

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2021-2022**

Freedom of
Information
and Protection
of Privacy
Act

Manitoba 

Indigenous Land Acknowledgement

We recognize that Manitoba is on the Treaty Territories and ancestral lands of the Anishinaabeg, Anishinewuk, Dakota Oyate, Denesuline and Nehethowuk peoples.

We acknowledge Manitoba is located on the Homeland of the Red River Métis.

We acknowledge northern Manitoba includes lands that were and are the ancestral lands of the Inuit.

We respect the spirit and intent of Treaties and Treaty Making and remain committed to working in partnership with First Nations, Inuit and Métis people in the spirit of truth, reconciliation and collaboration.

Reconnaissance du territoire

Nous reconnaissons que le Manitoba se trouve sur les territoires visés par un traité et sur les terres ancestrales des peuples anishinaabeg, anishinewuk, dakota oyate, denesuline et nehethowuk.

Nous reconnaissons que le Manitoba se situe sur le territoire des Métis de la rivière Rouge.

Nous reconnaissons que le nord du Manitoba comprend des terres qui étaient et sont toujours les terres ancestrales des Inuits.

Nous respectons l'esprit et l'objectif des traités et de la conclusion de ces derniers. Nous restons déterminés à travailler en partenariat avec les Premières Nations, les Inuits et les Métis dans un esprit de vérité, de réconciliation et de collaboration.

Manitoba Finance

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**MINISTER
OF FINANCE**

Room 103
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8
CANADA

Her Honour, the Honourable Anita R. Neville, P.C., O.M.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba
Room 235 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the privilege of presenting, for the information of Your Honour, the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act Annual Report for the period from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022¹.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Honourable Cliff Cullen
Deputy Premier
Minister of Finance



¹ This report covers 15 months, from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022. The change is a one-time adjustment to align with other government annual reports and the Manitoba Ombudsman's Annual Report. Going forward, the FIPPA Annual Report will reflect the period from April 1 to March 31 each year.



Finance

Deputy Minister
Room 109, Legislative Building, Winnipeg, MB, R3C 0V8
www.gov.mb.ca

Honourable Cliff Cullen
Deputy Premier
Minister of Finance
Room 103 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8

Dear Sir:

In accordance with Section 83 of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, I am pleased to present the twenty-fourth annual report of the administration of the act and regulation by Manitoba government departments, government agencies and local public bodies, for the period from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022¹.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Richard Groen
Deputy Minister of Finance



¹ This report covers 15 months, from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022. The change is a one-time adjustment to align with other government annual reports and the Manitoba Ombudsman's Annual Report. Going forward, the FIPPA Annual Report will reflect the period from April 1 to March 31 each year.

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INTRODUCTION

The 24th annual report from the Minister responsible for administration of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA) covers the period from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022.¹ The report statistically summarizes the activities of Manitoba government departments, government agencies and local public bodies in responding to requests for access to records and in protecting personal information under the act.

FIPPA received Royal Assent on June 27, 1997 and came into force for provincial government departments and agencies on May 4, 1998 and for the City of Winnipeg on August 31, 1998. On April 4, 2000, local governments, educational bodies and health care bodies also became subject to the requirements of FIPPA. In 2011, significant amendments to FIPPA came into force as a result of a mandatory review of the legislation, which included the creation of the role of the Information and Privacy Adjudicator.

Following the second mandatory review of the legislation, Bill 49, The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Amendment Act (the Amendment Act) was tabled in March 2021. The Amendment Act received Royal Assent on May 20, 2021 and came into force on January 1, 2022. The amendments included tools to assist public bodies in responding to requests for access to information, a requirement for mandatory breach notification when there is real risk of significant harm to an individual, and increased transparency by legislating additional records that must be disclosed.

FIPPA provides a qualified legal right of access to records in the custody or under the control of public bodies. This right of access is in addition to any rights of access already available under existing provincial laws. Access to any record is subject to four mandatory and fourteen discretionary exceptions to disclosure under FIPPA. If an applicant is dissatisfied with the response of a public body, the act provides for review by the Manitoba Ombudsman and referral to the Information and Privacy Adjudicator as necessary.

FIPPA provides privacy protection for personal information held by public bodies, based on internationally recognized principles of fair information practices. It imposes obligations on public bodies with respect to the collection, use, disclosure, accuracy, retention and security of personal information.

¹ This report covers 15 months, from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022. The change is a one-time adjustment to align with other government annual reports and the Manitoba Ombudsman's annual report. Going forward, the FIPPA annual report will reflect the period from April 1st to March 31st each year.

INFORMATION AND PRIVACY POLICY SECRETARIAT

About the Information and Privacy Policy Secretariat

The Information and Privacy Policy Secretariat (the 'Secretariat') is responsible for central administration and coordination of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA).

The Secretariat provides leadership and expertise in the Manitoba government on information accessibility, confidentiality and privacy policy issues, as well as support services to other public bodies that fall under FIPPA.

To support this mandate, the Secretariat provides guidance to employees of public bodies on the administrative requirements of FIPPA. This is carried out by making resource material, educational opportunities and consultation services available to public bodies.

Similarly, the Secretariat provides help desk services to members of the public who request assistance with FIPPA.

Year in Review

The Secretariat assisted the Manitoba Government in tabling Bill 49, The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Amendment Act (the Amendment Act). The Amendment Act received Royal Assent on May 20, 2021, came into force on January 1, 2022, and represents the most significant amendment to FIPPA since 2011. Major amendments include:

- extending the time limit for responding to a request for access from 30 days to 45 days;
- a request for access may be considered abandoned if an applicant fails to provide information necessary to process the request within 30 days;
- the addition of two exceptions to disclosure for labour relations information and workplace investigations;
- mandatory breach notification where there is a real risk of significant harm as a result of a privacy breach;
- expanding the types of records that are to be made available to the public by the Manitoba Government, and enabling the minister responsible for FIPPA to make additional categories of records available; and,
- updating the provisions respecting offences and prosecutions.

In 2021, government departments and agencies combined reported receiving 2,971 requests for access, which is the largest number of requests ever received in one year. Additionally, government departments and agencies reported receiving 769 requests for access from January 1 to March 31, 2022. These figures represent a significant increase over 2020, when government departments and agencies reported receiving 2,630 requests. Generally speaking, the number of requests for access received has been steadily increasing over time.

