



Legislative Assembly
Winnipeg, Manitoba

June 14, 2010

Members of the Social & Economic Development Committee,

Please accept this written submission as the position of the Canadian Taxpayers Federation on *Bill 5, THE COTTAGE PROPERTY TAX INCREASE DEFERRAL ACT*.

To begin, we accept the government's efforts as well-intentioned, but Bill 5 does nothing to address a very serious and growing problem – rising school taxes and skyrocketing education spending.

By allowing cottage owners to defer tax increases, all Bill 5 will do is delay the inevitable and put the government in the inappropriate position of playing financier.

Instead, what the government needs to do is move forward with significant reform.

If you sit down and pour through the Province of Manitoba's Enrolment Reports, you will notice that K-12 enrolment dropped from 199,419 students in 1999/00 to 179,802 students in 2009/10 – a 10% decrease.

If you then look at annual K-12 expenditures in provincial FRAME reports, you will see spending has risen from \$1.201 billion in 1999/00 to \$1.816 billion in 2008/09 – a 51% increase.

Enrolment down 10%, costs up by 51%. Clearly, this is unsustainable.

Make no mistake, if our education system's outcomes were top of the class in Canada, it would be easier to justify the expenditures, but they don't appear to be.

If you look back to Statistics Canada data from 2001/02, you will see that Manitoba had the second-highest per pupil spending levels in Canada, but was last in the country for graduation rates. For 2007/08, the most recent year that data is available, we again had the lowest graduation rates and the second-highest per pupil spending levels. In fact, our graduation rates are down 2.2% from 2004/05.

If you review the most recent international test scores, the 2006 PISA tests, you will see a similar story. Overall, the 2006 PISA report on math, science and reading, noted Manitoba performed below the national average.

Despite throwing boatloads of money at the system, we're not getting bang for our buck. The spending binge cannot continue as taxpayers are tapped out.

Cont'd...

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Unfortunately, the bill before the house does nothing to address the spending problem. It is the equivalent of someone fixing a slightly crooked picture on a wall while a white elephant sits awkwardly in the middle of the same room.

What we need is fundamental reform, not tinkering around the edges. After all, our funding model for the public school system is archaic and the system's costs are out of control.

Despite the decline in enrolment, annual spending has now increased by more than **\$328 million above the rate of inflation** since 1999/00.

When one considers that \$715 million will be raised in school taxes this year, by merely controlling costs, the province could have reduced the average school tax bill by 46%.

For the other half of the solution, the government needs to make school tax relief a priority. After all, school taxes are an archaic form of taxation that should be phased out. Instead, school funding should come from general revenues.

As you know, school taxes do not take into account one's ability to pay. If a taxpayer loses his or her job, they stop paying income taxes.

However, unlike income taxes, the school tax bill will still be waiting there for those that have been laid off.

The same can be said for businesses. Income insensitive school taxes can be the nail in the coffin for a company on the brink of bankruptcy or the final barrier that prevents entrepreneurs from pursuing ventures in this province.

Clearly, just because someone owns a house, cottage or business property does not mean they can afford to pay their school tax bill.

We recognize that school taxes cannot be eliminated overnight. That is why we called for a multi-year plan to phase out school taxes. The first step is to make the issue a priority and develop that plan.

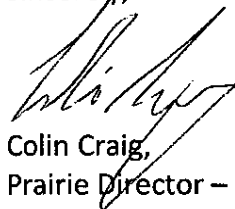
If the archaic and unfair aspects of school taxes are not enough for the government to act, then I encourage all parties to consider the upcoming situation.

Over the next decade, more and more baby boomers will be retiring. As the government knows, many of them do not have pensions. In fact, according to Statistics Canada, more than two thirds of Manitobans do not have private pension plans; they will have to rely on fixed income, government assistance programs to make ends meet.

While living on fixed incomes, Manitobans will not be able to afford rising school tax bills.

