

PART B – CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Capital Investment

The Province implemented a new accounting policy for tangible capital assets in 1999/2000 based on standards issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. These standards require that expenditures on tangible assets be amortized over the useful life of the asset. Recognizing amortization in this way allocates the cost of capital assets to the periods of service provided and amortization is recorded as an expense in the statement of operations.

Tangible capital assets are those with a useful life extending beyond one year which are acquired, constructed or developed and held for use, not for resale. Tangible capital assets with a value less than the accepted capitalization limit will be expensed in the year of acquisition.

Advanced Education and Literacy

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual	Estimate		Variance	Expl. No.
	2007/08 \$000	FTE	2007/08 \$000	Over (Under) \$000	
Capital Investment	138.9		150.0	(11.1)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	138.9		150.0	(11.1)	

Financial Information

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2007/08	Appropriation	Actual 2007/08	Actual 2006/07	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
Advanced Education and Literacy (44)					
	44-1 Administration and Finance				
42.1	(a) Minister's Salary	42.1	30.3	11.8	1
	(b) Executive Support				
444.1	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	434.0	391.9	42.1	
98.0	- Other Expenditures	90.2	82.7	7.5	
	(c) Policy and Planning Branch				
224.1	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	150.3	194.6	(44.3)	2
70.5	- Other Expenditures	49.1	61.5	(12.4)	3
750.0	(d) Administration and Finance	750.0	750.0	0.0	
1,628.8	Total 44-1	1,515.7	1,511.0	4.7	

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2007/08	Appropriation	Actual 2007/08	Actual 2006/07	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	44-2 Support for Universities and Colleges				
	(a) Council on Post-Secondary Education				
806.0	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	888.6	822.8	65.8	
535.5	- Other Expenditures	467.8	542.8	(75.0)	
328,399.0	(b) University Operating Grants	331,458.6	307,389.9	24,068.7	4
5,896.1	(c) Post-Secondary Strategic Initiatives Fund	1,840.0	500.0	1,340.0	5
68,984.4	(d) College Grants	69,401.9	65,111.6	4,290.3	6
32,557.5	(e) College Expansion Initiative	44,317.5	29,398.7	14,918.8	7
7,608.9	(f) Access Program	7,680.8	7,170.9	509.9	
3,994.3	(g) Advanced Education and Training Assistance	3,881.3	3,439.7	441.6	
	(h) Stevenson Aviation Centre				
1,547.2	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,347.3	1,300.3	47.0	
(1,547.2)	- Less: Recoverable from Red River College	(1,347.3)	(1,300.3)	(47.0)	
448,781.7	Total 44-2	459,936.5	414,376.4	45,560.1	

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2007/08	Appropriation		Actual 2007/08	Actual 2006/07	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	44-3	Manitoba Student Aid				
3,623.1	(a)	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	3,852.6	3,738.3	114.3	
1,220.0	(b)	- Other Expenditures	1,766.6	1,190.6	576.0	8
3,336.0	(c)	- Loans and Bursaries	2,665.9	2,555.1	110.8	
8,260.0	(d)	- Manitoba Bursary Fund	8,260.0	8,060.0	200.0	
5,000.0	(e)	- Manitoba Scholarship and Bursary Initiative	5,000.0	4,911.6	88.4	
12,785.5	(f)	- Canada Millennium Scholarship Fund	11,599.7	11,546.6	53.1	
3,000.2	(g)	- Canada Study Grants	2,208.9	2,381.7	(172.8)	
13,874.3	(h)	- Tuition Rebate Grants	12,918.6	13,239.3	(320.7)	
2,891.3	(i)	- Medical Student/Resident Financial Assistance	3,151.3	2,886.3	265.0	
4,761.0	(j)	- Loan Portfolio Administration	3,793.2	3,651.0	142.2	
1,388.6	(k)	- Interest Relief and Debt Reduction	206.3	239.9	(33.6)	
2,000.0	(l)	- Manitoba Graduate Scholarships	2,000.0	1,357.5	642.5	9
(2,891.3)	(m)	- Less: Recoverable from Health	(3,151.3)	(2,886.3)	(265.0)	
59,248.7		Total 44-3	54,271.8	52,871.6	1,400.2	

Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy

Expenditure Summary

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2007/08	Appropriation	Actual 2007/08	Actual 2006/07	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
44-4 Adult Learning and Literacy					
744.4	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	871.3	832.6	38.7	
405.9	- Other Expenditures	399.5	313.8	85.7	10
15,017.1	- Adult Learning Centres	14,867.7	14,203.5	664.2	
2,059.6	- Other Grants	2,061.6	1,640.5	421.1	11
18,227.0	Total 44-4	18,200.1	16,990.4	1,209.7	

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2007/08	Appropriation		Actual 2007/08	Actual 2006/07	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	44-5	Capital Grants				
9,903.8	(a)	Universities	24,214.7	17,394.9	6,819.8	12
1,816.8	(b)	Colleges	1,816.8	1,816.8	0.0	
11,720.6	Total 44-5		26,031.5	19,211.7	6,819.8	

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2007/08	Appropriation	Actual 2007/08	Actual 2006/07	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	44-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets				
	(a) Desktop services				
19.0	- Amortization Expense - Transition	19.0	19.0	0.0	
8.2	- Enterprise Software Licenses	8.2	7.8	0.4	
172.1	(b) Amortization Expense	190.0	172.1	17.9	
86.5	(c) Interest Expense	90.3	95.7	(5.4)	
285.8	Total 44-6	307.5	294.6	12.9	
539,892.6	Total - Advanced Education and Literacy	560,263.1	505,255.7	55,007.4	

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Explanation Number:

1. Increased expenditure reflects costs for the Minister's Salary based on the formula established by the Pay Commissioner.
2. Decreased expenditure reflects a part-year vacancy in 2007/08 as the incumbent was appointed on an acting basis to a position external to the branch, and other minor variances.
3. Decreased expenditure reflects a decrease in branch activity in 2007/08 resulting in a reduction in costs for professional services, transportation and other minor variances.
4. Increased expenditure reflects a 7% increase in approved funding for 2007/08, and tuition compensation payments budgeted in the Post-Secondary Strategic Initiatives Fund (44-2C) but paid to universities from University Operating Grants in 2007/08, partly offset by an interest adjustment in 2007/08 related to an outstanding loan to the University of Winnipeg
5. Increased expenditure reflects funding for new programs approved for 2007/08.
6. Increased expenditure reflects a 7% increase in approved funding for 2007/08 and tuition compensation payments budgeted in the Post-Secondary Strategic Initiatives Fund (44-2C) but paid to colleges from College Grants in 2007/08.
7. Increased expenditure relates to outstanding loans to Red River College and to Assiniboine Community College, converted to grants in 2007/08 as per current accounting policy, and to an increase in approved funding for nursing and other college programming in 2007/08.
8. Increased expenditure is mainly due to costs in 2007/08 for the write-off of BSI assets which are no longer in use.
9. Increased expenditure reflects approved 2007/08 funding for the Manitoba Graduate Scholarship Program.
10. Increased expenditure mainly reflects approved 2007/08 funding for the Adult Literacy Strategy.
11. Increased expenditure mainly reflects approved funding for 2007/08 paid to Literacy programs.
12. Increased expenditure reflects additional approved capital grant funding in 2007/08 to assist universities and colleges with upgrades for science labs, security enhancements, trades expansion, the University of Winnipeg Opportunities Fund and other miscellaneous projects, the conversion of an outstanding loan to the University of Winnipeg to a grant in 2007/08 as per current accounting policy, and an increase in approved funding for minor capital requirements at the University College of the North, partly offset by additional funding in 2006/07 for the University of Winnipeg Science Complex, and for costs related to capital projects at the University of Manitoba and the University of Winnipeg which were completed in 2006/07.

