

PART B – CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Capital Investment

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.

Education and Training

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2016/17 \$000	Estimate 2016/17 FTE	Variance Over (Under) \$000	Expl. No.
Capital Investment	0	2,173	(2,173)	1
Total Sub-Appropriation	0	0.00	2,173	(2,173)

- Under expenditure results from a pause in the work done on the Student Financial Assistance Information System (SFAIS) due to a potential change in the future of the program delivery format. No capital expenditures for SFAIS were consequently incurred in 2016/17.*

Performance Reporting

Performance Reporting Table

The following section provides information on key performance measures for the department for the 2016/17 reporting year. All Government of Manitoba 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.

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 2016/17 result or what is the most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
K-12 EDUCATION					
1. Overall student learning, by measuring the high school graduation rate. ¹	A high school diploma is the basic foundation to further education and is typically viewed as the minimum requirement for entering the labour market.	For the school year ending June 2002, the proxy cohort high school graduation rate was 71.1% (public and funded independent schools). 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.	For the school year ending June 2016, the proxy cohort high school graduation rate was 87.8% (public and funded independent schools). Using the student-tracked methodology, 78.3% of students in the first-time Grade 9 cohort of September 2012 (public and funded independent schools) graduated on time in June 2016.	The proxy cohort rate has trended upward since June 2002. The 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/index.html . The proxy cohort rate may be discontinued in the February 2018 update of this webpage. The student-tracked rate is disaggregated by Indigenous identity and by gender. Extended-year rates that follow students for up to two additional years are available. There is also ongoing work to produce a pan-Canadian high school graduation rate in collaboration with CMEC.

¹ The difference between the reported proxy cohort rate 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 require more than four years to gain the credits needed to graduate, students who have transferred out to enroll in First Nations schools, non-funded independent schools and Adult Learning Centres, students who have left the province, and students who have withdrawn from school. On the other hand, 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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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>PCAP 2013 (major domain) mean score: MB 465 ± 3.1 Canada 500 ± 1.9</p>	<p><u>Reading</u></p> <p>PISA 2015 (minor domain) mean score: MB 498 ± 9.8 Canada 527 ± 4.6</p> <p>PCAP 2013 (minor domain) mean score: MB 469 ± 2.9 Canada 508 ± 2.0</p> <p><u>Mathematics</u></p> <p>PISA 2015 (minor domain) mean score: MB 489 ± 8.3 Canada 516 ± 4.6</p> <p>PCAP 2013 (minor domain) mean score: MB 471 ± 3.3 Canada 507 ± 2.0</p> <p><u>Science</u></p> <p>PISA 2015 (major domain) mean score: MB 499 ± 9.3 Canada 528 ± 4.2</p> <p>PCAP 2013 (major domain) mean score: MB 465 ± 3.1 Canada 500 ± 1.9</p>	<p><u>Reading</u></p> <p>PISA – 31-point decline for MB (No significant change for Canada)</p> <p>PCAP – 8-point decline for MB (No significant change for Canada)</p> <p><u>Mathematics</u></p> <p>PISA – 39-point decline for MB (Canada declined by approx. 16 points)</p> <p>PCAP – No significant change for MB (Canada improved approx. 7 points)</p> <p><u>Science</u></p> <p>PISA – 24-point decline for MB (No significant change for Canada)</p> <p>PCAP – Science became the major domain for the first time in PCAP 2013.</p>	<p>More assessment information can be found on the CMEC website at: http://www.cmecc.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 PCAP 2016, the results for which will be released before the end of 2017.</p> <p>Reading will be the major domain assessed in PISA 2018.</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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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 8,255 Total 30,665 1999/00 College enrolment ⁴ Full-time 10,452 Part-time 597 Total 11,049	2016/17 (Preliminary) University enrolment ³ Full-time 35,459 Part-time 8,892 Total 44,351 2015/16 College enrolment ⁴ Full-time 15,860 Part-time 1,518 Total 17,378	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 2014/15 and 2015/16. Between 1999/00 and 2015/16, enrolment at colleges increased by 57%.	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.
4. Student success in education and training by measuring graduations/credentials received from universities and colleges.	To fully realize the benefits of education and training, it is important that individuals successfully complete their programs.	1999 University Graduates ⁵ Bachelor Degree 4,460 Master's Degree 578 Doctoral Degree 67 Medicine & Dentistry 121 Certificate/Diploma 215 Total 5,441 1999/2000 College ⁴ Graduates Diploma 1,325 Certificate 1,510 Total 2,835	2016 (Preliminary) University Graduates ⁵ Bachelor Degree 6,058 Master's Degree 924 Doctoral Degree 171 Medicine & Dentistry 181 Certificate/Diploma 469 Total 7,803 2015 (Preliminary) College Graduates ⁵ Diploma 2,176 Certificate 1,785 Degree 169 Total 4,130	From 1999 to 2016, the total number of university credentials granted increased by 43%. From 1999 to 2015, the number of college graduates (diploma certificate, and degree) increased by 45.7%.	

