

Performance Reporting

Performance Reporting Table

The following section provides information on key performance measures for the department for the 2017/18 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 2017/18 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, 78.9% of students in the first-time Grade 9 cohort of September 2013 (public and funded independent schools) graduated on time in June 2017.	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.
		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 2011 up to June 2017 shows that 83.2% of the students graduated within six years.	The six-year “extended time” rate has trended upward since June 2015.	The “on time” rate improves by about six percentage points after an additional two years of student tracking (i.e. the “extended time”). The proxy cohort rate, which was calculated up to the June 2014 graduation year, has been retired. There is also ongoing work to produce a pan-

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.

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					Canadian high school graduation rate in collaboration with CMEC.
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	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 outcomes of student learning in Manitoba with other jurisdictions.	<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>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><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>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><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>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>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/k12/assessment/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>

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.

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		PCAP 2013 (major domain) mean score: MB 465 ± 3.1 Canada 500 ± 1.9	PCAP 2016 (minor domain) mean score: MB 491 ± 3.1 Canada 508 ± 2.0	PCAP – 26-point improvement for MB (Canada improved by approx. eight points.)	
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 university and college is a measure of access to learning opportunities.	1999/00 University enrolment ³ Full-time 22,410 Part-time <u>8,255</u> Total 30,665 1999/00 College enrolment ⁴ Full-time 10,452 Part-time <u>597</u> Total 11,049	2016/17 University enrolment ³ Full-time 35,459 Part-time <u>8,892</u> Total 44,351 2016/17 College enrolment ⁴ Full-time 15,601 Part-time <u>1,626</u> Total 17,227	Enrolment slightly decreased between 2015/16 and 2016/17. Between 1999/00 and 2016/17 total university enrolment increased by 44.6%. Enrolment slightly decreased between 2015/16 and 2016/17. Between 1999/00 and 2016/17, enrolment at colleges increased by 56%.	Many factors impact enrolment trends: demographics, labour market conditions, retention and attrition, and participation rates of age cohorts and of under-represented groups. The traditional age cohort for post-secondary students (18-24 year olds) is declining as displayed in enrolments, which are expected to track these demographic changes.

³ Includes undergraduate and graduate students in regular session only (September to April).

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

What is being measured and using what indicator?(A)	Why is it important to measure this? (B)	Where are we starting from (baseline measurements)? (C)	What is the 2017/18 result or what is the most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)																																						
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.	<p>1999 University Graduates⁵</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Bachelor Degree</td><td>4,460</td></tr> <tr><td>Master's Degree</td><td>578</td></tr> <tr><td>Doctoral Degree</td><td>67</td></tr> <tr><td>Medicine & Dentistry</td><td>121</td></tr> <tr><td>Certificate/Diploma</td><td><u>215</u></td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>5,441</td></tr> </table> <p>1999/2000 College⁴ Graduates</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Diploma</td><td>1,325</td></tr> <tr><td>Certificate</td><td><u>1,510</u></td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>2,835</td></tr> </table>	Bachelor Degree	4,460	Master's Degree	578	Doctoral Degree	67	Medicine & Dentistry	121	Certificate/Diploma	<u>215</u>	Total	5,441	Diploma	1,325	Certificate	<u>1,510</u>	Total	2,835	<p>2016 University Graduates⁵</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Bachelor Degree</td><td>5,965</td></tr> <tr><td>Master's Degree</td><td>906</td></tr> <tr><td>Doctoral Degree</td><td>204</td></tr> <tr><td>Medicine & Dentistry</td><td>262</td></tr> <tr><td>Certificate/Diploma</td><td><u>433</u></td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>7,770</td></tr> </table> <p>2016 College Graduates⁵</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Diploma</td><td>2,206</td></tr> <tr><td>Certificate</td><td>1,640</td></tr> <tr><td>Degree</td><td><u>175</u></td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>4,021</td></tr> </table>	Bachelor Degree	5,965	Master's Degree	906	Doctoral Degree	204	Medicine & Dentistry	262	Certificate/Diploma	<u>433</u>	Total	7,770	Diploma	2,206	Certificate	1,640	Degree	<u>175</u>	Total	4,021	<p>From 1999 to 2016, the total number of university credentials granted increased by 43%.</p> <p>From 1999 to 2016, the number of college graduates (diploma certificate, and degree) increased by 42%.</p>	
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5. Affordable education by measuring the cost of post-secondary education to students, uptake of government student loans and bursaries, and	The cost of post-secondary education to students is a key indicator of affordability of post-secondary education.	<p>1999/00 university undergraduate tuition (weighted average) for Arts and Sciences was \$3,192.</p> <hr/> <p>1999/00 college tuition (un-weighted average) was \$1,435.</p>	<p>2017/18 university undergraduate tuition (weighted average) for Arts and Sciences was \$3,671.</p> <hr/> <p>2017/18 college tuition (un-weighted average) was \$2,575.</p>	<p>Tuition was reduced by 10% in 2000/01 and frozen until 2009/10. Tuition increases for 2017/18 were limited to 1.3%.</p> <hr/> <p>College tuition increases for 2017/18 were limited to \$200.</p>	<p>Manitoba's university tuition is the third lowest in the country, after Québec and Newfoundland.</p> <hr/> <p>Manitoba's college tuition is the second lowest in Canada after Newfoundland (excluding Québec).</p>																																						