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Revenue Summary by Source**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Actual 2006/07	Actual 2007/08	Increase (Decrease)	Source	Actual 2007/08	Estimate 2007/08	Variance	Expl. No.
TAXATION							
0.0	0.0	0.0	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OTHER REVENUE							
48.0	54.7	6.7	Fees	54.7	55.0	(0.3)	
974.6	1,416.9	442.3	Sundry	1,416.9	970.0	446.9	1
1,022.6	1,471.6	449.0	Total	1,471.6	1,025.0	446.6	
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA							
11,711.6	11,764.7	53.1	Canada Millennium Scholarship Awards	11,764.7	12,915.5	(1,150.8)	2
487.2	1,435.4	948.2	Canada Student Loan Act Service Fee	1,435.4	560.0	875.4	3
2,381.7	2,208.9	(172.8)	Canada Study Grants	2,208.9	3,000.2	(791.3)	4
14,580.5	15,409.0	828.5	Total	15,409.0	16,475.7	(1,066.7)	
15,603.1	16,880.6	1,277.5	Total – Advanced Education and Literacy	16,880.6	17,500.7	(620.1)	

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Revenue Summary by Source**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Explanation Number:

1. **Sundry:** \$ 442.3 over 2006/07 Actual
\$ 446.9 over 2007/08 Estimate

Increase mainly relates to Interest Revenue on Class B Manitoba Student Loans due to increases in the average lending rate for 2007/08 and in the volume of loans in repayment.

Increase relates to Interest Revenue on Class B Manitoba Student Loans due to an increase in the average lending rate and an increase in the volume of loans in repayment, and other minor variances.

2. **Canada Millennium Scholarship Awards:** \$ 1,150.8 under 2007/08 Estimate

Decrease reflects fewer awards than anticipated for the Adult Learner Bursary/Manitoba Millennium Opportunity Grants.

3. **Canada Student Loan Act Service Fee:** \$ 948.2 over 2006/07 Actual
\$ 875.4 over 2007/08 Estimate

Increase mainly reflects additional funding received from the Federal Government in 2007/08 for program costs incurred in the 2004/05, 2005/06, and 2006/07 program years, an increase in the Canada Student Loan Program Administration Fee for 2007/08, and 2007/08 salary reimbursement for the development of the Data Modelling Tool in excess of the 2006/07 reimbursement.

Increase reflects additional funding from the Federal Government for program costs incurred in the 2004/05, 2005/06, and 2006/07 program years, and salary reimbursement for the development of the Data Modelling Tool, partly offset by other minor variances.

4. **Canada Study Grants:** \$ 791.3 under 2007/08 Estimate

Decrease reflects fewer applications for financial assistance than budgeted for the current program year.

Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Five Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Main Appropriation

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2003 to March 31, 2008

Main Appropriation	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
44-1 Administration and Finance	8.00	1,681.0	10.00	1,584.4	10.00	1,503.9	10.00	1,511.0	10.00	1,515.7
44-2 Support for Universities and Colleges	34.50	364,766.9	33.50	377,489.5	33.50	389,497.8	33.50	414,376.4	33.50	459,936.5
44-3 Manitoba Student Aid	71.25	50,235.1	67.25	49,844.0	65.25	50,151.5	65.25	52,871.6	65.25	54,271.8
44-4 Adult Learning and Literacy	8.00	15,504.8	9.00	16,283.2	9.00	17,270.3	9.00	16,990.4	10.00	18,200.1
Sub-total	121.75	432,187.8	119.75	445,201.1	117.75	458,423.5	117.75	485,749.4	118.75	533,924.1
44-5 Capital Grants		17,220.6		33,086.2		24,598.0		19,211.7		26,031.5
44-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets		339.6		278.1		305.0		294.6		307.5
Total - Advanced Education and Training	121.75	449,748.0	119.75	478,565.4	117.75	483,326.5	117.75	505,255.7	118.75	560,263.1

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

Performance Reporting

The following section provides information on key performance measures for the department for the 2007/08 reporting year. This is the third year in which all Government of Manitoba departments have included a Performance Measurement section, in a standardized format, in their Annual Reports.

Performance indicators in departmental Annual Reports are intended to complement financial results and provide Manitobans with meaningful and useful information about government activities, and their impact on the province and its citizens.

