

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.
	2008/09 \$000	FTE	2008/09 \$000	Over (Under) \$000	
Capital Investment	387		600	(213)	1
Total Sub-Appropriation	387	0.00	600	(213)	

1. Under expenditure relates to the Student Financial Aid Information System (SFAIS) due to delays in the start-up of the various components of the project.

Financial Information

Department of Advanced Education and Literacy

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

DETAILS	2008/09 ESTIMATES
<p>2008/09 Main Estimates</p> <p>Main Estimates Authority Transferred from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling Appropriations re: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University Operating Grants • Access Program • Advanced Education and Training Assistance 	<p align="right">\$572,335</p> <p align="right">\$4,507</p> <p align="right">\$97</p> <p align="right">\$200</p>
2008/09 Estimate	\$577,139

Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy

Expenditure Summary

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$'000s)

Estimate 2008/09	Appropriation	Actual 2008/09	Actual 2007/08	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
Advanced Education and Literacy (44)					
44-1	Administration and Finance				
45	(a) Minister's Salary	45	42	3	
	(b) Executive Support				
456	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	439	434	5	
113	- Other Expenditures	114	90	24	
	(c) Policy and Planning				
229	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	214	151	63	
70	- Other Expenditures	70	49	21	
750	(d) Administration and Finance	750	750	0	
1,663	Total 44-1	1,632	1,516	116	

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2008/09	Appropriation	Actual 2008/09	Actual 2007/08	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	44-2 Support for Universities and Colleges				
	(a) Council on Post-Secondary Education				
885	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	893	930	(37)	
424	- Other Expenditures	703	426	277	
360,668	University Operating Grants	361,923	331,485	30,438	1
1,075	Post-Secondary Strategic Initiatives Fund	1,075	1,840	(765)	2
73,622	College Grants	73,871	69,402	4,469	3
35,592	College Expansion Initiative	35,030	44,317	(9,287)	4
8,550	Access Program	8,550	7,753	797	5
4,661	Advanced Education and Training Assistance	4,501	3,881	620	6
	(h) Stevenson Aviation Centre				
1,588	- Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,339	1,347	(8)	
(1,588)	- Less: Recoverable from Red River College	(1,339)	(1,347)	8	
485,477	Total 44-2	486,546	460,034	26,512	

Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy

Expenditure Summary

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$'000s)

Estimate 2008/09	Appropriation	Actual 2008/09	Actual 2007/08	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	44-3 Manitoba Student Aid				
3,732	(a) Salaries and Employee Benefits	3,680	3,852	(172)	
1,244	(b) Other Expenditures	1,339	1,767	(428)	7
	(c) Bursaries and Funds				
8,260	- Manitoba Bursary Fund	8,260	8,260	0	
5,000	- Manitoba Scholarship and Bursary Initiative	5,000	5,000	0	
12,786	- Canada Millennium Scholarship Fund	11,433	11,600	(167)	
3,000	- Canada Study Grants	2,180	2,209	(29)	
3,496	- Medical Student/Resident Financial Assistance	3,616	3,045	571	
2,000	- Manitoba Graduate Scholarships	2,000	2,000	0	
1,000	- Bright Futures Fund	813	0	813	
3,238	- Loans and Bursaries	2,583	2,568	15	
13,274	(d) Tuition Rebate Grants	12,976	12,919	57	
3,756	(e) Student Loan Administration	2,063	3,999	(1,936)	8
(3,496)	(f) Less: Recoverable from Health	(3,616)	(3,045)	(571)	9
57,290	Total 44-3	52,327	54,174	(1,847)	

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2008/09	Appropriation	Actual 2008/09	Actual 2007/08	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	44-4 Adult Learning and Literacy				
865	(a) Salaries and Employee Benefits	936	970	(34)	
402	(b) Other Expenditures	386	390	(4)	
15,563	(c) Adult Learning Centres	15,584	14,778	806	
2,510	(d) Adult Literacy	2,506	2,062	444	10
19,340	Total 44-4	19,412	18,200	1,212	

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Estimate 2008/09	Appropriation	Actual 2008/09	Actual 2007/08	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	44-5 Capital Grants				
9,754	(a) Universities	9,754	24,215	(14,461)	11
3,317	(b) Colleges	3,317	1,817	1,500	12
13,071	Total 44-5	13,071	26,032	(12,961)	

Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy

Expenditure Summary

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$'000s)

