

Introduction to the FAO

Presentation to the Delegation from the Parliament of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

May 9, 2024





Organizational Overview of the FAO

- The Financial Accountability Officer is an independent officer of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.
- The FAO was created through legislation passed in 2013 and the first Financial Accountability Officer was appointed in 2015.
- The FAO has 20 staff members who are mostly economists or financial analysts with graduate degrees.



























The FAO's Mandate

- The FAO provides MPPs and committees of the Assembly with independent analysis of the Province's finances and trends in the economy.
- We also respond to requests from MPPs and committees to research:
 - the Province's finances and the economy;
 - the Expenditure Estimates submitted to the Legislature; or
 - the financial costs or financial benefits of any public bill or proposal, including any proposal made by the Government or any member of the Assembly.





























Mission Statement

To support the members and committees of the Legislative Assembly by providing independent, authoritative, accessible and timely financial and economic analysis.







How We Do Our Work

































The FAO's Work Covers Four Basic Areas

Ontario's economy

Province's finances and budget



Spending plans



Financial analysis of government programs and policies





























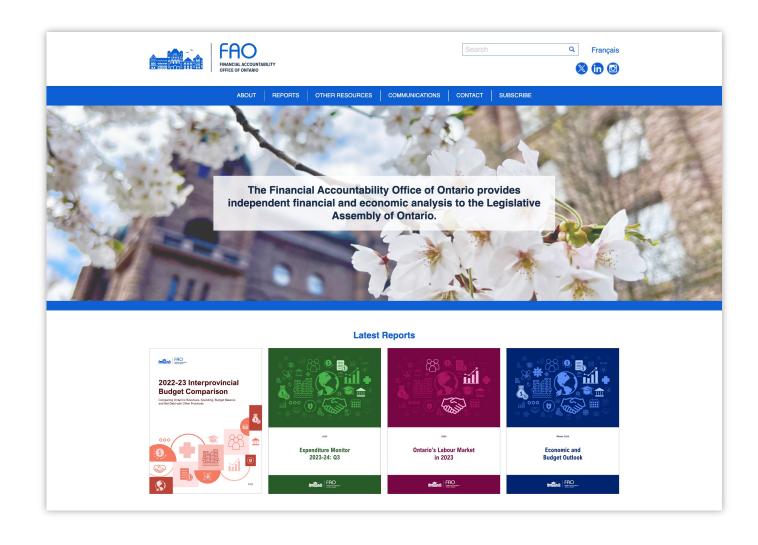






Independent

- The FAO does not make policy recommendations.
- All of our work is publicly available.



































Authoritative

Experienced economists who Detailed knowledge of Access to confidential and understand and model government programs and public information Ontario's economy revenue sources The FAO's economic and budget outlooks

































Transparent

- We are open about our assumptions and how we model.
- The government civil service have opportunities to review and comment on draft copies of our work prior to publication.
- We report on our forecasting accuracy and what has changed in our projections.





























How We Support MPPs































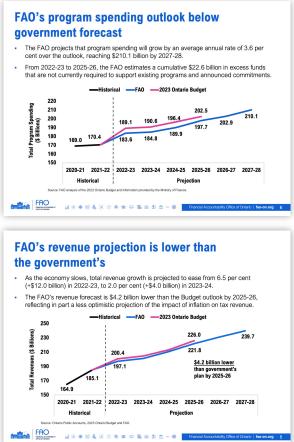




Briefings

 For each report we hold briefings for interested MPPs and staff. Report briefings are also available on request.





































Media Releases

Each report is accompanied by a media release which summarizes the key findings of the report.

Media Release: FAO releases Expenditure Monitor 2023-24: Q2

FAO RELEASES EXPENDITURE MONITOR 2023-24: Q2

TORONTO, December 19, 2023 - Today, the Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (FAO) released its Expenditure Monitor 2023-24: Q2 report. This report provides an update on the Province's 2023-24 spending plan and reviews actual unaudited spending by the government over the first two quarters of the 2023-24 fiscal year (April 1, 2023 to September 30, 2023).

The Province may change its spending plan throughout the year, either by requesting additional spending authority from the Legislature or by reallocating spending among different programs. As of the end of the second quarter, September 30, 2023, the Province's total spending plan was down \$32 million to \$197.3 billion. By sector, the largest spending plan increase during the second guarter was in health, at \$180 million, followed by other programs at \$76 million and justice at \$21 million. These spending plan increases were fully offset by a \$277 million drawdown from the Contingency Fund.

