

Capital Funding

School Divisions

Capital grants provide for the capital expenditures of school divisions. Additional information on the grants may be found in The Public Schools Finance Board Annual Report.

Universities

Funding from Capital Grants contributes to universities' capital expenses. The department is responsible for distributing major capital grants at the universities. The allocation by universities is determined by the government budget approval process.

Colleges

Funding from Capital Grants contributes to community colleges' capital expenses. Manitoba Finance has responsibility for funding Major Capital Projects at Assiniboine Community College and at the University College of the North. College projects are considered concurrently with the requests from other government departments. In 2015/16, transfer of ownership of capital assets was provided to Red River College. Accordingly, major capital grants for the College are now funded similar to universities.

8 (a-c) Capital Funding

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2018/19 \$000	Estimate 2018/19 FTE	Estimate 2018/19 \$000	Variance Over (Under) \$000	Expl. No.
(a) School Divisions	76,871		76,871	0	
(b) Universities	9,754		9,754	0	
(c) Colleges	1,817		1,817	0	
Total Sub-Appropriation	88,442	0.00	88,442	0	

Costs Related to Capital Assets

This main appropriation provides for the costs related to capital assets.

9 (a) Costs Related to Capital Assets

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2018/19 \$000	Estimate 2018/19 FTE	\$000	Variance Over (Under) \$000	Expl. No.
(a) General Assets					
(1) Amortization Expense	2,689		754	1,935	1
(2) Interest Expense	288		368	(80)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	2,977	0.00	1,122	1,855	

1. Over expenditure mainly reflects the write down of the portion of the Student Financial Assistance Information System (SFAIS) asset that was under construction. The asset has been deemed unsalvageable and will not be developed further.

Financial Information

Department of Education and Training

**Reconciliation Statement
(\$000s)**

DETAILS	
2018/19 Printed Estimates	\$2,796,497
Transfer from: Enabling Appropriations	6,293
2017/18 TOTAL AUTHORITY	\$2,802,790

Manitoba Education and Training

Expenditure Summary

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation		Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
Education and Training (16)						
	16-1	Administration and Finance				
42	(a)	Minister's Salary	42	42	0	
	(b)	Executive Support				
685		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	712	594	118	
129		- Other Expenditures	142	130	12	
	(c)	Financial and Administrative Services				
1,138		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	861	893	(32)	
125		- Other Expenditures	158	112	46	
	(d)	Innovative Technology Services				
490		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	513	505	8	
75		- Other Expenditures	78	79	(1)	
2,684		Total 16-1	2,506	2,355	151	

**Manitoba Education and Training
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation		Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	16-2	K-12 Education and Healthy Child Programs				
	(a)	Division Administration				
703		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	496	508	(12)	
201		- Other Expenditures	267	449	(182)	
	(b)	Manitoba School for the Deaf				
3,048		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	2,862	2,936	(74)	
381		- Other Expenditures	298	311	(13)	
	(c)	Instruction, Curriculum and Assessment				
9,430		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	9,080	8,647	433	
3,302		- Other Expenditures	3,681	3,491	190	
1,018		- Assistance	1,027	1,044	(17)	
	(d)	Inclusion Support				
5,641		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	4,916	4,754	162	
1,331		- Other Expenditures	1,309	1,277	32	
65		- Assistance	63	65	(2)	
	(e)	Bureau de l'éducation française				
4,541		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	3,570	4,044	(474)	
1,139		- Other Expenditures	1,378	1,497	(119)	
3,356		- Assistance	3,015	3,124	(109)	
	(f)	Healthy Child Manitoba Office				
2,758		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	2,905	2,572	333	
3,327		- Other Expenditures	2,623	2,572	51	
32,296		- Financial Assistance and Grants	31,546	31,745	(199)	
3,211	(g)	Child and Youth Mental Health Strategy	2,410	2,362	48	
-	(h)	Manitoba Learning Resource Centre*	-	-	-	
75,748		Total 16-2	71,446	71,398	48	

* The Manitoba Learning Resource Centre (MLRC) operates as a Special Operating Agency and receives no financial support from the Department. MLRC financial information is therefore excluded from Education and Training's Annual Report.

**Manitoba Education and Training
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation		Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	16-3	Education and School Tax Credits				
344,178	(a)	Education Property Tax Credit	347,387	336,516	10,871	1
833	(b)	School Tax Assistance for Tenants and Homeowners (55+)	1,007	1,040	(33)	
345,011		Total 16-3	348,394	337,556	10,838	

**Manitoba Education and Training
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	16-4 Policy, Planning and Performance				
	(a) Division Administration				
355	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	333	279	54	
22	- Other Expenditures	24	17	7	
	(b) Education Administration Services				
1,659	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,586	1,485	101	
247	- Other Expenditures	321	287	34	
	(c) Policy and Planning				
638	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	508	372	136	
353	- Other Expenditures	359	306	53	
3,274	Total 16-4	3,131	2,746	385	

**Manitoba Education and Training
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	16-5 Support to Schools				
	(a) Schools Finance				
1,154	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	870	1,035	(165)	
91	- Other Expenditures	89	89	0	
3,024	- Property Assessment	3,024	3,045	(21)	
	(b) Indigenous Inclusion Directorate				
838	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	614	683	(69)	
598	- Other Expenditures	651	814	(163)	
	(c) Schools Grants				
1,141,535	- Operating Grants	1,141,409	1,129,551	11,858	2
36,744	- General Support Grants	36,744	36,744	0	
1,625	(d) Other Grants	1,627	1,509	118	
201,139	(e) Teachers' Retirement Allowances Fund	194,953	191,554	3,399	3
1,386,748	Total 16-5	1,379,981	1,365,024	14,957	

