

P R O F I L E O F

Elementary and Secondary Education in Manitoba

1995-96

Manitoba
Education
and Training



Planning & Policy Coordination Branch
Manitoba Education & Training
409 - 1181 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, MB R3G 0T3
Phone: (204) 945-6176
Fax: (204) 945-0194



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In 1995, the government introduced a program of renewal for elementary and secondary education across the province. We recognized that a secure future for our children and our province could only be achieved by enhancing the quality and relevance of our education system.

Openness and accountability are critical facets of our renewal program. I believe it is of the utmost importance that accurate information about our education system and its direction is available to the public. With this in mind, I am pleased to present this *Profile of Elementary and Secondary Education in Manitoba*.

The government's intent is to provide information about education renewal on a continuing basis. My goal is to move as rapidly as possible to having a full set of meaningful indicators about our schools. This document serves as an introduction to our current education system and as a foundation for the future.

Honourable Linda G. McIntosh

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

1995-96

Provincial Overview

Population of Manitoba	1,137,528
Number of Schools in Manitoba	868
K-S4 Student Enrollment	220,134

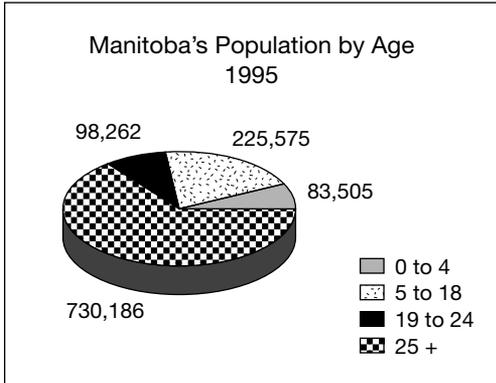
The Public School System

Number of School Divisions/Districts	56
Number of Elected School Trustees	488
Number of Schools	708
Student Enrollment	192,312
Number of Educators	13,383
Budgeted Government Financial Support (Operating and Capital)	\$773.2 million
Budgeted Local Taxation Revenue	\$336.8 million
Budgeted Division/District Expenditures	\$1,146.3 million

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PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



POPULATION

In 1995, one-fifth of Manitoba's total population was in the traditional school age group (i.e., those aged 5-18 years). Seven per cent of the population were of pre-school age.

In 1995, there were 16,476 births.

SCHOOLING OPTIONS

Students and parents in Manitoba can choose from a number of schooling options. The option most used is the public school system, but students may also attend an independent, band or institutional school, or be schooled at home.

Types of Schools

In 1995-96, there were 868 schools in Manitoba. The distribution of schools was as follows:

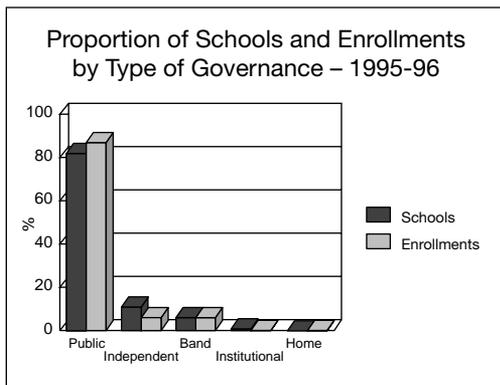
Public	708	81.6%
Independent	96	11.0%
Band	52	6.0%
Institutional	12	1.4%
	868	

Enrollments

The provincial K-S4 (Kindergarten to Senior 4) enrollment totalled 220,134 students. The distribution by type of school was:

Public	192,312	87.4%
Independent	13,116	5.9%
Band	13,603	6.2%
Institutional	453	0.2%
Home	650	0.3%
	220,134	

PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



The distribution of schools and corresponding enrollments varied by type of governance. In 1995-96, the public school system operated 82 per cent of total schools with 87 per cent of total enrollment.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

The provincial government provides financial support to public and some independent schools. In 1995-96, provincial support totalled \$799.8 million.

The public school system received \$712.9 million to support operating costs, \$55.7 million for debt-servicing related to previously approved capital projects, and \$4.6 million for the purchase of school buses.

For an independent school to qualify for government support, it must have been in existence for three years, implement the provincial curriculum with certified teachers, provide audited financial statements to Manitoba Education and Training, and abide by applicable legislation. Fifty-six of the 96 independent schools received government support totalling \$26.6 million. Enrollment in these funded schools was 11,678.