In conclusion, we hope you withdraw this legislation and focus on broader education reform to address the problem.

Sincerely,



Colin Craig,
Prairie Director – Canadian Taxpayers Federation

FRAME REPORT 1999/2000 BUDGET

**Manitoba
Education
and Training**



Schools' Finance Branch
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RECONCILIATION OF EXPENDITURES
OPERATING FUND BUDGET 1999/2000

NO.	DIVISION / DISTRICT	TOTAL EXPENSES *	LESS OPERATING FUND TRANSFERS PLUS INTERFUND TRANSFERS **	CONSOLIDATED EXPENDITURES ***	LESS COMMUNITY EDUCATION & SERVICES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PER PUPIL COSTS ****
1	WINNIPEG	224,161,800	(1,324,800)	222,837,000	4,815,900	218,021,100
2	ST. JAMES - ASSINIBOIA	56,081,078	(741,133)	55,339,945	408,325	54,931,620
3	ASSINIBOINE SOUTH	39,701,179	(956,550)	38,744,629		38,744,629
4	ST. BONIFACE	36,702,515	(33,228)	36,669,287	90,003	36,579,284
5	FORT GARRY	46,004,470	(471,802)	45,532,668		45,532,668
6	ST. VITAL	56,769,807	(2,763,838)	54,005,969	135,056	53,870,913
9	RIVER EAST	75,030,070	(127,687)	74,902,383	348,300	74,554,083
10	SEVEN OAKS	56,152,394	(332,495)	55,819,899	36,824	55,783,075
11	LORD SELKIRK	28,596,245	192,011	28,788,256	267,275	28,520,981
12	TRANSCONA - SPRINGFIELD	47,464,987	265,858	47,730,845	169,379	47,561,466
13	AGASSIZ	18,394,703	103,704	18,498,407		18,498,407
14	SEINE RIVER	21,715,523	(835,348)	20,880,175		20,880,175
15	HANOVER	28,116,573	197,161	28,313,734	71,715	28,242,019
16	BOUNDARY	5,603,791	(15,000)	5,588,791		5,588,791
17	RED RIVER	4,342,413	(85,000)	4,257,413		4,257,413
18	RHINELAND	8,405,569	10,000	8,415,569		8,415,569
19	MORRIS-MACDONALD	13,418,900	(13,000)	13,405,900		13,405,900
20	WHITE HORSE PLAIN	7,462,061	(116,290)	7,345,771		7,345,771
21	INTERLAKE	20,930,000	56,000	20,986,000	45,000	20,941,000
22	EVERGREEN	11,472,515	114,388	11,586,903	170,850	11,416,053
23	LAKESHORE	8,958,224	149,711	9,107,935		9,107,935
24	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	21,419,161	240,000	21,659,161	1,610	21,657,551
25	MIDLAND	9,394,605	115,000	9,509,605		9,509,605
26	GARDEN VALLEY	14,076,300	70,000	14,146,300		14,146,300
28	MOUNTAIN	5,816,124	47,000	5,863,124		5,863,124
30	PINE CREEK	8,537,878	188,150	8,726,028		8,726,028
31	BEAUTIFUL PLAINS	9,642,309	178,600	9,820,909		9,820,909
32	TURTLE RIVER	6,168,800	56,255	6,225,055		6,225,055
33	DAUPHIN - OCHRE	11,588,785	83,605	11,672,390		11,672,390
34	DUCK MOUNTAIN	5,382,520	60,000	5,442,520		5,442,520
35	SWAN VALLEY	12,746,870	181,089	12,927,959	4,000	12,923,959
36	INTERMOUNTAIN	6,870,885	38,942	6,909,827		6,909,827
37	PELLY TRAIL	6,633,251	(25,110)	6,608,141		6,608,141
38	BIRDTAIL RIVER	8,800,177	238,876	9,039,053		9,039,053
39	ROLLING RIVER	14,468,750	(29,000)	14,439,750		14,439,750
40	BRANDON	40,760,200	135,600	40,895,800	43,100	40,852,700
41	FORT LA BOSSE	11,706,865	156,750	11,863,615		11,863,615
42	SOURIS VALLEY	7,301,435	(33,330)	7,268,105		7,268,105
43	ANTLER RIVER	6,125,623	100,000	6,225,623	15,000	6,210,623
44	TURTLE MOUNTAIN	8,537,560	95,000	8,632,560		8,632,560
45	KELSEY	11,377,430	56,100	11,433,530	9,500	11,424,030
46	FLIN FLON	10,682,711		10,682,711		10,682,711
47	WESTERN	8,244,297	33,335	8,277,632		8,277,632
48	FRONTIER	54,672,289	(1,926,808)	52,745,481	599,817	52,145,664
49	D.S.F.M.	31,885,018	(248,556)	31,636,462	20,000	31,616,462
50	PRAIRIE SPIRIT	13,936,268	162,730	14,098,998		14,098,998
2264	CHURCHILL	1,925,039	(500)	1,924,539		1,924,539
2309	SNOW LAKE	1,932,405	(3,900)	1,928,505		1,928,505
2312	LYNN LAKE	1,766,424	(2,000)	1,764,424		1,764,424
2355	MYSTERY LAKE	23,404,402	67,800	23,472,202	2,420	23,469,782
2439	SPRAGUE CONSOLIDATED	1,122,428		1,122,428		1,122,428
2460	LEAF RAPIDS	2,772,092	(3,200)	2,768,892		2,768,892
3000	SOUTH WINNIPEG TECHNICAL	6,279,400		6,279,400	253,759	6,025,641
	PROVINCE	1,201,463,119	(6,694,910)	1,194,768,209	7,507,833	1,187,260,376
2155	PINE FALLS	1,351,756	(199,818)	1,151,938	700	1,151,238
2408	WHITESHELL	2,312,939		2,312,939	5,300	2,307,639

