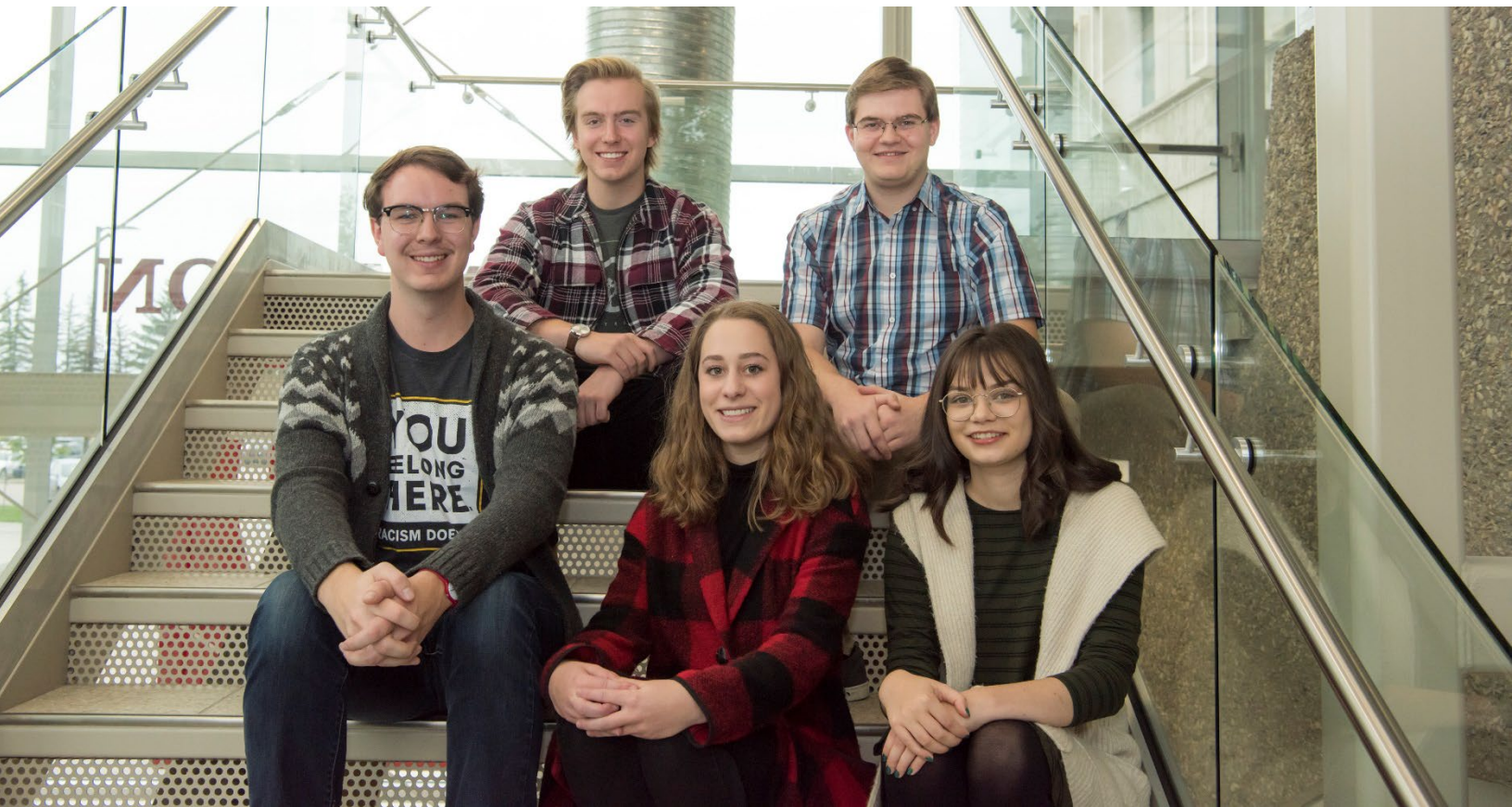


# Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education Indicators



## Sustainability 2022-23

# Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education Indicators: Sustainability 2022-23