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, mature high school diploma is not included).

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the debt load of students accessing financial assistance.	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

<p>6. Access to education and adult learning by measuring the number of registered learners in Adult Learning Centres (ALCs).</p>	<p>Participation in ALCs programming is one key measure of access to learning opportunities.</p>	<p>2003/04 number of registered learners in ALCs: 9,715.</p>	<p>2016/17 number of registered learners in ALCs: 8,111.</p>	<p>Long term trend – decrease in registered learners from the baseline year.</p> <p>2003/04 to 2016/17 average annual ALC registrations: 8,576. 2016/17 registrations are consistent with the annual average.</p> <p>Year to year trend – slight decrease of 4% (from 8,450 in 2015/16).</p> <p>In 2016/17, 2,677 post-diploma learners registered at ALCs, representing 33% of all registered learners; an increase of 7% since 2007/08 (baseline year).</p>	<p>ALCs are important points of access to education for adults in Manitoba, particularly for Indigenous Manitobans. In 2016/17, approximately 46% of ALC learners self-identified as Indigenous.</p> <p>A significant percentage of learners attending ALCs do so while employed. In 2016/17, 41% of ALC learners were employed full or part-time.</p> <p>Registration of post-diploma learners (those in possession of a high school diploma) at ALCs is significant in the context of activities supporting workforce development.</p>
<p>7. Student success in education and adult learning by measuring adult learning centre courses completed/high school diplomas awarded.</p>	<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>Secondary (High School) Diploma: 1,254.</p>	<p>2016/17 ALC courses completed: 10,636.</p> <p>Secondary (High School) Diploma: 1,207.</p>	<p>Long-term trend – decrease in number of courses completed from the baseline year. Percentage rate of course completions by learners has increased from 48% in 2003/04 to 55% in 2016/17.</p> <p>Year to year trend – increase of 5.5% (from 11,259 in 2015/16) with the percentage rate of course</p>	<p>ALC registrations and course completions fluctuate year to year. Therefore, percentage rate of course completions is used as 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>