* TOTAL EXPENSES AS REPORTED ON SCHEDULE 1 OF EACH DIVISION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

** OPERATING FUND TRANSFERS ARE PAYMENTS TO OTHER SCHOOL DIVISIONS, ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS. THESE ARE REMOVED TO PROVIDE MORE ACCURATE PER PUPIL COSTS. INTERFUND TRANSFERS ARE NET TRANSFERS TO THE CAPITAL FUND (SEE PAGE 35).

*** AS REPORTED ON PAGES 10 AND 13.

**** AS REPORTED ON PAGE 4.

**FRAME REPORT
2009/10 BUDGET**

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC EDUCATION

The total cost of public education in Manitoba includes direct expenditures for the operation of schools (e. g. educator and administrator salaries, teaching supplies, pupil transportation, utilities, building maintenance) and capital expenditures for school building construction and major building repairs and renovations. Also included are provincial expenditures for pensions for retired teachers and the provincial education tax credit programs for homeowners, tenants and farmers which results in reduced property tax bills. The total provincial contribution to public education accounts for 75.1% of the total of these expenditures.

2009/2010 (\$ millions)

	Total Expenditure on Public Education	Provincial Contribution	Provincial Contribution as %
1 FRAME Operating Fund	\$1,816.1	\$1,159.4	63.8%
2 School division capital (transfers to capital fund)	16.0	-	-
3 Provincial Capital Grant Funding and Other	75.2	75.2	100.0%
4 Manitoba Education Property Tax Credit ⁽¹⁾	n/a	104.3	100.0%
5 Farmland School Tax Rebate	n/a	32.8	100.0%
6 Pensioners' School Tax Assistance	n/a	1.8	100.0%
7 Teachers' Retirement Allowances Fund	238.0	238.0	100.0%
Adjusted Total	\$2,145.3	\$1,611.4	75.1%

(1) The portion of the Education Property Tax Credit (EPTC) delivered through the income tax system. Total EPTC is \$264.9 million. See page 42 for more information.