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. College figures are for 2015/16, as 2016/17 data are not yet available due to the continuous intake of students during the year (July to June).

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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5. 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.	1999/00 university tuition (weighted average) for Arts and Sciences was \$3,192. 1999/00 college tuition (un-weighted average) was \$1,435.	2016/17 university tuition (weighted average) for Arts and Sciences was \$3,848.	Tuition was reduced by 10% in 2000/01 and frozen until 2009/10. Tuition increases for 2016/17 were limited to 1.2%.	Manitoba's university tuition is the third lowest in the country, after Québec and Newfoundland.
	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	2016/17: Number of recipients of major student loans and bursaries: - Canada Student Loans: 10,397 - Manitoba Student Loans: 10,700 - Manitoba Bursary: 2,100	College tuition increases for 2016/17 were limited to \$150. There was a slight increase in the number of borrowers year over year. The number of Manitoba Bursary recipients had a significant decrease over the previous year of over 40%.	Manitoba's college tuition is the second lowest in Canada after Newfoundland (excluding Québec). The decrease in the number of Manitoba Bursary recipients is due to the transformation of the Manitoba Bursary from a remission to the new up-front bursary. The amount of funds available for the Manitoba Bursary (remission) was significantly less than the previous year and resulted in the decrease in eligible students.

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	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.	2016/17 average student debt levels after remission for: - Students in the last year of a Non-professional Four Year University Program: \$21,453. - Students in last year of any program: \$15,828.	Debt levels have remained comparable across baseline, particularly when considered in light of adjustments to the rate of inflation and commensurate increases in the general cost of living across this period.	Although student debt has been trending upward nationally, Manitoba student debt levels remain among the lowest in Canada.
ADULT LEARNING					
6. Access to education and adult learning by measuring the number of registered learners in Adult Learning Centres (ALCs).	Participation in ALCs programming is one key measure of access to learning opportunities.	2003/04 number of registered learners in ALCs: 9,715.	2015/16 number of registered learners in ALCs: 8,450. 2003/04 to 2015/16 average annual ALC registrations: 8,612. 2015/16 registrations are consistent with the annual average. Year to year trend – slight increase of 3.6% (from 8,153 in 2014/15). In 2015/16, 2,425 post-diploma learners registered at ALCs, representing 29% of all registered learners; an increase of 3% since 2007/08 (baseline year).	Long term trend – decrease in registered learners from the baseline year. 2003/04 to 2015/16 average annual ALC registrations: 8,612. 2015/16 registrations are consistent with the annual average. Year to year trend – slight increase of 3.6% (from 8,153 in 2014/15). In 2015/16, 2,425 post-diploma learners registered at ALCs, representing 29% of all registered learners; an increase of 3% since 2007/08 (baseline year).	ALCs are important points of access to education for adults in Manitoba, particularly for Indigenous Manitobans. In 2015/16, approximately 47% of ALC learners self-identified as Indigenous. A significant percentage of learners attending ALCs do so while employed. In 2015/16, 38% of ALC learners were employed full or part-time. 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.

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7. Student success in education and adult learning by measuring adult learning centre courses completed/high school diplomas awarded.	To fully realize the benefits of education and adult learning, it is important that individuals are able to successfully complete programs. Numbers of learners achieving various education credentials and goals is one way to measure this.	2003/04 ALC courses completed: 12,258. Secondary (High School) Diploma: 1,254.	2015/16 ALC courses completed: 11,259. Secondary (High School) Diploma: 1,256.	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 53% in 2015/16. Year to year trend – slight increase of 2.8% (from 10,949 in 2014/15) with the percentage rate of course completions remaining stable at 53%. In 2015/16, 47% (594) of all ALC graduates self-identified as Indigenous representing a significant increase from 36% in 2005/06 (baseline year).	ALC registrations and course completions fluctuate year to year. Therefore, percentage rate of course completions is used as one indicator of success. Some ALC learners register for courses in order to achieve employment or training goals, and do not intend to complete a diploma.
8. Access to education and adult learning by measuring the number of learners attending adult literacy programming (ALP).	Participation in ALP is one key measure of access to learning opportunities.	2003/04 number of learners attending adult literacy programs: 2,443.	2015/16 number of learners attending adult literacy programs: 2,182.	Long term trend – decrease in learners attending adult literacy programs. 2003/04 to 2015/16 average annual ALP participation: 2,426. 2015/16 participation in literacy programs is slightly below the annual average.	ALP provides opportunities for Manitobans to overcome barriers to further education/training and employment by improving their reading, writing, numeracy and communication skills. The number of certified adult literacy programs

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				Year to year trend – slight decrease of 2.1% (from 2,228 in 2014/15).	has fluctuated between 42 (2009/10) and 33 (2015/16). In 2015/16, 30% of ALP learners were employed full or part-time; a significant percentage in the context of activities supporting workforce development. 45% of adult literacy learners self-identified as Indigenous.

