



FINAL EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM FOR THE SUPERIOR-GREENSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

SEPTEMBER 2017

ONTARIO SCHOOL BOARD PROPOSED EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM



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Cover Letter

Dear Community Member,

In 2014, the Government of Ontario began the process of developing public sector compensation frameworks to ensure a transparent and consistent approach to executive compensation. The *Broader Public Sector Executive Compensation Act of 2014* (“BPSECA” or “the Act”), introduced by the Ontario Government, applies to all Ontario public sector designated employers, including universities, colleges, hospitals, and school boards. This includes Superior-Greenstone District School Board.

In compliance with the *Act*, Ontario Regulation 304/16 – *Executive Compensation Framework*, and Ontario Regulation 187/17 (“the Regulations”), all 72 Ontario public sector school boards collaboratively developed a comprehensive proposed Executive Compensation Program to support executive compensation management across the Province. This work was completed in consultation with Mercer (Canada) Limited, an independent consulting firm that specializes in executive compensation. The proposed Executive Compensation Program sets out a rational compensation approach for executive positions across all school boards, including those in our Board. The school boards are committed to meeting the intent and goals of the Ministry of Education and Treasury Board Secretariat to ensure responsible and transparent executive compensation management in the Ontario broader public sector.

In the education sector, a competitive, fair, and responsible Executive Compensation Program is vital for attracting and retaining the talented, innovative leadership required to ensure continued progress in student achievement and success. Our proposed Executive Compensation Program balances the need to manage compensation costs and the need to attract and retain the executive talent we seek.

Key sections in our proposed Executive Compensation Program include:

- Executive Compensation Philosophy
- Executive Accountability & Complexity Matrix
- Proposed Comparator Organizations
- Proposed Executive Compensation Framework
- Executive Pay Envelope and Maximum Rate of Increase

As part of the Government Regulations, all Ontario broader public sector employers are required to conduct a 30-day public consultation on their proposed Executive Compensation Program. Following consultation and review of the input, the final Executive Compensation Program will be posted.

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If you have feedback on the program please email GerriLynn Christianson, Administrative Assistant to the Director at gchristianson@sgdsb.on.ca. We will be accepting public input until January 22, 2017. All feedback is appreciated and will be kept on record. All feedback must be accompanied by the name of the respondent and email/phone contact information.

Thank you,

Pinky McRae
Chair of the Board



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Background Information

The 72 Ontario school boards of the four publicly funded education systems worked through a Steering Committee to develop a Province-wide sector-based proposed Executive Compensation Program for Directors of Education, Associate Directors, Supervisory Officers, and other executive positions, as per the Act and the Government Regulations.

The Steering Committee was comprised of leadership from the following groups:

- Association des conseils scolaires des écoles publiques de l'Ontario ("ACEPO")
- Association des gestionnaires de franco-ontarienne ("AGEFO").
- Association franco ontarienne des conseils scolaires catholiques ("AFOCSC"),
- Conseil ontarien des directrices et des directeurs de l'éducation de langue française ("CODELF")
- Council of Ontario Directors of Education ("CODE")
- English Catholic Council of Directors of Education ("ECCODE")
- Ontario Catholic School Trustees' Association ("OCSTA")
- Ontario Catholic Supervisory Officers Association ("OCSOA")
- Ontario Public School Boards' Association ("OPSBA")
- Ontario Public Supervisory Officers Association ("OPSOA")
- Public Council of Ontario Directors of Education ("PCODE")

The school boards across the province and our Board, Superior-Greenstone District School Board (Superior-Greenstone DSB), are committed to supporting and ensuring the goals of the Act are met, including:

- Standardization - providing a consistent, evidence-based approach to setting compensation, based on research and consultation;
- Balance - managing compensation costs while allowing the school boards to attract and retain the talent necessary to deliver high quality public services; and,
- Transparency - enhancing the transparency of executive compensation decisions through public consultation and posting.

