

Section 13: Glossary of Terms

Accommodation Review

Any review of a school or group of schools where accommodation issues have been identified. Such accommodation issues may arise from enrolment pressures, excess surplus space, building condition concerns, program changes or changing demographics.

Administrative Costs

These include all of the expenditures associated with a school's administrative staff including the salaries of the principal, vice- principle(s), secretaries, etc.

Average Daily Enrolment (ADE)

The calculation of the number of students enrolled in a school based on two count dates within the academic year- October 31st and March 31st. The ADE total is calculated by averaging these two full- time equivalent enrolments, which is meant to capture the second semester decline in enrolment as a result of students who graduated at the end of the first semester.

Baby boom generation

People born during the period 1946 to 1965, marked by a significant increase in fertility rates and in the number of births.

Baby boom echo generation

People born during the period 1982 to 1996. Children of baby boomers.

Boundary Review

A review undertaken to alter the existing boundary of a school or group of schools. A boundary review may apply in an area with a new school opening, or in areas where enrolment distribution does not efficiently utilize available capacity.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

Statistics Canada defines a CMA as an area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core. To form a CMA, the urban core must have a population of at least 100,000.

Equity

Equality of access and outcome. An equity program is one that is designed to remove barriers to equality by identifying and eliminating discriminatory policies and practices. Such a program is intended both to remedy the effects of past discrimination and to prevent inequities.

Facility Condition Index (FCI)

A ratio used to measure the relative condition of a building taking into account all building systems. It is calculated by dividing the cost of repairs for the building by the replacement value.

Full- Day Kindergarten (FDK)

The Full- Day Kindergarten program is a child- centered, developmentally appropriate, integrated, extended day program of learning for four and five year old children.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE)

The adjusted Head Count enrolment to take into account part- time students.

Gross Floor Area (GFA)

The total constructed area of a building

Head Count

The actual number of students attending a school at any given time for any program.

Live Birth Rate

The number of live births per 1,000 populations.

Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC)

A non-share capital, not- for- profit corporation whose main responsibility is to provide its customers (property owners, tenants, municipalities, and government and business stakeholders) with consistent and accurate property assessments. MPAC administers a uniform, province-wide property assessment system based on current value assessment in accordance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

On- The- Ground Capacity

The rated capacity for a facility (number of students the permanent structure can accommodate) as indicated on the Ministry of Education's School Facilities Inventory System which is a web- based database containing facility- related data of all schools in Ontario. Depending on the type of room, the space will have a different loading (i.e. secondary classroom at 21 pupil places). This value does not represent the physical limit of the space.

Operating Costs

These encompass all of the expenditures required to operate and maintain the school including heating, lighting, cleaning and routine maintenance.

Prohibitive- to- Repair (PTR)

Designation attached to a building when the FCI is equal to or greater than 65%. A high FCI is indicative of the cost of repairs to the building compared to the cost to rebuild the facility. The 65% FCI threshold that results in the designation of a school as PTR was set by the Ministry of Education.

Relocatable Classrooms Module (RCM)

Permanent- Space configured for general classrooms space. Units which are connected and integrated with the main building; constructed of non-combustible materials and are either on full perimeter foundations or engineered concrete piers. Non-permanent is a RCM that does not meet on of the building criteria.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

An estimate of the average number of live births a woman can be expected to have in her lifetime, based on the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The total fertility rate equals the sum of single year of age- specific fertility rate.

Urban Residential Development 3 Phase Process

Pending Phase: is assigned when a subdivision or condominium application is submitted to the city, which includes preliminary circulation by the city to stakeholders, community information meeting and a formal public meeting.

Draft Approved Phase: occurs when the subdivision or condominium plan satisfies all the criteria set by the city. Conditions are then set by the City and any other parties (such as Bell Canada and Canada Post)

Active or Registered Phase: Once all conditions are set in the second phase are met, the City gives Final Approval to the plan. The plan is then sent to the Land Registry Official of Ontario to be officially registered by the Province.

Utilization Rate

The measurement of the physical use of the permanent school facility based on the comparison on Enrolment to the On-The-Ground (OTG) Capacity of the school.

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