The delivery of educational support services the Secretariat offers was impacted by the pandemic. The Secretariat typically uses a combination of in-person and online approaches when providing its educational services, but from January 1 to March 31, 2022, these services were offered entirely online.

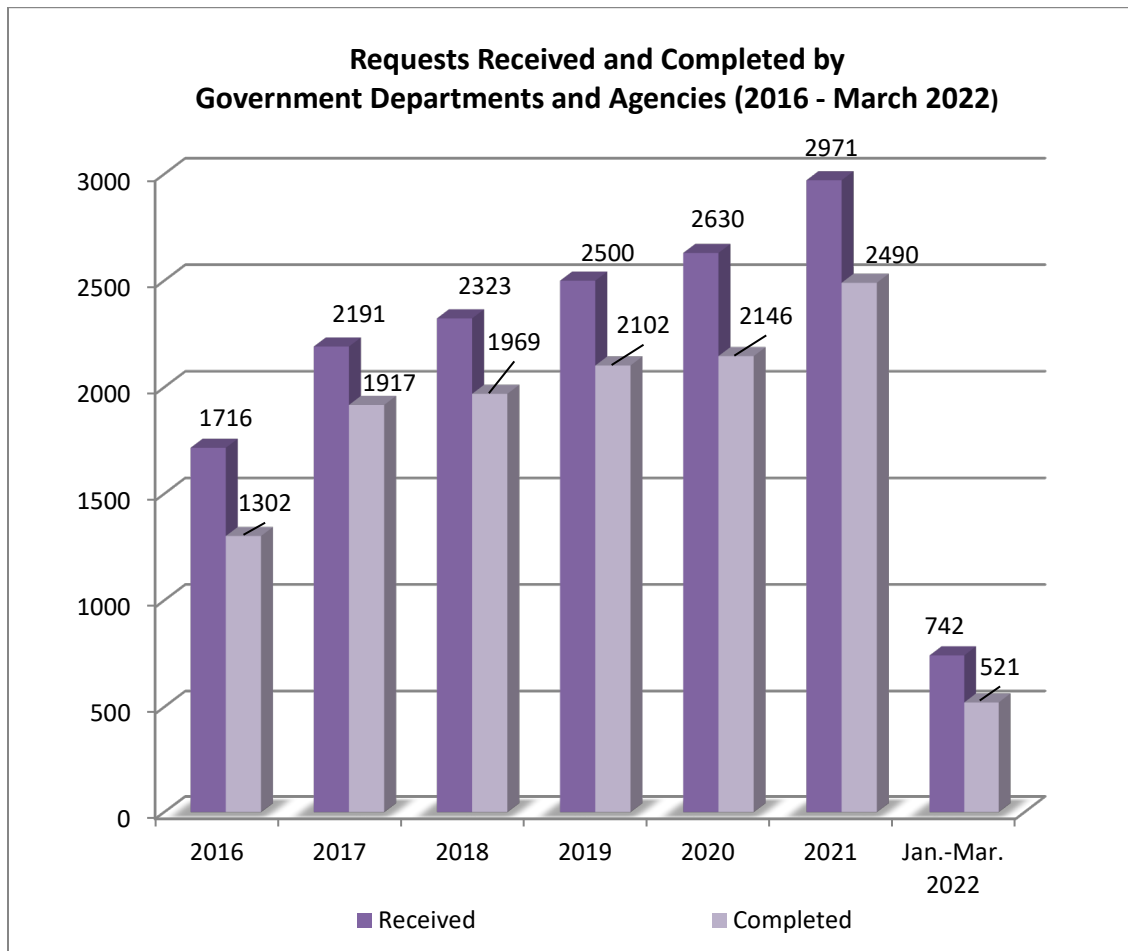
- In 2021, training was delivered to 60 Access and Privacy Coordinators and/or Officers, which are specific assigned and delegated roles under FIPPA in each public body. The training includes an explanation of the process for responding to requests for access, the requirements for protecting privacy, and other related topics as requested.
- FIPPA practitioners support their public body with carrying out its responsibilities under FIPPA. However, employees that do not have specific FIPPA-related roles also play an important part in their public body's compliance with the law. The Secretariat offers a 'FIPPA Awareness' session to any employees of a public body who need an understanding of the law and their obligations under it.
- To increase accessibility to this educational session, the Secretariat recorded the FIPPA Awareness session in 2020 and made it readily accessible on the Manitoba Government's YouTube channel. This provides any employee of a public body the opportunity to receive this introductory training at their convenience. Between January 2021 and March 2022, there have been hundreds of visitors to the site containing the presentation.
- The Secretariat continued to provide protection of privacy consultation services by providing assistance to government departments and agencies in determining whether new technologies, information systems and initiatives or proposed programs and policies are compliant with privacy legislation and meet basic privacy requirements.
- The Secretariat's help desk services also continued, with over one thousand enquiries addressed from January 2021 to March 2022.

FIPPA STATISTICS

Government Departments and Agencies

Number of Requests Received

Manitoba Government departments and agencies reported receiving 2,971 requests for access during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021. Additionally, government departments and agencies reported receiving 742 requests for access from January 1 to March 31, 2022. These figures represent a significant increase in activity over the 2,630 requests received during 2020. The number of requests received in 2021 was the largest number ever received in one year.



The departments that received the highest number of requests during 2021 were Manitoba Justice (411) and Manitoba Health (379). [See Supplementary Statistics Table 5 for a full breakdown of requests received by government departments during 2021.]

Top 10 – Requests to Departments and Agencies (2021)	
Manitoba Justice	411
Manitoba Health	379
Manitoba Families	292
Manitoba Finance	244
Manitoba Conservation and Climate	178
Manitoba Education	171
Manitoba Central Services	141
Manitoba Agriculture and Resource Development	131
Manitoba Crown Services	117
Manitoba Municipal Relations	114

While no government agencies appear in the 'Top 10' chart above, it is of interest to note that in 2021 Manitoba Hydro received 86 requests, Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation received 68 requests, Manitoba Public Insurance received 46 requests, and the Workers Compensation Board received 40 requests. [See Supplementary Statistics Table 6 for a full breakdown of requests received by government agencies during 2021.]

