

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN A GROUP
INTO WHICH STUDENTS WITH HANDICAPS, SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENTS
OR LEARNING DIFFICULTIES ARE INTEGRATED**

For the purposes of calculating the maximum, the board applies a weighting factor to integrated students according to the following formula:

$$F = \frac{MI}{M}$$

Where:

- F is the weighting factor (Cheat Sheet – Weighting of Students with Special Needs)
- MI is the maximum prescribed (Cheat Sheet – Class Size) for the group into which the student is integrated.
- M is the maximum prescribed (Cheat Sheet – Class Size for the type of students with handicaps or students with social maladjustments or learning difficulties to which the integrated student belongs.

If the result of the application of this formula for a given student is negative, the weighting factor is not taken into account.

If the product of the number of students thus weighted results in a fraction, the following formula applies:

if the fraction is less than 0.5, it is not taken into account; if the fraction is equal to or greater than 0.5, it is rounded off to the next whole number.

This weighting rule applies only to students identified as being handicapped or as having social maladjustments or learning difficulties by the board and is only used for the time during which he or she is identified as such.

Example: Two students with behavioural difficulties at the secondary level are integrated into a general education course with 30 students (before integration).

Maximum of the group into which the two students are integrated is 32

Maximum of the type to which the two students belong is 14

$$\text{Weighting factor} = \frac{32}{14} = 2.286$$

$$\text{Number of students integrated} = 2 \times 2.286 = 4.752 = 5$$

$$\text{Total number of students in the group} = 30 + 5 = 35$$

In this case, the number of students exceeds the maximum prescribed (32) by three students and the teacher is therefore entitled to the compensation.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS
IN A GROUP OF STUDENTS WITH HANDICAPS, SOCIAL
MALADJUSTMENTS OR LEARNING DIFFICULTIES INCLUDING STUDENTS
OF DIFFERENT TYPES**

The maximum number of students in the group shall be established as follows:

- a) the number of students of each type is divided by the maximum number of students per group for the type of students;
- b) the quotients thus obtained are added up;
- c) the total number of students in the group is divided by the total of all the quotients thus obtained;
- d) the new quotient thus obtained is the maximum; if the fraction is less than 0.5, it is dropped; if the fraction is equal to or greater than 0.5, it is rounded off to the next whole number.

The average shall be obtained by subtracting two from the maximum.

This method of calculation also applies to a group of students in temporary individualized paths for learning including one or more students of one or more types of students with handicaps or with severe behavioural difficulties including, in the calculation, students at the secondary level, for courses intended for students enrolled in temporary individualized paths for learning

EXAMPLE

At the secondary level, a group of 14 students is made up as follows:

| Number of students | Identification | Maximum |
|--------------------|---|---------|
| 7 | Moderate to severe intellectual handicaps | 14 |
| 4 | Severe behavioural difficulties | 11 |
| 3 | Severe motor impairments | 11 |

$$\frac{14}{\text{—————}} = 12.28$$

$$7/14 + 4/11 + 3/11$$

Maximum: 12

Average: 10

Maximum is exceeded by: 2

COMPENSATION FOR EXCEEDING THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER GROUP

For each group of students whose number exceeds the maximum, the teacher concerned is entitled to the compensation C defined as follows for each portion of the school calendar to which it applies:

$$C = ((27 \times N) / \text{average}) \times D \times \$1.20$$

where:

N equals the number of students in the group in excess of the maximum prescribed for the group, the number being weighted according to the following formula: the first student exceeding the maximum counts as 1 student, the second student exceeding the maximum counts as 1.25 students and the third student and any additional student count as 1.5 students.

Average equals the average determined in article 8-4.00 or 13-15.00 for this type of students.

D equals the teaching time assumed for the student group by the teacher during a given portion of the school calendar.

The time reflects the number of hours at the preschool and elementary levels and the number of 50-minute periods or the equivalent in general education at the secondary level or in vocational training, multiplied by the number of teaching days prescribed in the school calendar for which such excess situation exists divided by five.

Example: 22 periods of 45 minutes = 19.8 periods of 50 minutes

The annual compensation to which the teacher is entitled shall be limited to:

- \$1 752 for the first student exceeding the maximum prescribed;
- \$2 190 for the second student exceeding the maximum prescribed;
- \$2 628 for any other student exceeding the maximum prescribed.

EXAMPLE

A teacher at the secondary level has a group of 36 students (the maximum of which is 32) for five periods of 50 minutes during the entire school year.

$$C = ((27 \times N) / \text{average}) \times D \times \$1.20$$

$N = 5.25$ in this case due to the fact that the maximum is exceeded by four students ($36 - 32$):

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ student} = 1$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ student} = 1.25$$

$$3^{\text{rd}} \text{ student} = 1.50$$

$$4^{\text{th}} \text{ student} = 1.50$$

$$\text{Total} = 5.25$$

$$\text{Average} = 30$$

$$D = 5 \times 180 / 5 \quad \text{if the number of teaching days prescribed in the school calendar is 180}$$

$$C = ((27 \times 5.25) / 30) \times 5 \times (180 / 5) \times \$1.20 = \$1020.60$$