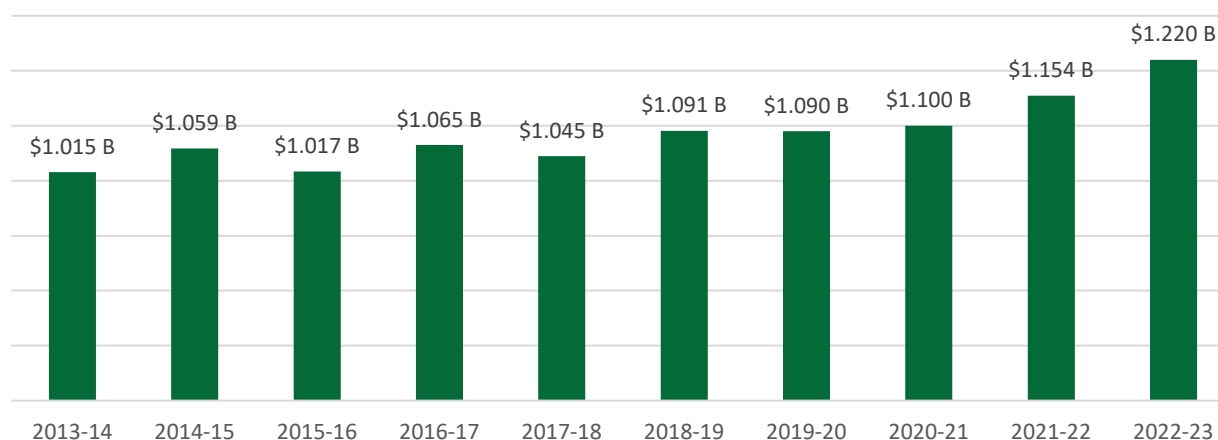
Since 2016, Saskatchewan’s post-secondary institutions and the Ministry of Advanced Education have been working together to develop and implement the Post-Secondary Education Indicators Project, to collect, analyze, and report sector-wide post-secondary data. This report focuses on the financial sustainability 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, 2022-23. 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 colleges<sup>1</sup>. All data is presented at the sector-level and is limited to operating revenue and operating expenditures<sup>2</sup>.

## Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions: Revenue

Saskatchewan’s post-secondary institutions draw 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 2022-23, total operating revenue reached \$1.22 billion at Saskatchewan’s institutions.<sup>3</sup>

**Figure 1**

*Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions – Total Operating Revenue, 2013-14 to 2022-23*



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

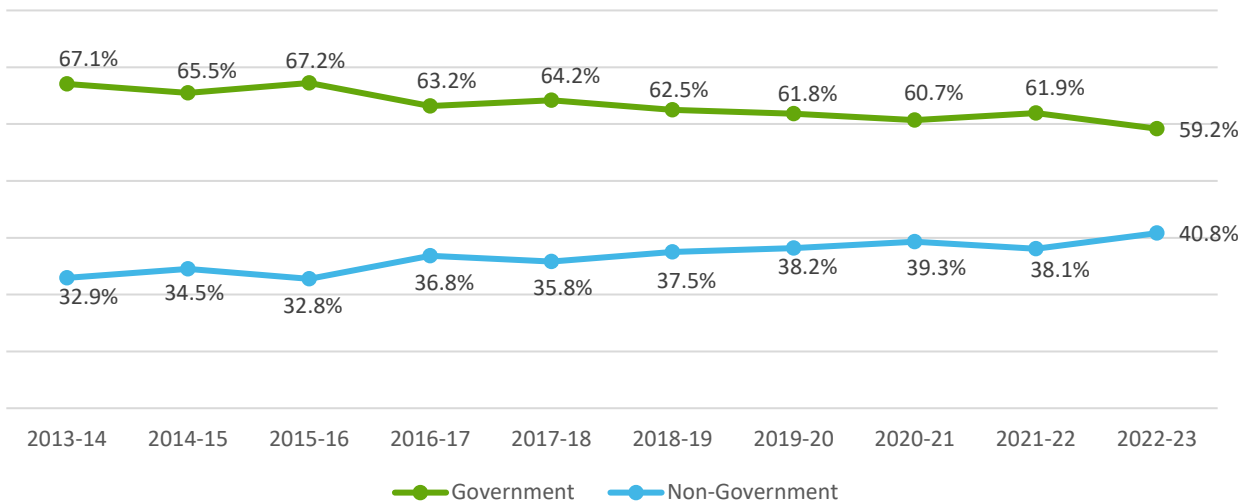
<sup>2</sup> General operating is an unrestricted fund that accounts for the institution’s primary operating activities of instruction and research, and which excludes monies designated for sponsored research and capital purposes.