Source:

- 1 FRAME 2009/2010 Budget page 3, page 42
- 2 FRAME 2009/2010 Budget, page 45
- 3 2009/2010 Funding Announcement January 2009
- 4 Manitoba 2009 Estimates of Expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010
- 5 Manitoba 2009 Estimates of Expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010
- 6 Manitoba 2009 Estimates of Expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010
- 7 Department of Finance

**ENROLMENT REPORT
SEPTEMBER 30, 2000**

**Manitoba Education,
Training and Youth**



**Schools' Finance Branch
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March 2001

**CHANGE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1999 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2000**

SCHOOL DIVISIONS / DISTRICTS WITH INCREASING ENROLMENT				
School Division/District	Sept. 1999	Sept. 2000	Increase	%
Morris Macdonald 19	5,773	8,134	2,361	40.9%
Winnipeg 1	33,658	34,272	614	1.8%
Hanover 15	5,934	6,139	205	3.5%
Agassiz 13	3,618	3,811	193	5.3%
Garden Valley 26	2,866	2,995	129	4.5%
St. Boniface 4	6,051	6,172	121	2.0%
St. James-Assiniboia 2	9,594	9,692	98	1.0%
Mystery Lake 2355	3,551	3,645	94	2.6%
Midland 25	1,714	1,805	91	5.3%
Western 47	1,572	1,663	91	5.8%
Interlake 21	3,634	3,721	87	2.4%
Transcona-Springfield 12	8,683	8,741	58	0.7%
Mountain 28	1,000	1,045	45	4.5%
Brandon 40	7,873	7,916	43	0.5%
Dauphin-Ochre Area #1	1,958	1,988	30	1.5%
Turtle Mountain 44	1,466	1,485	19	1.3%
Lakeshore 23	1,479	1,494	15	1.0%
White Horse Plain 20	1,023	1,036	13	1.3%
Kelsey 45	1,936	1,947	11	0.6%
Whiteshell 2408	276	287	11	4.0%
Lord Selkirk 11	4,937	4,947	10	0.2%
Sprague Consolidated 2439	153	158	5	3.3%

SCHOOL DIVISIONS / DISTRICTS WITH DECREASING ENROLMENT				
School Division/District	Sept. 1999	Sept. 2000	Decrease	%
St. Vital 6	9,320	9,179	-141	-1.5%
Assiniboine South 3	6,899	6,762	-137	-2.0%
River East 9	13,521	13,386	-135	-1.0%
Seven Oaks 10	9,036	8,907	-129	-1.4%
Seine River 14	3,750	3,633	-117	-3.1%
Rhineland 18	1,763	1,658	-105	-6.0%
Flin Flon 46	1,645	1,557	-88	-5.3%
Souris Valley 42	1,214	1,158	-56	-4.6%
Portage la Prairie 24	3,884	3,830	-54	-1.4%
division scolaire franco-manitobaine 49	4,524	4,478	-46	-1.0%
Lynn Lake 2312	234	197	-37	-15.8%
Antler River 43	893	861	-32	-3.6%
Birdtail River 38	1,329	1,299	-30	-2.3%
Frontier 48	5,818	5,788	-30	-0.5%
Intermountain 36	1,166	1,139	-27	-2.3%
Fort la Bosse 41	1,788	1,765	-23	-1.3%
Fort Garry 5	7,434	7,412	-22	-0.3%
Turtle River 32	903	884	-19	-2.1%
Beautiful Plains 31	1,767	1,750	-17	-1.0%
Prairie Spirit 50	1,976	1,960	-16	-0.8%
Duck Mountain 34	776	761	-15	-1.9%
Churchill 2264	214	202	-12	-5.6%
Pelly Trail 37	1,046	1,035	-11	-1.1%
Snow Lake 2309	271	261	-10	-3.7%
Red River 17	548	539	-9	-1.6%
Evergreen 22	1,831	1,824	-7	-0.4%
Leaf Rapids 2460	327	321	-6	-1.8%
Swan Valley 35	2,075	2,070	-5	-0.2%
Rolling River 39	2,346	2,342	-4	-0.2%
Pine Creek 30	1,426	1,423	-3	-0.2%
Pine Falls 2155	153	151	-2	-1.3%

