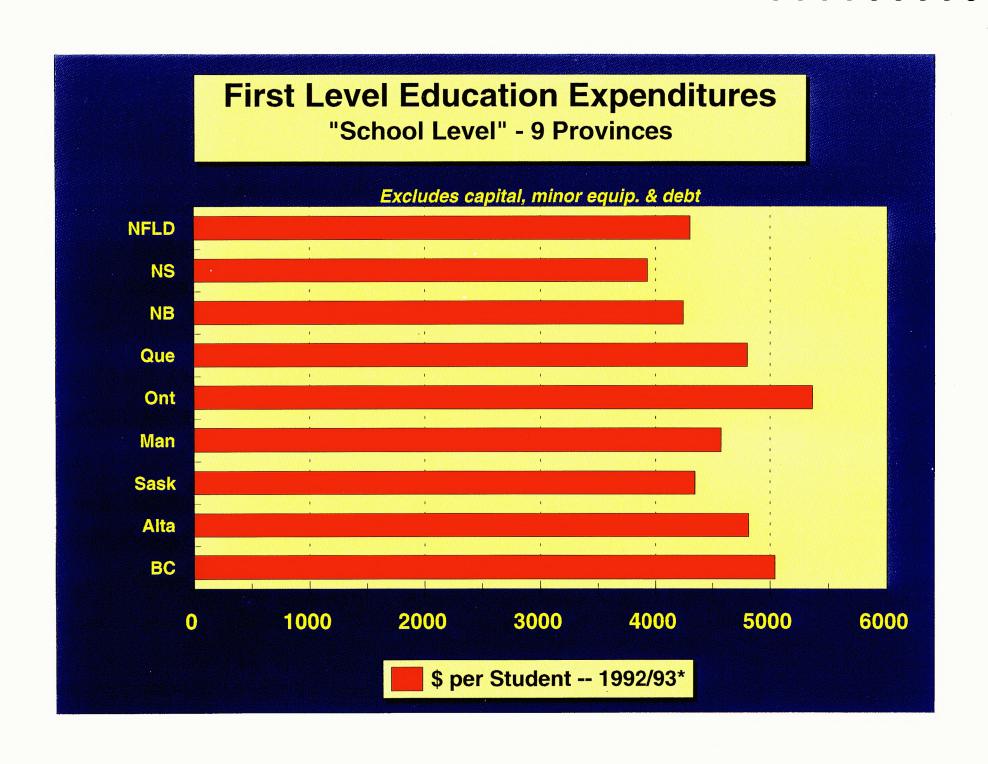
Research and Analysis Directorate
Policy and Strategic Direction Sector
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

