

Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education Indicators



Sustainability 2021-22

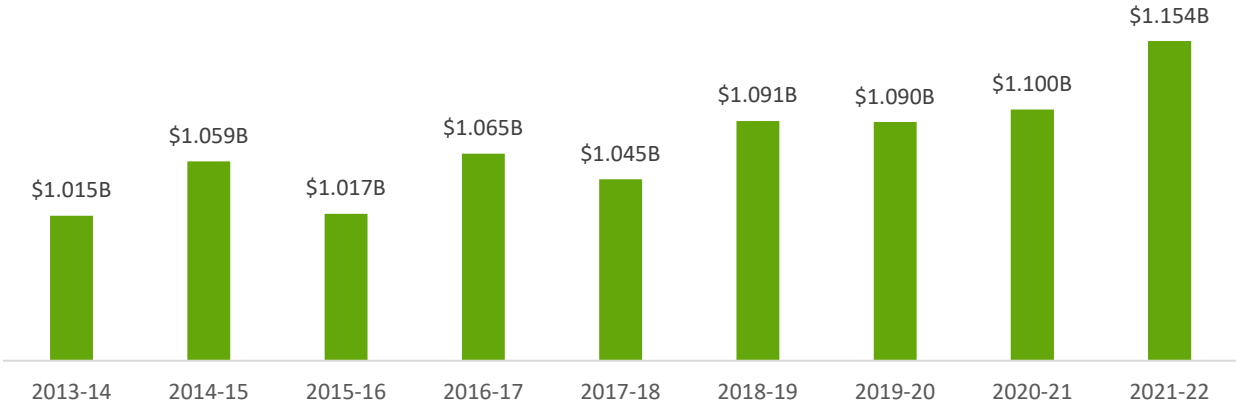
Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education Indicators: Sustainability 2021-22

Since 2016, Saskatchewan’s post-secondary institutions and the Ministry of Advanced Education have been working together to develop and implement the Post-Secondary Education Indicators Project to collect, analyze and report sector-wide post-secondary data. This report focuses on the financial sustainability of the post-secondary sector by examining the revenue streams and expenditure levels of Saskatchewan’s institutions over the past nine years, up to the most recently completed academic year, 2021-22. Data in the report is drawn from financial information submitted by Saskatchewan Polytechnic, the University of Regina, the University of Saskatchewan and their federated and affiliated colleges¹. All data is presented at the sector-level and is limited to operating revenue and operating expenditures².

Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions: Revenue

Saskatchewan’s post-secondary institutions draw operating revenue from a wide variety of sources including government operating grants as well as non-government sources including student tuition and fees, donations, investments and sales of products and services. In 2021-22, total operating revenue reached \$1.154 billion at Saskatchewan’s institutions.³

Figure 1
Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions – Total Operating Revenue, 2013-14 to 2021-22



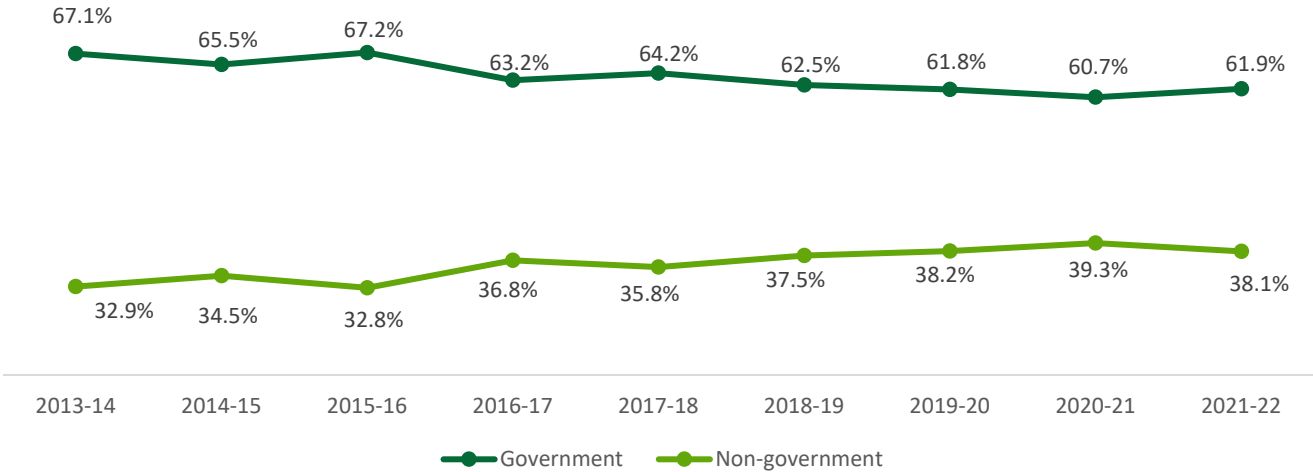
¹ Financial information is submitted annually by Saskatchewan Polytechnic, the University of Regina, the University of Saskatchewan, Luther College, Campion College, First Nations University of Canada, St. Thomas More College, and St. Peter’s College.