SCHOOL DIVISIONS / DISTRICTS WITH NO CHANGE IN ENROLMENT				
School Division/District	Sept. 1999	Sept. 2000	Change	%
Boundary 16	793	793	0	0.0%
TOTAL ENROLMENT	199,419	202,418	2,999	1.5%

ENROLMENT REPORT SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Manitoba Education
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March, 2010

Ce document existe également en français

This document is available on the Internet in both PDF and Excel formats at:
http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/finance/sch_enrol/index.html



Change in Public School Enrolment - September 30, 2008 to September 30, 2009

School Division	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Change	%
Beautiful Plains	1,465	1,490	25	1.7%
Border Land	2,396	2,435	39	1.6%
Brandon	7,218	7,333	115	1.6%
division scolaire franco-manitobaine	4,808	4,872	64	1.3%
Evergreen	1,671	1,671	0	0.0%
Flin Flon	1,092	1,067	(25)	(2.3%)
Fort La Bosse	1,392	1,400	8	0.6%
Frontier	6,417	6,424	7	0.1%
Garden Valley	4,070	4,234	164	4.0%
Hanover	7,497	7,458	(39)	(0.5%)
Interlake	3,142	3,042	(100)	(3.2%)
Kelsey	1,663	1,683	20	1.2%
Lakeshore	1,329	1,307	(22)	(1.7%)
Lord Selkirk	4,632	4,585	(47)	(1.0%)
Louis Riel	14,520	14,403	(117)	(0.8%)
Mountain View	3,191	3,218	27	0.8%
Mystery Lake	3,066	2,953	(113)	(3.7%)
Park West	1,806	1,760	(46)	(2.5%)
Pembina Trails	12,762	12,720	(42)	(0.3%)
Pine Creek	1,194	1,182	(12)	(1.0%)
Portage La Prairie	3,351	3,272	(79)	(2.4%)
Prairie Rose	2,215	2,140	(75)	(3.4%)
Prairie Spirit	2,250	2,222	(28)	(1.2%)
Red River Valley	2,109	2,079	(30)	(1.4%)
River East Transcona	16,890	16,616	(274)	(1.6%)
Rolling River	1,888	1,882	(6)	(0.3%)
Seine River	3,655	3,717	62	1.7%
Seven Oaks	9,213	9,644	431	4.7%
Southwest Horizon	1,670	1,671	1	0.1%
St. James-Assiniboia	8,692	8,525	(167)	(1.9%)
Sunrise	4,894	4,780	(114)	(2.3%)
Swan Valley	1,630	1,635	5	0.3%
Turtle Mountain	1,047	1,027	(20)	(1.9%)
Turtle River	796	787	(9)	(1.1%)
Western	1,660	1,695	35	2.1%
Winnipeg	32,601	32,664	63	0.2%
Whiteshell	206	209	3	1.5%
Total Enrolment	180,098	179,802	(296)	(0.2%)

Measuring up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study

The Performance of Canada's Youth in Science, Reading and Mathematics

2006 First Results for Canadians Aged 15



Highlights

Human Resources and
Social Development Canada
Statistique
Canada

Ressources humaines et
Développement social Canada
Statistique
Canada

Council of Ministers of Education, Canada
Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation (Canada)

Canada

Measuring up: Canadian results of the OECD PISA Study

The Performance of Canada's Youth in Science, Reading and Mathematics

2006 First Results for Canadians Aged 15

Highlights

Canadian 15-year-olds perform well in science in international comparison

Among the 57 participating countries, students from only Hong Kong-China and Finland outperformed Canadian 15-year-olds on the combined science scale. While all provinces performed at or above the OECD average on the combined science scale, there were

some notable provincial differences. The average performance of students in Alberta was significantly above the Canadian average. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia performed about the same as the Canadian average. Students in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince

Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan performed significantly below the Canadian average.