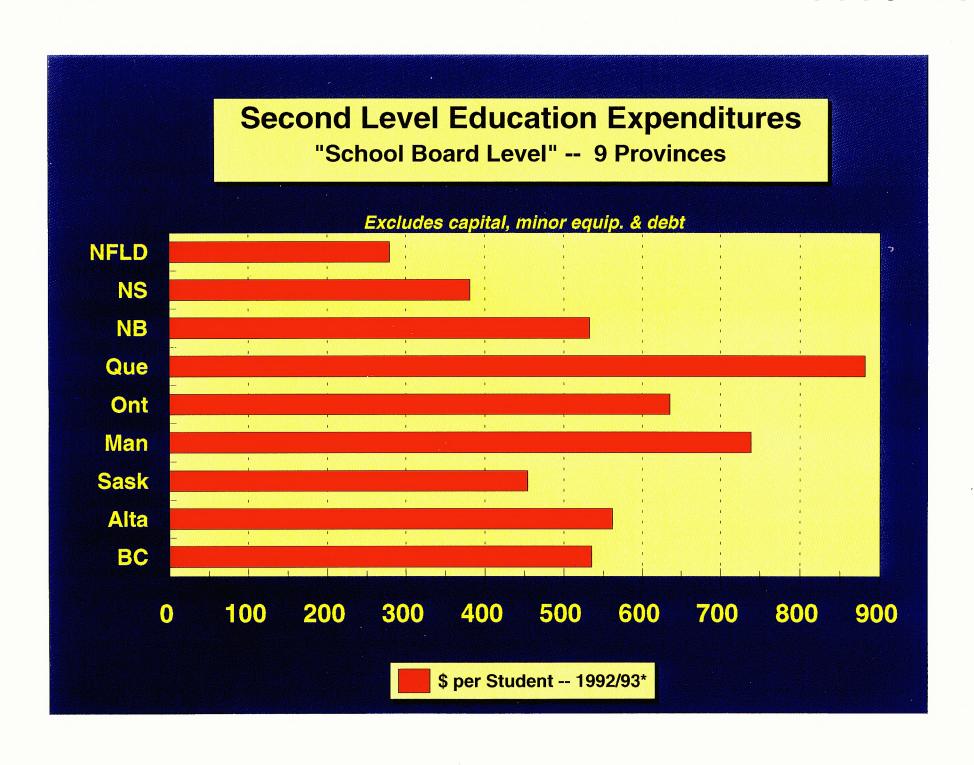
Graphs One to Six

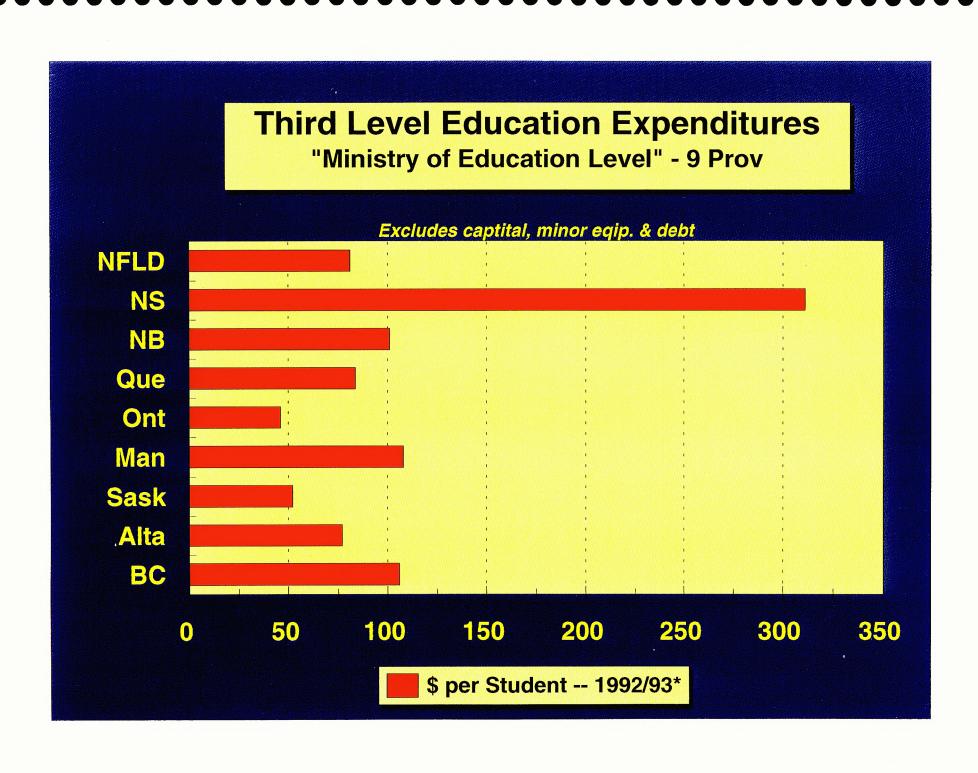
- The first three graphs show the educational expenditures per student for each of the first (school), second (school board) and third (Ministry of Education) level education services for all 9 provinces. Capital, minor equipment and debt servicing expenditures are excluded from this data the focus is on normal operating expenses.
- The variation amongst the provinces is as follows:

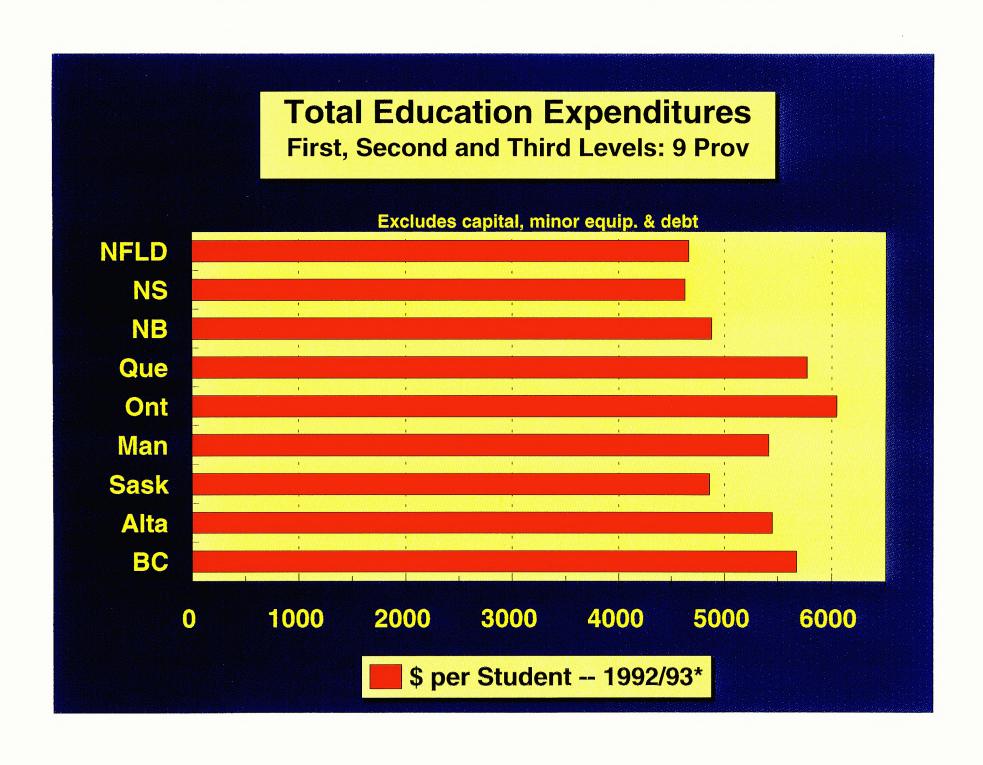
RIANCE	VARI			HIGH		LOW		-
29 (27%) 0 (62%)		\$5,363 739		Ontario Manitoba	\$3,934 279	Nova Scotia Nfld	First Level Second Level	
5 (85%)	265 (311	1	Nova Scotia	46	Ontario	Third Level	•
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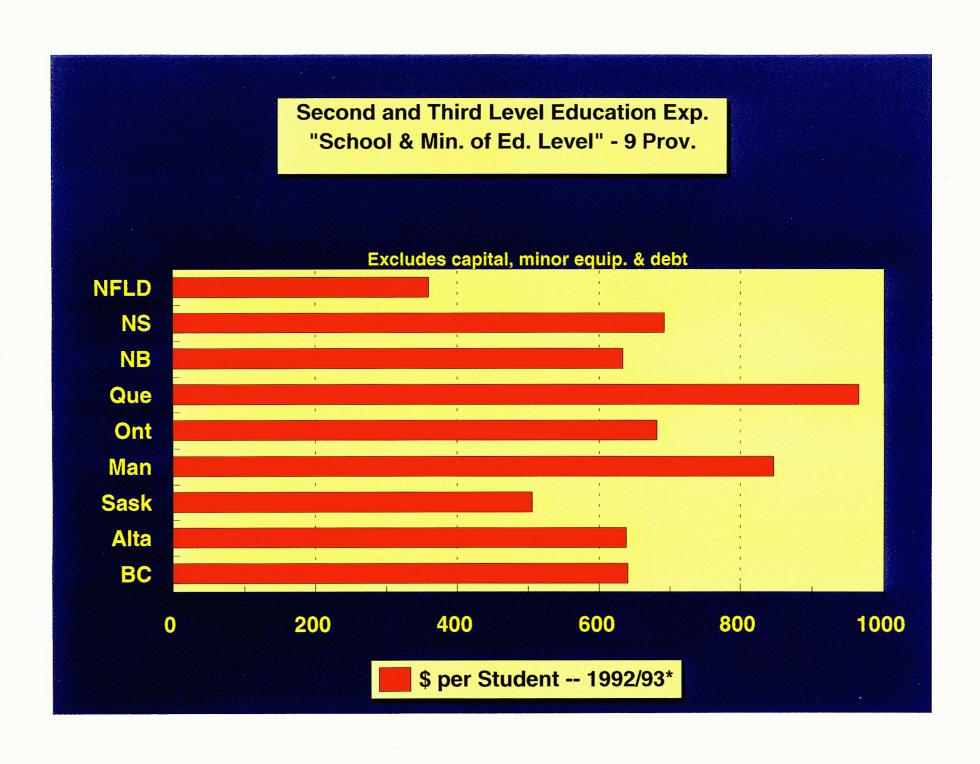
- Graphs 4 (a) and 4 (b) show the combined educational expenditures per student. 4 (a) shows the total combined education expenditures for all three levels and 4 (b) the combined education expenditures for the second and third levels only. Capital, minor equipment and debt servicing expenditures are excluded.
- The fifth graph shows the total educational expenditures, which includes funds obtained from both local and provincial sources, as a percent of the total provincial budget. These calculations do include capital, minor equipment and debt servicing. Provincial governments 'write-off' capital expenditures in the year of purchase.
- The sixth graph shows the comparison of total educational expenditures, for all three levels, including and excluding capital, minor equipment and debt servicing for all nine provinces.