<sup>3</sup> 2022-23 was the second year of the Government of Saskatchewan’s four-year multi-year funding agreement with post-secondary institutions. The agreement maintains operating grants over four years and also committed \$60M in one-time targeted funding over two-years (2021-22 and 2022-23) 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.

Over 59 per cent of this money comes from government sources, while the remainder is derived from non-government revenue sources. Between 2013-14 and 2022-23, government funding decreased as a percentage of total operating revenue by 7.9 percentage points.

**Figure 2**

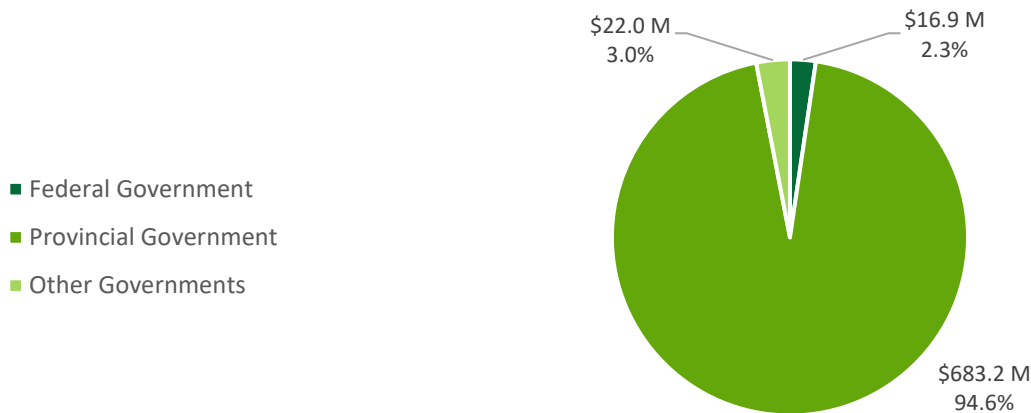
*Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions - Total Operating Revenue by Source, 2013-14 to 2022-23*



Among government sources, the provincial government is the largest contributor to operating revenue at nearly 95 per cent in 2022-23<sup>4</sup>.

**Figure 3**

*Government Sources of Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Operating Revenue, 2022-23*



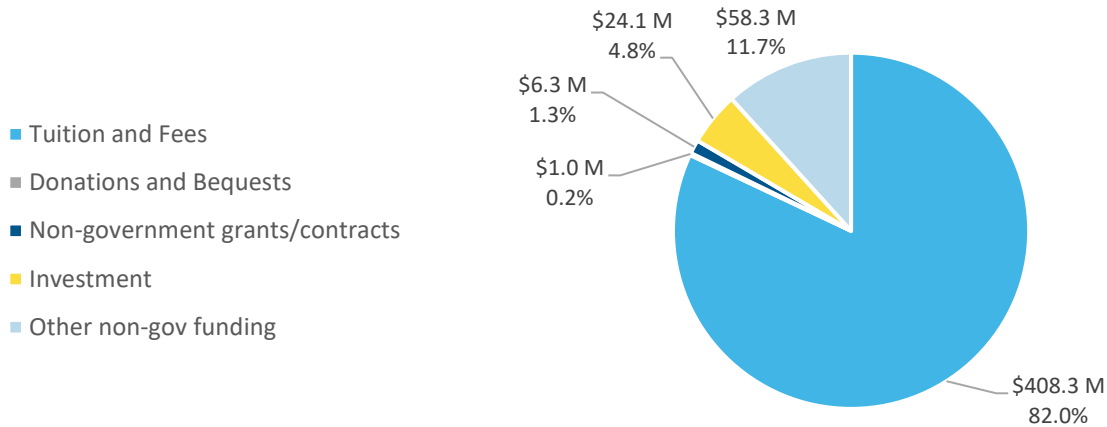
Among non-government sources, tuition and student fees constitute the largest source of operating revenue at 82 per cent<sup>5</sup>.