The proposed Executive Compensation Program developed for all Ontario school boards is intended to be transparent, evidence-based, and meets the requirements of the Act and the Government Regulation. At Superior-Greenstone DSB, the proposed Executive Compensation Program applies to the following designated executives:

Designated Executive	Executive Class
Director of Education	Director of Education
Superintendent, Business	Executive / Supervisory Officer
Superintendent, Education	Executive / Supervisory Officer
Superintendent, Education seconded	Executive / Supervisory Officer
Assistant to the Director	Executive / Supervisory Officer



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Key Considerations

The school boards considered the following in the development of the proposed Province-wide Executive Compensation Program, including the proposed Executive Compensation Philosophy and the proposed Executive Compensation Framework:

- The need for common, rational compensation tools and executive management compensation principles that provide consistency / fairness in executive compensation and guidance for individual school boards to make reasonable compensation management decisions
- The need to reduce the current compensation compression that exists between executives and Principals, as salaries negotiated through collective agreements continued to increase during the executive compensation freeze, making it difficult to attract individuals to take on executive level accountabilities
- The compression between Principals and Superintendents combined with the extensive responsibilities under each Superintendent's portfolio, has had significant impact upon the Board's executive recruitment abilities. In addition to supervising families of schools, each Superintendent is responsible for multiple portfolios. Each portfolio has its own implementation needs, budget and reporting requirements. Travel is often required regionally and provincially under the funding agreements. Our limited central resource staff, the competing demands of various portfolios for prioritization and timelines and the breadth of responsibilities requires Executives to take on significant oversight for the system.
- The need to keep pace with the evolving Ontario market and remain competitive
 - During the public sector executive compensation freeze, Canadian salaries typically increased by 2% - 3% annually and pay structures or grids typically increased by 1% - 2% annually, as per Mercer's Compensation Planning Surveys
 - Based on information from Mercer, over the past five years, salaries in Ontario have also increased by approximately 2% - 3% annually
 - Over the past five years, there has been over a 5% change in the consumer price index and an annual inflation rate of greater than 1.3%
- The need for external comparisons with the market to attract and retain high quality executive talent
- The need for internal equity and a common Framework across the 72 Ontario school boards, in particular, between the Superior-Greenstone District School Board and the Superior North Catholic District School Board, as well as other Level One school boards in the region and province.
- The need to apply standards of accountability and complexity when determining the appropriate level of each school board, using a Province-wide Accountability & Complexity Matrix with a set of Core and Non-Core factors (*see section 6: Executive Accountability & Complexity Matrix*)
- The need for a balanced approach between affordability and attraction / retention needs
- The need for individual school boards to have the flexibility and accountability to determine the placement of their specific executives within the base salary range



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Key Development Steps

Based on the identified key considerations and using common compensation design principles, the Steering Committee, working together with Mercer consultants, developed the Province-wide sectoral proposed Executive Compensation Program.

The development process involved the following steps:

1. Formation of a Steering Committee with representatives across each of the types of school boards (e.g., Public, Catholic, English, French)
2. Collection of organization, job, and compensation information from Directors of Education, Associate Directors, Supervisory Officers, and other executives through the use of an Excel / online questionnaire
3. Development of a consensus-based Executive Accountability & Complexity Matrix, taking into consideration analysis on the data collected
4. Development of a consensus-based proposed Executive Compensation Philosophy through experiences from the Steering Committee as well as past recruitment practices
5. Development of a consensus-based proposed Executive Compensation Framework, using common compensation design practices and constructs



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Executive Compensation Philosophy

Executive Talent Needs

The school boards require highly skilled and highly principled leaders to lead the organization in providing, promoting, and enhancing publicly funded education. Student achievement and success is a critical public service and requires innovative leadership to further advance the current public education system, taking into consideration technology advances that can assist with student learning. In their leadership capacity, executives are required to work and communicate with a variety of unique community groups, Government, and other stakeholders, understanding and taking into consideration the school board's population diversity when making decisions (i.e., spoken languages, socio economics, and differing abilities of students, parents, and other community members).

Directors of Education and Academic Supervisory Officers are typically recruited from the education sector (often within the school boards). Recently, there has been difficulty attracting and retaining executive talent at the school boards, due to the compensation compression resulting from executive compensation freezes and increasing Principal and Teacher salaries through collective bargaining. There have also been challenges attracting and retaining Business Supervisory Officers and other executives, who often have increased opportunity for alternative employment. These executive jobs are typically recruited from a variety of broader public sector organizations, as well as private sector organizations.

In order to attract employees to executive positions, the Superior-Greenstone District School Board needs to address the compression between the executive minimum salary and principal salary. Currently, the top salary of a Principal at Superior-Greenstone District School Board is approximately \$124,000 while the base salary of a Superintendent is approximately \$136,000. The new salary ranges for Superintendents need to reduce this compression, in order to attract employees to executive roles.