In order to manage and monitor its program spending during the fiscal year, the Province divides its spending plan into expected spending by quarter, which reflects historical spending patterns, seasonality and other factors. Over the first two quarters of 2023-24, the Province planned to spend \$85.6 billion. However, actual unaudited spending was \$83.6 billion. This was \$2.0 billion (2.3 per cent) less than planned. Most sectors spent less than planned, led by other programs (-\$1,530 million), interest on debt (-\$861 million), children, community and social services (-\$209 million), education (\$129 million) and postsecondary education (-\$127 million). Two sectors spent more than planned: health (\$811 million) and justice (\$63 million).

Compared to the previous year, spending in the first half of the 2023-24 fiscal year was \$3.1 billion (3.8 per cent) higher than during the same period in 2022-23. The largest year-over-year spending increase was in health (\$1,625 million), followed by education (\$611 million), children, community and social services (\$495 million), other programs (\$462 million), justice (\$146 million) and postsecondary education (\$39 million). Conversely, interest on debt spending was \$302 million less than during the same period in 2022-23.

To learn more, read the full report here.

Quick Facts:

- Key programs with less-than-planned actual unaudited spending include electricity subsidy programs (-\$583 million). Ministry of Infrastructure capital programs (-\$253 million), social assistance programs (-\$183 million), the health capital program (-\$143 million) and child care (-\$127 million).
- · Key programs with higher-than-planned actual unaudited spending include health services (hospitals, home care, community services) (\$428 million) and Ministry of Health drug programs (\$279 million).
- Interest on debt spending was \$861 million less than planned during the first half of the 2023-24 fiscal year as a result of higher than planned interest revenue on the Province's cash reserves.
- · Programs with the largest year-over-year spending increases include Metrolinx infrastructure projects (\$1,086 million), the operation of longterm care homes (\$586 million), school board operating grants (\$401 million), payments to physicians (\$397 million), child care (\$344 million) and Ministry of Health drug programs (\$334 million).
- . The Province started the 2023-24 fiscal year with a total of \$4.0 billion in the Contingency Fund. In the first and second quarters, the Province transferred \$849 million and \$277 million, respectively, from the Contingency Fund to various programs. The remaining balance in the Contingency Fund, as of September 30, 2023, was \$2.9 billion.
- In the 2023 Ontario Economic Outlook and Fiscal Review, the Province added \$2.5 billion to the Contingency Fund, However, this top-up. occurred after the end of the second quarter, September 30, 2023. It is expected to be reflected in the government's financial accounts in the third quarter of 2023-24.

About the FAO

Under the Financial Accountability Officer Act. 2013. the Financial Accountability Officer provides independent analysis on the state of the Province's finances, trends in the provincial economy, and related matters important to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Visit our website and follow us on Twitter and LinkedIn.

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Report summary

Key facts







































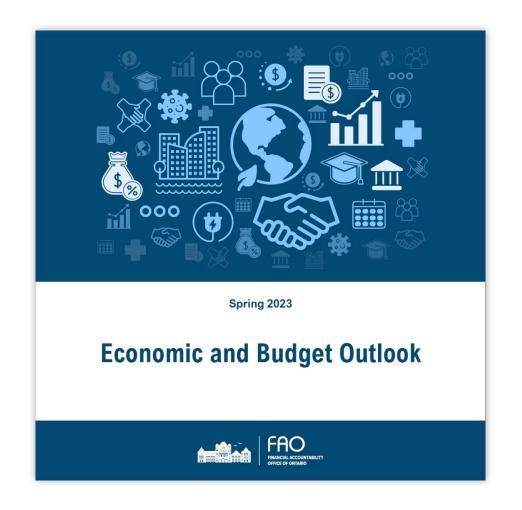


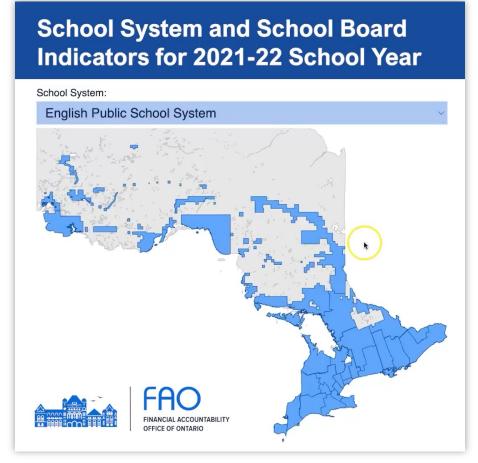




Report Videos and Interactive Graphics

To improve accessibility, our reports are often accompanied by videos or interactive graphics.





