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

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

**Figure 4**

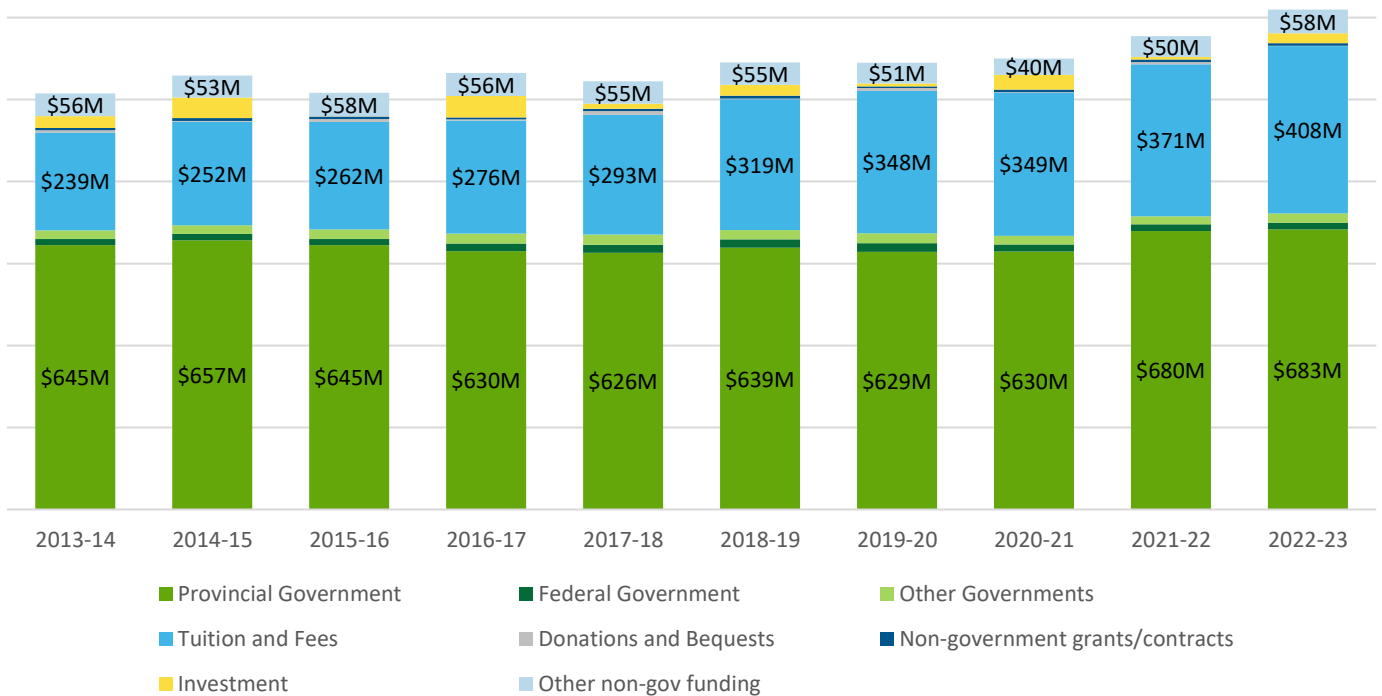
*Non-Government Sources of Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Operating Revenue, 2022-23*



Historically the two largest sources of operating revenue are the provincial government and student tuition and fees, which together make up nearly 90% of post-secondary funding in Saskatchewan. Between 2013-14 and 2022-23, funding from the provincial government has increased by six per cent, while operating revenue from tuition and fees has increased by 71 per cent. Revenue from tuition and fees are influenced by both the number of students paying tuition and fees (increasing numbers of students) and increases in the amount charged for tuition and fees.