For the 2015/16 school year, Superior-Greenstone District School Board was unable to attract a replacement Academic Superintendent. Our communities are small which makes it difficult to attract from larger communities such as Thunder Bay. For example, Greenstone is our largest community. It is an amalgamated town with a population of 4,636 (2016) spread over 2,767.19 square kilometres. As some of our executive is approaching retirement age, recruitment is a very real concern for Superior-Greenstone District School Board.

As a small board, our Superintendents are also required to assume multiple portfolios and do not have the luxury of focussing only in one area. These additional portfolios place additional workload on superintendents of our small board that distinguishes them from those in a larger board. We simply do not have the staff size of a large board over which to spread the workload. The demands on these roles further complicates recruitment efforts, which must be taken into consideration when establishing executive compensation on a go-forward basis.

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Compensation Elements

The school boards provide maximum compensation for executives up to the 50th percentile of the selected external comparator organizations, as per the Government Regulations. Compensation for school board executives consists of base salaries, pensions, and benefits. Each component of compensation plays an important role in the attraction, retention, reward, and recognition of the executives needed to carry out the school board's mission.

Base Salaries: Base salaries provide regular compensation to executives for their contributions to the organization. The proposed Provincial Program outlines a base salary range for school board executives. Individual base salaries may vary across executives considering their tenure, experience, relative accountabilities, and relative scope within the organization and across school boards.

Pension and Benefits: Consistent with the Government Regulations, our school board provides similar pension and benefits arrangements to those provided to non-executive managers in our board. Additional coverage or elements are only provided to executives if there is a critical business need and / or it is needed for the effective performance of the executive's job.



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Executive Accountability & Complexity Matrix

An Accountability & Complexity Matrix was developed to systematically group the school boards into seven levels. This Matrix uses a set of five Core and two Non-Core factors to rate, rank, and review each school board based on accountabilities, size, and other complexity criteria.

The table below presents the five Core factors:

Core Factor Dimensions	Levels						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	P1 < P20	P20 < P40	P40 < P60	P60 < P80	P80 < P99	P99 +	P99 ++
Projected Operating Budget (\$Millions)	\$1 - \$60	\$61 - \$140	\$141 - \$230	\$231 - \$380	\$381 - \$1,500	\$1,501 - \$2,500	\$2,501 +
# Schools	1 - 20	21 - 35	36 - 50	51 - 85	86 - 200	201 - 400	401 +
Projected Enrolment	1 - 4,700	4,701 - 9,700	9,701 - 17,900	17,901 - 33,900	33,901 - 99,550	99,551 - 200,000	200,001+
# Full-Time Equivalent Teachers	1 - 290	291 - 660	661 - 1,180	1,181 - 2,220	2,221 - 7070	7,071 - 10,000	10,001 +
# Superintendents	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 20	21 - 25	26 +

The number of levels was determined using an initial quintile (five level) approach with additional levels 6 and 7 added to capture the further accountabilities and complexities of the largest school boards (that significantly differed from those in level 5). The number of levels was also tested using Mercer’s proprietary job evaluation system, International Position Evaluation.

The table below presents the two Non-Core factors that may have been used to modify the school board level.

Geographic Complexity	Takes into consideration the size of the board (i.e. square kilometres), but more so the complexities that typically arise from having to manage a broad set of differences/complications across a geography. This also relates to interacting with multiple municipalities, townships, or community groups, as well as the potential requirement to effectively interact with stakeholders in multiple languages or with significant cultural differences.
Community Partnerships	Takes into consideration the typical nature of the relationships and associations with First Nations bands or other community partners within a board’s geography/mandate; and the added diversity and complexities that can be associated with multiple First Nations’ and/or community partnerships.

Based on the Accountability and Complexity Matrix 7 core factors, our Board is a Level 1 board.

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Geographic Complexity

Superior-Greenstone District School Board covers 45,100 square kilometres and serves twelve communities. Each community has their own town council or organizing body. It is a challenge to interact effectively with so many distinct communities within our large geographic area.

We have two main offices from which our administrative team operate and these are over 200 kilometres apart. Travel for a one-day Ministry meeting in Toronto routinely takes our executives out of the system for three days. We operate 15 schools (10 elementary and 5 secondary) throughout the district. It takes approximately 9 hours to travel across our Board. While travel is organized to cover a community of schools, administration is regularly travelling after hours in order to be at sites while school is in session and thus, maximize contact with staff and students. These lengthy commutes are over single-lane highways and are often through remote areas that are without cell phone coverage. Throughout the year, the long drive is further complicated by dangerous, unpredictable weather.