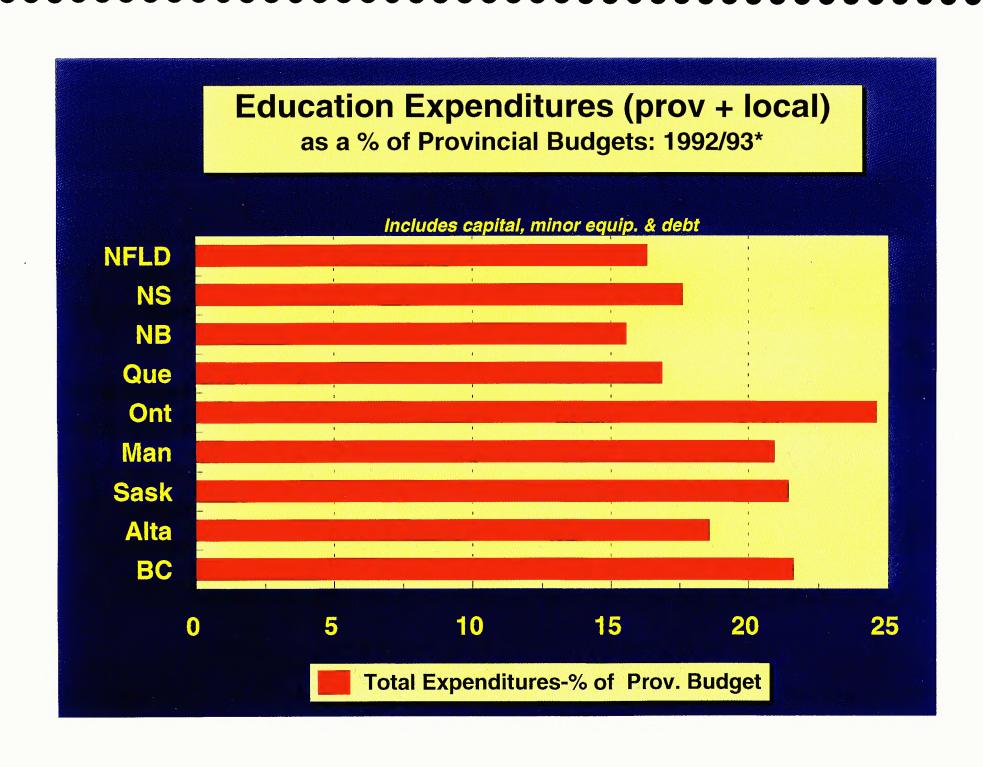


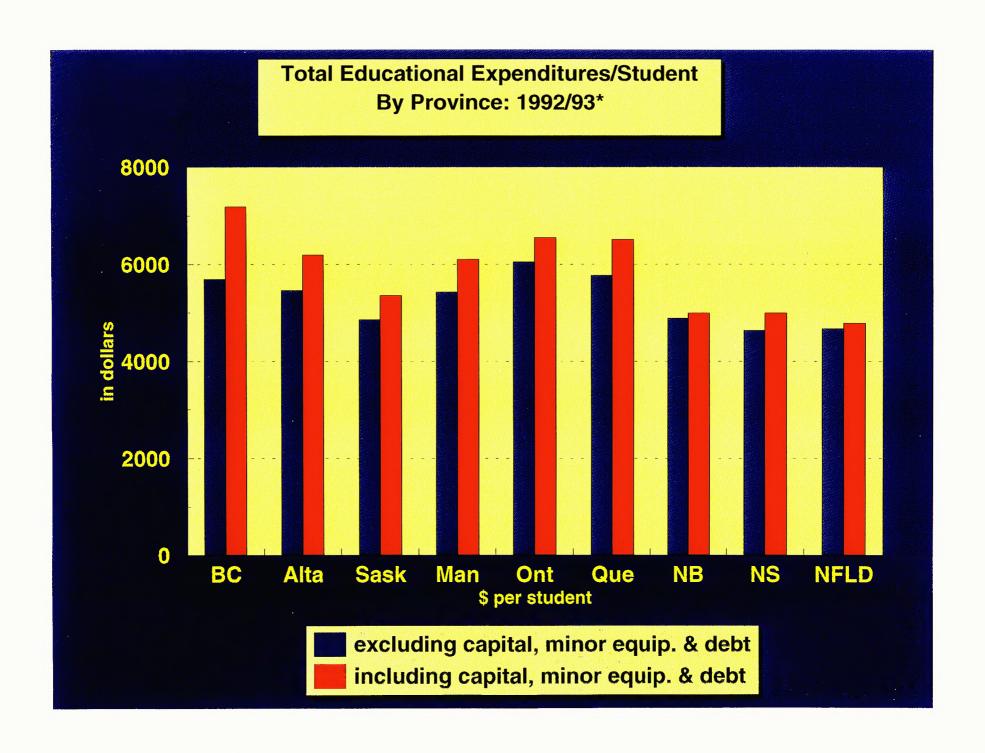










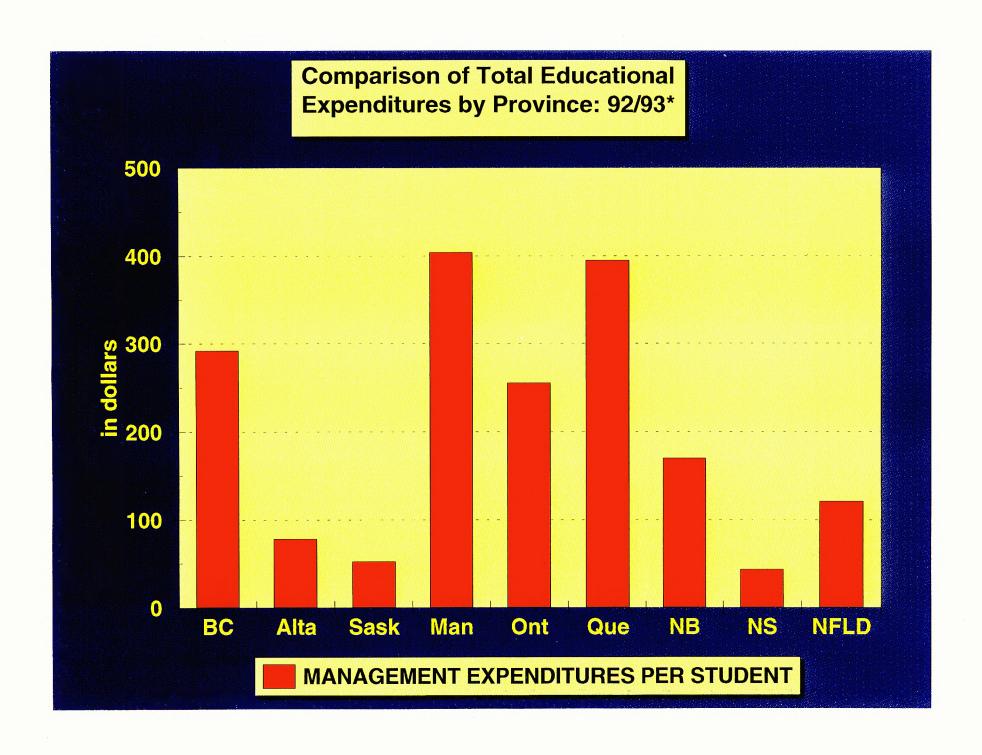


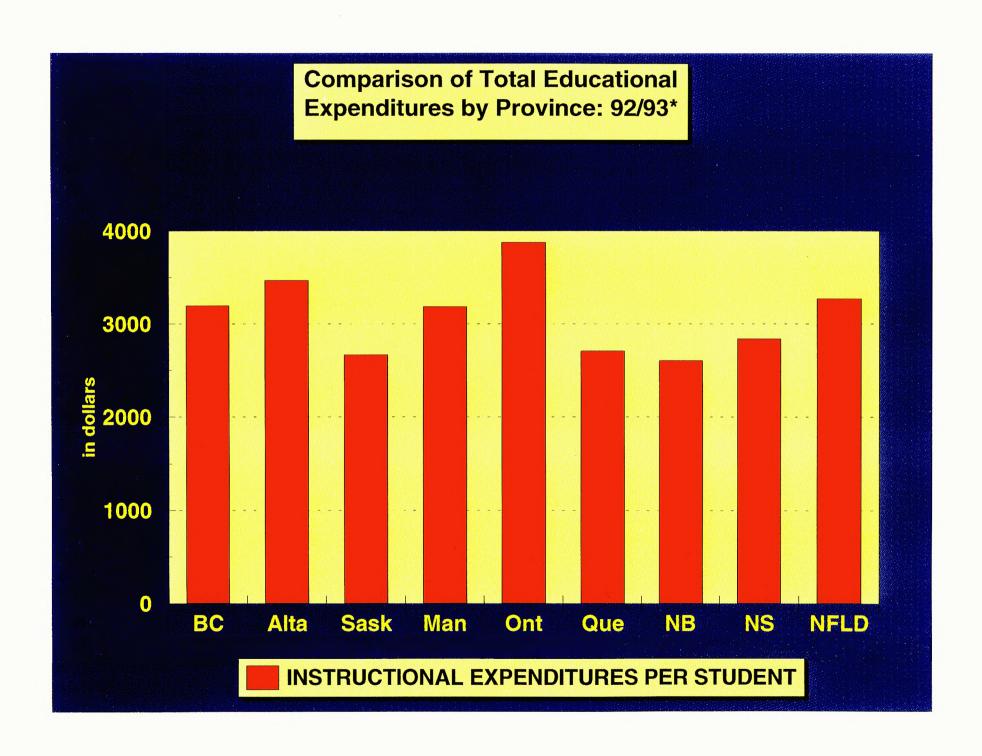
Graphs Seven to Eighteen

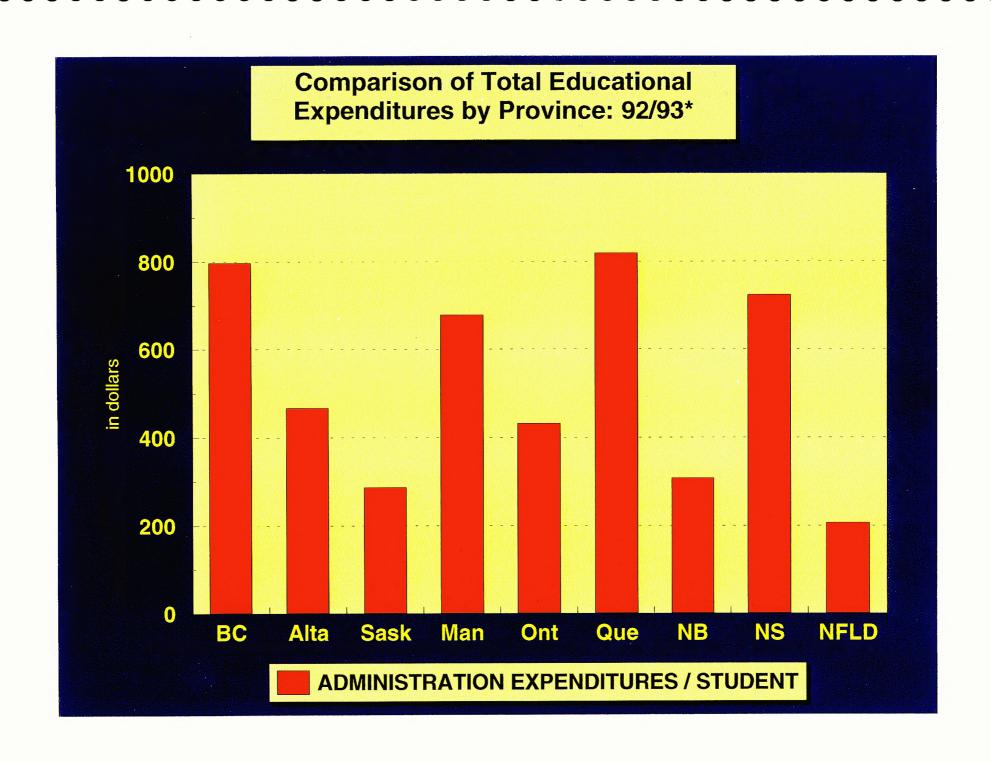
This next series of graphs shows chart of account comparisons of total educational expenditures by province.

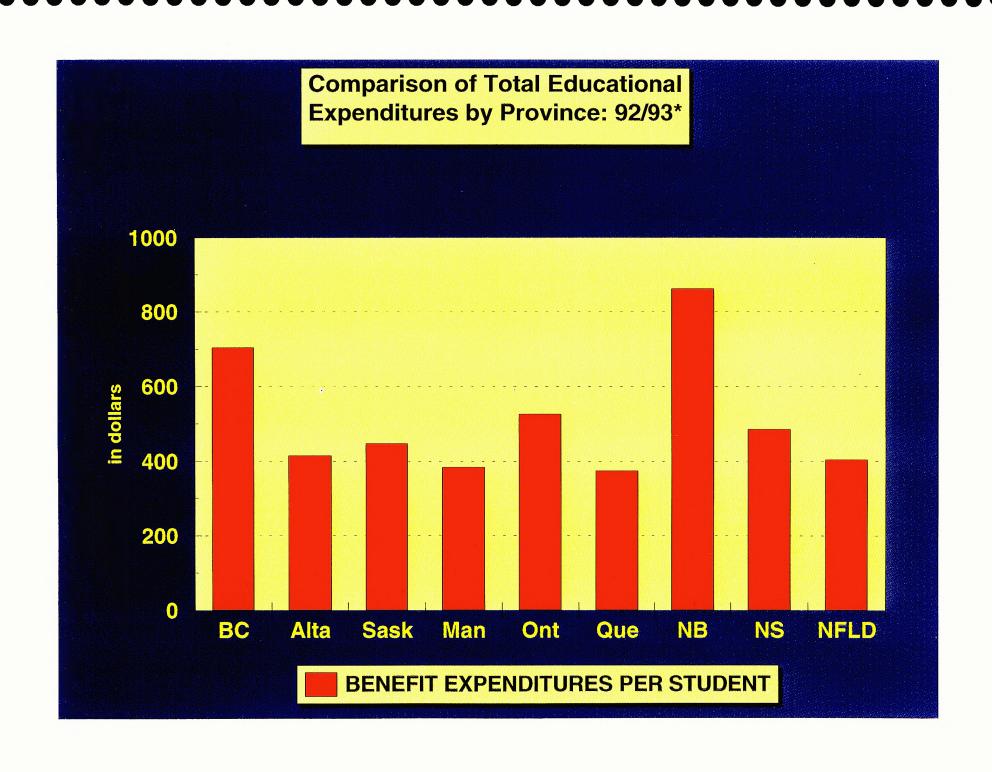
- All data is based on expenditures for the 1992/93 fiscal year with the exception of Ontario data which is based on the 1992 calender year and Saskatchewan data based on the 1991/92 calender year. Differing accounting practices and data availability account for these variations. Given the low inflation rates and corresponding minimal budgetary changes these variations do not materially alter the comparability of the data.
- The following line items expenditures per student are graphed for each province:

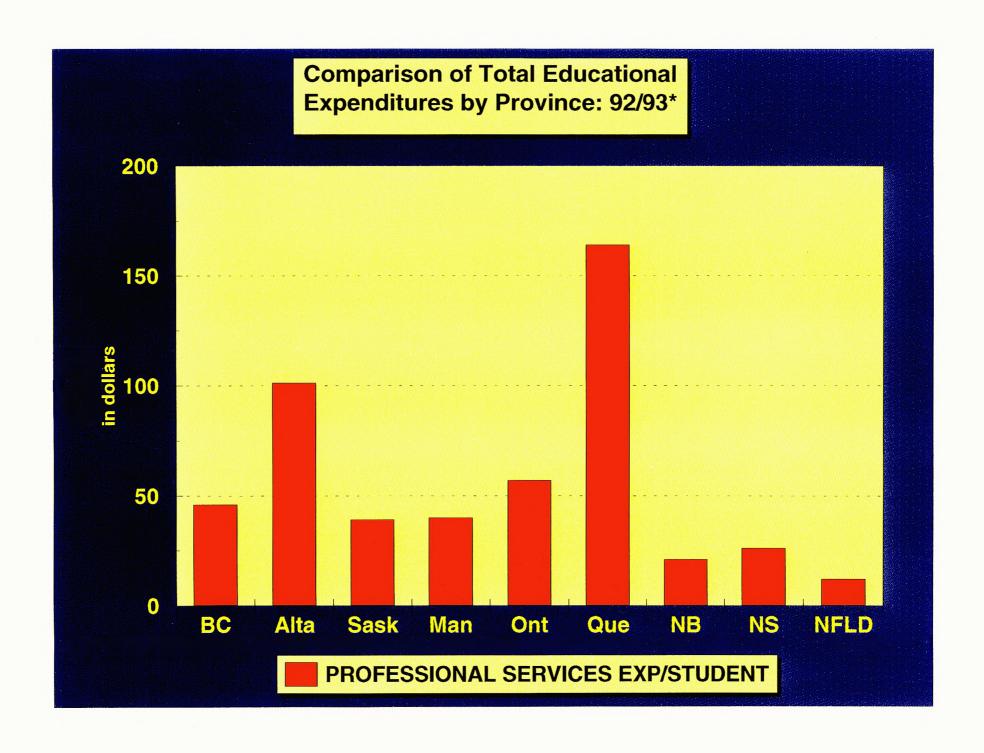
Management
Instructional Salaries
Administration
Employee Benefits
Professional Services
Utilities and Communications
Transportation
Repairs and Maintenance
Rent, Dues and Taxes
Supplies and Textbooks
Capital
Debt Servicing