**Manitoba Education and Training
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation		Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	16-6	Post-Secondary Education and Workforce Development				
	(a)	Division Administration				
654		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	518	727	(209)	
222		- Other Expenditures	141	213	(72)	
	(b)	Post-Secondary Education and Labour Market Outcomes				
1,499		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,136	1,518	(382)	4
483		- Other Expenditures	165	164	1	
	(c)	Support for Universities and Colleges				
676,164		- Operating Grants and Strategic Initiatives	673,273	680,167	(6,894)	5
10,298		- Access Programs	10,298	11,298	(1,000)	6
6,496		- Advanced Education and Training Assistance	6,468	6,314	154	
	(d)	Registration, Accountability and Student Financial Support				
3,762		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	3,467	3,791	(324)	
1,146		- Other Expenditures	1,034	1,002	32	
	(e)	Manitoba Bursaries and Funds				
13,154		- Manitoba Bursary Fund	17,170	10,364	6,806	7
6,750		- Manitoba Scholarship and Bursary Initiative	6,750	6,750	0	
0		- Health Professions Financial Assistance	0	168	(168)	
2,250		- Manitoba Graduate Scholarships	2,250	2,250	0	
65		- Loans and Bursaries	373	1,898	(1,525)	8
1,350	(f)	Canada Student Grants	1,489	1,289	200	
7,379	(g)	Student Loan Administration and Interest Relief	11,283	6,972	4,311	9
0	(h)	Tuition Fee Income Tax Rebate Advance	7,021	789	6,232	10
	(i)	Apprenticeship Manitoba				
3,856		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	4,165	4,116	49	
1,075		- Other Expenditures	996	965	31	
18,310		- Training Support	15,074	17,317	(2,243)	11
(2,237)		- Less: Recoverable from the Canda-Manitoba Labour Market Development Agreement	(2,237)	(2,237)	0	

**Manitoba Education and Training
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	(j) Skills and Employment Partnerships				
18,957	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	16,903	17,525	(622)	
2,880	- Other Expenditures	2,781	2,706	75	
100,863	- Training Support	96,907	94,243	2,664	12
20,266	- Adult Learning and Literacy Grants	20,022	20,792	(770)	
2,600	- Industry and Labour Force Investment Fund	2,637	4,214	(1,577)	13
(10,257)	- Less: Recoverable from other appropriations	(10,257)	(10,669)	412	
887,985	Total 16-6	889,827	884,646	5,181	

**Manitoba Education and Training
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation		Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	16-7	Immigration and Economic Opportunities				
	(a)	Immigration Services				
4,363		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	4,293	4,727	(434)	
7,096		- Other Expenditures	7,150	4,153	2,997	14
	(b)	Office of the Manitoba Fairness Commissioner				
273		- Salaries and Employee Benefits	271	265	6	
44		- Other Expenditures	47	40	7	
11,776		Total 16-7	11,761	9,185	2,576	

**Manitoba Education and Training
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation		Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	16-8	Capital Funding				
76,871	(a)	School Divisions	76,871	71,106	5,765	15
9,754	(b)	Universities	9,754	9,754	0	
1,817	(c)	Colleges	1,817	1,817	0	
88,442		Total 16-8	88,442	82,677	5,765	

**Manitoba Education and Training
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2018/19	Appropriation	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	16-9 Costs Related to Capital Assets				
	(a) General Assets				
754	- Amortization Expense	2,689	741	1,948	16
368	- Interest Expense	288	370	(82)	
1,122	Total 16-9	2,977	1,111	1,866	
2,802,790	Total - Education and Training	2,798,465	2,756,698	41,767	

Explanation Number:

1. Increased expenditure mainly relates to growth in uptake by taxpayers. The growth is driven primarily by housing and building starts.
2. Increased expenditure mainly relates to Funding of Schools increase, partly offset by a decrease related to the first year of the six-year phase out of the Tax Incentive Grant.
3. Increased expenditure reflects an increase in 2018/19 for the employer portion of pension costs.
4. Decreased expenditure mainly relates to vacancies in 2018/19, and to the elimination of a management position in 2018/19.
5. Decreased expenditure mainly reflects 2018/19 reductions to operating grants and 2017/18 expenditure for Stadium Loan Valuation Adjustment, partly offset by increased principal and interest payments in 2018/19.
6. Decreased expenditure mainly reflects the 2018/19 decrease in budget for ACCESS grants.
7. Increased expenditure reflects enhancements made to the Manitoba Bursary for 2018/19 to increase student eligibility. Variance reflects increased applications from students attending post-secondary institutions in the province as well as outside of Manitoba and from students attending private religious institutions in the province.
8. Decreased expenditure mainly relates to the discontinuance of the ACCESS Bursary Program and the Prince of Wales/Princess Anne Awards in 2018/19.
9. Increased expenditure mainly relates to an increase in Manitoba Student Aid's Loan portfolio resulting in increased costs in 2018/19 for a grant expense for interest-free student loans, provision for loss, and interest expense on the Student Loan Portfolio.
10. Increased expenditure mainly relates to a greater volume of payments processed in 2018/19 over the prior year as a result of an increase in applicants for this credit processed through the income tax system.
11. Decreased expenditure mainly relates to lower payments processed in the current year for tuition support and seat purchase for apprentices. Decreased expenditure also reflects the reduction in support in 2018/19 for the North End Trades Discovery Initiative, Trades for the Future Forum, North End Trades Discovery Program and North End Skills Canada.
12. Increased expenditure mainly relates to increased requirement in 2018/19 for Community Partnerships, Skills Development, Apprenticeship, and Employment Assistance for Persons with Disabilities, partially offset by lower requirements in 2018/19 for Employment Assistance Services, and Research and Innovations.

13. Decreased expenditure mainly relates to the completion of the Skip the Dishes funding agreement in 2018/19, partially offset by a new funding agreement to Canada Goose Inc. for expansion training.
14. Increased expenditure mainly reflects 2018/19 grants to 17 organizations that will facilitate the provision of services designed to improve the economic outcomes of immigrant newcomers to Manitoba.
15. Variance mainly reflects an increase in principal payments due to increased capital project activity and also relates to costs associated with the Skills Strategy Equipment Enhancement grant.
16. Increased expenditure mainly reflects the write down in 2018/19 of the portion of the Student Financial Assistance Information System (SFAIS) asset that was under construction due to the asset having been deemed unsalvageable and not being further developed.

