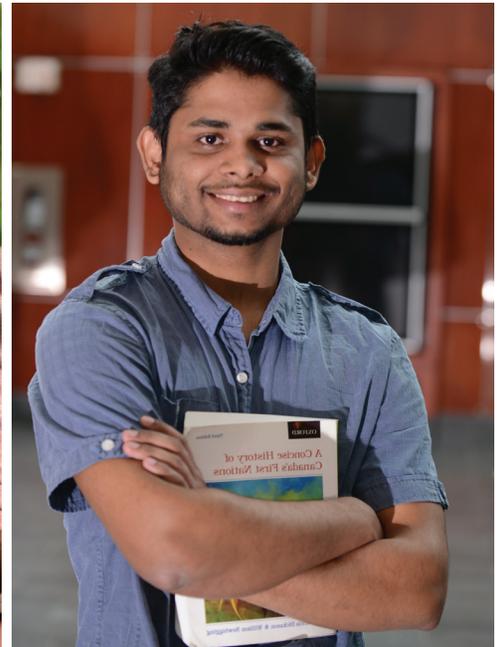


Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education Indicators



Sustainability 2018-19

Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education Indicators: Sustainability

Saskatchewan's post-secondary institutions and the Ministry of Advanced Education are working together to develop and implement the Post-Secondary Education Indicators Project to collect, analyze and report sector-wide post-secondary data. This is the fifth report from the project and this release focuses on the financial sustainability of credentialed post-secondary education by examining the revenue streams and expenditure levels of Saskatchewan's institutions. All data is presented at the sector-level and is limited to operating revenue and operating expenditures.¹

The Project has recently completed a pilot phase that included the province's three largest institutions – Saskatchewan Polytechnic, the University of Regina, University of Saskatchewan, and their federated and affiliated colleges.² In the next phase of the project, additional post-secondary institutions will continue to be included³ and new indicators will be developed in partnership with the institutions.

Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions: Revenue

Saskatchewan's post-secondary institutions draw revenue from a wide variety of sources including government as well as non-government sources including student tuition and fees, donations, investments, and sales of products and services. In 2018-19, total operating revenue reached nearly \$1.1B at Saskatchewan's institutions.

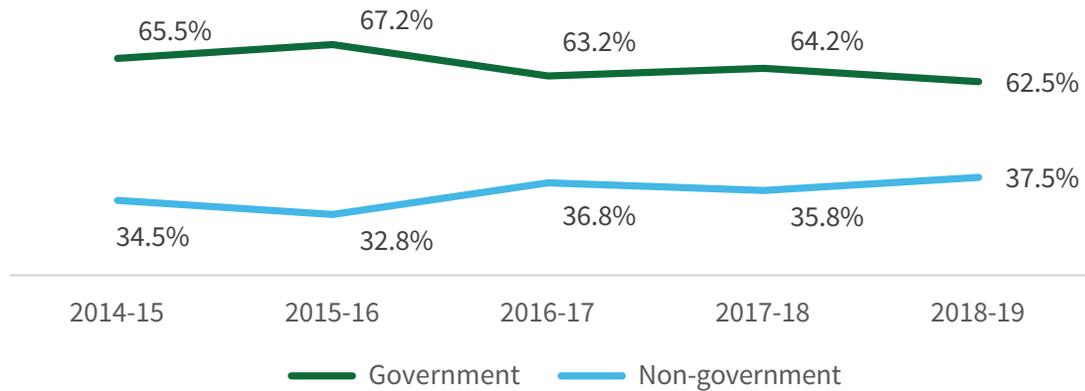
Nearly two-thirds of this money comes from government sources while the remainder is derived from non-government revenue sources. Between 2014-15 and 2018-19 government funding decreased as a percentage of total operating revenue by three percentage points while revenue from non-government sources correspondingly increased by the same amount.

1 General operating is an unrestricted fund that accounts for the institution's primary operating activities of instruction and research, and which excludes monies designated for sponsored research and capital purposes.

2 Data in this report is drawn from financial information submitted by Saskatchewan Polytechnic, the University of Regina, the University of Saskatchewan, Luther College, Campion College, First Nations University of Canada, St. Thomas More College, and St. Peter's College for the years 2014-15 to 2018-19.