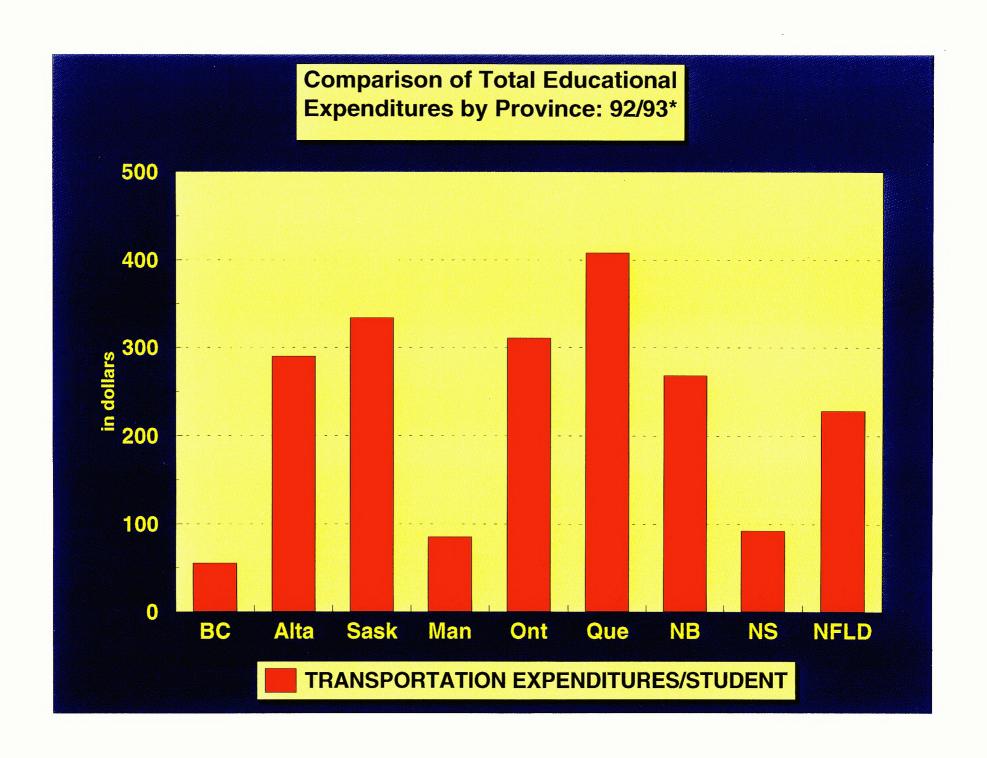


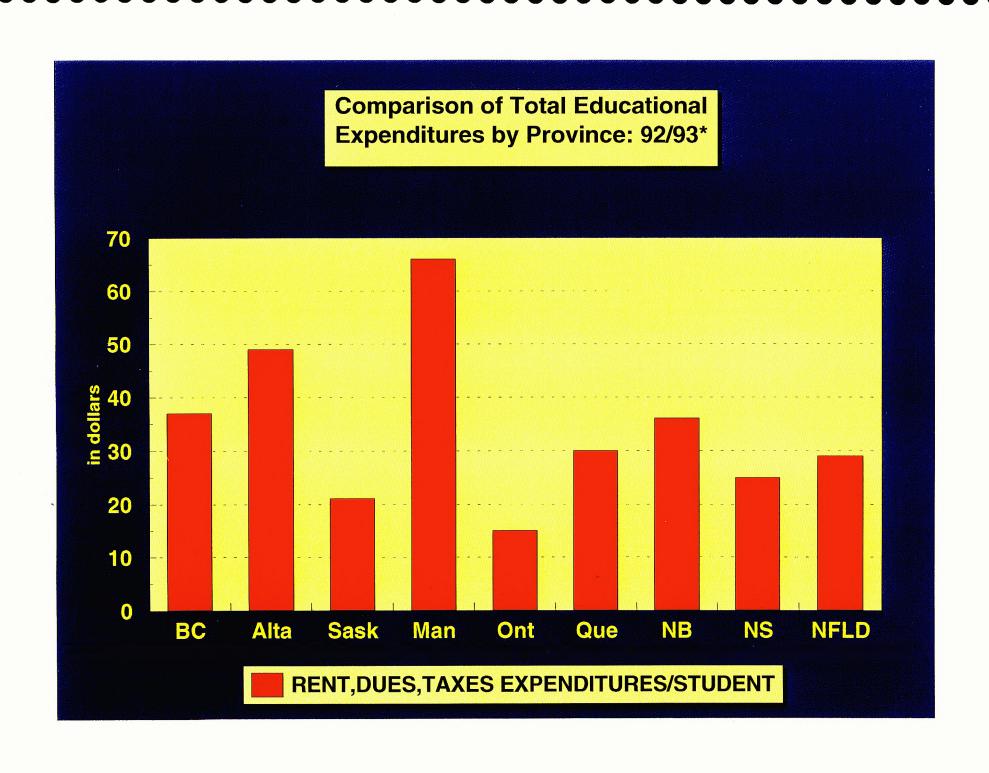


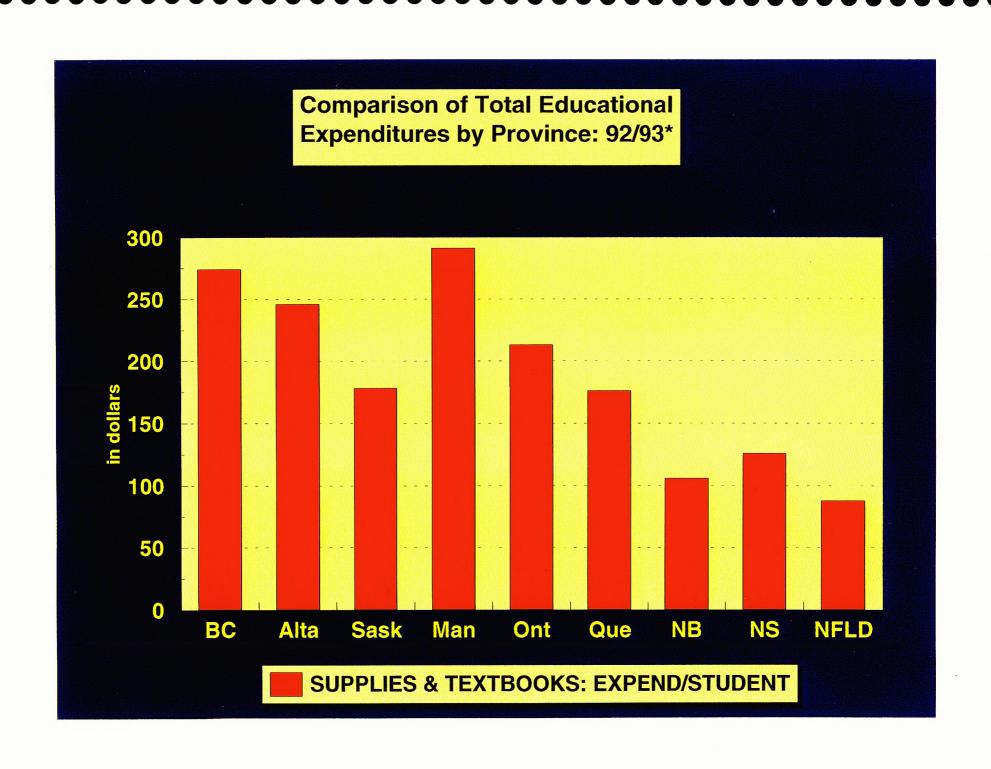


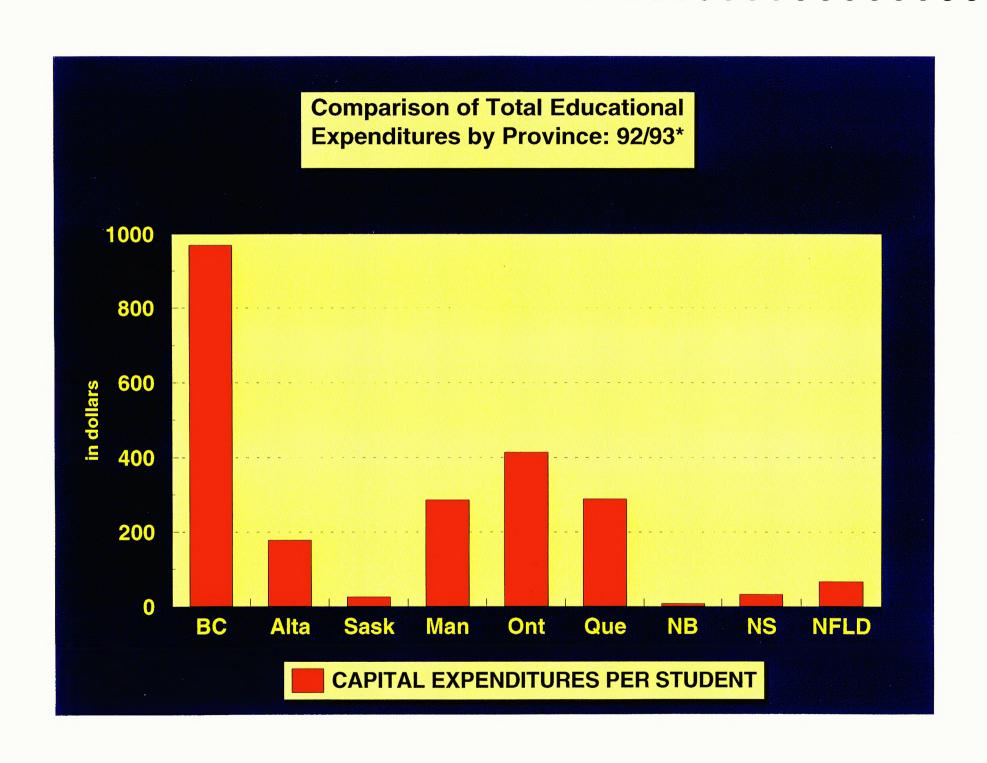


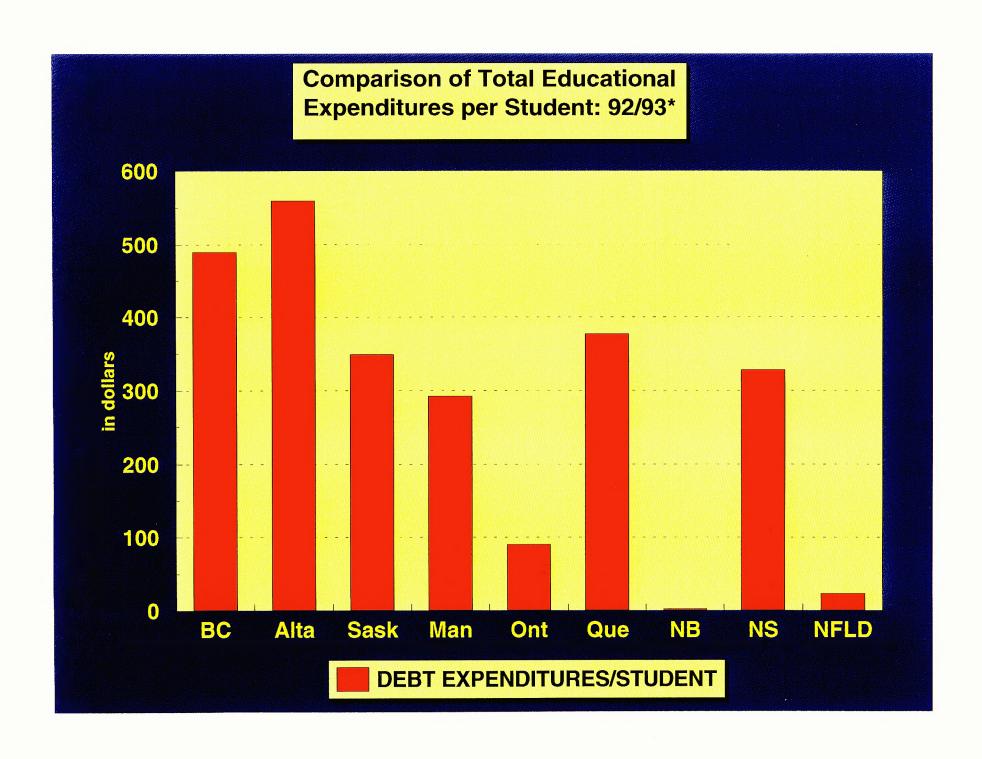












Graphs Nineteen to Twenty-seven

This last series of nine graphs provides an analysis of school board expenditures per student by community size and size of student population.

Data was compiled for five types of school boards:

large schools in urban districts > 300,000 people

small schools in urban districts > 300,000 people

large schools in urban districts > 25,000 people

small schools in urban districts > 25,000 people

remote or isolated districts < 25,000 people

- The definitions of large and small schools vary from province to province and are based on judgements regarding the relative size of student populations. As a rule of thumb, larger schools have two to three times the student population of smaller schools.
- This information is most useful when used to compare school boards within a province, as opposed to comparing school board expenditures in two or more provinces.
- Although a complete data set was unavailable for each province it is clear that education in remote and isolated communities can be considerably more expensive.