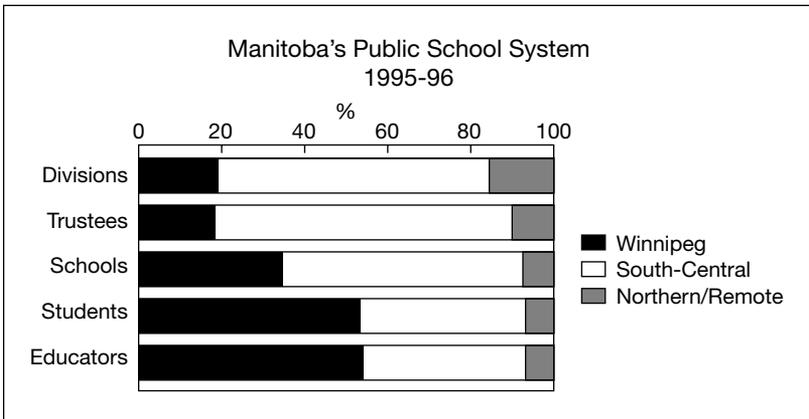
Band schools receive funding from the federal government, while institutional schools receive support from a variety of provincial government departments.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

LOCATION

Manitoba's public education system is governed through elected school division/district boards. Each board of trustees is responsible for administering education programming within its geographic boundaries. In 1995-96, Manitoba had 56 school divisions/districts.

As the graph below indicates, the distribution of divisions, trustees, schools, students, and educators varied across the province.



- Winnipeg - Includes all schools within city limits
- Northern/Remote - Includes all schools in divisions/districts 45, 46, 48, 2155, 2264, 2309, 2312, 2355, 2460
- South-Central - Includes all remaining schools

DSFM (Division scolaire franco-manitobaine) administration is split between Winnipeg and South-Central based on the proportion of schools in each area.

Sixty-five per cent of all public schools were located in south-central or northern/remote Manitoba (in 46 of the 56 school divisions/districts). Because of the geographic size of the divisions/districts, these schools were governed by 402 of the 488 elected trustees (82 per cent).

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The City of Winnipeg accounted for a major concentration of both students and educators. Over half (53 per cent) of K-S4 students were in schools within the City of Winnipeg, as were a corresponding percentage of educators.

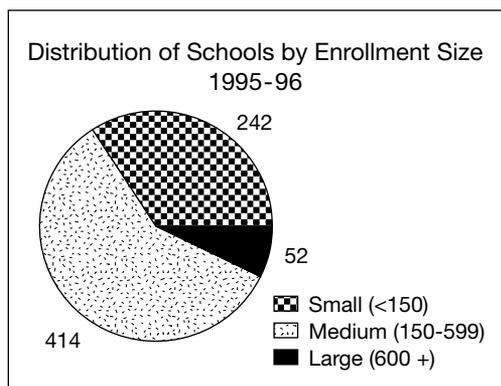
SCHOOLS

Grade Distribution

Grade combinations offered within schools vary widely across the province (e.g., K-3, K-6, K-S3, 6-S1, 8-S4, S1-S4, and K-S4). The 708 schools offered grades within the following categories:

	<i>Number of Schools</i>
Elementary grades only (K-8)	388
Secondary grades only (S1-S4)	66
Combination of elementary and secondary grades	254

Enrollment Size



The majority of public schools were medium-sized, with enrollments between 150 and 599; 34 per cent had fewer than 150 students; 7 per cent had 600 or more. Most small schools were located in south-central and northern/remote Manitoba.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

STUDENTS

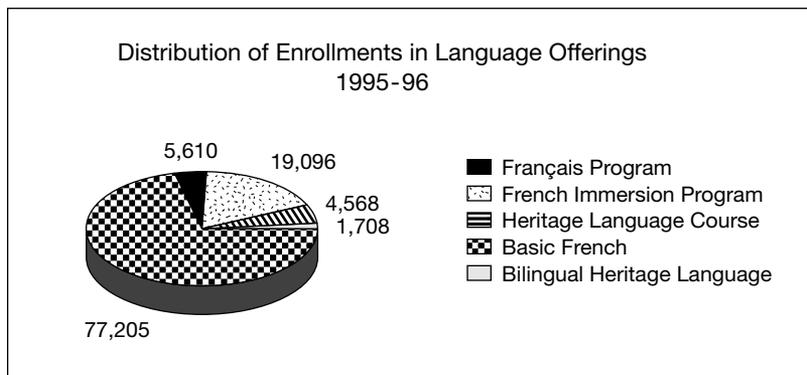
Overview

A total of 192,312 students were enrolled in Manitoba's public school system. Of these students:

- over half were male (51 per cent).
- the proportions enrolled in early years (K-4), middle years (5-8) and senior years (S1-S4) were similar; 38 per cent, 30 per cent, and 32 per cent, respectively.
- less than 1 per cent were in non-graded, special education classrooms.
- 2 per cent were adults aged 21 and over.
- 9 per cent were enrolled in a high school (S1-S4) technology education program.