For more information on performance reporting and the Manitoba government, visit www.manitoba.ca/performance

Your comments on performance measures are valuable to us. You can send comments or questions to mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

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 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
1. Access to education and training by measuring the enrollments in universities, colleges, adult learning centres and adult literacy programming.	Formal education and training is a primary means by which adult Manitobans learn. Education is strongly correlated with economic and social benefits for individuals and society. Recent estimates by Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC) indicate that in the future, 70 percent of all new jobs in Canada will require some form of post-secondary education and 25 percent will require a university degree. Participation in	Historical enrolment at universities, colleges, Adult Learning Centres (ALCs) and literacy programming. 1999/00 University enrolment ¹ Full time 22,410 Part time <u>8,255</u> Total 30,665	Enrolment in Manitoba's universities in 2007/08 and colleges in 2006/07 2007/08 University enrolment ¹ Full time 30,490 Part time <u>9,820</u> Total 40,310	Increase University Total Enrolment – between 1999/2000 and 2007/08 full and part-time enrolment increased by 31.5% at Manitoba's universities for both graduate and undergraduate students.	Between 1999/00 and 2006/07, Aboriginal college enrolment increased by 44.0%. Within the university and college enrolments are students enrolled in special ACCESS programs, which provide post-secondary educational opportunities to Manitoba residents from under-represented groups. There were 3,187 new students enrolled in Manitoba's ACCESS Programs between 1999/00 and 2007/08, an average of 354 new students per year.

¹ Includes undergraduate and graduate students in regular session only (September to April)

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 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
	university, college, adult learning centres and literacy programming is one key measure of access to learning opportunities.	1999/00 College enrolment Full time 10,452 Part time <u>597</u> Total 11,049	2006/07 College enrolment ² Full time 13,251 Part time <u>1,961</u> Total 15,212	College Enrolment - between 1999/00 to 2006/07, Manitoba's colleges have experienced a 37.2% regular day and apprenticeship enrollment increase.	In April 2008, Government announced the appointment of a one-person commission to review the provincial policy on accessibility, affordability and excellence.
		2003/04 Adult Learning Centres Total number of learners attending ALCs: 9,715 Course credits: 12,258	2006/07 Adult Learning Centres ³ Total number of learners registered in ALCs: 8,300 Course credits: 11,170	Slight decrease	Although there has been a slight downward trend in total numbers of learners, there has also been a trend toward increased completion of credits. The number of incomplete credits decreased at ALCs by 23% from 2003/04. ALCs are an important vehicle for access to education, particularly for Aboriginal Manitobans. In 2006/07, 37.4% of ALC learners and 32% of adult literacy learners self-identified as Aboriginal.

² Includes regular programs and apprenticeship. Does not include continuing education, distance education and contract training. College figures are for 2006/07, as 2007/08 data are not yet available due to the continuous intake of students during the year (July to June).

³This is the most current year for which data is available, as data is collected for the school year (July to June). Year end statistics for 2007/08 will be available in fall 2008.

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 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
		2003/04 Total number of learners attending adult literacy programming: 2,443	2006/07 Adults in literacy programming Total number of learners attending literacy programming: 2,589	Stable	In 2007/08, government passed a new Adult Literacy Act, effective January 1, 2009. The Adult Literacy Act requires the development of a provincial adult literacy strategy to address the needs of Manitobans.
2. Affordable education by measuring the cost of post-secondary education to students, uptake of government student loans and bursaries and the debt load of students accessing financial assistance.	The cost of post-secondary education to students is a key indicator of affordability of post-secondary education.	Tuition Fees paid by students at Manitoba public post-secondary institutions for the 1999/00 academic year. 1999/00 University tuition weighted average for Arts and Sciences was \$3,192 College tuition in 1999/00 un-weighted average was \$1,435	Tuition Fees paid by students at Manitoba's public post-secondary institutions for the 2007/08 academic year. 2007 University tuition weighted average for Arts and Sciences was \$3,086 2007 College tuition un-weighted average was \$1,292	Stable In 2000/01, tuition fees were reduced at the public post-secondary institutions by 10% and have remained at that level since then.	Manitoba's University tuition is the third lowest in the country, after Quebec and Newfoundland. (Source: Statistics Canada) Manitoba's College tuition is the lowest in Canada, excluding Quebec, which does not charge tuition fees for attending the CEGEPs. In April 2008, the Government announced that the tuition fee policy will continue for the 2008/09 fiscal year. Beginning in 2009/10, tuition will be permitted to rise gradually to the 1999/00 levels while guarding against rate shock. Since 2000/01, the Government has