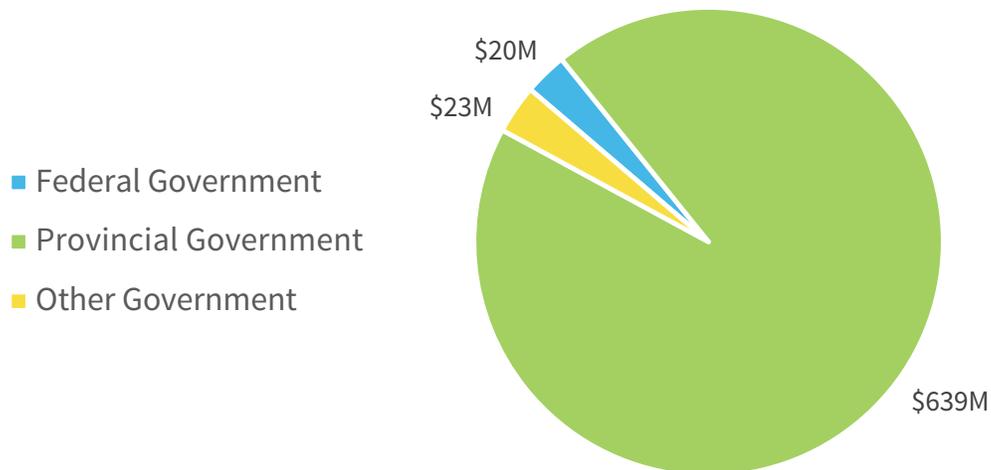
3 The Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies recently joined the project and are included in the most recent reports on student enrolments and credentials awarded but are not yet included in financial reporting.

Figure 1: Saskatchewan post-secondary institutions – total operating income by source



Among government sources, the provincial government is the largest contributor to operating revenue at 94%.⁴ While government funding as a percentage of total operating income has decreased in recent years, between 2008-09 and 2018-19, operating funding transfers from the provincial government to Saskatchewan institutions increased by over \$160M, or 33%.⁵

Figure 2: Government sources of operating revenue, 2018-19



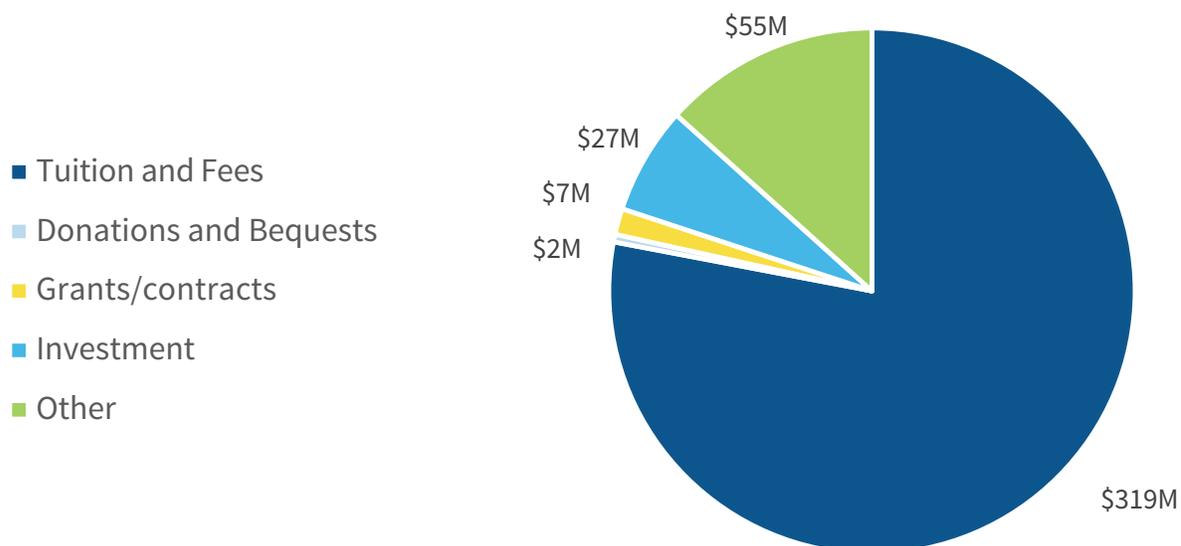
Among non-government sources, tuition and student fees constitute the largest source of operating revenue at 78%.⁶

4 The “Other Governments” category includes municipal governments, other provincial governments in Canada, and foreign governments.