The government departments that received the highest number of requests from January to March 2022 were Manitoba Justice (111) and Manitoba Health (106). [See Supplementary Statistics Table 5 for a full breakdown of requests received by government departments during January to March 2022.]

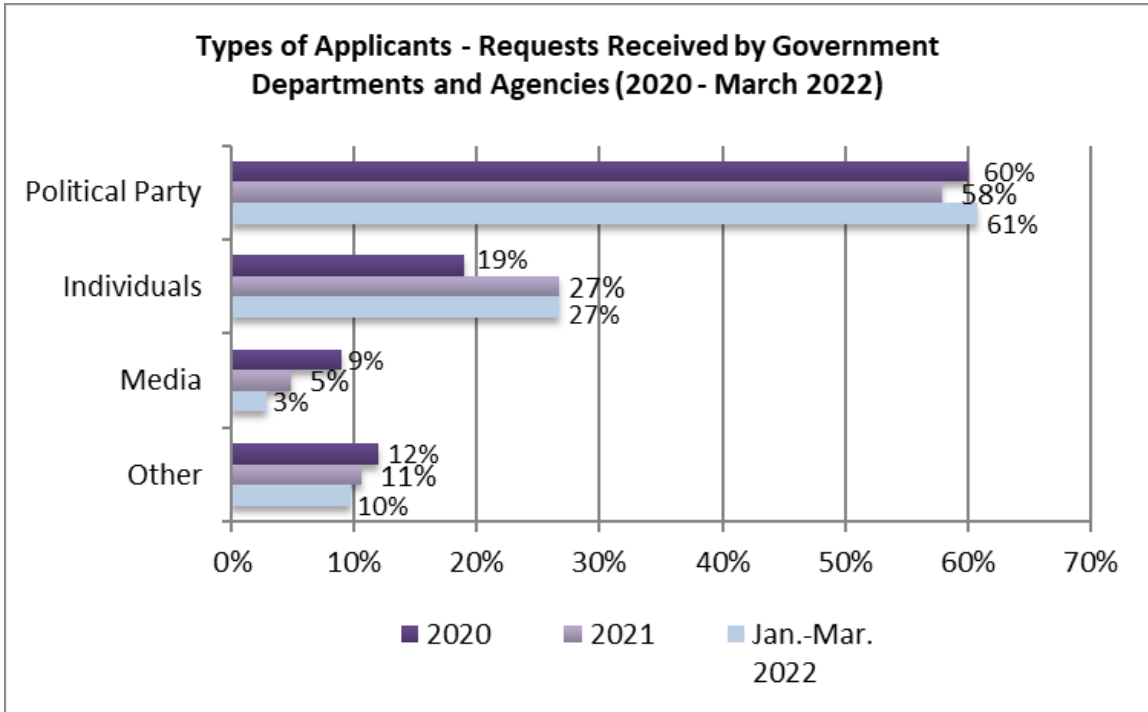
Top 10 – Requests to Departments and Agencies(January to March 2022)	
Manitoba Justice	111
Manitoba Health	106
Manitoba Finance	75
Manitoba Families	62
Manitoba Labour, Consumer Protection and Government Services (includes former Manitoba Central Services)	61
Manitoba Environment, Climate and Parks (includes former Manitoba Conservation and Climate)	32
Manitoba Economic Development, Investment and Trade (includes former Manitoba Economic Development and Jobs)	28
Manitoba Advanced Education, Skills and Immigration	27
Manitoba Municipal Relations	25
Manitoba Public Service Commission (formerly Manitoba Civil Service Commission)	23

No government agencies appear in the 'Top 10' chart above. However, during the quarter, Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation received 21 requests, Manitoba Human Rights Commission received 17 requests and Manitoba Hydro received 15 requests. [See Supplementary Statistics Table 6 for a full breakdown of requests received by government agencies during January to March 2022.]

Types of Applicants

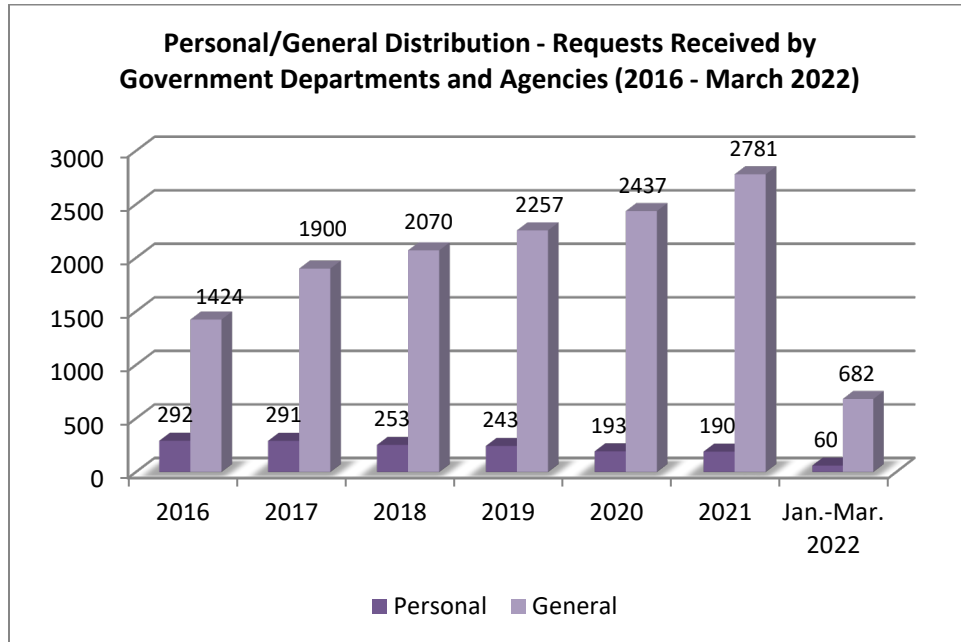
Out of the 2,971 requests received by government departments and agencies during 2021, political parties submitted 1,720 requests (58 per cent), compared to 1,585 (60 per cent) the previous year. Individuals made 793 requests (27 per cent), up from 504 (19 per cent) in 2020. Media representatives submitted 143 requests (five per cent), down significantly from 239 (nine per cent) received in 2020. Other organizations submitted 315 requests (11 per cent), compared to 302 (12 per cent) the previous year.