**Figure 5**

*Total Operating Revenue by Source, 2013-14 to 2022-23*

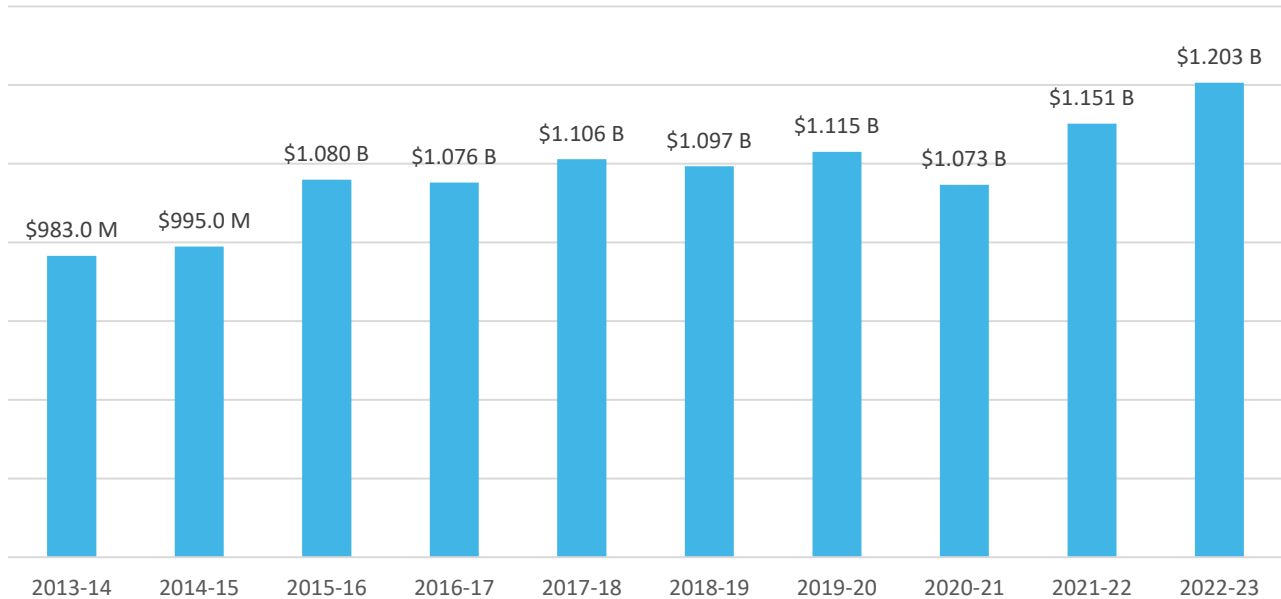


## Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions: Expenditures

Total operating expenditures by Saskatchewan’s post-secondary institutions grew from \$983.0 million in 2013-14 to \$1.203 billion in 2022-23.

**Figure 6**

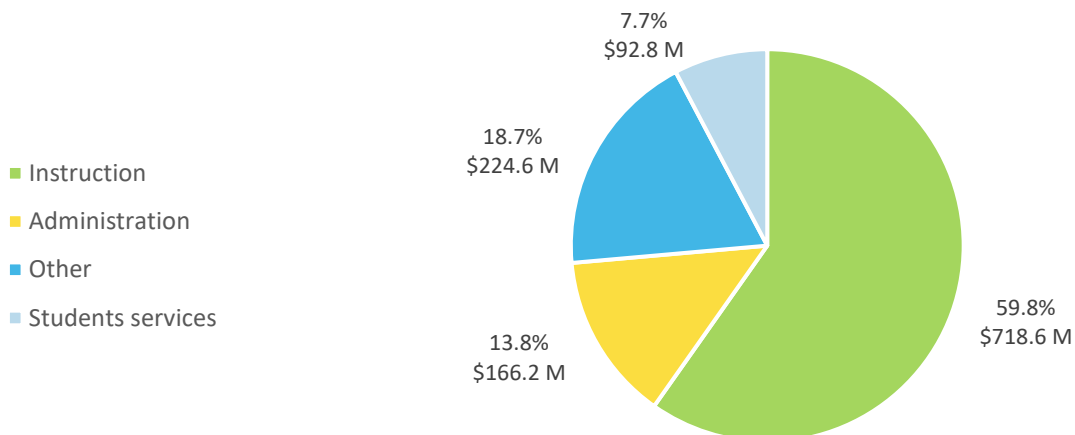
*Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions – Total Operating Expenditures, 2013-14 to 2022-23*



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 2022-23, nearly 60 per cent of total operating expenditures were on costs related to instruction and non-sponsored research.