In the science sub-domains of 'identifying scientific issues' and 'using scientific evidence' (see text box *What is PISA* for definitions), only Finland had higher average scores than Canada. In the sub-domain of 'explaining phenomena scientifically' only students in Finland, Hong Kong-China, Chinese Taipei and Estonia outperformed Canadian students.

What is PISA?

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) was initiated by the member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to provide policy-oriented international indicators of the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students. It assesses youth outcomes in three domains – reading, mathematics and science – focussing on what students can do with what they have learned in school, at home and in the community.

PISA was first implemented in 2000 and is repeated every three years with each cycle providing detailed assessment in one of the three domains and summary assessments in the other two. In PISA 2006, science was the major assessment domain and it included three competency areas also referred to as sub-domains:

- 'Identifying scientific issues' involves recognizing issues that are possible to investigate scientifically, identifying keywords to search for scientific information and recognizing the key features of a scientific investigation.
- 'Explaining phenomena scientifically' involves applying knowledge of science in a given situation, describing or interpreting phenomena scientifically and predicting changes and identifying appropriate descriptions, explanations and predictions.
- 'Using scientific evidence' involves interpreting scientific evidence and making and communicating conclusions, identifying the assumptions, evidence and reasoning behind conclusions, and reflecting on the societal implications of science and technological developments.

In addition to science, reading and mathematics were included in PISA 2006 as minor domains.

Fifty-seven countries¹ participated in PISA 2006, including all 30 OECD countries. In Canada, about 22,000 15-year-old students from around 1,000 schools participated. A large sample was drawn in Canada so that information could be provided at both the Canadian and provincial levels².

The PISA 2006 included a direct assessment of students' skills, a student questionnaire and a school questionnaire completed by principals. The school and student questionnaire were used to collect background and contextual information related to student performance.

1. Three Special Administrative Regions (Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong-China and Macao-China) are included among the 57 countries.
2. No data were collected in the three territories or on First Nations schools.



Graduation Rates Canada, provinces and territories, 2001/2002 to 2007/2008

Standard table symbols

	Canada	NL	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON ²	MB ⁴	SK	AB	BC	YK	NT	NV
2001/2002	72.8	76.9	81.0	76.9	82.8	69.0	75.8	63.2	79.3	64.3	73.2	52.9	40.7	25.4
Percentage change	1.1	-1.5	-5.2	-0.8	0.7	-4.5	5.4	-14.3	-1.7	0.4	2.0	0.0	-18.6	11.3
2002/2003	77.1	78.6	81.9	78.7	81.0	68.3	85.9	65.4	77.4	66.3	75.1	51.8	48.6	24.7
Percentage change	5.9	2.2	1.1	2.4	-2.2	-1.0	13.2	3.6	-2.4	3.1	2.6	-2.2	19.5	-2.8
2003/2004	73.4	78.8	81.6	79.9	80.1	72.0	74.2	67.3	76.3	68.5	73.1	64.4	53.1	23.2
Percentage change	-4.8	0.2	-0.3	1.5	-1.1	5.4	-13.6	2.8	-1.4	3.2	-2.6	24.4	9.2	-6.2
2004/2005	75.1	80.9	83.2	82.1	84.2	73.9	75.6	67.3	83.7	67.9	75.5	64.0	56.4	29.4
Percentage change	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.8	5.2	2.6	1.9	0.0	9.7	-0.8	3.3	-0.6	6.3	27.0
2005/2006	73.2	79.4	86.0	82.3	85.7	74.1	70.4	67.0	83.9	67.7	76.2 ³	64.7	61.2	28.7
Percentage change	-2.6	-1.8	3.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	-6.9	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.0	1.1	8.5	-2.4
2006/2007	71.3	77.2	85.4	80.1	81.0	71.9	70.1	64.5	82.8	65.0	70.7 ³	67.8	55.4	29.6
Percentage change	-2.5	-2.8	-0.8	-2.6	-5.5	-3.0	-0.4	-3.8	-1.4	-4.0	-7.2	4.8	-9.5	3.2
2007/2008	71.0	76.3	84.3	81.1	80.5	68.8	72.7	65.1	75.5	65.6	71.0 ³	72.7	57.3	32.0
Percentage change	-0.4	-1.2	-1.2	1.2	-0.6	-4.4	3.6	1.0	-8.8	0.9	0.4	7.3	3.4	8.0