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 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
	<p>Providing financial assistance to students increases accessibility to post-secondary education and increases the chance of successful completion.</p>	<p>1999/00 – Number of Students Served</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada Student Loans 10,328 - Manitoba Student Loans 10,112 - Canada Millennium Scholarship Bursaries 3,516 - 2000/01 Manitoba Bursaries 1,961 	<p>2006/07 - Number of Students Served</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada Student Loans 8,531 - Manitoba Student Loans 7,196 - Canada Millennium Scholarship Bursaries 2,239 - Manitoba Bursaries 2,224 	<p>Decrease</p>	<p>provided tuition rebate grants to compensate the post-secondary institutions for providing students with a 10% tuition fee reduction. Tuition rebate grants totaled \$13.1 million in 2005/06, \$13.2 million in 2006/07, and \$12.9 million in 2007/08.</p> <p>Student loan uptake in Manitoba has decreased in recent years due, in part, to the fact that tuition in Manitoba is among the lowest in Canada. Additionally, students in Manitoba have a relatively low cost of living and display a greater propensity to save and pay for their post-secondary education than students in other jurisdictions.</p> <p>As well as student loans, \$33.3 M was available in the form of non-repayable assistance in 2006/07.</p> <p>In 2006/07, the Manitoba Bursary was increased by \$1.4M to</p>

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 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
	Student debt is kept to a minimum by providing a mix of loans, grants, bursaries, scholarships and other awards, student debt is kept to a minimum	1999/00 Average Debt Levels after remission - Students in last year of a Four Year University Program \$18,744 ⁴ - Students in last year of any program \$12,555	2006/2007 Average Debt Levels after remission - Students in last year of a Four Year University Program \$19,368 ⁴ - Students in last year of any program \$13,249	Slight increase	<p>\$8.16M. Originally implemented in 2000/01 with a \$5.9M allocation, the Manitoba Bursary has been very successful in keeping student debt at manageable levels.</p> <p>In 2008/09, the Government announced that the Manitoba Bursary will receive an increase of \$8M over the next three years beginning in 2009/10 doubling its support to \$16M.</p> <p>The Manitoba Bursary works in conjunction with the Canada Millennium Scholarship Bursary. Together, the bursaries keep Manitoba student debt levels at the second lowest in Canada. Only Quebec has lower student debt levels.</p> <p>After several years of declining debt levels this slight increase, due to the increase in loan limits and the relaxation of the expected parental contributions to</p>

⁴Excludes professional programs

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 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
					<p>student loans, can be expected to continue.</p> <p>In Fall 2006, the Government announced a 60% income tax rebate for graduates of recognized post-secondary institutions after January 2007. The rebate can be claimed over a period of time between six and twenty-five years, to a maximum of \$25.0 by graduates who live and pay taxes in Manitoba.</p>
<p>3. Student success in education and training by measuring graduations/ credentials received from universities, colleges, adult learning centres and goals reached through literacy programming.</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 individuals achieving various education credentials and goals is one way to measure this.</p>	<p>1999 University Graduates⁵</p> <p>Bachelor Degree: 4,460 Master's Degree: 578 Doctoral Degree: 67 Medicine & Dentistry: 121 Certificate/Diploma: <u>215</u> Total 5,441</p> <p>1999 College Graduates⁵</p> <p>Diploma 1,279 Certificate <u>1,578</u> Total 2,857</p>	<p>2007 University Graduates (preliminary)⁵</p> <p>Bachelor Degree: 5,644 Master's Degree: 753 Doctoral Degree: 98 Medicine & Dentistry 148 Certificate/Diploma: <u>281</u> Total 6,924</p> <p>2007 College Graduates⁵</p> <p>Diploma: 1,697 Certificate: <u>2,237</u> Total 3,934</p>	<p>Increase</p> <p>From 1999 to 2007, the total number of university degrees granted increased 27.3%</p> <p>From 1999 to 2007, the number of college graduates (diploma and certificate) increased 37.9%</p>	<p>In 2007/08, \$2.0M was available in Graduate Scholarships to support 104 Masters students and 60 PhD students.</p>