**Manitoba Education and Training
Revenue Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Actual 2017/18	Actual 2018/19	Increase (Decrease)	Source	Actual 2018/19	Estimate 2018/19	Variance	Expl. No.
TAXATION							
-	-	-	Total	-	-	-	
OTHER REVENUE							
3,269	4,736	1,467	Fees	4,736	5,063	(327)	1
2,855	2,784	(71)	Sundry	2,784	2,809	(25)	
6,124	7,520	1,396	Total	7,520	7,872	(352)	
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA							
52,482	55,820	3,338	Canada-Manitoba Labour Market Development Agreement	55,820	55,362	458	2
21,474	23,647	2,173	Canada-Manitoba Workforce Development Agreement	23,647	25,095	(1,448)	3
10,239	10,239	-	Minority Language Education and Second Language Instruction	10,239	10,239	-	
2,000	2,000	-	Minority Language Education Agreement	2,000	2,000	-	
1,289	1,489	200	Canada Student Grants	1,489	1,350	139	
1,223	1,233	10	Canada Student Loan Act Service Fee	1,233	1,223	10	
-	3,000	3,000	Canada-Manitoba Resettlement Assistance Program	3,000	-	3,000	4
90	-	(90)	Labour Market Agreement for Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	
46	-	(46)	Reconciliation (Reorg)	-	-	-	
88,843	97,428	8,585	Total	97,428	95,269	2,159	
94,967	104,948	9,981	Total – Education and Training	104,948	103,141	1,807	

**Manitoba Education and Training
Revenue Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Explanation Number:

1. **Fees:** \$ 1,467 over 2017/18 Actual

The variance mainly relates to the Provincial Nominee Program due to an increase in the volume of applications.

2. **Canada-Manitoba Labour Market Development Agreement:** \$ 3,338 over 2017/18 Actual

Variance primarily relates to an in-year top up from the Government of Canada, for which there was a corresponding increase in expenditures.

3. **Canada-Manitoba Workforce Development Agreement:** \$ 2,173 over 2017/18 Actual
\$ (1,448) under 2018/19 Estimate

Variance primarily relates to an in year top up in 2018/19 from the Government of Canada, for which there was a corresponding increase in expenditures.

Variance primarily reflects deferred revenue that will be recognized in the subsequent fiscal year. Equivalent savings were reflected in expenditures.

4. **Canada-Manitoba Resettlement Assistance Program:** \$ 3,000 over 2017/18 Actual
\$ 3,000 over 2018/19 Estimate

Variance relates to a one-time contribution in 2018/19 from the Federal Government to assist with extraordinary costs related to the provision of temporary housing for irregular migrants based on associated costs incurred in 2017/18.

Manitoba Education and Training
Five Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Main Appropriation

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014 to March 31, 2019*

Main Appropriation	2014/5		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
16-1 Administration and Finance	35.00	2,909	35.00	2,942	29.00	2,994	27.00	2,355	27.00	2,506
16-2 K-12 Education and Healthy Child Programs	348.05	68,558	342.85	71,141	343.85	70,482	336.35	71,398	333.35	71,446
16-3 Education and School Tax Credits		340,045		351,408		328,354		337,556		348,394
16-4 Policy, Planning and Performance	36.50	2,839	34.50	2,577	34.50	2,612	34.50	2,392	35.50	3,131
16-5 Support to Schools	24.50	1,281,707	27.50	1,324,259	24.50	1,351,998	22.00	1,365,332	22.00	1,379,981
16-6 Post-Secondary Education and Workforce Development	507.20	824,021	505.95	850,370	508.95	864,073	495.95	884,692	491.15	889,827
16-7 Immigration and Economic Development	76.00	9,423	76.00	9,304	76.00	8,951	76.00	9,185	74.00	11,761
Sub-total	1,027.25	2,529,502	1,021.80	2,612,001	1,016.80	2,629,464	991.80	2,672,910	983.00	2,707,046
16-8 Capital Funding		70,248		75,049		78,117		82,677		88,442
16-9 Costs Related to Capital Assets		1,441		7,521		757		1,111		2,977
Total - Education and Training	1,027.25	2,601,191	1,021.80	2,694,571	1,016.80	2,708,338	991.80	2,756,698	983.00	2,798,465

* Historical actual expenditures have been adjusted to reflect program transfers between departments, to facilitate year over year comparison.

Performance Reporting

Performance Reporting Table

The following section provides information on key performance measures for the department for the 2018/19 reporting year. All Manitoba government departments include performance measures in their Annual Reports to complement the financial results and provide Manitobans with meaningful and useful information about government activities and their impact on the province and its citizens.

<i>What is being measured and using what indicator?(A)</i>	<i>Why is it important to measure this? (B)</i>	<i>Where are we starting from (baseline measurements)? (C)</i>	<i>What is the 2018/19 result or what is the most recent available data? (D)</i>	<i>What is the trend over time? (E)</i>	<i>Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)</i>
K-12 EDUCATION					
1. Overall student learning, by measuring the high school graduation rate. ¹	A high school diploma is the foundation to further education and is typically viewed as the minimum requirement for entering the labour market.	Using the student-tracked methodology, 76.2% of students in the first-time Grade 9 cohort of September 2009 (public and funded independent schools) graduated on time in June 2013.	Using the student-tracked methodology, 79.9% of students in the first-time Grade 9 cohort of September 2014 (public and funded independent schools) graduated on time in June 2018.	The four-year “on time” student-tracked rate has trended upward since June 2013.	Manitoba’s high school graduation rates are published on: http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/grad_rates . The student-tracked rates are disaggregated by Indigenous identity and by sex. The “on time” rate improves by about six percentage points after an additional two years of student tracking (i.e. the “extended time”).
		Following the first-time Grade 9 cohort of September 2009 up to June 2015 shows that 81.9% of the students graduated within six years.	Following the first-time Grade 9 cohort of September 2012 up to June 2018 shows that 84.0% of the students graduated within six years.	The six-year “extended time” rate has trended upward since June 2015.	

¹ For the purposes of calculating a student-tracked high school graduation rate, Manitoba Education and Training follows cohorts of first-time Grade 9 students in public and funded independent schools for up to six years. The difference between the reported graduation rates and a 100% rate is not a measure of the drop-out rate, as the difference includes students who are continuing in public and funded-independent schools and students who have transferred out to enroll in First Nations schools (including those administered by Frontier School Division), non-funded independent schools, and Adult Learning Centres, over and above those students who have actually withdrawn from school. The student-tracked rate has been adjusted for attrition due to Statistics Canada’s estimates of population, deaths, and mobility/migration.