Estimate 2008/09	Appropriation	Actual 2008/09	Actual 2007/08	Increase (Decrease)	Explanation Number
	44-6	Costs Related to Capital Assets			
	(a)	Desktop services			
19	-	0	19	(19)	13
8	-	8	8	0	
172	(b)	131	190	(59)	
99	(c)	57	90	(33)	
298		196	307	(111)	
		Total 44-6			
577,139		573,184	560,263	12,921	
		Total - Advanced Education and Literacy			

Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy Expenditure Summary

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Explanation Number:

1. Increased expenditure mainly reflects an increase in approved 2008/09 funding for universities.
2. Decrease reflects greater funding for new programs in 2007/08 than in 2008/09, and funding in 2007/08 for the disability envelope which was not provided in 2008/09.
3. Increased expenditure mainly reflects an increase in approved 2008/09 funding for colleges.
4. Decreased expenditure mainly reflects accounting adjustments made in 2007/08 for outstanding loans converted to grants for the Heavy Equipment Training Centre at Red River College and for Culinary Arts equipment for Assiniboine Community College, partly offset by funding in 2008/09 for nursing expansion, Peguis and Fisher River, and for an approved funding increase for College Expansion.
5. Increased expenditure mainly reflects approved 2008/09 base funding for the Access Program, funding for the expansion of the Nursing Program at the University of Manitoba, costs for the Winnipeg Education Centre (WEC) Inner City Social Work Program, and for the Community-based Aboriginal Teacher Education Program (CATEP).
6. Increased expenditure reflects additional costs in 2008/09 for the Veterinary Medicine Inter-provincial training agreement, costs for two additional placements in the third year and one additional placement in the fourth year of the four-year expansion plan. Increase also reflects funding in 2008/09 for Nuclear Medicine and for increased costs for Optometry.
7. Decreased expenditure is mainly the result of the 2007/08 write down of Better Systems Initiative (BSI) assets, partly offset by costs in 2008/09 related to the Manitoba Graduate Outcomes Survey.
8. Variance is mainly the result of decreased expenditures in 2008/09 relating to the provision for loss due to a decrease in the net loans balances, interest subsidy due to a 3% decrease in the average lending rate, interest on loans due to the reduction in bank interest rates, costs for interest relief and debt reduction due to the favorable job market for students.
9. Variance reflects an increase in the recovery from the Department of Health due to an increase in the number of conditional grants issued in 2008/09.
10. Increased expenditure mainly reflects increased funding for Adult Literacy Programs and for new technology and equipment grants to Literacy Programs.
11. Decreased expenditure is the result of one-time funding in 2007/08 to upgrade science labs, enhance security and expand existing facilities to support trades expansion. Decrease also reflects a 2007/08 accounting adjustment to offset an outstanding loan for the University of Winnipeg Science Complex which was converted to a grant and for a reduction of minor capital in 2008/09.

**Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy
Expenditure Summary**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

12. Increased expenditure is the result of one-time funding in 2008/09 for nursing expansion at Red River College.
13. Decreased expenditure relates to the write-off of remaining desktop assets in 2008/09.

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year (\$000s)

Explanation Number:

1. **Sundry:**

\$ 263 under 2007/08 Actual
\$ 236 under 2008/09 Estimate

Variance mainly reflects a decrease in Interest Revenue on Class B Manitoba Student Loans in 2008/09 due to a reduction in interest rates.

Variance mainly relates to Interest Revenue on Class B Manitoba Student Loans due to a reduction in the applicable interest rates.

2. **Canada Millennium Scholarship Fund:**

\$ 1,318 under 2008/09 Estimate

Decrease reflects fewer applications for financial assistance than budgeted.

3. **Canada Student Loan Act Service Fee:**

\$ 710 under 2007/08 Actual
\$ 165 over 2008/09 Estimate

Variance mainly results from the receipt of additional funding from the Federal Government in 2007/08 for program costs incurred in prior years.

Variance reflects additional revenue provided from the Federal Government in relation to a change in the distribution policy for the Canada Student Loan Program which resulted in additional funds for the Province to apply for various Student Loan bursaries and grants.