Language of Instruction

A variety of language offerings are supported throughout the K-S4 system. Fifty-six per cent of the total student enrollment participated in some type of non-English language instruction, whether it was a single course in their daily workload (e.g., Basic French), a bilingual offering, or the Français program.



THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Ninety-four per cent of all students who participated in a language offering took French; “Basic French” was the most popular. The remaining 6 per cent were enrolled in Heritage languages (e.g., German, Ukrainian, Hebrew, Ojibway).

In addition to the above, Manitoba Education and Training offers two initiatives to provide appropriate and enriched English language development opportunities to students who have limited exposure to English at home or in their communities. Seven per cent of the K-S4 enrollment participated in these initiatives.

	<i>Number of Students</i>
English as a Second Language (ESL)	3,876
English Language Enrichment for Native Students (ELENS)	9,335

Students with Special Needs

Students who require special services related to physical, cognitive or emotional/behavioural disabilities are categorized into three levels for funding purposes:

- Level I - Student requires small-group instruction for a large portion of the school day, some individualized instruction and/or adaptations to her/his classroom program.
- Level II - Student requires individualized instruction for major portions of the school day and may also require programming modifications.
- Level III - Student requires individualized instruction for the entire school day as well as specialist support and services.

School divisions are given block funding (based on total student enrollment in the division) to provide appropriate Level I services, while funding for Levels II and III are student-specific. The number of students who receive Level I services is not recorded by Manitoba Education and Training. In 1995-96, there were 2,074 full-time equivalent students funded at Level II and 516 at Level III.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Students at Risk

Manitoba Education and Training supports individual schools and school divisions in promoting stay-in-school projects and enhancing educational experiences for students at risk. In 1995-96, 234 schools across the province received financial support for these school-based projects. Forty per cent of the participating schools were located within the City of Winnipeg; 42 per cent were in south-central Manitoba, and 18 per cent were in northern/remote areas. A total of 448 projects, reaching 80,207 students, were initiated.

Transported Students

One-third of K-S4 students (62,133) were taken to and from school by school bus. Of these students, 52,886 qualified for government funding based on distance or special need. Distribution by type of eligibility was as follows:

		<i>Number of Students</i>
Distance	- Rural	42,997
	- City, Town, Village	8,313
Special Need	- Physically disabled	1,344
	- Physically disabled requiring special vehicle	232

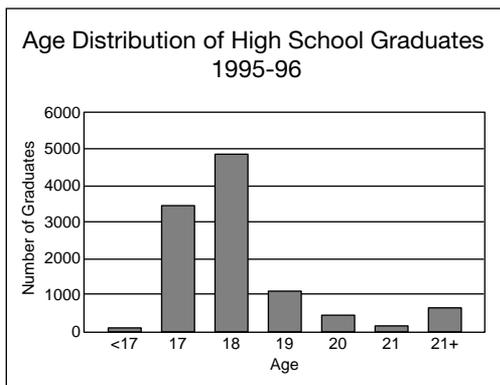
In addition to the 62,133 students transported by school bus, 1,285 students qualified for and received a provincial grant to cover transportation costs incurred through alternate means.

To accommodate the transportation needs of Manitoba students, there were approximately 1,600 school buses, 2,500 drivers and 1,344 routes. Nearly 33 million kilometres were logged for the school year.

High School Graduates

In 1995-96, 10,771 public school students successfully completed their academic requirements and received a high school diploma.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM



The average age of Manitoba's high school graduate was 18 years.

The gender distribution of all high school graduates was 5,695 female and 5,076 male.

In 1995-96, 84 per cent of Manitoba youths between the ages of 22 and 24 had a high school diploma. However, there was a variation between the proportion of males and females with diplomas: 78 per cent of males and 91 per cent of females. The Canadian averages were 81 per cent for males and 89 per cent for females, for an overall average of 85 per cent (source: Statistics Canada).