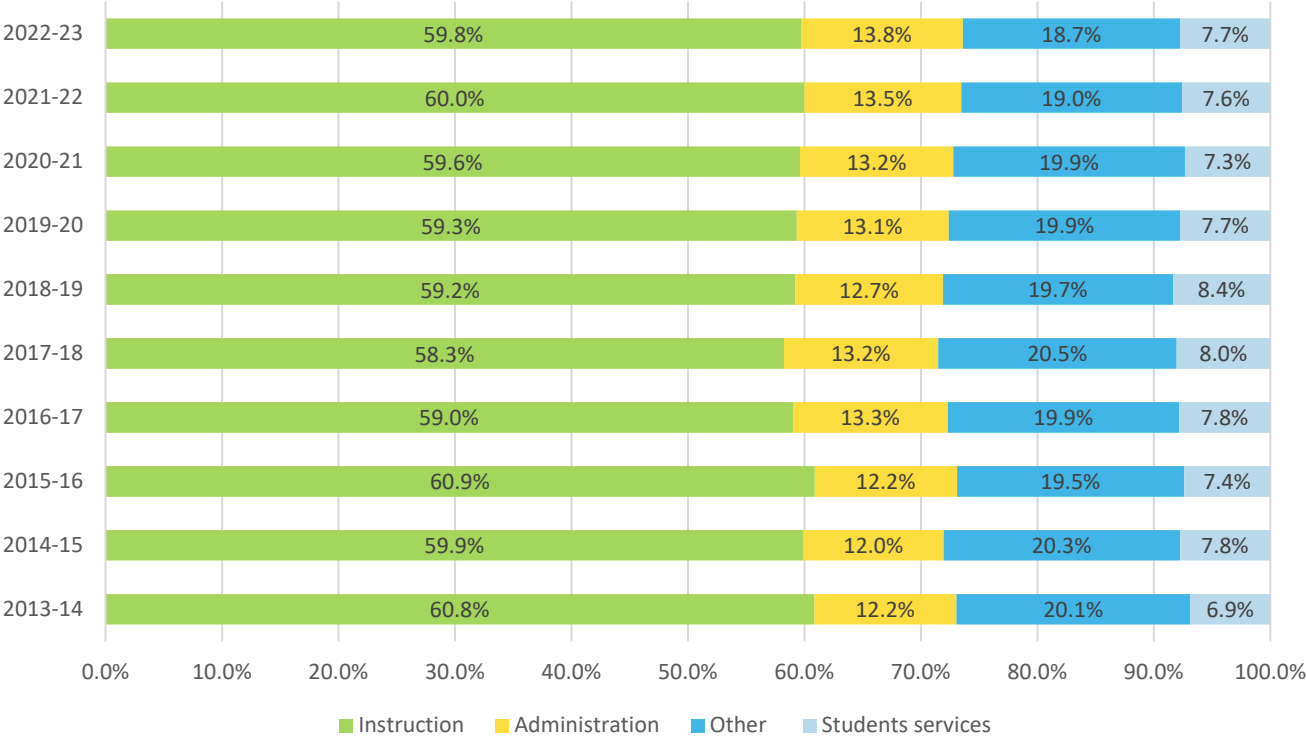
**Figure 7**

*Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions - Total Operating Expenditures by Category, 2022-23*



Spending levels on these expenditure categories have remained relatively constant, over the past 10 years. Administration expenditures have increased by 1.6 percentage points, and spending on student services has increased by 0.8 percentage points, since 2013-14, while spending on instruction has decreased by one percentage point. Other expenditures (libraries, computing and communications, physical plants and external relations) decreased by 1.4 points.

**Figure 8**  
*Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institutions - Total Operating Expenditures by Category, 2013-14 to 2022-23*



Between 2015-16 and 2019-20, operating expenditures 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 five years. Between 2020-21 and 2022-23, both revenues and expenditures have increased significantly, by 11 per cent and 12 per cent respectively, and now stand at approximately the same level overall.

**Figure 9**

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