5 Government of Saskatchewan, Public Accounts.

6 The “Other” category of non-government revenue includes sales of services and products and miscellaneous income.

Figure 3: Non-government sources of operating revenue, 2018-19



Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions: Expenditures

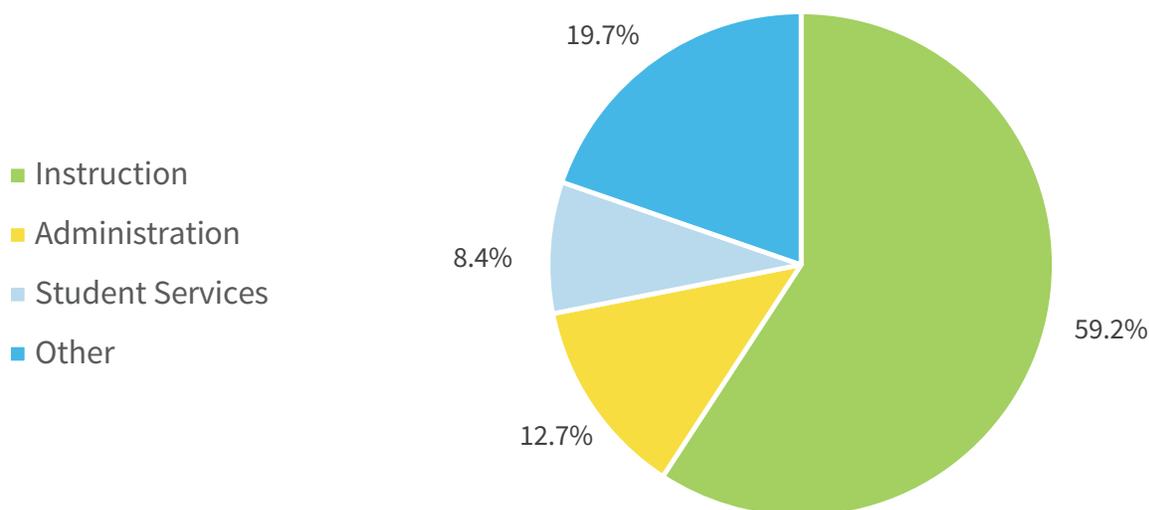
Total operating expenditures by Saskatchewan’s post-secondary institutions grew from \$995M in 2014-15 to \$1.1B in 2018-19. While this represents a 10% increase in expenditures, over the same period the number of students at Saskatchewan’s institutions increased by 9%⁷ and inflation increased by over 7%.⁸

These costs may be further divided into expenditures on instruction and non-sponsored research, general administration, student services, and other costs. Other costs include expenditures on libraries, computing and communications, physical plants, and external relations. In 2018-19, nearly 60% of total operating expenditures were on costs related to instruction and non-sponsored research.

⁷ Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education Indicators Project, Annual Headcount data.

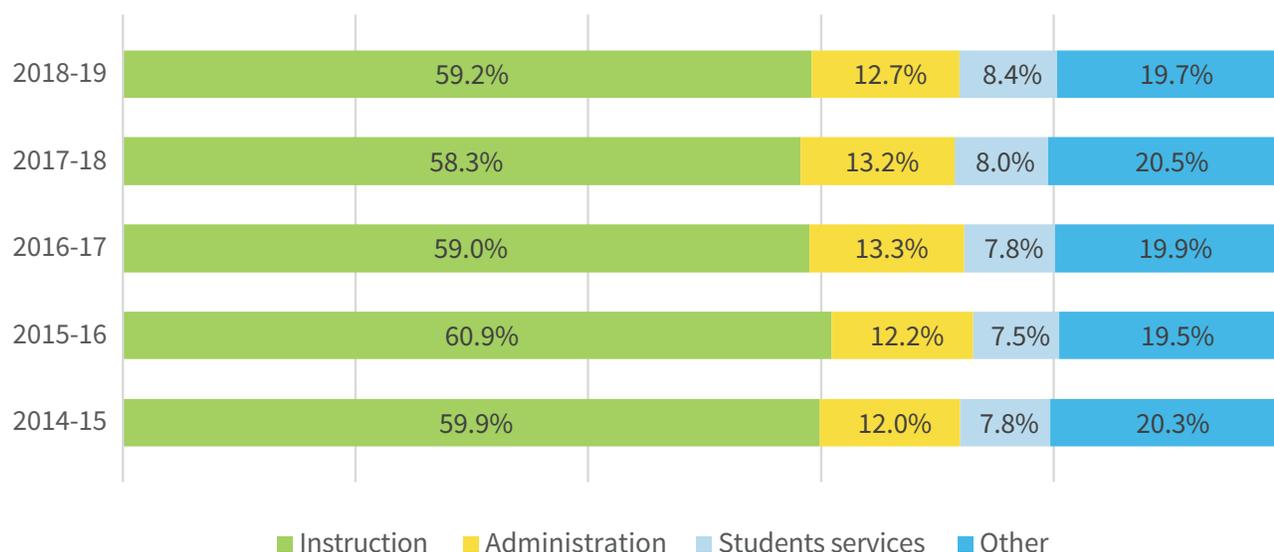
⁸ Bank of Canada, Inflation Calculator. <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator/>