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. The number of graduates is as of the end of a school year while the population estimates are as of July 1 of the corresponding school year. Late graduates are included in the calculations while graduates from private schools, are not. For this reason, this methodology underestimates the "final" graduation rate and should not be used to infer dropout rate.

2. Data exclude publicly funded hospital and provincial schools, care, treatment and correctional facilities.

3. The graduation rate in the final year is slightly understated because some schools have not submitted course information before the data collection cutoff for this report.

4. Historical revisions have been made to this table to exclude students who graduated from Adult Learning Centres registered under the *Adult Learning Centres Act*, effective July 2001. This has the effect of understating the number of graduates and the associated graduation rate for Manitoba as compared to other provinces and jurisdictions and should not be considered directly comparable. (In 2007/2008, there were 1,174 Adult Learning Centre graduates who were excluded from the total graduates figure).

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/81-595-m/2010083/t/tbla11-eng.htm>

**Table A.20.1
Total expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools, Canada,
provinces and territories, 2001/2002 to 2007/2008 (in current dollars)¹**

Standard table symbols

	Canada	NL	PEI	NS ²	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	YK	NT	NV
2001/2002	7,897	7,046	6,658	7,935	7,165	7,985	7,805	8,251	7,285	8,103	8,046	14,831	12,015	13,483
Percentage change	2.6	11.8	5.0	-9.8	6.4	3.2	0.7	3.0	8.2	7.4	1.5	11.7	7.5	..
2002/2003	8,238	7,432	7,199	7,473	7,367	8,398	8,028	8,655	8,044	8,691	8,537	14,326	12,289	12,471
Percentage change	4.3	5.5	8.1	-5.8	2.8	5.2	2.8	4.9	10.4	7.3	6.1	-3.4	2.3	-7.5
2003/2004	8,658	7,918	7,532	7,803	8,202	8,551	8,707	9,118	8,560	8,973	8,546	15,021	12,787	13,112
Percentage change	5.1	6.5	4.6	4.4	11.3	1.8	8.5	5.3	6.4	3.2	0.1	4.8	4.1	5.1
2004/2005	9,124	8,077	7,546	7,953	8,677	8,755	9,341	9,405	8,994	9,489	9,048	15,837	14,318	13,040
Percentage change	5.4	2.0	0.2	1.9	5.8	2.4	7.3	3.1	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.4	12.0	-0.5
2005/2006	9,739	8,667	7,655	8,835	9,150	9,153	9,963	10,039	9,679	10,293	9,798	18,533	14,647	13,418
Percentage change	6.7	7.3	1.4	11.1	5.5	4.5	6.7	6.7	7.6	8.5	8.3	17.0	2.3	2.9
2006/2007	10,284	9,213	8,594	9,409	9,760	10,137	10,393	10,831	9,809	10,296	10,385	20,772	16,297	14,735
Percentage change	5.6	6.3	12.3	6.5	6.7	10.8	4.3	7.9	1.3	0.0	6.0	12.1	11.3	9.8
2007/2008	10,678	10,301	9,260	10,007	10,168	10,542	10,657	10,996	9,594	11,086	10,911	20,539	18,256	15,610
Percentage change	3.8	11.8	7.8	6.4	4.2	4.0	2.5	1.5	-2.2	7.7	5.1	-1.1	12.0	5.9

.. not available for a specific reference period

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Comparisons between jurisdictions should be made with care. Factors that influence spending on education, such as the size of the school-age population, need to be taken into account.