During January to March 2022, government departments and agencies received 742 requests. This included 451 requests from political parties (61 per cent), 198 requests from individuals (27 per cent), 21 requests from media representatives (three per cent) and 72 requests from other organizations (ten per cent).



Personal/General Distribution of Requests Received

Of the 2,971 requests received in 2021, 2,781 (94 per cent) were requests for general information and 190 (6 per cent) were requests for personal information. Of the 742 requests received from January to March 2022, 682 (92 per cent) were requests for general information and 60 (8 per cent) were requests for personal information. These statistics are similar to 2020, when 2,437 (93 per cent) of the 2,630 requests received were for general information and 193 (7 per cent) were for personal information.



Number of Requests Completed

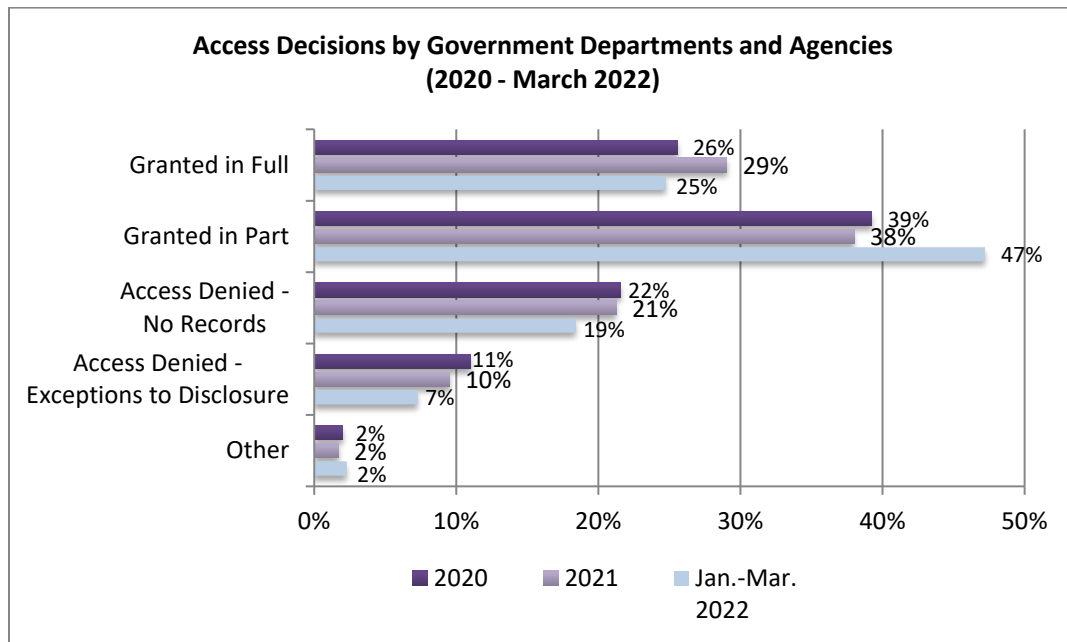
Government departments and agencies completed 2,490 requests during 2021, compared to 2,146 requests during 2020. The number of completed requests differs from the number of requests received because it excludes withdrawn, abandoned, and out of scope requests, those for which information was publicly available, as well as requests carried forward to the next reporting period. During January to March 2022, a further 521 requests were completed by government departments and agencies. [Statistics shown on Chart 1 at the beginning of the Government Departments and Agencies section.]

Access Decisions

Government departments and agencies completed 2,490 requests in 2021, of which applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 723 requests (29 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 959 requests (39 per cent). 'Access denied – no records' accounted for the responses to 529 requests (21 per cent) and 'access denied – exceptions to disclosure' accounted for a further 237 responses to requests (nine per cent). Responses to 42 requests (two per cent) fell into the 'other' category, which includes requests public bodies disregarded under section 13 of the act, as well as requests where public bodies refused to confirm or deny the existence of a record under section 12(2) of the act.

Government departments and agencies also completed 521 requests during January to March 2022, of which applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 129 requests (25 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 246 requests (47 per cent). 'Access denied – no records' accounted for the responses to 96 requests (19 per cent) and 'access denied – exceptions to disclosure' accounted for a further 38 41 responses to requests (seven per cent). Responses to 12 requests (two per cent) fell into the 'other' category.

Of the 2,146 requests government departments and agencies completed during 2020, applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 548 requests (26 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to 842 requests (39 per cent). 'Access denied – no records' accounted for the responses to 463 requests (22 per cent) and 'access denied – exceptions to disclosure' accounted for a further 248 responses to requests (12 per cent). An additional 45 requests (two per cent) fell under the 'other' category (requests disregarded/ not confirmed or denied).



Exceptions to Disclosure

When public bodies sever information from a record or withhold a record completely, they must indicate the 'exception to disclosure' provision of FIPPA used to authorize the decision to refuse access. Public bodies must deny access if a mandatory exception applies to the requested information, but may choose to release or withhold information if a discretionary exception applies.

Once again, the most frequently applied mandatory exception to disclosure was protection of a third party's privacy, applied to 413 requests in 2021, compared to 406 in 2020. The second most frequently used mandatory exception was Cabinet confidences, used in 221 requests. In 2020, the same mandatory exception was applied 183 times. Advice to a public body was the most frequent discretionary exception, used in responding to 627 requests in 2021, compared to 577 in 2020.

Sections of the Act Used	Exceptions to Disclosure Used by Departments and Agencies (2021)	Number of Requests Applied
Mandatory		
17	Third party's privacy	413
18	Third party's business interests	179
19	Cabinet confidences	221
20	Information provided in confidence by another government	69
Discretionary		
21	Harmful to relations between Manitoba and other governments	108
22	Local public body confidences	8
23	Advice to public body	627
24	Harmful to individual and public safety	33
25	Harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings	83
26	Harmful to security of property	130
27	Solicitor– client privilege	50
28	Harmful to economic and other interests of a public body	97
29	Testing procedures, tests and audits	6
30	Confidential evaluations about the applicant	4
31	Preservation of heritage resources and life forms	2
32	Information that will be available to the public	27

During January to March 2022, the most frequently applied mandatory exception to disclosure was again protection of a third party's privacy, applied to 99 requests. The second most frequently used mandatory exception was Cabinet confidences, used in 41 requests. Advice to a public body was the most frequent discretionary exception, used in responding to 150 requests during the quarter.