EDUCATORS

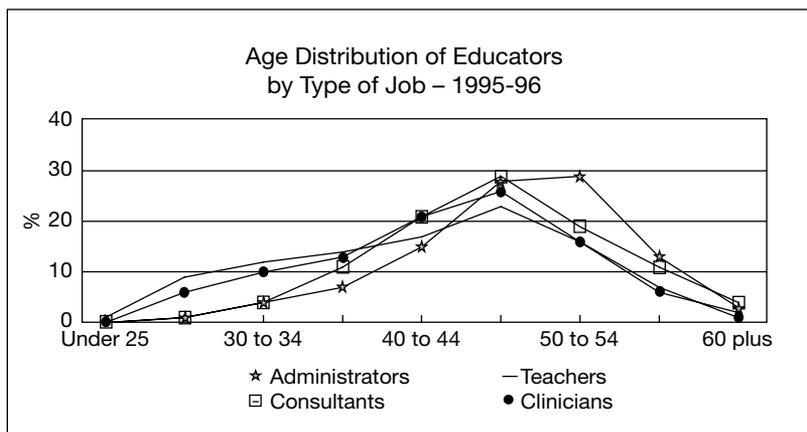
Manitoba's public school system employed 13,383 certified educators and clinicians. Distribution was as follows:

	<i>Number of Educators</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Classroom teachers	11,333	85%
Administrators	1,252	9%
Clinicians/Counsellors	630	5%
Coordinators/Consultants	168	1%

Age Distribution

As at September 30, 1995, the average age of all educators was 42.2 years and the median age was 44.9.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM



Examination by type of job showed that classroom teachers had the lowest average age.

	<i>Average Age</i>
Administrators	47.0
Consultants/Coordinators	45.6
Clinicians/Counsellors	42.8
Classroom teachers	41.5

One per cent of educators were younger than 25 years of age, while 2 per cent were sixty years or older.

Gender Distribution

In 1995-96, there were eight female educators for every five males. When categorized by job, ratios varied greatly.

	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Ratio (F:M)</i>
Classroom teachers	7,202	4,131	7:4
Administrators	487	765	4:7
Clinicians/Counsellors	434	196	2:1
Coordinators/Consultants	85	83	1:1
Total	8,208	5,175	8:5

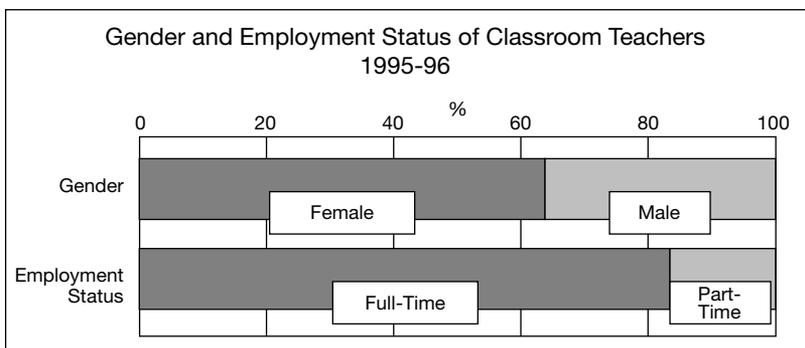
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

CLASSROOM TEACHERS

The number of classroom teachers within the public school system was 11,333.

Within grades K-6, teachers are typically responsible for a single class of students. From grade 7 through senior years, teachers are responsible for one or more subject specialties.

Gender and Employment Status



In 1995-96, nearly two-thirds of all classroom teachers were female.

Eighty-four per cent of classroom teachers were employed full-time, with the remaining 16 per cent employed part-time (i.e., carrying less than a full-time work assignment).

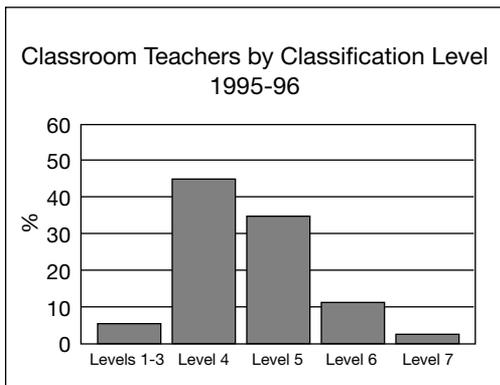
Teaching Experience

Manitoba classroom teachers had an average of 14 years teaching experience. This experience ranged from newly certified teachers to those having taught over 40 years.