As noted below, our Board works with seven First Nation communities. Currently, the Board's voluntary student self-identification rate is 31.9% indigenous. As a result, the Board serves the unique needs of its communities by offering instruction in Ojibwe in some of our communities.

Community Partnerships

In addition, we serve seven First Nation communities through tuition agreements (Aroland First Nation, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, Ginoogaming First Nation, Biigtigong Nishnaabeg, Red Rock Indian Band, Pays Plat First Nation, and Pic Moberg First Nation). We work with five additional First Nations not covered by tuition agreements (Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek, Long Lake #58, Marten Falls First Nation, Webequie First Nation and Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek). We also work with Nokiiwin Tribal Council, Nishnawbe Aski Nation Grand Council, and Matawa Tribal Council, which adds further complexity to our Board. The First Nations are covered under two treaties – the Robinson Superior Treaty and Treaty 9. Negotiation and review of tuition agreements is often a lengthy process in order to ensure that the First Nations' concerns are heard and respected. In addition, time must be invested throughout the year in order to maintain the relationships with our First Nation communities. The necessary interactions with multiple First Nation communities adds a layer of complexity and requires a certain skill set of our Board executives.

Furthermore, the Board maintains lease agreements with 13 entities. The Board also works with multiple family agencies, such as, Children's Aid Society, Dilco, Thunderbird Friendship Centre of Geraldton, the District Social Services Administration Board, based out of Thunder Bay, Brass Bell, Geraldton Child Care, Marathon Child Care, Manitouwadge Nursery School and George Jeffrey Children's Centre.



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Proposed Comparator Organizations

The Government Regulations stipulate that a minimum of eight comparators must be used in the Comparative Analysis and development of the Executive Compensation Framework. In addition, all comparator organizations must be comparable with respect to three or more of the following factors:

- A. The scope of responsibilities of the organization's executives
- B. The type of operations the organization engages in
- C. The industries within which the organization competes for executives
- D. The size of the organization
- E. The location of the organization

Comparable positions generally include those that are similar with respect to essential competencies (knowledge, skills, and abilities), relative complexity, and the level of accountability associated with the position. The Director of Education executive class is compared to the head of an organization (e.g., President or Chief Executive Officer) and the Supervisory Officer executive class is compared to the Vice President level at comparator organizations.

A set of proposed external comparator organizations were developed taking into consideration the factors outlined above, the markets that the school boards compete for executive talent, and the size and complexity of the school boards in each level. There are eight comparators for each school board level and a total of 35 comparators, with a 75% weighting on education-focused organizations. While of the factors outlined above are important, size is a key consideration when doing executive compensation comparisons and was used in the selection of all comparators. The table below outlines the external comparator organizations in our level. In addition to these comparators, the school boards conducted a series of internal analyses and the current compensation levels and practices at all 72 school boards were considered in the development of the proposed Framework. Each school board was compared to every other school board through the Executive Accountability & Complexity Matrix.

Market Segment	Level 1 External Comparators (N=9)
Education (N = 7)	Algoma University
	Canadore College
	Northern College
	Rainy River District School Board
	Education Quality & Accountability Office
	Science North
	Ontario Arts Council
Broader Public Sector (N = 2)	City of Orillia
	Ontario Government Executive



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Proposed Executive Compensation Framework

The proposed Executive Compensation Framework sets the base salary ranges for each of the school board’s designated executives and was developed using common compensation management principles as well as the proposed external comparators identified in section 7, Potential Comparator Organizations.

The base salary range maximums are less than the 50th percentile compensation cap. As per the Government Regulations, the compensation cap was calculated using the maximum total cash compensation provided to comparable positions at the proposed external comparator organizations. The base salary range minimums were developed using a relatively common percentage range spread from the minimum to the maximum of the range. The base salary ranges for the Directors of Education are slightly larger as it is considered a “career range”, the top position within the school board where an executive may stay within the position for many years. The executive ranges increase across the seven levels as there is increasing job variability.

While the Act and Government Regulations do not specifically require the development of ranges, base salary ranges were developed, so executives can be differentiated and paid appropriately, considering internal equity and consistency, as well as other individual characteristics, such as tenure, experience, and their relative accountabilities. Therefore, executives may be paid at different levels within the range based on these criteria.