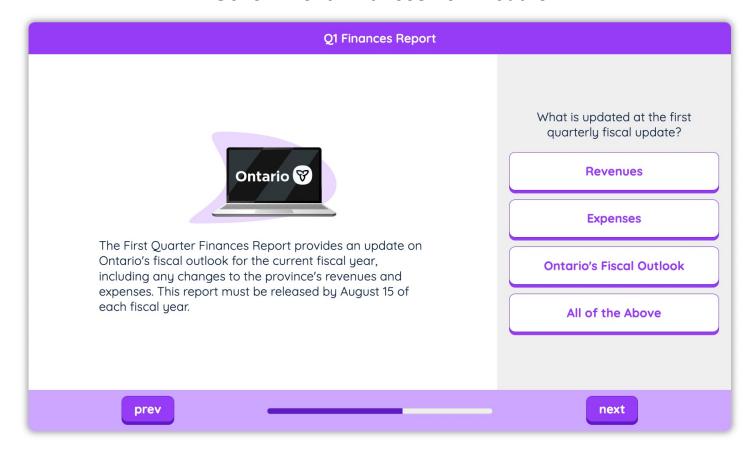




Learning Modules

The FAO produces learning modules to help MPPs and staff better understand Ontario's finances and other topics within the FAO's mandate.

Government Finances 101 Module































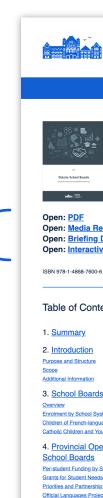




Website

 All of our work can be found on our website.



















Open: Media Release **Open: Briefing Deck Open: Interactive Map**

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Ontario School Boards: Enrolment, Finances and Student Outcomes

Posted in: Education and Child Care, Government Spending, COVID-19, Expenditure Estimates

1. Summary

- This report examines how provincial funding is allocated to Ontario's 72 district school boards and reviews differences across English Public, English Catholic, French Public and French Catholic school systems. In addition, the report analyzes the demographic composition of Ontario's students and the availability of French-system and Catholic-system school spaces; analyzes school board spending, budget balance and accumulated surplus patterns; and discusses academic performance by school board and system.
- · Additional information for each school board is available on the FAO's website at: https://tinyurl.com/yh5xncud.

School Boards and Enrolment

- In 2021-22, there were approximately 2.0 million children enrolled in Ontario's public schools across the four school systems. The English Public school system is the largest, with 31 school boards and 1.3 million students enrolled in 2021-22, followed by the English Catholic system, with 29 school boards and 554,739 students, the French Catholic system, with eight school boards and 76,501 students, and the French Public system, with four school boards and 34,588 students.
- English Public and Catholic school boards had higher average enrolment (42,965 students and 19.129 students in 2021-22, respectively) compared to French Public and French Catholic school boards (8,647 students and 9,563 students, respectively).
- French school boards cover larger geographic areas. On average, French Public school boards cover 54,715 square kilometres, while French Catholic school boards cover 25,392 square kilometres. The English Public and English Catholic school boards cover significantly smaller territory, on average, at 7,060 square kilometres and 6,995 square kilometres, respectively.
- · Section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the right to access French-language education in Ontario for the children of French-language rights-holders. In 2021, there were 268,250 school-aged children and youth whose parents were French-language rightsholders.
- In 2021, there were 158,309 total spaces[1] in French-system schools (Public and Catholic) for the Province's 268,250 school-aged children and youth whose parents were French-language rights-holders, resulting in a coverage rate of 59.0 per cent.
- There were large regional differences in coverage. In 2021, 30 out of 49 census divisions in Ontario had a coverage rate below 50 per cent, 12 of which, with a combined 5,195 children and youth with French-language rights-holding parents, had no French-system schools at all. Within the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA), coverage ranged from 19 per cent (Peel) to 37 per cent (Hamilton), while Ottawa had a coverage rate of 71 per cent.







































Social Media and Newsletter

FAO Social Media Platforms

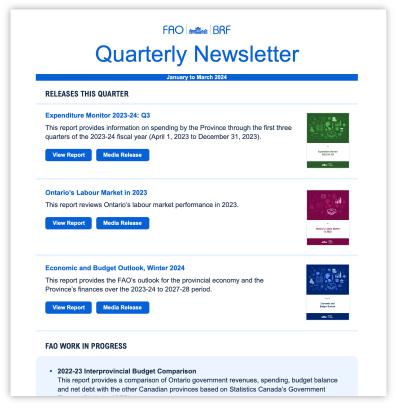






Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (FAO)

FAO Quarterly Newsletters







































Thank you!





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