² 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.

³ In 2021-22 the Government of Saskatchewan initiated the first provincial four-year multi-year funding agreement with post-secondary institutions, which maintained operating grants over four years. It also committed \$60M in one-time targeted funding over two-years to promote sustainability in the following areas: COVID-19 recovery, revenue generation, sector collaboration, and achieving the strategic initiatives set out in the Growth Plan.

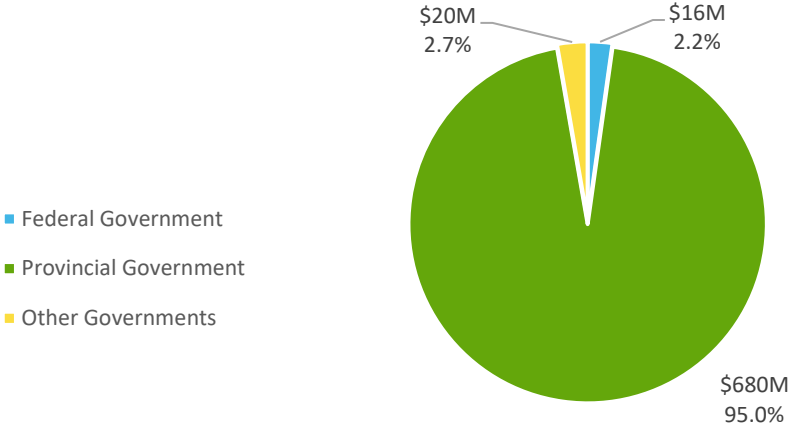
Just under 62 per cent of this money comes from government sources while the remainder is derived from non-government revenue sources. Between 2013-14 and 2021-22, government funding decreased as a percentage of total operating revenue by 5.2 percentage points.

Figure 2
Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions - Total Operating Revenue by Source, 2013-14 to 2021-22



Among government sources, the provincial government is the largest contributor to operating revenue at 95 per cent in 2021-22⁴.

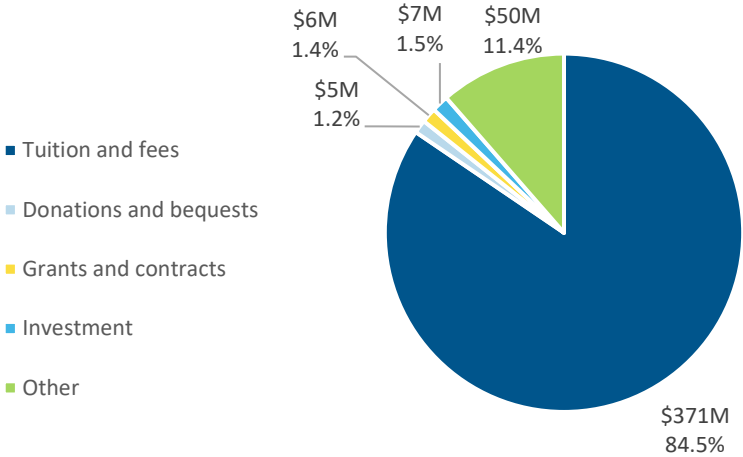
Figure 3
Government Sources of Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Operating Revenue, 2021-22



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

Among non-government sources, tuition and student fees constitute the largest source of operating revenue at 85 per cent⁵.