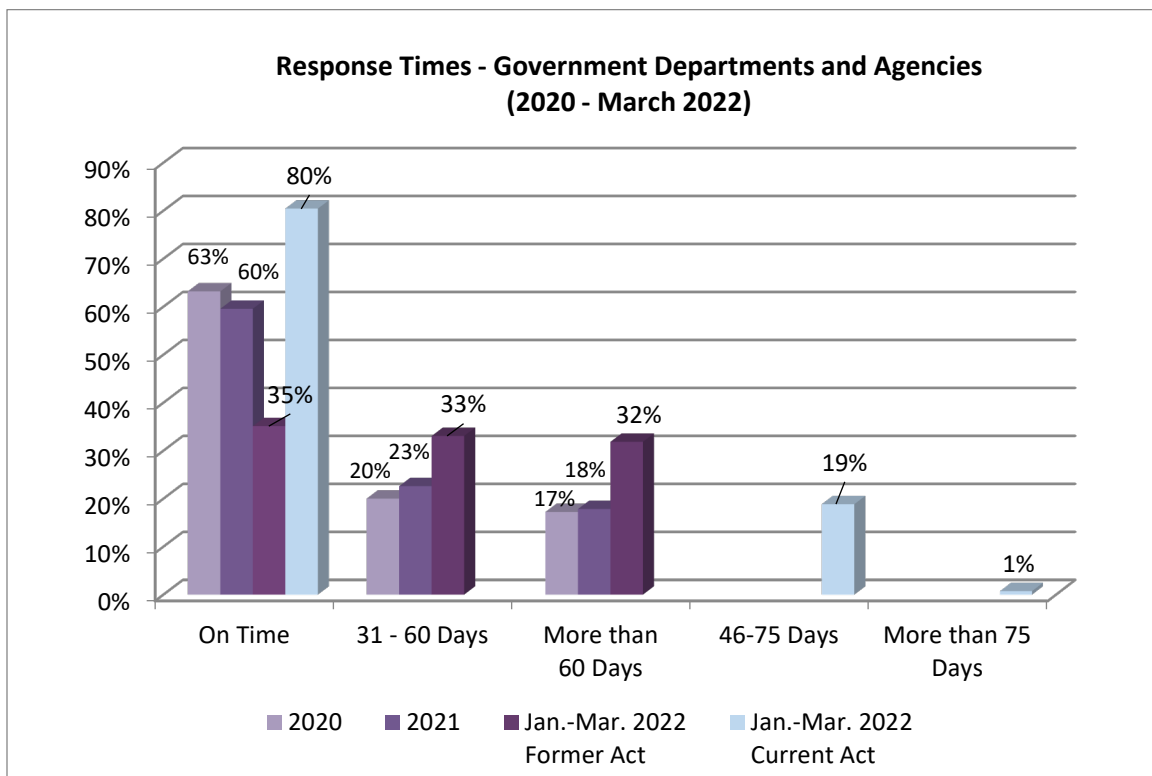
Sections of the Act Used	Exceptions to Disclosure Used by Departments and Agencies (January to March 2022)	Number of Requests Applied
Mandatory		
17	Third party's privacy	97
18	Third party's business interests	29
19	Cabinet confidences	41
20	Information provided in confidence by another government	12
Discretionary		
21	Harmful to relations between Manitoba and other governments	24
22	Local public body confidences	0
23	Advice to public body	148
24	Harmful to individual and public safety	9
25	Harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings	18
26	Harmful to security of property	21
27	Solicitor– client privilege	12
28	Harmful to economic and other interests of a public body	15
29	Testing procedures, tests and audits	3
29.1	Disclosure harmful to public body's labour relations	0
29.2	Information relating to workplace investigations	0
30	Confidential evaluations about the applicant	0
31	Preservation of heritage resources and life forms	0
32	Information that will be available to the public	1

Response Times

Under the former act, a public body must respond to an applicant's request for access within 30 days, and under the current act, which came into force on January 1, 2022, a public body must respond to an applicant's request for access within 45 days.

FIPPA permits a public body to extend the time for responding to a request by up to an additional 30 days in certain circumstances. This includes when a large number of records must be searched, or when time is needed to consult with a third party or another public body before deciding whether to grant access. The Manitoba Ombudsman may also authorize an extension to give a public body more than 60 days under the former act, and more than 75 days under the current act to respond under certain circumstances.

During 2021, a total of 1,483 (60 per cent) of the 2,490 requests completed by government departments and agencies received responses within the required time limit or were considered on time. 'On time response' includes requests completed within the 30 calendar days specified in the act, as well as those with an authorized extension. The remaining requests were either completed within 31-60 days without an authorized extension (563 requests, 23 per cent), or completed in more than 60 days without an authorized extension (444 requests, 18 per cent).



Please note: Requests shown on this chart as 'On time' represent those completed within the legislated timeframe specified in the act, as well as those that were the subject of an authorized extension. The other categories reflect those responses that were provided after the authorized timeframes required by FIPPA.

During January to March 2022, the former act time limit for responding, which was 30 days, applied to 245 requests brought forward from 2021. Of those requests, 86 (35 per cent) were 'on time' responses, 81 requests (33 per cent) were within 31-60 days without an authorized extension and 78 requests (32 per cent) received responses in more than 60 days without an authorized extension.

During January to March 2022, the current act time limit for responding, which is 45 days, applied to 276 requests received and processed during the quarter. Of those requests, 218 (80 per cent) were 'on time' responses, 52 requests (19 per cent) were within 46-75 days without an authorized extension and 2 requests (one per cent) received responses in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

During 2020, 1,358 requests (63 per cent) were completed 'on time'. In addition, 418 requests (20 per cent) were completed within 31-60 days and 370 requests (17 per cent) were completed in more than 60 days without authorized extensions.

Fees

Under FIPPA, there is no fee for making a request for access to records or for the time spent by officials reviewing records to determine if any exceptions to disclosure apply. There is also no fee for the search and preparation of records for the first two hours per request. However, the Access and Privacy Regulation allows fees to be charged for additional search and preparation time, copying, computer programming and data processing costs.