					<p>The proxy cohort rate, which was calculated up to the June 2014 graduation year, has been retired.</p> <p>There is also ongoing work to produce a pan-Canadian high school graduation rate in collaboration with CMEC.</p>
<p>2. Student learning as reported in national and international assessments, by measuring results from the Pan-Canadian Assessment Program (PCAP) and the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).²</p>	<p>Achievement results in student assessments (provincial, national, and international) measure student learning in selected areas (ex: reading, math, science). Indicators drawn from large scale national and international student assessment results provide an opportunity to compare the</p>	<p><u>Reading</u></p> <p>PISA 2000 (major domain) mean score: MB 529 ± 6.9 Canada 534 ± 3.2</p> <p>PCAP 2007 (major domain) mean score (rescaled): MB 477 ± 3.9 Canada 512 ± 2.3</p> <p><u>Mathematics</u></p> <p>PISA 2003 (major domain) mean score: MB 528 ± 6.1 Canada 532 ± 3.6</p>	<p><u>Reading</u></p> <p>PISA 2015 (minor domain) mean score: MB 498 ± 9.8 Canada 527 ± 4.6</p> <p>PCAP 2016 (major domain) mean score: MB 487 ± 4.3 Canada 507 ± 2.2</p> <p><u>Mathematics</u></p> <p>PISA 2015 (minor domain) mean score: MB 489 ± 8.3 Canada 516 ± 4.6</p>	<p><u>Reading</u></p> <p>PISA – 31-point decline for MB (no significant change for Canada)</p> <p>PCAP – 10-point improvement for MB (slight decline for Canada)</p> <p><u>Mathematics</u></p> <p>PISA – 39-point decline for MB (Canada declined by approx. 16 points)</p>	<p>More assessment information can be found on the CMEC website at: http://www.cmec.ca/131/Programs-and-Initiatives/Assessment/Overview/index.html</p> <p>Information about PISA and PCAP results, including how to interpret scores (under the heading Scoring Scales) is available at www.edu.gov.mb.ca</p>

² PISA assesses 15-year-old students while PCAP assesses students in Grade 8. Both PCAP and PISA assess three domains of learning (reading, math, and science). During each assessment year, one domain is the main focus of the assessment and is called the major domain, while the other two are assessed as minor domains. Changes over time should be reported by comparison to the year in which a subject was the major domain.

	outcomes of student learning in Manitoba with other jurisdictions.	<p>PCAP 2010 (major domain) mean score: MB 468 ± 4.2 Canada 500 ± 2.2</p> <p><u>Science</u></p> <p>PISA 2006 (major domain) mean score: MB 523 ± 6.3 Canada 534 ± 4.0</p> <p>PCAP 2013 (major domain) mean score: MB 465 ± 3.1 Canada 500 ± 1.9</p>	<p>PCAP 2016 (minor domain) mean score: MB 479 ± 4.3 Canada 511 ± 2.2</p> <p><u>Science</u></p> <p>PISA 2015 (major domain) mean score: MB 499 ± 9.3 Canada 528 ± 4.2</p> <p>PCAP 2016 (minor domain) mean score: MB 491 ± 3.1 Canada 508 ± 2.0</p>	<p>PCAP – 11-point improvement for MB (Canada improved by approx. 11 points)</p> <p><u>Science</u></p> <p>PISA – 24-point decline for MB (No significant change for Canada)</p> <p>PCAP – 26-point improvement for MB (Canada improved by approx. eight points.)</p>	<p>/k12/assess/results/nat_intern.html.</p> <p>Manitoba is committed to providing quality education for all Manitoba students. In partnership with school divisions, Manitoba has undertaken a range of initiatives to support student achievement.</p> <p>Reading was the major domain assessed in PISA 2018. Results will become available in 2019 or 2020.</p> <p>Mathematics will be the major domain assessed in PCAP 2019.</p>												
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION																	
3. Access to post-secondary education and training by measuring enrolments in universities and colleges.	Post-secondary education is strongly connected to economic and social benefits for individuals and society. Participation in	<p>1999/00 University enrolment³</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Full-time</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22,410</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Part-time</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>8,255</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,665</td> </tr> </table>	Full-time	22,410	Part-time	<u>8,255</u>	Total	30,665	<p>2017/18 University enrolment³</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Full-time</td> <td style="text-align: right;">35,627</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Part-time</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>8,468</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">44,095</td> </tr> </table>	Full-time	35,627	Part-time	<u>8,468</u>	Total	44,095	University enrolment decreased by 256 between 2016/17 and 2017/18. There was an increase of 13,430 compared to 1999/00.	Many factors impact enrolment trends: demographics, labour market conditions, retention and attrition, and participation rates of age cohorts and of
Full-time	22,410																
Part-time	<u>8,255</u>																
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³ Includes undergraduate and graduate students in regular session only (September to April).

	university and college is a measure of access to learning opportunities.	1999/00 College enrolment ⁴ Full-time 10,452 Part-time <u>597</u> Total 11,049	2017/18 College enrolment ⁴ Full-time 15,629 Part-time <u>2,196</u> Total 17,825	College enrolment increased by 598 between 2016/17 and 2017/18. There was an increase of 6,776 compared to 1999/00.	under-represented groups.
4. Student success in education and training by measuring graduations/ credentials received from universities and colleges.	To fully realize the benefits of education and training, it is important that individuals successfully complete their programs.	1999 University Graduates ⁵ Bachelor Degree 4,460 Master's Degree 578 Doctoral Degree 67 Medicine & Dentistry 121 Certificate/Diploma <u>215</u> Total 5,441 1999/2000 College ⁴ Graduates Diploma 1,325 Certificate <u>1,510</u> Total 2,835	2017 University Graduates ⁵ Bachelor Degree 6,057 Master's Degree 871 Doctoral Degree 135 Medicine & Dentistry 263 Certificate/Diploma <u>413</u> Total 7,739 2017 College Graduates ⁵ Diploma 2,137 Certificate 2,740 Degree <u>148</u> Total 5,025	University credentials granted decreased by 31 from 2016 to 2017. The total number of university credentials granted increased 2,298 compared to the baseline. The number of college credentials granted increased 1,004 from 2016 to 2017. The number of college graduates (diploma certificate, and degree) increased by 2,190 compared to the baseline.	
5. Affordable education by measuring the cost	The cost of post-secondary education to students is a key	1999/00 university undergraduate tuition (weighted average) for	2018/19 university undergraduate tuition (weighted average) for Arts and Sciences was \$3,913	The weighted average for Arts and Sciences increased by \$242 between	Manitoba's university tuition is the third lowest in the country, after

⁴ Includes regular programs and apprenticeship. Does not include continuing education, distance education and contract training.