4. **Canada Study Grants:**

\$ 820 under 2008/09 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, 2005 to March 31, 2009

Main Appropriation	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
44-1 Administration and Finance	10.00	1,584	10.00	1,504	10.00	1,511	10.00	1,515	10.00	1,632
44-2 Support for Universities and Colleges	33.50	377,588	33.50	389,596	33.50	414,474	33.50	460,035	33.50	486,546
44-3 Manitoba Student Aid	67.25	49,746	65.25	50,054	65.25	52,774	65.25	54,175	66.25	52,327
44-4 Adult Learning and Literacy	9.00	16,283	9.00	17,270	9.00	16,990	10.00	18,200	11.00	19,412
Sub-total	119.75	445,201	117.75	458,424	117.75	485,749	118.75	533,925	120.75	559,917
44-5 Capital Grants		33,086		24,598		19,212		26,032		13,071
44-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets		278		305		295		307		196
Total - Advanced Education and Literacy	119.75	478,565	117.75	483,327	117.75	505,256	118.75	560,264	120.75	573,184

* 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 2008/09 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 2008/2009 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. Participation in university, college, adult learning centres and literacy programming is one key measure of access to learning opportunities.	Historical enrolment at universities, colleges, Adult Learning Centres (ALCs) and literacy programming 1999/00 University enrolment ¹ Full time 22,410 Part time 8,255 Total 30,665	Enrolment in Manitoba's universities in 2008/09 and colleges in 2007/08 2008/09 University enrolment ¹ Full time 29,920 Part time 9,785 Total 39,705	Increase University Total Enrolment – between 1999/00 and 2008/09 full and part time enrolment increased by 29.5% at Manitoba's universities for both graduate and undergraduate students.	Between 1999/00 and 2007/08, Aboriginal college enrolment increased by 50.1%. 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 3,408 new students enrolled in Manitoba's ACCESS Programs between 1999/00 and 2008/09, an average of 341 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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
		1999/00 College enrolment Full time 10,452 Part time <u>597</u> Total 11,049	2007/08 College enrolment ² Full time 13,709 Part time <u>1,972</u> Total 15,681	College enrolment – between 1999/00 to 2007/08, Manitoba’s colleges have experienced a 41.9% regular day and apprenticeship enrolment increase.	On April 2, 2009, the Levin Commission Report on Tuition Fees and Accessibility to Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba was released. New investments are being made in early intervention programming designed to improve high school graduation and increase access to and retention in post-secondary education for disadvantaged, under-represented (including Aboriginal), and low-income students. The Bright Futures fund targeted \$1M in 2008/09 for this purpose.
		2003/04 Adult Learning Centres Total number of learners registered in ALCs: 9,715 Courses completed for credit: 12,258	2007/08 Adult Learning Centres ³ Total number of learners registered in ALCs: 7,929 Courses completed for credit: 10,792	Decrease	The slight downward trend in the number of learners and number of courses completed for credit compared to 2003/04 continues. However, the rate of the course completion has increased slightly

² Includes regular programs and apprenticeship. Does not include continuing education, distance education and contract training. College figures are for 2007/08, as 2008/09 data are not yet available due to the continuous intake of students during the year (July to June).

³ This 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 2008/09 will be available in fall 2009.

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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
					<p>ALCs are an important vehicle for access to education, particularly for Aboriginal Manitobans. In 2007/08, 40.6% of ALC learners and 31.2% of adult literacy learners self-identified as Aboriginal.</p>
		<p>2003/04 Total number of learners attending adult literacy programming: 2,443</p>	<p>2007/08 Adults in literacy programming Total number of adult learners attending literacy programming: 2,776</p>	<p>Stable</p>	<p>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 and establishes the Manitoba Adult Literacy Program as a component of the adult literacy strategy.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>The cost of post-secondary education to students is a key indicator of affordability of post-secondary education.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Tuition fees paid by students at Manitoba public post-secondary institutions for the 2008/09 academic year. 2008/09 University tuition weighted average for Arts and Sciences was \$2,932</p>	<p>Stable In 2000/01, tuition fees were reduced at the public post-secondary institutions by 10% and have remained at that level since then.</p>	<p>On April 22, 2009, following the release of the Levin Commission Report, the Government announced that it would allow a 4.5% increase in university tuition fees which would include any ancillary fees increase, and a \$100 increase for the college tuition fees for the 2009/10 academic year.</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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
assistance.		College tuition in 1999/00 un-weighted average was \$1,435	2008/09 College tuition un-weighted average was \$1,292		<p>This is the first tuition fee increase since a 10% tuition fee reduction and freeze was implemented in 1999/00 as part of a broader strategy to increase participation in post-secondary education.</p> <p>Manitoba's University tuition is still the third lowest in the country, after Quebec and Newfoundland. (Source: Statistics Canada)</p> <p>Manitoba's College tuition is the lowest in Canada, excluding Quebec, which does not charge tuition fees for attending the Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEPs)</p>
	Providing financial assistance to students increases accessibility to post-secondary education and increases the chance of successful completion.	1999/00 – Number of recipients of major student loans and bursaries. (A full list is available in the Student Aid Section of the Annual Report) -Canada Student Loans 10,328	2007/08 – Number of recipients of major student loans and bursaries. (A full list is available in the Student Aid Section of the Annual Report). -Canada Student Loans 8,422	Decrease	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