LABOUR MARKET

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.	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).	Participation in key training initiatives - 1999/00 - 3,704 active apprentices as at April 1, 1999. 1999/00 Journeyperson Certification: Apprenticeship: 476 Trades Qualification: 125 Total: 601 2006/07 - 3,035 total number of apprentices attending in-school technical training.	Participation in key training initiatives - 2015/16 – 11,307 active apprentices as of March 31, 2016. 2015/16 Journeyperson Certification - Apprenticeship: 1,167 Trades Qualification: 185 Total: 1,352 2015/16 – 4,610 total number of apprentices attending in-school technical training.	Increase in the number of active apprentices – An increase of 205% from 1999/00 to 2015/16 fiscal year. Increase in the number of Journeyperson Certificates – An increase of 125% from 1999/00 to 2015/16 fiscal year. Apprentices attending in-school technical training – An increase of 52% from 2006/07 to 2015/16 fiscal year.	The Apprenticeship model coordinates the training system that delivers workplace-based skills and technical training to apprentices, leading to journeyperson certification in skilled trades. Indigenous apprentices constitute 9.5% of all active apprentices in Manitoba, as of March 31, 2016.

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		<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>1999/00 Industry Services 7,310 participants.</p>	<p>2015/16 – 2,471 new apprenticeship applications registered.</p> <p>2015/16 Training and Employment Services - Skills Development Program individuals supported: 3,332 participants.⁶</p> <p>2015/16 Industry Services 24,986 participants⁷ trained/year and 35,751 individuals receiving career information.</p>	<p>New apprenticeship applications registered – An increase of 91% from 1999/00 to 2015/16 fiscal year. Long term trend – decrease.</p> <p>Year to year –increase of 8.3% (3,075 participants in 2014/15).</p> <p>Increase. The number of workplace training and development participants has been on an upward trend since 1999/2000.</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 institutions and other education/training providers.</p> <p>Industry Services provides support directly to employers and for human resource development and workplace training through partnerships with Sector Councils, business and industry association.</p>

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, 2014 and March 31, 2015. This includes participants beginning the second year of a two year program.

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

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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.	<p>Assisting unemployed individuals to prepare for, find and keep employment is important for the economy, for the well-being of individuals and for the communities in which they reside.</p> <p>Many people make the transition from unemployment to employment without assistance. Use of employment services is a measure of how governments are helping those that do need assistance.</p>	2001/02 Job Bank Total number of job orders posted: 18,105	2015/16 Job Bank Total number of job orders posted: 16,364 ⁸	<p>Long term trend - decrease</p> <p>Overall between 2001/02 and 2015/16 the number of job orders posted decreased by 9.6%.</p> <p>There was a year over year decrease (6.6%) in the number of jobs posted (17,530 in 2014/15).</p>	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.

⁸ The number of Job Bank (advertised) orders between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016.

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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.		2001/02 Training and Employment Services - Employment services for Individuals Total Clients Served: 36,333	2015/16 Training and Employment Services - Employment services for Individuals Total Clients Served: 29,545 ⁹	The long-term trend – decrease. Year over year – slight decrease of 1.7% (30,078 total clients served in 2014/15).	The total number of clients served has stabilized at the pre-downturn levels. Over the last four years, the average number of clients served per year is 30,030 compared to 28,316 in 2007/08.
12. Trends re: youth employed or assisted through provincial programs, youth participation in their communities, grants awarded, level of student participation, number of website visits Indicator(s):	To determine participation levels. To determine if programs are meeting the needs of youth. To determine what improvements can be made to programs.	2010/11 - 1,600 youth accessed career development and pre-employment information.	2015/16 - 28,710 youth accessed career development and pre-employment information and after-school programs.	Increase in number of youth being assisted through youth programming.	Figures are estimated based on participant and program information collected by the Youth Branch. Variations in programs and information collected occur year over year.

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, 2014 and March 31, 2015. This includes clients with new start services only within the fiscal year.