				<p>completions remaining stable at 55%. In 2016/17, 46% (550) of all ALC graduates self-identified as Indigenous representing a significant increase from 36% in 2005/06 (baseline year).</p>	
<p>8. Access to education and adult learning by measuring the number of learners attending adult literacy programming (ALP).</p>	<p>Participation in ALP is one key measure of access to learning opportunities.</p>	<p>2003/04 number of learners attending adult literacy programs: 2,443.</p>	<p>2016/17 number of learners attending adult literacy programs: 1,991.</p>	<p>Long term trend – decrease in learners attending adult literacy programs.</p> <p>2003/04 to 2016/17 average annual ALP participation: 2,395. 2016/17 participation in literacy programs is below the annual average.</p> <p>Year to year trend – decrease of 8.7% (from 2,182 in 2015/16).</p>	<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 31 (2016/17).</p> <p>In 2016/17, 35% of ALP learners were employed full or part-time; a significant percentage in the context of activities supporting workforce development.</p> <p>41% 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 Journey person 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>1999/00 - 1,296 new apprenticeship applications registered.</p> <p>2001/02 Training and Employment Services - Skills Development Program individuals supported: 3,733 participants.</p>	<p><u>Participation in key training initiatives</u> - 2017/18 – 11,064 active apprentices as of March 31, 2018.</p> <p>2017/18 Journey person Certification - Apprenticeship: 1,213 Trades Qualification: 273 Total: 1,486</p> <p>2017/18 – 4,191 total number of apprentices attending in-school technical training.</p> <p>2017/18 – 2,221 new apprenticeship applications registered.</p> <p>2017/18 Training and Employment Services - Skills Development Program individuals supported: 2,982 participants.⁶</p>	<p>Increase in the number of active apprentices – An increase of 159% from 1999/00 to 2017/18 fiscal year.</p> <p>Increase in the number of Journey person Certificates – An increase of 147% from 1999/00 to 2017/18 fiscal year.</p> <p>Apprentices attending in-school technical training – An increase of 38% from 2006/07 to 2017/18 fiscal year. New apprenticeship applications registered – An increase of 71% from 1999/00 to 2017/18 fiscal year. Long term trend – decrease.</p> <p>Year to year – decrease of 6.9% (3,204 participants in 2016/17).</p>	<p>The Apprenticeship model coordinates the training system that delivers workplace-based skills and technical training to apprentices, leading to journey person certification in skilled trades.</p> <p>Indigenous apprentices constitute 10.2% of all active apprentices in Manitoba, as of March 31, 2018.</p> <p>The Skills Development program provides financial and other supports to individuals (unemployed EI and non-EI insured individuals and low skilled employed workers) to participate in existing education and training opportunities at universities, colleges, private vocational</p>
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⁶ The number of clients starting a skills development service with Training and Employment Services (including LMDA and Canada-Manitoba Job Fund appropriations and excluding apprentices) between April 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018. This includes participants beginning the second year of a two year program.

		1999/00 Industry Services 7,310 participants.	2017/18 Industry Partnerships 27,619 participants ⁷ trained/year and 35,830 individuals receiving career information.	Stable. The number of workplace training and development participants has stabilized at the current level over the last two years. It is expected that the number of participants will increase with the introduction of the new Sector Council Program model in January 2019.	institutions and other education/training providers. Industry Partnerships provides support directly to employers for human resource development and workplace training through partnerships with Sector Councils, business and industry associations.
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, which brings job seekers and employers together.	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. Many people make the transition from unemployment to employment without assistance. Use of employment services is a measure of how governments are helping those that do need assistance.	2001/02 Job Bank Total number of job orders posted: 18,105	2017/18 Job Bank Total number of job orders posted: 9,053 ⁸	Long term trend - decrease There was a year over year increase (1.9%) in the number of jobs posted (8,887 in 2016/17).	As part of the Labour Market Development Agreement, the department delivers the National Employment Services. The Job Bank, through which current job vacancies are posted on the Internet, is one of these services.

⁷ Includes sectoral training and career development initiatives, Canada-Manitoba Job Grant training, industry development courses and workplace essential skills training programs.

⁸ The number of Job Bank (advertised) orders between April 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018.

<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>2017/18 Training and Employment Services - Employment services for Individuals Total Clients Served: 27,089⁹.</p>	<p>The long-term trend – decrease. Year over year – decrease of 6.6% (28,995 total clients served in 2016/17).</p>	<p>Services are offered in 13 Manitoba Jobs and Skills Development Centres throughout Manitoba.</p>
<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,</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 – 25,865 youth accessed pre-employment assistance and training, work placements, employment referrals, wage subsidies and business development supports.</p>	<p>Decrease in number of youth being assisted through youth programming.</p>	<p>Figures are estimated based on participant and program information collected by Youth Partnerships. Variations in programs and information collected occur year over year.</p>

⁹ All clients receive at least one employment service from Training and Employment Services. This is a count of distinct clients who received an employment service from Training and Employment Services between April 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018. This includes clients with new start services only within the fiscal year.

employment referral, business development, and career development programs.					
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IMMIGRATION

13. Manitoba's success in attracting immigrants, by measuring annual immigrant landings and annual immigration levels plan outlining projected nominations, projected landings, and the number of international strategic recruitment initiatives required to meet targets.