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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
		<p>-Manitoba Student Loans 10,112</p> <p>-Canada Millennium Scholarship Bursaries 3,516</p> <p>-2000/01 Manitoba Bursaries 1,961</p>	<p>-Manitoba Student Loans 7,297</p> <p>-Canada Millennium Scholarship Bursaries 2,183</p> <p>-Manitoba Bursaries 2,112</p>		<p>post-secondary education than students in other jurisdictions. As well, a study conducted in 2008 found that 63% of students did not require government student loans.</p> <p>As well as student loans, \$35.2M was available in the form of non-repayable assistance in 2007/08.</p> <p>In 2006/07, the Manitoba Bursary (MB) was increased by \$1.4M to \$8.2M. Originally implemented in 2000/01 with a \$5.9M allocation, the MB has been very successful in keeping student debt at manageable levels.</p> <p>In 2008/09, the Government announced an increase of \$8.2M over the next three years beginning in 2009/10 doubling its support to \$16.4M for the MB. The MB works in conjunction with the Canada Millennium Scholarship Bursary (CMSB). Together, the</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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
					<p>bursaries keep Manitoba student debt levels at the second lowest in Canada. Only Quebec has lower student debt levels.</p>
	<p>Student debt is kept to a minimum by providing a mix of loans, grants, bursaries, scholarships and other awards.</p>	<p>1999/00 Average Debt Levels for students with debt after remission (outstanding debt after the CMSB and MB have been used to pay down Canada Student Loan (CSL) and Manitoba Student Loan (MSL))</p> <p>-Students in last year of a Four Year University Program \$18,744⁴</p> <p>-Students in last year of any program \$12,555</p>	<p>2007/08 Average Debt Levels for students with debt after remission (outstanding debt after the CMSB and MB have been used to pay down Canada Student Loan (CSL) and Manitoba Student Loan (MSL))</p> <p>-Students in last year of a Four Year University Program \$20,333⁴</p> <p>-Students in last year of any program \$13,444</p>	<p>Slight increase</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 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 against Manitoba income tax payable 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</p>	<p>To fully realize the benefits of education</p>	<p>1999 University Graduates⁵</p>	<p>2008 University Graduates (preliminary)⁵</p>	<p>Increase</p>	<p>In 2007/08, \$2.0M was available in Graduate</p>

⁴ Excludes 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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
education and training by measuring graduations/credentials received from universities, colleges, adult learning centres and goals reached through literacy programming.	and adult learning, it is important that individuals are able to successfully complete programs. Numbers of individuals achieving various education credentials and goals is one way to measure this.	Bachelor Degree 4,460 Master's Degree 578 Doctoral Degree 67 Medicine & Dentistry 121 Certificate/Diploma 215 Total 5,441 1999 College Graduates ⁵ Diploma 1,279 Certificate 1,578 Total 2,857	Bachelor Degree 6,100 Master's Degree 752 Doctoral Degree 107 Medicine & Dentistry 147 Certificate/Diploma 311 Total 7,417 2008 College Graduates ⁵ Diploma 1,732 Certificate 2,367 Total 4,099	From 1999 to 2008, the total number of university degrees granted increased 36.3% From 1999 to 2008, the number of college graduates (diploma and certificate) increased by 43.5%	Scholarships to support 104 Masters students and 60 PhD students.
		2003/04 Adult Learning Centres Course credits 12,258 Secondary Diploma (High School) 1,254	2007/08 Adult Learning Centres Course credits 10,792 Secondary Diploma (High School) 1,174	Stable	Some ALC learners may wish to take one or more courses, but may not intend to complete a diploma.
		2003/04 ALC Graduation rate ⁶ 12.9%	2007/08 ALC Graduation rate ⁶ 15%	Stable	Between 2003/04 and 2007/08, the average number of credits taken per ALC learner remained relatively stable. During the same time period, graduation rates slightly increased.