Figure 4: Total operating expenditures by category, 2018-19



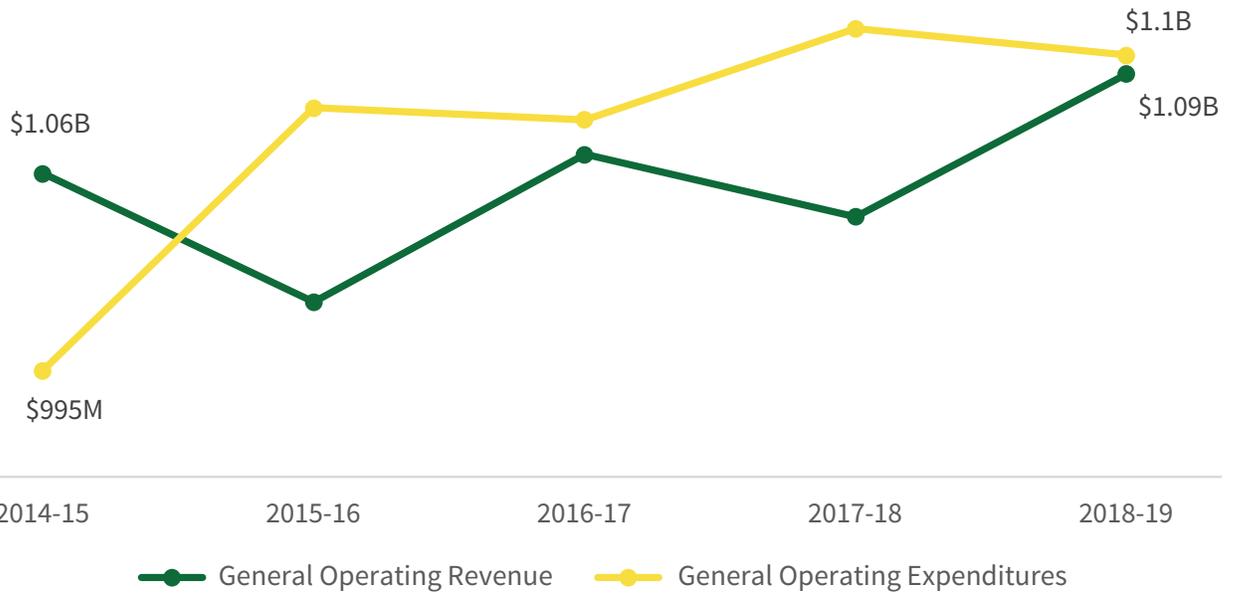
Spending levels on these expenditure categories have remained constant over the past five years. Administration and student services expenditures have increased just slightly (by 0.7 and 0.6 percentage points) since 2014-15 while spending on instruction and other costs have decreased as a percentage of total operating expenditures by the same amounts.

Figure 5: Total operating expenditures by category



Operating expenditures increased at a faster pace than operating revenues between 2014-15 and 2018-19, and since 2015-16, costs have exceeded income in Saskatchewan's post-secondary sector. In 2014-15, operating revenue exceeded expenditures by over \$60M, while in 2018-19 expenditures were slightly higher than revenue.

Figure 6: Total operating revenue and expenditures, 2014-15 to 2018-19



The next project report will be released in summer 2020 and will focus on post-secondary credentials awarded between 2015 and 2019.

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