⁵ University and college graduates are reported in the calendar year of graduation. College graduates include base-funded only from regular day programs and full-time regional centre programs (apprenticeship, non-program, non-award).

of post-secondary education to students, uptake of government student loans and bursaries, and the debt load of students accessing financial assistance.	indicator of affordability of post-secondary education.	Arts and Sciences was \$3,192. 1999/00 college tuition (un-weighted average) was \$1,435.	2018/19 college tuition (un-weighted average) was \$2,825.	2017/18 and 2018/19. Tuition increases for 2018/19 were limited to up to 6.6%. The un-weighted average for college tuitions increased by \$250 between 2017/18 and 2018/19. College tuition increases for 2018/19 were limited to \$250 per program	Québec and Newfoundland. Manitoba's college tuition is the second lowest in Canada after Newfoundland (excluding Québec).
	Providing financial assistance to students increases access to post-secondary education and increases the chance of successful completion.	1999/00: Number of recipients of major student loans and bursaries: - Canada Student Loans: 10,328 - Manitoba Student Loans: 10,112 - Manitoba Bursary: (for 2000/01) 1,961 - Canada Millennium Scholarship Bursary: 3,516	2017/18: Number of recipients of major student loans and bursaries: - Canada Student Loans: 9,713 - Manitoba Student Loans: 9,686 - Upfront Manitoba Bursary: 6,764	There was a slight increase in the number of Canada Student Loan borrowers compared to the previous year and a slight decrease in Manitoba Student Loan borrowers compared to the previous year.	The slight decrease in Manitoba Student Loan borrowers is the result of the new Upfront Manitoba Bursary being awarded, in lieu of Manitoba Student Loan for some students. The new Upfront Manitoba Bursary with new eligibility criteria and amount determination was introduced in the 2017/18 program year and mirrors the Canada Student Grant Program Full Time in its determination of

					award amount, both using a slope methodology with different maximums.
	Student debt is kept to a minimum by providing a mix of loans, grants, bursaries, scholarships and other awards.	1999/00 average student debt levels after remission for: - Students in the last year of a Non-professional Four Year University Program: \$18,744. - Students in last year of any program: \$12,555.	2017/18 average student debt levels after remission for: - Students in the last year of a Non-professional Four Year University Program: \$21,533. - Students in last year of any program: \$17,339.	Debt levels have remained comparable across baseline, particularly when considered in light of adjustments to the rate of inflation and commensurate increases in the general cost of living across this period.	Although student debt has been trending upward nationally, Manitoba student debt levels remain among the lowest in Canada.

ADULT LEARNING

6. Access to education and adult learning by measuring the number of registered learners in Adult Learning Centres (ALCs).	Participation in ALCs programming is one key measure of access to learning opportunities.	2003/04 number of registered learners in ALCs: 9,715.	2017/18 number of registered learners in ALCs: 7,802.	Registered learners have decreased by 1,913 compared to the baseline year. There was a decrease of 309 from the previous year (from 8,111 in 2016/17). In 2017/18, 2,547 post-diploma learners registered at ALCs, representing 32.6% of all registered learners.	ALCs are important points of access to education for adults in Manitoba, particularly for Indigenous Manitobans. In 2017/18, approximately 44% of ALC learners self-identified as Indigenous. In 2017/18, 40% of ALC learners were employed full or part-time while in training.
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					ALCs provide high school graduates with the opportunity to enroll in up to four additional credit courses, tuition free, for the purpose of pursuing post-secondary education or employment opportunities.
7. Student success in education and adult learning by measuring adult learning centre courses completed/ high school diplomas awarded.	<p>To fully realize the benefits of education and adult learning, it is important that individuals are able to successfully complete programs.</p> <p>Numbers of learners achieving various education credentials and goals is one way to measure this.</p>	<p>2003/04 ALC courses completed: 12,258.</p> <p>2003/04 Secondary (High School) Diploma: 1,254.</p>	<p>2017/18 ALC courses completed: 9,857.</p> <p>2017/18 Secondary (High School) Diploma: 1,058.</p>	<p>The number of ALC courses completed have decreased by 2,401 compared to the baseline year. There was a decrease of 779 from the previous year (from 10,636 in 2016/17).</p> <p>The number of high school diplomas awarded decreased by 196 compared to the baseline year. There was a decrease of 149 from the previous year (from 1,207 in 2016/17).</p> <p>In 2017/18, 44% (474) of all ALC graduates self-identified as Indigenous representing a</p>	<p>ALC registrations and course completions fluctuate year to year. The percentage rate of course completions is one indicator of success.</p> <p>Some ALC learners register for courses in order to achieve employment or training goals, and do not intend to complete a diploma.</p>

				significant increase from 36% in 2005/06 (baseline year).	
8. Access to education and adult learning by measuring the number of learners attending adult literacy programming (ALP).	Participation in ALP is one key measure of access to learning opportunities.	2003/04 number of learners attending adult literacy programs: 2,443.	2017/18 number of learners attending adult literacy programs: 2,138.	The number of learners attending adult literacy programs has decreased by 305 compared to the baseline year. There was an increase of 147 from the previous year (from 1,991 in 2016/17).	<p>ALP provides opportunities for Manitobans to overcome barriers to further education/training and employment by improving their reading, writing, numeracy and communication skills.</p> <p>The number of certified adult literacy programs has fluctuated between 42 (2009/10) and 32 (2017/18).</p> <p>In 2017/18, 34% of ALP learners were employed full or part-time; a significant percentage in the context of activities supporting workforce development.</p> <p>42% of adult literacy learners self-identified as Indigenous.</p>