Education Level

In Manitoba, educators are classified according to their highest level of completed post-secondary education. This classification is used for salary purposes.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM



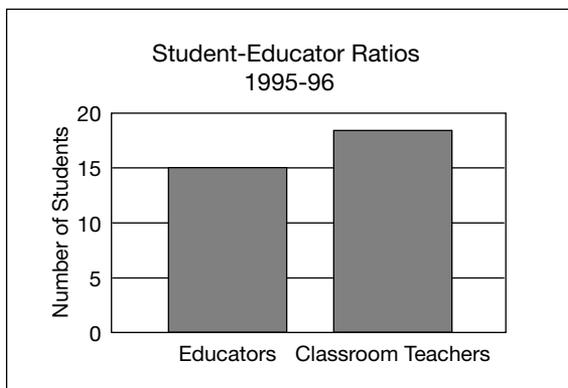
In 1995-96, there were seven classification levels, with Level 4 being the entry level for new teachers who had completed the four-year Bachelor of Education program. With the completion of additional years of post-secondary education, the classification level increased accordingly (e.g., total of five years equated with Level 5). The

highest level (i.e., Level 7) corresponded to the educator having obtained a Master's or Ph.D. degree.

Levels 1-3 were most often filled by teachers with vocational education training. The graph above provides a schematic representation of classroom teachers by classification level.

STUDENT-EDUCATOR RATIOS

Manitoba's student-educator ratio was 15 to 1. This means there were 15 students for every educator (full-time equivalent) who delivered educational and/or student services within the public school system.



THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

When only classroom teachers were examined, the ratio was 18.9 students for each full-time equivalent teacher. (Note: It is important not to equate this ratio with classroom size, as the ratio is a calculation of total student enrollment across K-S4 with total full-time equivalent classroom teachers.)

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

S4 Provincial Examinations

In 1991-92, Manitoba introduced grade 12 (S4) final examinations in selected subject areas. Results of these exams were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>Average Score Attained (%)</i>	<i>Proportion Who Passed (%)</i>
91-92	Mathematics 300	59	67
	Mathématiques 300	58	65
	Mathematics 301	59	72
	Mathématiques 301	60	72
92-93	Biology	59	73
	Biologie	60	75
	Physics	62	67
	Physique	66	77
93-94	Chemistry	62	75
	Chimie	63	76
94-95	World Issues	57	72
	World Geography	64	86
	Le monde contemporain	55	61
95-96	English Language Arts	63	80
	Français	64	83
	Mathematics 40S (300)	62	71
	Mathématiques 40S (300)	60	66
	Mathematics 40G (301)	61	74
Mathématiques 40G (301)	60	75	

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

National Assessment of 16-Year-Olds

Beginning in 1992-93, Manitoba, along with other Canadian provinces, participated in conducting national assessments through the School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Samples of 13 and 16-year-old students were assessed in the areas of mathematics, reading/writing, and science. The following chart shows the percentage of 16-year-old students who: (a) showed mastery of math skills and math problem-solving, (b) could read easily and write well, and (c) showed mastery of science skills.

Percentage of 16-Year-Olds Achieving Level 3, 4 or 5 on SAIP

1992-93 Mathematics

	MANITOBA		CANADA
	English	Fr. & F.I.	All languages
Math Content	52 (±6.0)	63 (±6.0)	60 (±3.2)
Math Problem-solving	21 (±4.2)	27 (±5.6)	24 (±2.2)

1993-94 Reading & Writing

	MANITOBA		CANADA	
	Eng. & F.I.	Français	Eng. & F.I.	Français
Reading	71.1 (±4.4)	62.3 (±9.2)	70.1 (±1.5)	78.2 (±2.2)
Writing	84.4 (±5.5)	42.9 (±9.2)	81.4 (±1.2)	75.1 (±2.4)

1995-96 Science

	MANITOBA		CANADA
	English	Fr. & F.I.	All languages
Science	67.8 (±3.0)	67.8 (±4.4)	69.0 (±0.8)

- * Figures in brackets indicate the margin of error resulting from the sampling process.
- * Abbreviations: English (Eng.); Français (Fr.); French Immersion (F.I.).
- * The English and Français assessments in mathematics and science were the same, while for reading and writing, sections of the assessments varied for the two language groups.
- * The science assessment focussed on biology; physics; chemistry; earth science; nature of science; and science, technology and society. Manitoba students participated in the written and practical parts of the science assessment. However, the sample for the practical assessment was not large enough to produce Manitoba-only results.