⁵ University 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).

⁶ ALC 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.

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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
					<p>Note: In 2007/08, 423 graduates from ALCs self declared as Aboriginal.</p>
		<p>2003/04 Adult Literacy programming, 24.7% of adult literacy learners went on to further education/training</p>	<p>In 2007/08 Adult Literacy programming, 87% of learners increased their literacy skill level. In addition, 17% of adult literacy learners went on to further education/training.</p>	<p>Stable</p>	<p>Adult Literacy programming addresses the literacy, numeracy, and communication skills barriers that prevent adults from accessing further education/training.</p>
<p>4. Our capacity to meet the evolving skills requirements of the labour market by measuring employment outcomes of university and college graduates.</p>	<p>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>	<p>While some university and college programs are intended to lead more directly to employment, employment outcomes of all graduates are important to measure. 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>	<p>A survey of the 2007 Manitoba university and college graduates found that 88% were currently employed. Among those not currently enrolled in full-time post-secondary education, the percentage employed rises to 91%.</p>	<p>Stable</p>	<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 2008, 80% were either employed or continuing their education. Of employed graduates, 53% 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</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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
					<p>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 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 2010/11 to enable the program to expand capacity from 10-12 students per year to enrolment 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</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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
5. Capacity at post-secondary institutions by looking at provincial funding provided to the post-secondary institutions (operating and capital)	It is important to measure the level of investment in universities and colleges.	Operating and Capital grant funding provided to colleges and universities in 1999/00.	Operating and Capital grant funding provided to colleges and universities in 2008/09.	Increase	<p>while attending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learners attending ALCs: 44% employed ▪ Learners attending Literacy programming: 36% employed <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.</p> <p>In 2008/09, the Government approved an investment of \$40 million to address the most urgent deferred maintenance projects at universities. This funding will be provided over two years.</p>
Operating grants to universities and colleges	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	Operating grant funding to Manitoba's public universities in 1999/00 was \$215.0 million	Operating grant funding provided to universities (excluding the University College of the North (UCN)) was \$337.3 million in 2008/09	<p>Operating Funds Since 1999/00, the operating grant funding to Manitoba's public universities (excluding UCN) has increased by \$110.2 million or 51.3% over the 1999/00 approved funding levels (after funding transfers have been excluded). When the property tax savings projected to 2006 are factored in, the increased resources for</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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
				universities are 58.4%.	
		Manitoba's public Colleges (including UCN) received \$61.9 million in 1999/00 in operating grants.	Operating grant funding provided to colleges (including UCN) was \$91.9 million in 2008/09. When combined with funding for the College Expansion Initiative, the total funding is \$127.1 million in 2008/09.	Since 1999/00, the operating grant funding to Manitoba colleges (including UCN) has increased by \$28.2 million or 44.9% over the 1999/00 approved funding levels. When combined with the increased funding under the College Expansion Initiative, the total increase to college funding is \$63.1 million or 100.6% since 1999/00.	Between 1999/00 and 2008/09, funding to the post-secondary system including operating, capital, CEI, tuition rebate grants and all other funding increased by 63.6%.
Capital funding to universities and colleges		In 1999/00, universities and colleges received \$13.2 million in capital funding.	Capital grant funding provided to Manitoba's public universities and colleges was \$13.1 million in 2008/09.	Capital Funds Since 1999/00, Government has supported \$535.3 million in capital investment at post-secondary institutions. The support of capital investment has been provided by Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy (\$454.2 million) and	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

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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
				<p>Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation (\$81.1 million)</p>	<p>announced in April 2008 that it will invest \$47 million in Project Domino over the next three years.</p> <p>University College of the North The Pas Campus – development of a resource library for teaching and research 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 (\$11.7 million)</p> <p>Assiniboine Community College – Government approved an investment of \$45 million for Phase 2 of the redevelopment of</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 2008/2009 result (current year) or most recent available data? (D)		What is the trend over time? (E)		Comments/Recent Actions/Report Links (F)	the former Brandon Mental Health Centre site to deliver Trades training.

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 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 2008 – 2009:

Information Required Annually (per Section 18 of The Act)	Fiscal Year 2008 – 2009
The number of disclosures received, and the number acted on and not acted on. <i>Subsection 18(2)(a)</i>	NIL
The number of investigations commenced as a result of a disclosure. <i>Subsection 18(2)(b)</i>	NIL
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>	NIL