LABOUR MARKET

<p>9. MET's contribution to meeting the evolving skills requirements of the labour market is measured by employment outcomes and participation in key training initiatives to meet labour market demand.</p>	<p>Skills training programs/ activities are key elements in response to the increasing demand for skilled workers and continued growth of the economy. Some of the programs/ activities are formal, while others are non-formal (ex: workplace training).</p>	<p><u>Participation in key training initiatives -</u> 1999/00 – 4,272 active apprentices as at March 31, 2000.</p> <p>1999/00 Journeyperson Certification: Apprenticeship: 476 Trades Qualification: 125 Total: 601</p> <p>2006/07 - 3,035 total number of apprentices attending in-school technical training.</p>	<p><u>Participation in key training initiatives -</u> 2018/19 – 9,825 active apprentices as of March 31, 2019.</p> <p>2018/19 Journeyperson Certification - Apprenticeship: 1,230 Trades Qualification: 285 Total: 1,515</p> <p>2018/19 – 4,218 total number of apprentices attending in-school technical training.</p>	<p>The number of active apprentices has increased by 5,553 compared to 1999/00.</p> <p>In 2018, an Active Apprentice Engagement Initiative was conducted resulting in the removal of inactive apprentices from the active apprentice database. This represents a decrease of 1,239 from the previous year (11,064 in 2017/18).</p> <p>The number of Journeyperson Certificates has increased by 914 compared to 1999/00. The number increased by 29 from the previous year (1,486 in 2017/18).</p> <p>Apprentices attending in-school technical training increased by 1,183 compared to</p>	<p>The Apprenticeship model coordinates the training system that delivers workplace-based skills and technical training to apprentices, leading to journeyperson certification in skilled trades.</p> <p>Indigenous apprentices constitute 10.5% of all active apprentices in Manitoba, as of March 31, 2019.</p>
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		1999/00 - 1,296 new apprenticeship applications registered.	2018/19 – 1,991 new apprenticeship applications registered.	2006/07. The number increased by 27 from the previous year (4,191 in 2017/18). New apprenticeship applications registered increased by 695 compared to 1999/00. Registered applications decreased by 230 from the previous year (2,221 in 2017/18).	
		2001/02 Skills and Employment Partnerships - Skills Development Program individuals supported: 3,733 participants.	2018/19 Skills and Employment Partnerships - Skills Development Program individuals supported: 3,532 participants. ⁶	The number of individuals supported has decreased by 201 compared to the baseline year and increased by 550 from the previous year (2,982 participants in 2016/17).	The Skills Development program provides financial and other supports to unemployed individuals and low skilled employed workers to participate in education and training opportunities at universities, colleges, private vocational institutions and other education/training providers.
		1999/00 Skills and Employment Partnerships - industry participants served: 7,310 participants.	2018/19 Skills and Employment Partnerships – industry participants served: 46,967 participants ⁷	The number of workplace training and development participants has increased by 39,657 compared to the	

⁶ The number of clients starting a Skills Development Program service with Skills and Employment Partnerships (includes LMDA and WDA clients, excluding apprentices) between April 1, 2018 and March 31, 2019. This includes participants beginning the second year of a two year program.

⁷ Includes Sector Council Canada-Manitoba Job Grant, Industry Expansion and Workforce Development programs.

				<p>baseline year due to changes in programming and eligibility guidelines. This number increased by 19,348 over the previous year (27,619 in 2017/18).</p>	<p>Industry Partnerships provide support directly to employers for human resource development and workplace training through partnerships with Sector Councils, business and industry associations.</p> <p>Only nine months of reporting is available for the Sector Council program in 2018/19 due to a change in the program model.</p>
<p>10. MET's contribution to meeting the evolving skills requirements of the labour market is measured by the number of individuals receiving employment services and the number of job orders posted on the Job Bank,</p>	<p>Assisting unemployed individuals to prepare for, find and keep employment is important for the economy, for the well-being of individuals and for the communities in which they reside.</p> <p>Many people make the transition from</p>	<p>2001/02 Job Bank Total number of job orders posted: 18,105</p>	<p>2018/19 Job Bank Total number of job orders posted: 10,341⁸</p>	<p>The number of job orders has decreased by 7,764 compared to the baseline year, and increased by 1,288 over the previous year (9,053 in 2017/18).</p>	<p>The Job Bank, which posts current job vacancies on-line, is one of the employment services delivered under the Labour Market Development Agreement.</p>

⁸ The number of Job Bank (advertised) orders between April 1, 2018 and March 31, 2019.

<p>which brings job seekers and employers together.</p>	<p>unemployment to employment without assistance. Use of employment services is a measure of how governments are helping those that do need assistance.</p>				
<p>11. Employment services for individuals include employment needs assessment, employment/ career counseling, access to labour market and other information, job search assistance, access to computers, and other employment services.</p>		<p>2001/02 Training and Employment Services - Employment services for Individuals. Total Clients Served: 36,333</p>	<p>2018/19 Training and Employment Services - Employment services for Individuals. Total Clients Served: 30,364⁹.</p>	<p>The number of clients served has decreased by 5,969 compared to the baseline year, and increased by 3,275 from the previous year (27,089 in 2017/18).</p>	<p>Services are offered in 13 Manitoba Jobs and Skills Development Centres and by third party organizations throughout Manitoba.</p>

⁹ All clients receive at least one employment service from Skills and Employment Partnerships. This is a count of distinct clients who received an employment service from between April 1, 2018 and March 31, 2019. This includes clients with new start services only within the fiscal year. Excludes services provided by Youth Partnerships, Adult Learning and Literacy, and Industry Partnerships.

<p>12. Trends re: youth receiving pre-employment assistance and training, work placements, employment referrals, wage subsidies, and business development support through provincial programs. Indicator(s): Tracking usage of employment readiness, employment referral, business development, and career development programs.</p>	<p>To determine participation levels. To determine if programs are meeting the needs of youth. To determine what improvements can be made to programs.</p>	<p>2010/11 – 29,990 youth accessed pre-employment assistance and training, work placements, employment referrals, wage subsidies and business development supports.</p>	<p>2017/18 – 33,791 youth accessed pre-employment assistance and training, work placements, employment referrals, career fairs/symposiums, wage subsidies and business development supports.</p>	<p>The number of youth served through programming has increased by 3,801 compared to the baseline year, and increased by 7,926 from the previous year (25,865 in 2017/18).</p>	<p>Figures are estimated based on participant and program information collected by Youth Partnerships. Variations in statistical reporting occur year over year. In 2018/19, the number increased as the number of youth served through career fairs/symposiums was not reported in 2017/18.</p>
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IMMIGRATION SERVICES