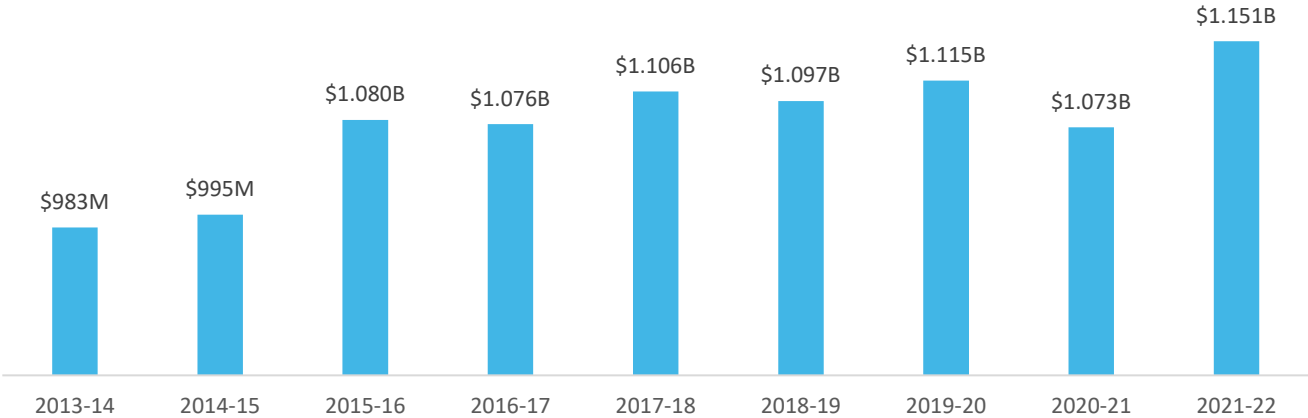
Figure 4
Non-Government Sources of Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Operating Revenue, 2021-22



Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions: Expenditures

Total operating expenditures by Saskatchewan’s post-secondary institutions grew from \$983 million in 2013-14 to \$1.151 billion in 2021-22. Over the last five years (2017-18 to 2021-22) there has been a four per cent increase in expenditures (\$45 million) while inflation increased by 11 per cent over the same period.⁶

Figure 5
Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions – Total Operating Expenditures, 2013-14 to 2021-22

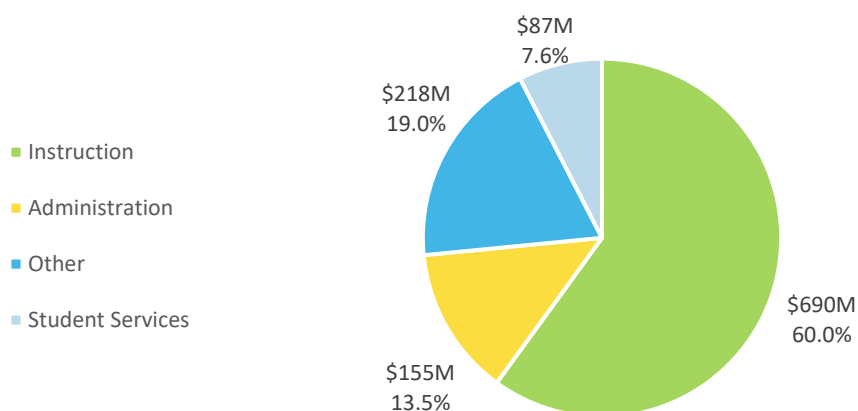


⁵ The “Other” category of non-government revenue includes sales of services and products and miscellaneous income.

⁶ Bank of Canada, Inflation Calculator. <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator/>

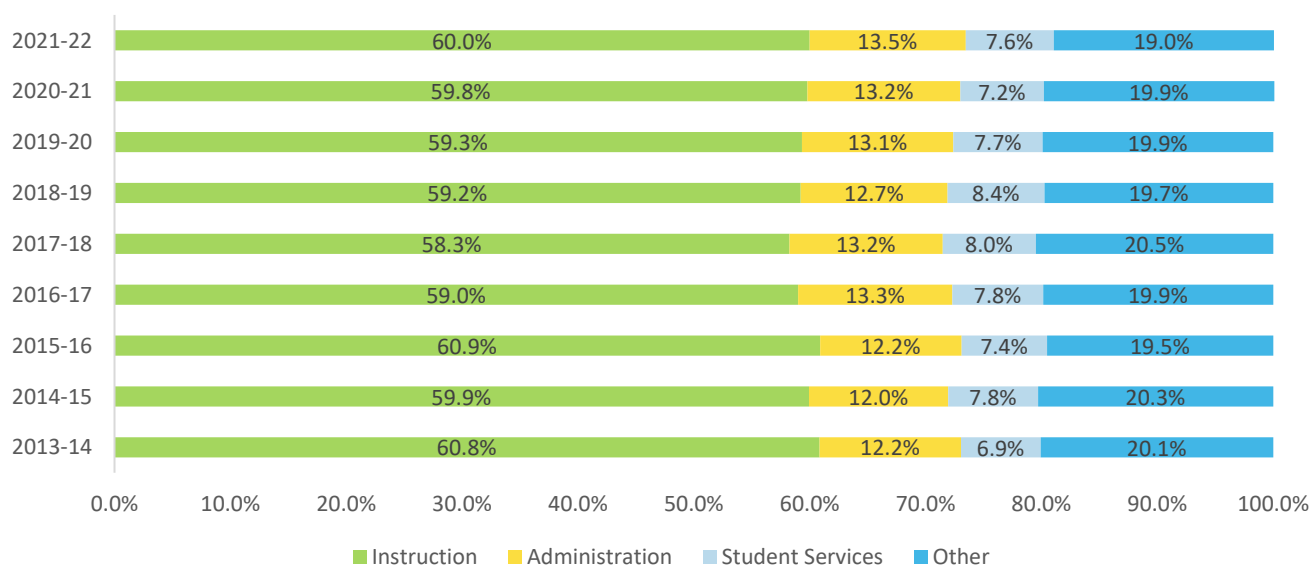
These costs may be further divided into expenditures on instruction and non-sponsored research, general administration, student services and other costs. Other costs include expenditures on libraries, computing and communications, physical plants and external relations. In 2021-22, 60 per cent of total operating expenditures were on costs related to instruction and non-sponsored research.