In 2021, government departments and agencies collected a total of \$5,752. Search and preparation fees accounted for 92 per cent of the total. Requests for general information accounted for 93 per cent of the fees collected in 2021. In 2020, a total of \$9,666 was collected. Search and preparation fees accounted for 92 per cent of the total fees collected. Requests for general information accounted for 77 per cent of the fees collected in 2020.

During January to March 2022, government departments and agencies collected a total of \$882. Search and preparation fees accounted for 99 per cent of the total. Requests for general information accounted for 100 per cent of the fees collected.

Fees Collected by Departments and Agencies			
Type of Fee	Amount Collected		
	2020	2021	Jan.-Mar. 2022
Search and Preparation	\$8,922	\$5,535	\$870
Copying	\$174	\$217	\$12
Computer Programming	\$570	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$9,666	\$5,752	\$882

Fees Waived

FIPPA provides that at the applicant's request, the head of a public body may waive all or part of the fees payable under three circumstances. 1) Payment would impose an unreasonable financial hardship on the applicant; 2) the request for access relates to the applicant's own personal information and waiving the fees would be reasonable and fair in the circumstances; and 3) the record relates to a matter of public interest concerning public health or safety or the environment.

During 2021, government departments and agencies reported fee waivers totaling \$11,963. During 2020, government departments and agencies reported fee waivers totaling \$225. There were no fee waivers reported during January to March 2022.

Costs Incurred by Departments and Agencies

Departments and agencies reported spending a total of \$2,034 in responding to requests for access during 2021, including \$1,675 for copying and \$359 in legal charges. Total costs reported by departments and agencies in 2020 were \$7,765, including \$6,609 for copying and \$1,157 in legal charges. During January to March 2022, departments and agencies reported spending \$238 on copying and no monies were reported as spent on legal charges.

The cost of department and agency staff resources and central administration services provided by the Information and Privacy Policy Secretariat are not included in these figures.

Protection of Privacy

FIPPA requires that public bodies implement standards and procedures in their day-to-day management of the personal information in their custody or under their control. The act covers matters such as why and how personal information may be collected, the need to maintain its accuracy and allow people to correct their own information, the storage and protection of personal information, its use by the public body, and disclosures outside the public body.

Government departments and agencies did not report receiving any requests for correction of personal information during 2021, 2020, or January to March 2022.

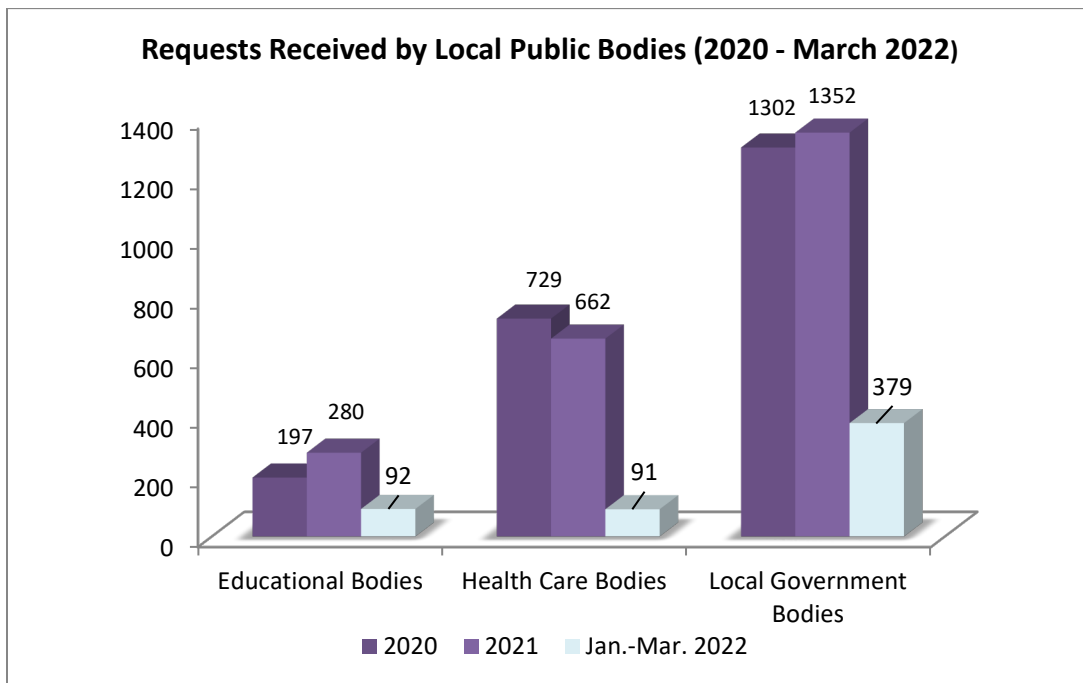
Local Public Bodies

As defined in FIPPA, local public bodies include educational bodies (school divisions, colleges and universities), health care bodies (regional health authorities, hospitals and other health care bodies) and local government bodies (municipalities, community councils under The Northern Affairs Act, watershed districts, planning districts and police boards established by municipalities, including the City of Winnipeg).

At the end of 2021, there were 304 local public bodies, of which municipalities accounted for close to half. Local public bodies submitted 184 annual reports during the year, representing 61 per cent of the total number. During January to March 2022, local public bodies submitted 139 quarterly reports, representing 46 per cent of the total number.

Number of Requests Received

Local public bodies received a total of 2,294 requests for access in 2021, an increase from the 2,228 requests received in 2020. During January to March 2022, local public bodies received an additional 562 requests.



The local public bodies that received the highest number of requests during 2021 were the City of Winnipeg (1,160), Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (177) and Shared Health (177). Those same local public bodies also received the most requests in 2020: City of Winnipeg (1,039), Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (177) and Shared Health (144).