<p>13. Manitoba's success in attracting immigrants, by measuring annual immigrant landings and annual immigration</p>	<p>Growing Through Immigration is an essential component of the Province's economic development strategy, labour market and labour force</p>	<p>The baseline measurement for landings and levels planning is from 1998, when Manitoba received 3,014 immigrants and assumed responsibility to attract and nominate immigrants through the Manitoba</p>	<p>Manitoba received 15,225 immigrants in 2018, who will contribute to Manitoba's overall economic development, including labour force growth, business investment, and population growth.</p>	<p>From 1998 to 2009, the number of immigrants to Manitoba increased more than four-fold, from 3,014 to 13,525. Since then, immigration landings have remained fairly stable averaging</p>	<p>The majority of Manitoba's immigrant comes through the MPNP, under which the province nominates applicants for Permanent Resident Status based on the likelihood of them</p>
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<p>levels plan outlining projected nominations, projected landings, and the number of international strategic recruitment initiatives required to meet targets.</p>	<p>development, and future population growth and prosperity.</p>	<p>Provincial Nominee Program (MPNP).</p>	<p>In 2018, the MPNP accounted for over 91% of Manitoba's economic immigrant arrivals and nearly 65% of Manitoba's total arrivals.</p> <p>In 2018, approximately 23% of Provincial Nominees settled outside of Winnipeg, with Brandon, Neepawa, Morden, Thompson, Steinbach, being the top regional destinations.</p>	<p>about 15,100 arrivals annually between 2010 and 2018.</p> <p>Since 2005, MPNP landings have doubled, and in 2018 Manitoba received over 15% of all PNP landings in Canada.</p>	<p>settling successfully as skilled workers or entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Meeting future targets relies on cooperation by the federal government, which has responsibility through the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act for setting immigration levels for Canada in consultation with provinces and for the final selection of the immigrants that land in Manitoba. Through the Canada-Manitoba Immigration Agreement, Manitoba has a role in nominating provincial nominees, while Canada retains statutory responsibilities such as medical, criminal checks and visa issuance.</p>
<p>14. Manitoba's success in meeting labour force needs by retaining</p>	<p>The number of skilled workers migrating to the province and achieving positive</p>	<p>The baseline measurement is from 2001 when 758 applications from skilled workers were</p>	<p>In 2018, MPNP approved 5,119 skilled worker applications.</p>	<p>From 2001 to 2017, the number of approved applications from skilled workers</p>	<p>Manitoba Start has become more integrated with the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program to</p>

<p>prospective immigrants in Manitoba with stronger labour market attachment by measuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual number of approved skilled worker MPNP applications - Annual number of job placements for immigrant newcomers by Manitoba Start. - Annual percent of Manitoba Start client files closed with a successful outcome 	<p>employment outcomes is a good measure of our labour market growth and success in building our economy and communities.</p>	<p>approved under the MPNP.</p> <p>In 2017, 2,693 (56.9%) skilled worker nominations had a job offer at time of nomination. MPNP nominated 2,043 individuals <i>without</i> job offers (43.1%)</p> <p>In 2016/17, an evaluation framework was implemented by Manitoba Start that changed how IEO analyzed their program data and outcomes. Baseline measurements in 2016/17 indicated that 3,268 clients found employment and 71 per cent of files were closed due to transition in to employment and/or education/training.</p>	<p>In 2018, MPNP nominated 4,101 (78.6%) skilled workers with job offers at the time of nomination. Of the 4,101, 1,923 were graduates of Manitoba post-secondary institutions, 654 had job offers through 9 Strategic Recruitment initiatives and 1,524 were temporary foreign workers working in Manitoba.</p> <p>In 2018/19, Manitoba Start assisted 2,570 clients to find employment, and 76% of files were closed due to transition in to employment and/or education/training.</p>	<p>under the PNP increased nearly seven fold from 758 to 5,008.</p> <p>The number of skilled workers with job offers is steadily increasing. Compared to 2016, those with job offers increased 39.5% in 2017.</p> <p>The percentage of files closed due to successful client transition to employment and/or education/training increased 5% from 2016/17 to 2018/19. Although the number of clients placed in jobs declined from 3,268 to 2,570, the total number of clients seeking employment services was less as well (3,704 in</p>	<p>ensure successful immigrant arrival and employer engagement through centralized registration, employment readiness and job matching services that connect job ready newcomers to employers' hiring needs.</p>
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transitioning in to employment and/or education/training				2018/19 compared to 4,457 in 2016/17).	
15. The labour market success of immigrants to Manitoba by measuring labour force indicators: participation, employment and unemployment rates of immigrants.	One of the program goals is to increase labour market success for new immigrants through Manitoba Start so that they can continue to meet the labour needs of Manitoba employers.	The baseline measurement is from 2006, the first year that detailed figures are available.	A labour force report shows that Manitoba's landed immigrants had the third highest employment and third highest participation rates among newcomers in Canada in 2018. Landed immigrants in Manitoba also had the fifth lowest unemployment rate among all jurisdictions in 2018.	The participation rate of landed immigrants in Manitoba increased in 2018 to 70.5 from 68.5 in 2014. Employment rate increased in 2018 to 66 from 64.1 in 2014 and the unemployment rate decreased slightly from 6.5 in 2014 to 6.4 in 2018. All rates remained stable over the last five years.	
16. The contribution of the business provincial nominees to Manitoba's economy through immigrant investment, by measuring: - the number of business starts,	Immigrant investors support economic development and contribute to Manitoba's overall investment profile. Immigrant investors provide jobs to Manitobans.	In 2000/01, there were no initial business starts and foreign investment (FDI), as this was the first year for the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program for Business.	In 2018, there were 48 business starts and \$13.2 million in FDI. In 2018, 53 new positions were created and 185 existing positions were maintained.	The trend is variable. The time it takes for immigrant investors to land, settle and start a business is highly variable.	For more information, see Immigration and Economic Opportunities section of the 2018/19 Annual Report.

<p>- the net amount of foreign investment (FDI) in the province, and - the number of positions maintained and newly created.</p>					
<p>17. Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program for business. processing times</p>	<p>The Manitoba government has made a public commitment to keep Skilled Worker application processing times to 6 months or less.</p>	<p>As of 2017, the new MPNP processing time benchmark is 6 months or less.</p>	<p>SWIM – 2.8 months SWO – 3.0 months Business Investors – 3.8 months</p>	<p>Processing times have improved since the introduction of Expression of Interest in 2015 and applications are now processed within 6 months.</p>	<p>SWIM refers to Skilled Workers in Manitoba SWO refers to Skilled Workers Overseas</p>
<p>18. Manitoba supports successful integration of newcomers through provision of funding to select service providers by - total investments in service providing organizations, -total contribution</p>	<p>Investing in service provision ensures newcomers access necessary supports for successful integration in Manitoba.</p>	<p>In 2016/17, dedicated \$170K to two service provider organizations. In 2012/13, SEED Winnipeg delivered the Recognition Counts employment program to 45 people. In 2016/17 and 2017/18 (Q1/Q2 only) MET funded a community coordinator position at MANSO* to meet an immediate need during times of high refugee arrival levels.</p>	<p>In 2018/19, committed \$3.1M through the Request for Proposals process issued in March 2018 for 17 service providers to deliver integration services. Contribution agreements will be for activities during 2019/20. In 2018/19, SEED Winnipeg delivered the Recognition Counts employment program, with loans provided to 44 clients during 2018.</p>	<p>SEED Winnipeg continues to have stable participation in the Recognition Counts program. Funding has been relatively stable over the past several years; however, funding will increase substantially in 2018/19, (to be expended in 2019/20) through reinvestment of MPNP funds into</p>	<p>Output and outcomes from contribution agreements funded through the 2018 request for proposals process will be reported at the end of 2019/20. *Manitoba Association of Newcomer Serving Organizations (MANSO) has been</p>