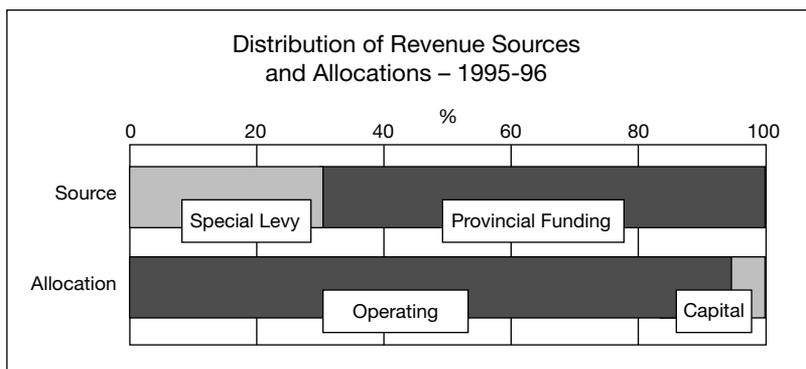
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

FINANCES

Government Support and Taxation Revenue

For the 1995-96 school year, school divisions received government support and taxation revenues of over \$1 billion (\$1,110.0 million). This came from \$773.2 million in provincial funding and \$336.8 million in Special Levy. In addition, school divisions received \$53.8 million from other sources (e.g., federal government, private organizations and individuals, etc.).

Of the total revenues, \$1,049.7 million went to school and division/district operations, while \$60.3 million went to debt-servicing related to previously approved capital projects and purchase of school buses.



Support Per Student

Government support to school divisions is based primarily on student enrollments. In 1995-96, the average government support (operating and capital) per eligible student was \$4,303. When operating and capital support were combined with Special Levy, the average amount per eligible student became \$6,178.

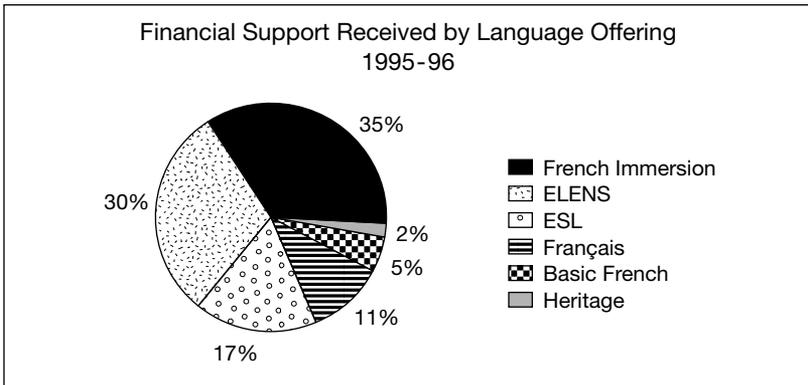
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Grants Related to Language Offerings

In 1995-96, a total of \$13.7 million in grants went to school divisions in support of language instruction. All support was based on enrollments.

Manitoba provided \$7.0 million in support of French language instruction: \$4.8 million for French Immersion, \$1.5 million for Français, and \$0.7 for Basic French. Of this total, Manitoba was able to recover \$2.94 million (or 42 per cent) from the federal government through the Official Languages in Education Program.

The provincial government provided \$6.7 million to support Heritage language and English language enrichment: \$0.3 million for Heritage languages, and \$6.4 million for ESL (English as a Second Language) and ELENS (English Language Enrichment for Native Students).



When all language offerings were examined, the French Immersion program received the greatest amount of financial support (35 per cent), followed by ELENS (30 per cent), ESL (17 per cent), Français (11 per cent), Basic French (5 per cent) and Heritage languages (2 per cent).

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Grants Supporting Students with Special Needs

In 1995-96, the province provided \$43.3 million to school divisions to accommodate the needs of students classified as Level I, \$17.9 million for Level II and \$9.8 million for Level III.

Grants totalling \$12.8 million were provided to school divisions to support the hiring of clinicians and coordinators to attend to the educational, physical, and psychological needs of these students. In addition, \$10.0 million was provided in supplementary support.

Transportation Grants

School divisions throughout Manitoba receive funding to support the transportation of students to and from school. In 1995-96, \$33.4 million was provided to divisions – \$6.8 million to City of Winnipeg school divisions, and \$26.6 million to the remaining divisions.