⁵University and College graduates are reported in the calendar year of graduation. College graduates include those from regular day programs and full-time regional centre programs (apprenticeship is not included).

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 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
		2003/04 Adult Learning Centres Course credits: 12,258 High School Diploma: 1,254	2006/07 Adult Learning Centres Course credits: 11,170 High School Diploma: 1,260	Stable	Some ALC learners may wish to take one or more courses, but may not intend to complete a diploma. The number of incomplete credits decreased at ALCs by 23% from 2003/04, indicating that learners are completing courses for which they register in a timely fashion.
		2003/04 ALC Graduation rate ⁶ : 12.9%	2006/07 ALC Graduation rate ⁶ : 15%	Stable	Between 2003/04 and 2006/07, the average number of credits taken per ALC learner remained relatively stable. During the same time period, graduation rates slightly improved. Note: In 2006/07, 419 graduates from ALCs self declared as Aboriginal.
		2003/04 Adult Literacy programming, 24.7% of adult literacy learners went on to further education/training	In 2006/07 Adult Literacy programming, 87% of learners increased their literacy skill level. In addition, 15.8% of adult literacy learners went on to further education/training.	Stable	Adult Literacy programming addresses the literacy, numeracy, and communication skills barriers that prevent adults from accessing further education/training.

⁶ALC graduation rates are a ratio of grads to all ALC learners and are typically lower than overall graduation rates of sequential learners given the high proportion of ALC learners who are part-time, completing a diploma over several years as well as those whose learning objectives may not be completion of a diploma but rather courses towards employment or further education.

<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 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)</i>	<i>What is the trend over time? (E)</i>	<i>Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)</i>
4. Our capacity to meet the evolving skills requirements of the labour market by measuring employment outcomes of university and college graduates.	Many education and training programs and activities support the development of a skilled workforce. Some of these are formal programs and others are non-formal (e.g. literacy/Essential Skills programming).	<p>While some university and college programs are intended to lead more directly to employment, employment outcomes of all graduates are important to measure.</p> <p>Statistics Canada's National Graduate Survey followed up the graduates of 2000 in 2002 to determine employment rates. Ninety percent of Manitoba graduates were employed.</p>	A survey of 2007 university and college graduates is under way.	Not available – pending results of 2007 graduate survey	<p>Within university and college programs, a number of special ACCESS programs are focused on areas of labour market demand. Of ACCESS program graduates in 2007, 85% were either employed or continuing their education. Of employed graduates, 72% were working in areas related to their field of study.</p> <p>The employment rates for ACCESS Program graduates are impressive from a national perspective. For example, of 150 Aboriginal engineers in Canada, approximately one-third are graduates of the Engineering ACCESS program at the University of Manitoba.</p> <p>Another area where actions are being taken to meet labour market needs concerns new immigrants. As an example, in 2007/08, the Government supported the continuation and</p>

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					<p>expansion of the Internationally Educated Engineers Qualification (IEEQ) Program which previously had been a pilot project. A commitment was made to provide \$1,039,200 for a four-year period ending in 2010/2011 to enable the program to expand capacity from 10-12 students per year to enrollment of 40.</p> <p>Adult learning opportunities are also relevant to meeting the evolving skill requirements of the labour market. Many participants in ALCs and Adult Literacy programming are employed full or part-time while attending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed learners attending ALCs: 44% • Employed learners attending Literacy programming: 36%