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Tracking usage of career development programs and tools.					
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.	Immigration is a key component of the government's approach to labour market and economic development, and is integral to Manitoba's 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 16,820 landings in 2016, including the largest number of refugees received by Manitoba since 1990 (2,345).	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.	<p>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 2016, the MPNP accounted for nearly 60% of Manitoba's arrivals. Since 2005, MPNP landings have doubled and in 2016 Manitoba received 22% of all PNP landings in Canada.</p> <p>In 2016, approximately 20% of Provincial Nominees settled outside of Winnipeg, with Brandon, Morden, Neepawa, Winkler and Steinbach being the top regional destinations.</p> <p>Meeting future targets relies on cooperation by the federal government, which has responsibility through <i>The Immigration and Refugee Protection</i></p>

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					<p>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> <p>Since 2010, the federal government has placed a cap on the MPNP. In 2016, the cap was 5,000 provincial nominations by Manitoba.</p> <p>Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) accepted Manitoba's proposal for Manitoba to benefit from immigration levels' growth through the new federal Express Entry program by allocating 500 additional nominations in 2016.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated Data for Manitoba Immigrant Landings 2006-2016</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Provincial Nominees</th> <th>Federal Economic</th> <th>Family Class</th> <th>Humanitarian/Refugees</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2006</td><td>3,500</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>10,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>4,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>11,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>4,500</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>11,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>5,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>13,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>5,500</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>16,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>6,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>16,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>6,500</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>13,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>7,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>13,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>7,500</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>16,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>8,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>15,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>8,500</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>17,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Provincial Nominees	Federal Economic	Family Class	Humanitarian/Refugees	Other	Total	2006	3,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,500	2007	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,000	2008	4,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,500	2009	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	13,000	2010	5,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	16,000	2011	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	16,000	2012	6,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	13,500	2013	7,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	13,000	2014	7,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	16,500	2015	8,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	15,000	2016	8,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	17,000
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2007	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,000																																																																																			
2008	4,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,500																																																																																			
2009	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	13,000																																																																																			
2010	5,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	16,000																																																																																			
2011	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	16,000																																																																																			
2012	6,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	13,500																																																																																			
2013	7,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	13,000																																																																																			
2014	7,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	16,500																																																																																			
2015	8,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	15,000																																																																																			
2016	8,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	17,000																																																																																			

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 2016/17 result or what is the most recent available data? (D)	What is the trend over time? (E)	Comments/ Recent Actions/Report Links (F)
14. Manitoba's success in meeting labour force needs by measuring: - Annual number of approved skilled worker MPNP applications - Annual job placement rate for immigrant newcomers by Manitoba Start	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.	The baseline measurement is from 2001 when 758 applications from skilled workers were approved under the MPNP and from 2012/13 when 75% of clients who completed Manitoba Start employment readiness workshops were successfully matched with employers.	In 2016, 4,358 applications from skilled workers were approved by the MPNP. An additional 241 business applicants were approved by the MPNP for Business. In 2016/17, Manitoba Start achieved a job placement rate of 73% for immigrant newcomers.	From 2001 to 2015, the number of approved applications from skilled workers under the PNP increased nearly six-fold from 758 to 4,358. The job placement rate for Manitoba Start remained stable since 2012/13.	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. Manitoba has developed pre-arrival initiatives for Provincial Nominees and other immigrants destined to Manitoba so that they can begin planning for labour market success prior to arriving in Manitoba.
15. The labour market success of immigrants to Manitoba by measuring labour force indicators: participation, employment and unemployment rates of immigrants.	One of the program goals is to increase labour market success for new immigrants through Manitoba Start so that they can continue to meet the labour needs of Manitoba employers.	The baseline measurement is from 2006, the first year that detailed figures are available.	A labour force report shows that Manitoba's established immigrants had the lowest unemployment rate and Manitoba's immigrants had the second highest employment rate and third highest participation rate in Canada in 2016, among all jurisdictions.	Over the last six years, the employment, unemployment, and participation rates have remained stable.	

<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 2016/17 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>
16. The increase in the number of business start-ups in Manitoba through immigrant investment, by measuring the rate of business starts and net amount of foreign investment (FDI) in the province.	Immigrant investors support economic development through their direct contributions to the provincial population as well as their equally direct investment contributions to Manitoba's overall investment profile.	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.	For 2016/17, there were 63 initial business starts and \$32.0 million in FDI. For 2015/16, there were 65 initial business starts and \$20.5 million in FDI.	The trend is variable. The time it takes for immigrant investors to land, settle and start a business is highly variable.	For more information, see page 94 of this Annual Report.

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act

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

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

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

The following is a summary of disclosures received by Manitoba Education and Training and the Manitoba Learning Resource Centre for fiscal year 2016/17:

Information Required Annually (per Section 18 of The Act)	Fiscal Year 2016/17
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