Growing Through Immigration is an essential component of the Province's economic development strategy, labour market and labour force development, and future population growth and prosperity.

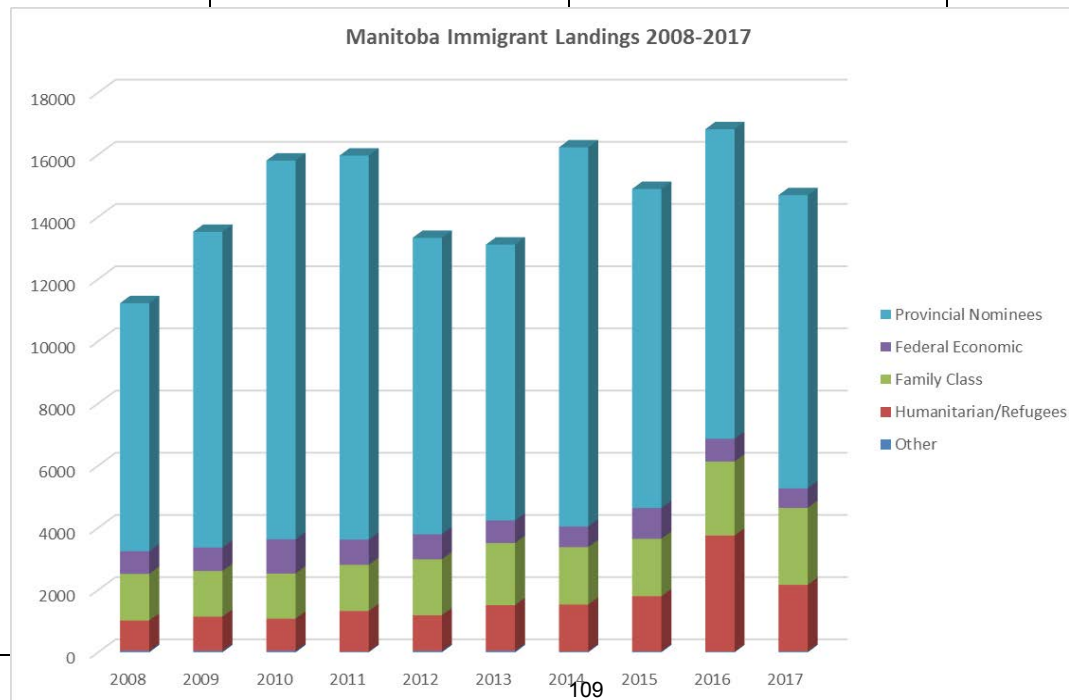
The baseline measurement for landings and levels planning is from 1998, when Manitoba received 3,014 immigrants and assumed responsibility to attract and nominate immigrants through the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program (MPNP).

Manitoba received 14,700 landings in 2017, who will contribute to Manitoba's overall economic development including labour force growth, business investment, and population growth.

From 1998 to 2009, the number of immigrants to Manitoba increased more than four-fold, from 3,014 to 13,521. Since then, immigration landings have remained fairly stable averaging about 15,000 arrivals annually between 2010 and 2016.

The majority of Manitoba's immigration comes through the MPNP, under which the province nominates applicants for Permanent Resident Status based on the likelihood of them settling successfully as skilled workers or entrepreneurs. In 2017, the MPNP accounted for over 93% of Manitoba's economic immigrant arrivals (and nearly 65% of Manitoba's total arrivals). Since 2005, MPNP landings have doubled and in 2017 Manitoba received close to 20% of all PNP landings in Canada. In 2017, approximately 22% of Provincial Nominees settled outside of Winnipeg, with Brandon, Neepawa, Thompson, Steinbach, and Morden being the top regional destinations.