Support for Students at Risk

Funding is provided to divisions and schools to support students at risk projects. The total amount of funding for 1995-96 was \$9.9 million.

School Division Expenditures

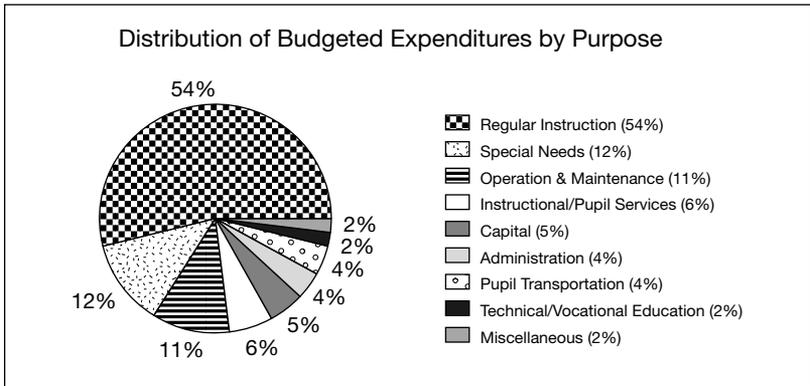
For 1995-96, school division operating and capital expenditures (excluding community education) were budgeted at \$1,146.3 million. On a per-pupil basis, this represented an average expenditure of \$6,228.

On a per capita basis, the total expenditure represented \$1,008 for every man, woman and child in the province.

Of the total \$1,146.3 million, \$896.4 million (78 per cent) was allocated for salaries and benefits.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The following chart shows the primary purposes to which the \$1,146.3 million was budgeted (inclusive to each purpose area are direct and indirect costs, e.g., teacher, administrator and support staff salaries, supplies, etc.).



Expenditures directly related to classroom instruction accounted for 68 per cent of total expenditures:

	Budgeted Amounts	Per Cent of Expenditures
Regular classroom instruction	\$621.1 million	54%
Special needs and gifted instruction	\$140.4 million	12%
Technology/vocational instruction	\$ 24.6 million	2%
	\$786.1 million	68%

DEFINITIONS

SCHOOLS

Band

Elementary-secondary schools operated by registered Indian bands.

Home Schooling

Elementary-secondary education provided to children at home rather than in public, independent, band, or institutional schools. All home-schooled children must be registered with Manitoba Education and Training.

Independent

Elementary-secondary schools operated outside the public school system. Funded independent schools provide a curriculum and standard of education equivalent to that provided by the public schools.

Institutional

Treatment centres associated with the departments of Family Services, Health, Justice, and/or Education and Training. Includes Manitoba School for the Deaf.

Public

Elementary-secondary schools established and funded under the authority of The Public Schools Act and The Education Administration Act of Manitoba and operated by local school boards. Includes Special Revenue schools.

STUDENTS

Eligible Enrollment

Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment excluding: pupils whose education is paid for by an Indian band or the Government of Canada; pupils who are not residents of Manitoba; and adult pupils over age 21 for the percentage of time not attending a school. Used for funding purposes.

Enrollment

Total number of pupils registered in grades K-S4 inclusive as at September 30, 1995.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)

Total number of pupils enrolled in grades 1-S4 (including adults over 21 years of age for the percentage of time attending school) and one-half the enrollment in Kindergarten.

DEFINITIONS

Graduates

Students who successfully met the requirements for Manitoba high school completion between July 1, 1995, and June 30, 1996.

Language Offerings

Français - All subjects are taught in French.

French Immersion - From grades 1-6, all subjects are taught in French, except for English Language Arts Immersion. From grades 7-S4, (a) all subjects are taught in French, except for English Language Arts Immersion, or (b) a minimum of 50 per cent of the total teaching and learning time must be in French.

Basic French - A course where the primary purpose is the study of the French language; studied each year for six or nine years to provide a basic competence in French.

Bilingual Heritage - 38-50 per cent of instruction time is in the language of study (i.e., German, Ukrainian, or Hebrew) in courses such as language arts, social studies, music, physical education, health, and art.

Heritage Course - A course where the primary purpose is the study of a heritage language (e.g., German, Ukrainian, Hebrew, Ojibway).

EDUCATORS

Headcount of all certified personnel who are employed by school divisions. This includes:

Administrators - Superintendents, principals, vice-principals, supervisors, librarians, etc.

Classroom Teachers - All educators with classroom responsibility as their primary duty, including resource and special education teachers and department heads.

