

FACTS AND FIGURES – FEDERAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

In reference to the June 28, 2023 AFN Briefing Note to the Chiefs Committee on Education regarding the “History of Base Plus per Capita Funding Allocation Methodology”

The chart below provides information on all federal education programs, not just the ones funded using the base plus per capital funding allocation methodology.

Name	National Allocation	Current Allocation Methodology	Notes
Elementary and Secondary Education Program	\$1.97B	Interim Funding Formula	Funding is provided to each region based on an Interim Funding Formula that is based on the provincial/territorial funding formula COO works closely with ISC on the Ontario Technical Table on the Interim Funding Approach (OTTIFA)
High Cost Special Needs Education Program	\$93.7M	Primarily based on Interim Funding Formulas, with historic regional allocations	
Regional Education Agreement (REA)	\$15M	Base plus per capita (student enrolment) used for regional distribution	COO was involved in the decision to use this methodology in the development of the Policy Proposal
Innovation in Education Program	\$6M	Base plus per capita (student enrolment) used for regional distribution	
Research and Learning	\$1.5M	Base plus per capita (student	

		enrolment) used for regional distribution	
Post-Secondary Partnerships Program (PSPP)	\$22.1M	Base plus per capita (population) used for regional distribution	<p>ISC's acceptance of the base plus per capita allocation for the PSPP in 2020 resulted in a 32% decrease in funding for the well-established 9 First Nation post-secondary institutes in Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding decreased from \$5,084,101 in 2019-20 to \$3,478,188 in 2020-21 causing a loss in staffing and programming to support our learners. <p>The AFN usually refers to \$14.6M as the annual national allocation for the PSPP. The First Nations University of Canada receives \$7M off the top of the allocation. This type of stable and predictable funding is what we recommend for the mature post-secondary institutes in Ontario, which were legally recognized by Ontario in 2017 as the third pillar of post-secondary education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven Generations Education Institute – 1985 (38 yrs.) First Nation Technical Institute – 1988 (35 yrs.) Akwesasne Education and Training Institute – 1989 (34 yrs.) Kenjgewin Teg – 1994 (29 yrs) Anishinabek Educational Institute – 1994 (29 yrs.) Six Nations Polytechnic – 1994 (29 yrs.) Ogwehoweh Skills and Trades Training Centre – 2003 (20 yrs.) OSHKI-Wenjack Education Institute Shingwauk Center of Excellence in Anishinaabe Education – 2006 (17 yrs.)
Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP)	\$68.3M	The method for determining the amount of funding for PSSSP and	

		UCEPP is based on funding formulae which take into account such factors as historical funding trends, demographics, size and/or socio-economic conditions of recipient communities.	
Education Partnerships Program (EPP) – Partnership Component	\$15M	Proposal-based, national selection committee	<p>This program has been in place since 2008 as a proposal-based program. First Nations in Ontario have accessed a large portion of the funding via successful applications and built programs and services to support their learners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Nations in Ontario currently receive about 35% of the funding <p>November 26, 2020 the AFN CCOE recommended that both components of the EPP (Structural Readiness and Partnerships) be decentralized and regional allocations be based on the base plus per capital methodology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had ISC fully implemented their recommendation the funding that had been provided to the Ontario region via the proposal-based program would have been reduced from \$5.3 to less than \$2.5M ~ a 53% reduction! <p>However, A briefing note from the AFN to the CCOE on April 20, 2022 states “there is a need to determine a more predictable, sustainable, and ongoing mechanism to fund these partnerships rather than using a proposal-based process.</p>

			<p>As COO did not participate in developing the recommendation to ISC COO made the following recommendation to ISC: <i>There must be separate funding envelopes for Agreement Holders and Non-Agreement Holders in Ontario. Funding for Agreement Holders should be a set aside amount based on a historical review of budgetary needs (until a non-proposal based methodology is co-developed) and funding allocations for Non-Agreement Holders should be determined via a regionalization funding formula that accounts for variances between regions.</i></p> <p>COO had pulled out of the AFN national committees on education and should not be subject to the recommendations of the CCOE</p>
Education Partnerships Program (EPP) – Structural Readiness Component	\$25M	Base plus per capita (student enrolment) used for regional distribution	<p>November 26, 2020 the AFN CCOE recommended that both components of the EPP (Structural Readiness and Partnerships) be decentralized and regional allocations be based on the base plus per capital methodology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISC implemented their recommendation the funding that had been provided to the Ontario region via the proposal-based program would have been reduced from \$6.2 to less than \$4.9M ~ a 22% reduction! <p>As COO did not participate in developing the recommendation to ISC COO made the following recommendation to ISC: <i>There must be separate funding envelopes for Agreement Holders and Non-Agreement Holders in Ontario. Funding for Agreement Holders should be a set aside amount based on a historical review of budgetary needs (until a non-proposal based methodology is co-developed) and funding</i></p>

			allocations for Non-Agreement Holders should be determined via a regionalization funding formula that accounts for variances between regions. COO had pulled out of the AFN national committees on education and should not be subject to the recommendations of the CCOE
Adult Secondary Education Program	\$2.5M	Base plus per capita (population) used for regional distribution	
First Nations Adult Education Program	\$788K	Base plus per capita (population) used for regional distribution	

The following notes pertain to additional references in the attached AFN Briefing Note to the CCOE:

- **December 2018:** AFN Resolution 48/2018: *First Nations Post-Secondary Education Policy Proposal* was approved by First Nations-in-Assembly, to support regionalization of the PSPP.
 - Neither the resolution – nor the Policy Proposal referenced here mentions regionalization (sometimes referred to a decentralization) of the PSPP.
 - The Policy Proposal recommends to: “Modify the PSPP to be a First Nations directed and First Nations only, regionally delivered program that supports First Nations established post-secondary education institutions and First Nations directed community-based programming, inclusive of funding for First Nations directed selection processes.”
 - Resolution 48/18 indicates the following regarding PSPP – “Restructuring of Post-Secondary Partnership Program (PSPP) to align with the changes expressed in the policy proposal.”
- **AFN Resolution 20/2021:** *First Nations Control of Federal Funding* in Education passed by First Nations-in-Assembly, supports policy and program changes in education that ensure funding is based on substantive equality and equitability.
 - We argue here that while the base plus per capita funding provides equality among regions – it does not go far enough to provide equity. There are unique circumstances that need to be taken into consideration, like remoteness and location of student enrolment.
 - The new regional allocation methodology for the Languages funding is an example where various circumstances are taken into consideration other than simply an arbitrary base and population. The new

Languages regional funding model considers elements like language vitality, levels of endangerment, number of languages and remoteness