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 determining provincial nominees, while Canada retains statutory responsibilities such as medical, criminal checks and visa issuance.
<p>14. Manitoba's success in meeting labour force needs by retaining 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 approved skilled workers with a job offer 	<p>The number of skilled workers migrating to the province and achieving positive employment outcomes is a good measure of our labour market growth and success in building our economy and communities.</p>	<p>The baseline measurement is from 2001 when 758 applications from skilled workers were 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>From 2012/13 when 75% of clients who completed Manitoba Start employment readiness workshops were successfully matched with employers.</p>	<p>In 2017, MPNP approved 4,740 skilled worker applications.</p> <p>In 2017, MPNP nominated 2,693 skilled workers with job offers at the time of nomination. Of the 2,693, 333 had job offers through 13 Strategic Recruitment initiatives and 1,059 were temporary foreign workers working in Manitoba.</p> <p>In 2017/18, Manitoba Start achieved a job placement rate of 70% for immigrant newcomers.</p>	<p>From 2001 to 2017, the number of approved applications from skilled workers 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 job placement rate for Manitoba Start declined slightly since 2012/13 but the number of clients that found employment has increased significantly to 2,630.</p>	<p>Manitoba Start has become more integrated with the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program to 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>

<p>- Annual job placement rate for immigrant newcomers by Manitoba Start and other employment services</p>					
<p>15. The labour market success of immigrants to Manitoba by measuring labour force indicators: participation, employment and unemployment rates of immigrants.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The baseline measurement is from 2006, the first year that detailed figures are available.</p>	<p>A labour force report shows that Manitoba's landed immigrants had the second highest employment and third highest participation rates among newcomers in Canada in 2017. Landed immigrants in Manitoba also had the second lowest unemployment rate among all jurisdictions in 2017.</p>	<p>Over the last six years, the employment, unemployment, and participation rates have remained stable.</p>	
<p>16. The contribution of the business provincial nominees to Manitoba's economy through immigrant investment, by measuring: - the number of business starts, - the net amount of foreign</p>	<p>Immigrant investors support economic development and contribute to Manitoba's overall investment profile. Immigrant investors provide jobs to Manitobans.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>In 2017/18, there were 50 business starts and \$15.1 million in FDI. In 2017/18, 69 new positions have been created and 85 existing positions have been maintained.</p>	<p>The trend is variable. The time it takes for immigrant investors to land, settle and start a business is highly variable.</p>	<p>For more information, see page 69 of this Annual Report.</p>

investment (FDI) in the province, and - the number of positions maintained and newly created.					
17. Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program for business. processing times	The Manitoba government has made a public commitment to keep Skilled Worker application processing times to 6 months or less.	As of 2017, the new MPNP processing time benchmark is 6 months or less.	SWIM – 4.2 months SWO – 7.8 months Business Investors – 5.5 months	Processing times have improved since the introduction of Expression of Interest in 2015 and applications are now processed within 6 months.	SWIM refers to Skilled Workers in Manitoba SWO refers to Skilled Workers Overseas
18. Manitoba supports successful integration of newcomers through provision of funding to select service providers by - total investments in service providing organizations, -total contribution agreements and -total clients served.	Investing in service provision ensures newcomers access necessary supports for successful integration in Manitoba.	In 2016/17, dedicated \$170K to two service provider organizations. In 2012/13, SEED delivered the Recognition Counts employment program to 45 people. MANSO's community coordinator has been funded since 2016/17.	In 2017/18, committed \$155K for integration services for two service provider organizations (MANSO* and SEED Winnipeg). In 2017/18, SEED Winnipeg delivered the Recognition Counts employment program to 48 clients.	Funding has been relatively stable over the past couple of years; however, funding will increase substantially in 2018/19. SEED Winnipeg continues to have stable participation in the Recognition Counts program.	MET issued a request for proposals (RFP) between March 22, 2018 and April 24, 2018, which received 59 proposals. *In 2017/18, MANSO contracted with a refugee community coordinator to coordinate and liaise with service providers and government agencies to improve service delivery for vulnerable clients. Manitoba Association of Newcomer Serving Organizations (MANSO)

<p>19. Manitoba invests in supports for asylum seekers in Manitoba and is measured by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -total investments for asylum seekers - total asylum seekers to Manitoba - the number of asylum seekers assisted by Welcome Place. 	<p>Welcome Place is the only provider in Manitoba providing services to asylum seekers. Services help to expedite the asylum claims process and reduce the impact asylum seekers have on public services.</p>	<p>In 2016, the federal government processed 245 asylum claims in Manitoba.</p> <p>In 2016, 211 asylum seekers received support from Welcome Place.</p>	<p>In 2017, 1,126 asylum seekers received support from Welcome Place.</p>	<p>Since 2016, service uptake from asylum seekers increased 5 fold in 2017.</p>	
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