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<p>5. Capacity at post-secondary institutions by looking at provincial funding provided to the post-secondary institutions (operating and capital)</p> <p>Operating grants</p>	<p>It is important to measure the level of investment in universities and colleges.</p> <p>The operating and capital financing provided to universities and colleges in a fiscal year is intended to allow the universities and colleges to operate in such a way that they will not incur any operating deficit in that year.</p>	<p>Operating and Capital grant funding provided to colleges and universities in 1999/00.</p> <p>Operating grant funding to Manitoba's public universities in 1999/00 was \$215.0 million.</p> <p>Manitoba's public Colleges (including UCN) received \$61.9 million in 1999/00 in operating grants.</p>	<p>Operating and Capital grant funding provided to colleges and universities in 2007/08.</p> <p>Operating grant funding provided to universities (excluding the University College of the North (UCN)) was \$307.1 million in 2007/08.</p> <p>Operating grant funding provided to colleges (including UCN) was \$86.5 million in 2007/08.</p> <p>When combined with funding for the College Expansion Initiative, the total funding is \$119.0</p>	<p>Increase</p> <p><u>Operating Funds</u> Since 1999/00, the operating grant funding to Manitoba's public universities (excluding University College of the North - UCN) has increased by \$83.9 million or 39.0% over the 1999/2000 approved funding levels (after funding transfers have been excluded). When the property tax savings projected to 2006 are factored in, the increased resources for universities is 46.2%.</p> <p>Since 1999/2000, the operating grant funding to Manitoba colleges (including UCN) has increased by \$22.5 million or 35.8% over the 1999/2000 approved funding levels. When</p>	<p>Since 2006/07, government has exceeded its three-year funding commitment towards the operating grants for universities and colleges, including the College Expansion Initiative and ACCESS Programs, by providing increases of 5.8% in 2006/07, 7% in 2007/08 and 7% in 2008/09. In 2007/08, the Government invested \$2.5 million for security enhancements at universities and colleges.</p> <p>In 2007/08, the Government provided \$4.2 million to modernize laboratories and upgrade laboratory equipment at Brandon University, University of Winnipeg, and University of Manitoba.</p> <p>Between 1999/2000 and 2007/08, funding to the post-secondary system including operating, capital, CEI, tuition rebate grants and all other funding increased by 51.5%.</p>

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Capital		In 1999/00, universities and colleges received \$13.2 million in capital funding.	million in 2007/08. Capital grant funding provided to Manitoba's public universities and colleges was \$20.7 million in 2007/08.	combined with the increased funding under the College Expansion Initiative, the total increase to college funding is \$54.7 million or 87.2% since 1999/2000. <u>Capital Funds</u> Since 1999/00, Government has supported \$478.1 million in capital investment at post-secondary institutions. The support of capital investment has been provided by Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy (\$439.0 million) and Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation (\$39.1 million).	Recent government-funded capital projects include: University of Winnipeg – funds toward construction of the Richardson College for the Environment (\$10 million) , plus a matching fundraising campaign over the next three years (\$15 million) University of Manitoba – the Government announced in April 2008, that it will invest \$47 million in Project Domino over the next three years, including \$4 million in 2008/09 University College of the North The Pas Campus– development of a resource library for teaching and research

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					<p>and a student services centre, plus funding for completion of The Pas Recreation Centre, in joint agreement between the town of The Pas and UCN (\$17 million)</p> <p>Thompson Campus – construction of a new campus in Thompson (\$27 million) and funding to ensure energy efficient facilities (\$3 million)</p> <p>Red River College – funds toward construction of the Heavy Equipment Training Centre (\$12.6 million)</p>

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 if 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 Advanced Education and Literacy for fiscal year 2007 – 2008:

<p align="center">Information Required Annually (per Section 18 of The Act)</p>	<p align="center">Fiscal Year 2007 – 2008</p>
<p>The number of disclosures received, and the number acted on and not acted on. <i>Subsection 18(2)(a)</i></p>	<p align="center">NIL</p>
<p>The number of investigations commenced as a result of a disclosure. <i>Subsection 18(2)(b)</i></p>	<p align="center">NIL</p>
<p>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. <i>Subsection 18(2)(c)</i></p>	<p align="center">NIL</p>