Clinicians and Counsellors - Personnel who provide diagnostic, therapeutic and/or counselling services to students.

Coordinators and Consultants - Personnel responsible for working with teachers and administrators to implement Manitoba's curriculum.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)

The sum of full-time and part-time educators, with part-time educators counted as the actual proportion of employment time (e.g., a teacher employed half-time has an FTE of 0.5).

DEFINITIONS

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Margin of Error

Acceptable range of scores, above and below the reported value, to accommodate any possible errors in the sampling process.

Pass Rate

The proportion of students who earned a score of 50 per cent or more.

SAIP Results

French Immersion students wrote their mathematics and science assessments in the French language (i.e., mathématiques and science), and wrote their reading and writing assessments in English. Figures are based on the sum of the proportions of students who scored at level 3, 4, or 5 on a 5-level scale.

FINANCES

Capital

Includes all costs associated with public school construction and renovation.

Division Expenditures

1995-96 school division budgets (operating and capital).

Government Support

Funding provided by the provincial government.

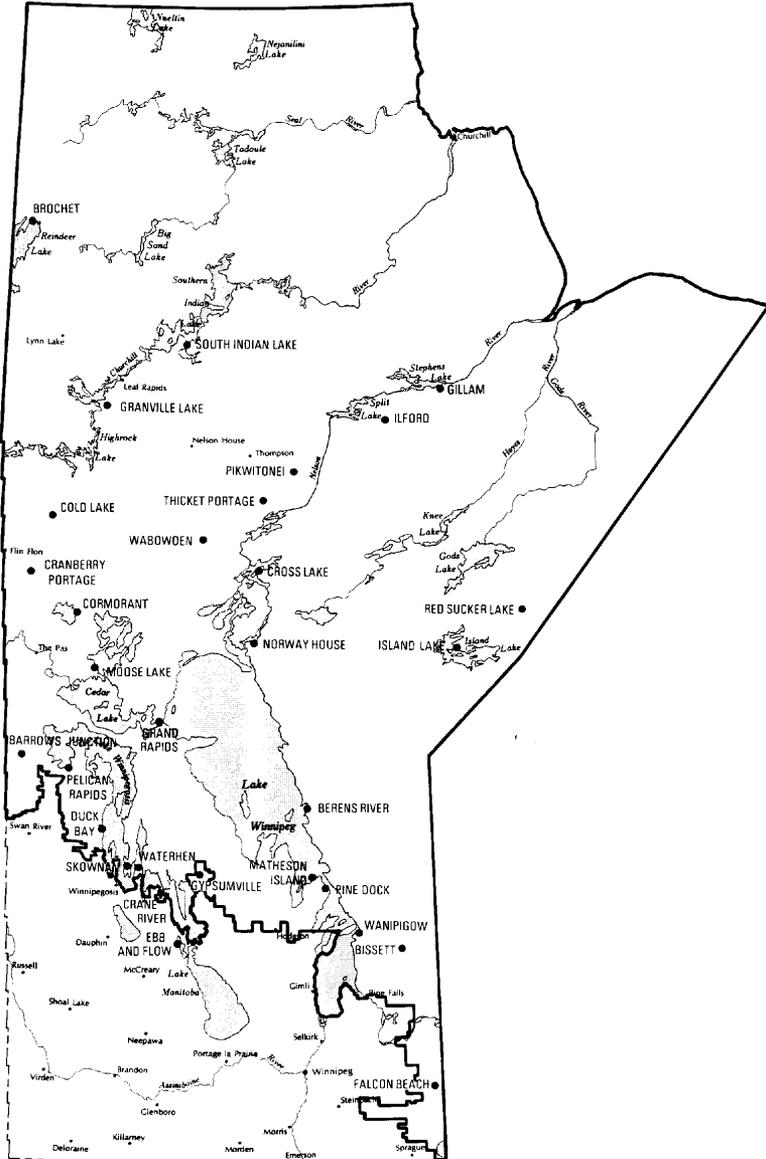
Operating

Includes salaries, supplies, maintenance, transportation, services, etc.

Special Levy

Taxation raised by school divisions.

Northern/Remote Manitoba



South-Central Manitoba & Metro Winnipeg

- 1 Winnipeg
- 2 St. James-Assiniboia
- 3 Assiniboine South
- 4 St. Boniface
- 5 Fort Garry
- 6 St. Vital
- 8 Norwood
- 9 River East
- 10 Seven Oaks