Figure 6
Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions - Total Operating Expenditures by Category, 2021-22



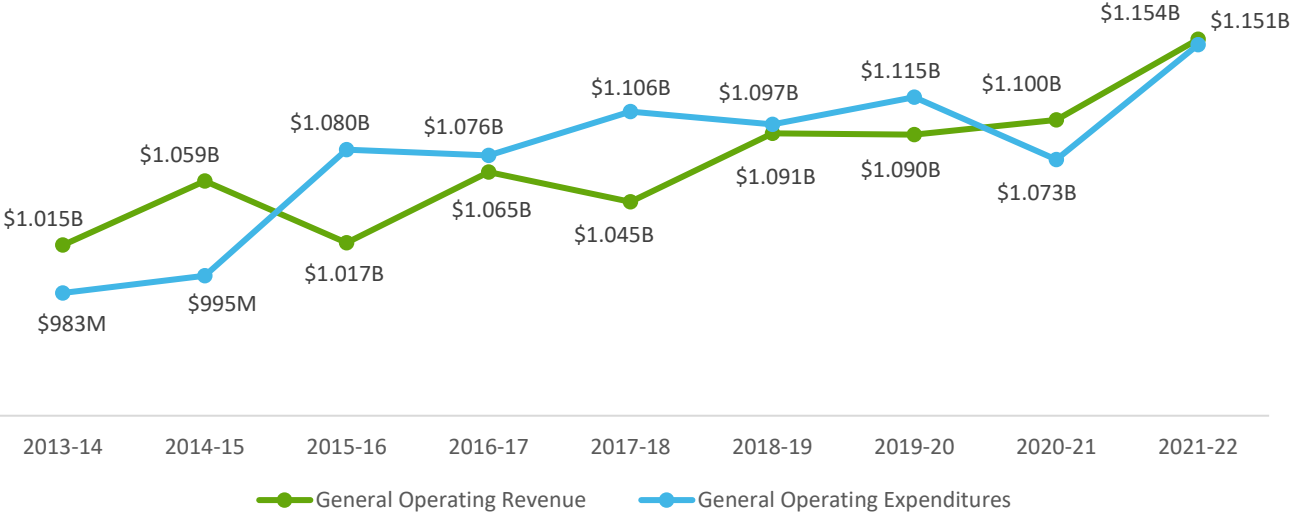
Spending levels on these expenditure categories have remained relatively constant over the past nine years. Administration expenditures have increased by 1.3 percentage points since 2013-14, while spending on instruction has decreased by less than one percentage point. The proportion of expenditures on student services and other costs have changed slightly, up 0.7 percentage points and down 1.1 percentage points respectively.

Figure 7
Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions - Total Operating Expenditures by Category, 2013-14 to 2021-22



Between 2015-16 and 2019-20 operating expenditures⁷ exceeded revenues in Saskatchewan’s post-secondary sector. In 2020-21, an increase in operating revenues and a decrease in expenditures saw revenues exceed expenditures for the first time in six years. In 2021-22 both revenues and expenditures significantly increased, by 11 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, and now stand at about the same level overall.

Figure 8
Total Operating Revenue and Expenditures, 2013-14 to 2021-22



The next project report will be released in summer 2023 and will focus on post-secondary credentials awarded between 2018 and 2022.

⁷ 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.