Top 10 – Requests to Local Public Bodies (2021)	
City of Winnipeg	1,160
Winnipeg Regional Health Authority	177
Shared Health	177
Northern Health Region	71
Southern Health/ Santé Sud	70
Prairie Mountain Health	70
Interlake-Eastern Regional Health Authority	69
University of Manitoba	46
City of Brandon	45
Rural Municipality of Mountain	36

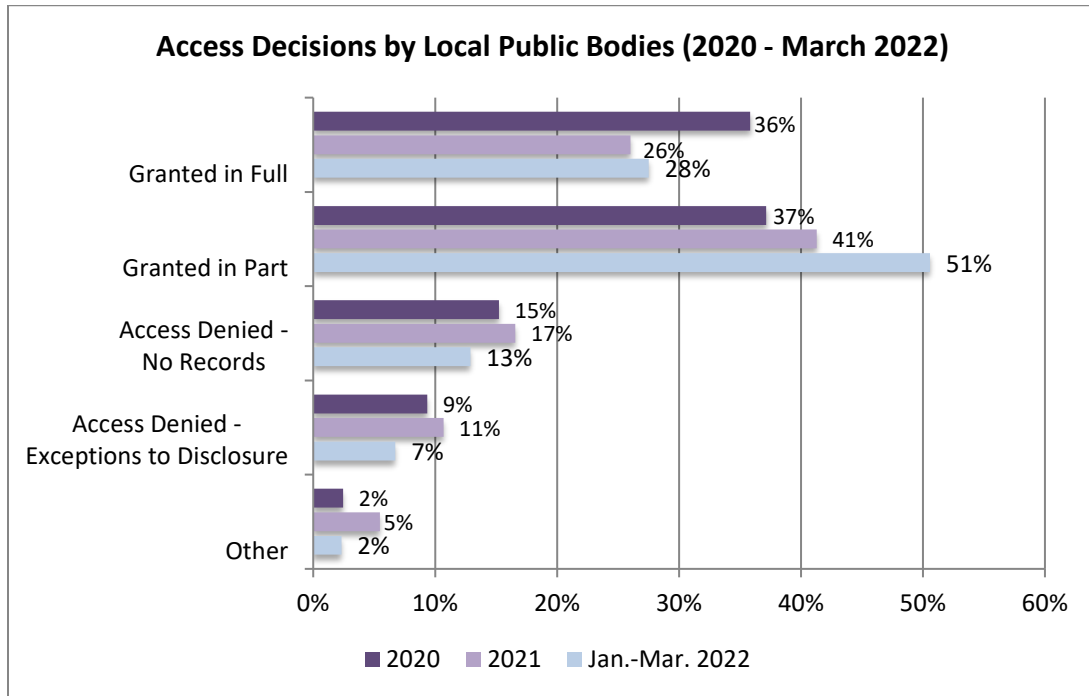
Local public bodies also reported receiving 562 requests for access during January to March 2022. The same three local public bodies reported receiving the highest number of requests during the quarter: City of Winnipeg (343), Shared Health (19) and Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (18).

Top 10 – Requests to Local Public Bodies (January to March 2022)	
City of Winnipeg	343
Shared Health	19
Winnipeg Regional Health Authority	18
Prairie Mountain Health	17
Northern Health Region	13
Rural Municipality of West St. Paul	12
Interlake-Eastern Regional Health Authority	11
Southern Health/ Santé Sud	11
Hanover School Division	10
University of Manitoba	9

Access Decisions

Local public bodies completed 2,069 requests during 2021. Applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 538 requests (26 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 854 requests (41 per cent).

Local public bodies also completed 510 requests during January to March 2022, of which applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 143 requests (28 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 263 requests (51 per cent).



Of the 1,923 requests local public bodies completed during 2020, applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 689 requests (35 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to 714 requests (37 per cent).

Educational Bodies

During 2021, school divisions replied to 51 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' responses and 'granted in part' to nine per cent. Universities and colleges replied to 19 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 59 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. From January to March 2022, school divisions replied to 64 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 22 per cent of requests with 'granted in part' responses. Universities and colleges replied to nine per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 63 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. In 2020, school divisions replied to 73 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and six per cent with 'granted in part' responses. Universities and colleges replied to 45 per cent with 'granted in full' and 27 per cent with 'granted in part' responses.

Health Care Bodies

During 2021, regional health authorities and other health care bodies replied to 36 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 22 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. From January to March 2022, regional health authorities and other health care bodies replied to 44 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 15 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. In 2020, health care bodies replied to 46 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 18 per cent with 'granted in part' responses.

Local Government Bodies

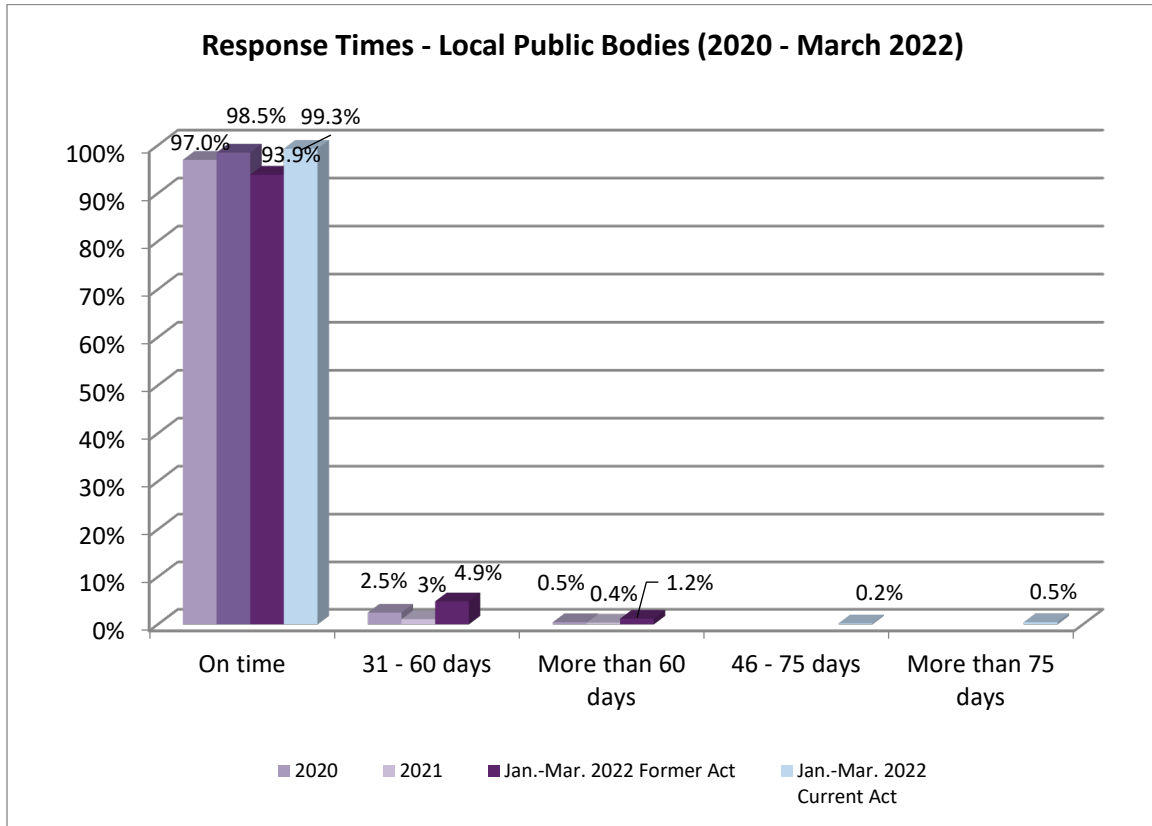
During 2021, local government bodies replied to 16 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 57 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. During January to March 2022, local government bodies replied to 16 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 66 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. In 2020, local government bodies replied to 25 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 53 per cent with 'granted in part' responses.