The base salary ranges were developed taking into consideration the Principal salary grids (up to the end of the 2017/2018 school year). In order to reduce the compression and attract school board employees to executive positions, we strive to maintain approximately a 5% differential between the executive minimum and the maximum Principal salaries. As a result, the proposed Executive Compensation Framework may need to be revisited based on future collective bargaining or changes to collective agreements related to Teacher and Principal compensation.

The table below details the base salary range minimums and maximums for the Directors of Education, Associate Directors, and other executives (including Supervisory Officers).

Base salaries are presented in CAD \$000's

School Board Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Directors	\$166 - \$198	\$176 - \$218	\$192 - \$237	\$208 - \$257	\$224 - \$277	\$239 - \$296	\$255 - \$316
Associate Directors	\$158 - \$166	\$167 - \$176	\$183 - \$192	\$198 - \$208	\$213 - \$224	\$228 - \$239	\$243 - \$255
Executives	\$140 - \$157	\$140 - \$166	\$140 - \$176	\$140 - \$185	\$140 - \$194	\$140 - \$204	\$140 - \$213

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Our Board is accountable for determining the appropriate placement of our designated executives within the base salary range. The following criteria will be considered when determining their placement in the base salary range:

- The scope of the executive work, including the accountabilities and complexities of the position;
- External public sector comparators and internal school board comparators (at the same level as well as the levels directly above and below); and,
- The tenure, experience, and other individual characteristics (often a composite) of incumbents.

The table below details the Director of Education and Executive base salary ranges for Level 1 school boards, including our Board:

Director of Education	\$166 - \$198
Executives	\$140 - \$157

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Executive Pay Envelope and Proposed Maximum Rate of Increase

The Government Regulations requires the calculation of a pay envelope (total of all actual base salaries paid to executives) and an annual maximum rate of increase. The table below outlines the pay envelope at Superior-Greenstone DSB and the proposed maximum rate of increase.

Envelope	Proposed Maximum Rate of Increase
\$561,919	5.0%

Actual annual increases paid to executives may be less than the proposed maximum rate of increase and individuals may receive more or less than the proposed maximum rate of increase, considering a variety of criteria, including their tenure in the designated executive position. Increases will not be provided beyond the range maximum. Upon implementation of the Framework, the envelope may be prioritized for executives below the minimum of the range or executives in other unique circumstances.

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The table below details the rationale for the proposed maximum rate of increase relative to the factors outlined in the Government Regulations.

Factor	Proposed Maximum Rate of Increase
The financial and compensation priorities of the Ontario Government	The Government has identified a need to take a balanced approach to managing public sector compensation, recognizing the need to maintain a stable, flexible and high-performing public-sector workforce that supports the government's transformational priorities and at the same time ensuring that public services continue to remain affordable. For executives, the Government wants to ensure that broader public-sector organizations are able to attract and retain the necessary talent to deliver high-quality public services while managing public dollars responsibly.
Recent Executive Compensation Trends	The school boards closely considered both executive compensation trends within the broader public sector as well as the sectors from which the school boards attract executive talent. The following trends reflect the findings of Mercer's most recent compensation planning study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canadian broader public sector average executive compensation increases are projected to be 2.6%; and, - Canadian services (non-financial) average executive compensation increases are projected to be 2.8%.
Comparison of Percentage of Operating Budget for Executive Salaries between our Board and its Comparators	The school boards regularly review the appropriateness of their executive organizational structures and staffing and believe that they are appropriate given the complexity of the organization, and do not warrant an overall reduction in the annual maximum increase to the pay envelope.
The Effect on the Ability to Attract and Retain Talent	The school boards have difficulty attracting and retaining executive talent as Principal and Teacher salaries continued to increase, resulting in significant salary compression. The proposed maximum rate of increase must consider increases for represented jobs within the organization, as they are an important source for attracting talent to future executive positions. The proposed maximum rate of increase must provide the flexibility required to balance affordability with the need to avoid long-term pay compression, or inversion, between layers of management and between management and the bargaining units. We have had difficulties in the recent past when trying to fill a Superintendent and Director vacancies. It has been very difficult to attract talent from other boards. In addition, we have been losing talent at the principal level to our coterminous board. Current Executive salaries range from 7% to 11% below that of some boards in our region, before their adjustment for 2017.
Any Significant Expansion that is Not a Result of Restructuring	Not applicable