2. Nova Scotia data prior to 2005/2006 not comparable to more recent data due to change in methodology.

Note: Table A.20.1 = Table A.19 (Total expenditures) divided by Table A.2 (Full-time equivalent enrolment).

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/81-595-m/2010083/t/tbla11-eng.htm>

[Home](#) > [Summary tables](#) >

 Related tables: [Non-wage benefits](#), [Pension plans and funds and other retirement income programs](#).

Registered pension plans (RPPs) and members, by jurisdiction of plan registration, sector and type of plan (Manitoba)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number				
Man.					
Total					
Number of plans	464	419	425	420	408
Members	172,877	163,163	164,564	168,162	174,460
Males	77,219	71,206	72,441	73,781	77,635
Females	95,658	91,957	92,123	94,381	96,825
Public sector					
Number of plans	30	29	29	28	27
Members	76,614	74,947	75,364	76,879	117,867
Males	34,643	32,833	33,461	33,796	40,921
Females	41,971	42,114	41,903	43,083	76,946
Private sector					
Number of plans	434	390	396	392	381
Members	96,263	88,216	89,200	91,283	56,593
Males	42,576	38,373	38,980	39,985	36,714
Females	53,687	49,843	50,220	51,298	19,879
Defined benefit					
Number of plans	108	93	89	80	x
Members	100,280	98,082	99,810	101,822	x
Males	40,965	39,769	40,248	40,792	x
Females	59,315	58,313	59,562	61,030	x
Defined contribution					
Number of plans	344	314	324	328	321
Members	42,292	35,201	33,808	34,911	37,652
Males	25,320	20,768	21,252	22,090	24,484
Females	16,972	14,433	12,556	12,821	13,168

 x : suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
Notes:

- The reference date for the number of Registered Pension Plans and their terms and conditions is January 1. However, the data on plan members are as of the plan's year-end (normally December 31st) in the previous calendar year.

- Jurisdiction of plan registration refers to registered pension plans that are under provincial or federal legislation.

 Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table (for fee) [280-0009](#).

Last modified: 2010-05-24.

 Find information related to this table (CANSIM table(s); Definitions, data sources and methods; *The Daily*; publications; and related Summary tables).

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Related tables: [Employment and unemployment](#).

**Employment by age, sex, type of work, class of worker and province (monthly)
(Manitoba)**

	May 2009	April 2010	May 2010	April 2010 to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
seasonally adjusted					
	employment in thousands			% change	
Manitoba - All ages	608.3	619.0	620.4	0.2	2.0
15 to 24 years	103.5	98.0	97.5	-0.5	-5.8
25 years and over	504.8	521.0	522.9	0.4	3.6
Men	323.8	327.1	328.4	0.4	1.4
Women	284.5	291.9	292.0	0.0	2.6
Full-time	494.6	497.7	501.9	0.8	1.5
Part-time	113.7	121.2	118.5	-2.2	4.2
Employees	526.1	527.9	529.1	0.2	0.6
Public sector ¹	160.5	165.7	164.3	-0.8	2.4
Private sector ²	365.6	362.2	364.8	0.7	-0.2
Self-employed	82.2	91.1	91.3	0.2	11.1

1. Those who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government funded establishment such as a school (including universities) or hospital.

2. Those who work as employees of a private firm or business.

Sources: Statistics Canada, tables [282-0087](#) and [282-0089](#).

Last modified: 2010-06-04.

To learn more about the [Labour Force Survey](#).

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