Exceptions to Disclosure

When access was fully or partly denied, the most frequently applied exceptions to disclosure cited by local public bodies during 2021 were protection of a third party's privacy (718 requests), disclosure harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings (478 requests) and disclosure harmful to security of property (167 requests). During January to March 2022, local public bodies cited the same three exceptions as the most frequently applied: protection of a third party's privacy (206 requests), disclosure harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings (178 requests) and disclosure harmful to security of property (58 requests). In 2020, the most frequently applied exceptions cited by local public bodies were protection of a third party's privacy (593 requests), disclosure harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings (433 requests) and disclosure harmful to security of property (167 requests).

Response Time

During 2021, a total of 2,038 requests (99 per cent) received by local public bodies were completed within the required time limit (30 days) or considered 'on time' because they were completed within the timeframe of an authorized extension. Twenty-three requests (one per cent) were completed within 31 to 60 days without an authorized extension. The remaining eight requests were processed in more than 60 days without an authorized extension.



From January to March 2022, 77 requests (94 per cent) received during 2021 and carried forward into 2022 were completed within the former act time limit (30 days). Four requests were completed in more than 30 days (five per cent) and one request in more than 60 days without authorized extensions.

From January to March 2022, 425 requests (99 per cent) received during the quarter were completed by local public bodies within the current act time limit (45 days) or considered 'on time' due to an authorized extension. One request was completed in more than 45 days and two requests in more than 75 days without authorized extensions.

During 2020, 1,866 requests (97 per cent) were 'on time', 23 requests (three per cent) were completed within 31 to 60 days and nine requests were processed in more than 60 days without authorized extensions.

Fees

During 2021, eleven local public bodies charged fees totaling \$12,830.08 in accordance with the Access and Privacy Regulation. The City of Winnipeg collected the largest amount of fees, with a total of \$9,570.40 for search and preparation, computer programming/data processing and copying. The Winnipeg Regional Health Authority reported the second highest amount of fees, with \$682.18 collected for search and preparation.

From January to March 2022, two local public bodies reported charging fees totaling \$952.40. The City of Winnipeg collected the largest amount of fees, with a total of \$892.40 for search and preparation, computer programming/data processing and copying. Prairie Mountain Health reported collecting \$60 in fees for search and preparation.

During 2020, nine local public bodies charged fees totaling \$5,506.30. The City of Winnipeg collected the largest amount of fees (\$4,848.20) and the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority collected the second most (\$540.00).

Fees Collected by Local Public Bodies				
Type of Fee	Amount Collected			
	2020	2021	Jan. - Mar. 2022 Former Act	Jan. - Mar. 2022 Current Act
Search and Preparation	\$5,325	\$10,437	\$330	\$330
Copying	\$181	\$153	\$12	\$0
Computer Programming	\$0	\$2,240	\$210	\$70
Total	\$5,506	\$12,830	\$552	\$400

Protection of Privacy

FIPPA requires that public bodies implement standards and procedures in their day-to-day management of the personal information in their custody or under their control. The act covers matters such as why and how personal information may be collected, the need to maintain its accuracy and allow people to correct their own information, the storage and protection of personal information, its use by the public body, and disclosures outside the public body.

Local public bodies received two requests for correction of personal information to records during 2021. During January to March 2022, local public bodies received zero requests for correction. In 2020, local public bodies received ten requests for correction of personal information.

Oversight

The Manitoba Ombudsman is responsible for oversight of Manitoba public bodies in their administration of FIPPA. An individual has a right to make a complaint about any decision, act or failure to act by a public body in response to an access request. Individuals who believe that their personal information has been collected, used or disclosed in violation of the privacy protection provisions of FIPPA may make a complaint to the Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman has the power to conduct investigations and audits of public bodies to ensure compliance, make recommendations and inform the public about the act.

The Ombudsman reports annually to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on the performance of the duties and function of this office under FIPPA. The Ombudsman's report is issued separately.

FIPPA SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS

The Information and Privacy Policy Secretariat maintains supplementary statistics about the administration of the act. The supplementary statistics are available online at:

https://www.gov.mb.ca/fippa/annual_reports/pdf/fippa_supp_stats2021-2022.pdf

1. Requests Received and Completed – Government Departments and Agencies (2012 - March 2022)
2. Personal/General Distribution of Requests – Government Departments and Agencies (2012 - March 2022)
3. Types of Applicants – Government Departments and Agencies (2012 - March 2022)
4. Access Decisions – Government Departments and Agencies (2012 - March 2022)
5. Requests Received and Completed – Government Departments (2020 - March 2022)
6. Requests Received and Completed – Government Agencies (2020 - March 2022)
7. Exceptions to Disclosure Applied – Government Departments and Agencies (2020 - March 2022)
8. Fees Collected – Government Departments and Agencies (2012 - March 2022)
9. Reported Costs of Responding to Requests – Government Departments and Agencies (2012 - March 2022)
10. Local Public Bodies' Experience under FIPPA (2020 - March 2022)
11. Requests Received and Completed by Educational Bodies (2020 - March 2022)
12. Requests Received and Completed by Health Care Bodies (2020 - March 2022)
13. Requests Received and Completed by Local Government Bodies (2020 - March 2022)
14. Local Public Bodies' Comparative Yearly Experience (2018 - March 2022)

CONTACT INFORMATION

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