agreements and -total clients served.		Longer term funding will be addressed through the request for proposals process initiated in 2018/19.		services to improve labour market and settlement outcomes for newcomers in Manitoba.	approved for funding in 2019/20.
19. Manitoba invests in supports for asylum seekers in Manitoba and is measured by -total investments for asylum seekers - total asylum seekers to Manitoba - the number of asylum seekers assisted by Welcome Place.	Up until 2018/19, Welcome Place was the only non-profit agency in Manitoba providing services to asylum seekers including helping to expedite the asylum claims process and reduce the impact asylum seekers have on public services.	In 2016, the federal government processed 245 asylum claims in Manitoba. In 2016, 211 asylum seekers received support from Welcome Place.	In 2018, the federal government processed 620 claims in Manitoba and provided Manitoba with \$3M for temporary housing and related costs. In 2018/19, Welcome Place received \$140K to provide services to asylum seekers. In the 2018 calendar year, 421 people received services.	From 2016-2017, service uptake from asylum seekers increased five-fold with 1,126 claimants assisted by Welcome Place in 2017, while in 2018 the number of claimants assisted dropped by 700. The number of asylum claims made in Manitoba and throughout Canada year over year is unpredictable.	

Regulatory Accountability and Red Tape Reduction

Regulatory Accountability and Red Tape Reduction

Manitoba Education and Training is committed to implementing the principles of regulatory accountability as set out in The Regulatory Accountability Act. The department works to achieve balance with regulatory requirements, identify the best options for them, assess their impact and incorporate them in department activities, programs and in the development of all regulatory instruments.

A regulatory requirement is a requirement in a regulatory instrument for a person to take an action in order to:

- access a program or service offered by the government or a government agency;
- carry on business;
- participate in a regulated activity.

Regulatory accountability provides a framework to create a transparent, efficient and effective regulatory system. Red tape reduction aims to remove the regulatory requirements that are unclear, overly prescriptive, poorly designed, redundant, contradictory or antiquated. Not all regulatory requirements create red tape.

Regulatory Requirements

	Baseline (April 1, 2016)	2016/17 (March 31, 2017)	2017/18 (March 31, 2018)	2018/19 (March 31, 2019)
Total number of regulatory requirements	123,528	123,170	123,039	117,095

	2018/19 from 2017/18	2018/19 from baseline
Net change in total number of regulatory requirements	(5,944)	(6,433)
% change	(4.8)%	(5.2)%

Notes:

- The information in the tables above includes that of any Special Operating Agencies (SOAs) or other agencies that report to the Minister.
- 2018/19 data includes Program transfers (resulting in an increase of 1,206 regulatory requirements) and other adjustments. Program transfers were:
 - The Helen Betty Osbourne Memorial Foundation from the Department of Justice resulted in an increase of 59 Regulatory Requirements.

- The marketAbilities program from the Department of Families resulted in an increase of 1,147 Regulatory Requirements.*
 - The transition from a manual data collection system to an automatic one in 2018/19 may have impacted statistics reported in previous periods.
 - For additional information, please see the Manitoba Regulatory Accountability Report at www.manitoba.ca/reduceredtape.
- *The noted transfers do not represent real operational changes impacting provincial stakeholders.

Achievements

Between April 30, 2018 and March 31, 2019, the department's achievements in reducing regulatory requirements and eliminating red tape included:

- Through The Red Tape Reduction and Government Efficiency Act, 2019, the department put forth amendments to The Education Administration Act and The University of Manitoba Act to remove duplicative annual reporting requirements and repeal mandatory annual meetings between the Minister and the Manitoba Association of Parent Councils, streamlining legislation and increasing the Minister's flexibility in consulting stakeholders.
- Immigration and Economic Opportunities Division reviewed program forms and policies, which led to the repeal of 739 regulatory requirements associated with their programs.
- The department transferred the process for purchasing school buses to The Manitoba Association of School Business Officials, on behalf of school divisions, allowing the department to repeal 1,891 regulatory requirements associated with the former process.
- The department tabled Bill 13 - The Private Vocational Institutions Act that will modernize the way private vocational institutions (PVIs) are regulated in Manitoba by relying more heavily on consumer choice and a competitive marketplace, rather than strict government oversight. Through subsequent amendments to the associated general regulation, the department will be able to significantly streamline administrative processes and reduce red tape.
- The Bureau de l'éducation française streamlined application procedures for student and teacher bursaries leading to a reduction of 25 regulatory requirements. Additionally, the process was moved to an online system, enhancing access for stakeholders.

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act came into effect in April 2007. This law gives employees a clear process for disclosing concerns about significant and serious matters (wrongdoing) in the Manitoba public service, and strengthens protection from reprisal. The act builds on protections already in place under other statutes, as well as collective bargaining rights, policies, practices and processes in the Manitoba public service.

Wrongdoing under the act may be: contravention of federal or provincial legislation; an act or omission that endangers public safety, public health or the environment; gross mismanagement; or, knowingly directing or counseling a person to commit a wrongdoing. The act is not intended to deal with routine operational or administrative matters.

A disclosure made by an employee in good faith, in accordance with the act, and with a reasonable belief that wrongdoing has been or is about to be committed is considered to be a disclosure under the act, whether or not the subject matter constitutes wrongdoing. All disclosures receive careful and thorough review to determine whether action is required under the act, and must be reported in a department's annual report in accordance with Section 18 of the act.

The following is a summary of disclosures received by Manitoba Education and Training and the Manitoba Learning Resource Centre for fiscal year 2018/19:

Information Required Annually (per Section 18 of The Act)	Fiscal Year 2018/19
The number of disclosures received, and the number acted on and not acted on. Subsection 18(2)(a)	One received and acted upon
The number of investigations commenced as a result of a disclosure. Subsection 18(2)(b)	One
In the case of an investigation that results in a finding of wrongdoing, a description of the wrongdoing and any recommendations or corrective actions taken in relation to the wrongdoing, or the reasons why no corrective action was taken. Subsection 18(2)(c)	Review ongoing

