



Revenues and expenditures of Canadian universities, 2022/2023

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In 2022/2023, the total revenue of the Yukon University was \$64.9 million — an increase of 24.7% from 2021/2022 (\$52.1 million). Across Canada, total revenues of all universities increased 9.3% over the same period.

Total expenditures of the Yukon University increased to \$54.3 million in 2022/2023 from \$46.9 million in 2021/2022 — an increase of 15.7%. Across Canada, total expenditures of universities increased 7.6% over the same period.

Total revenue and expenditures of universities (current dollars)

	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022 to 2022 / 2023
	----- (\$000) -----		--- % change ---
Revenues			
Canada	43,408,168	47,453,567	9.3%
Newfoundland and Labrador	742,698	729,427	-1.8%
Prince Edward Island	180,671	198,030	9.6%
Nova Scotia	1,613,195	1,815,763	12.6%
New Brunswick	666,192	758,899	13.9%
Quebec	8,986,840	9,732,156	8.3%
Ontario	17,456,656	19,763,297	13.2%
Manitoba	1,403,933	1,476,585	5.2%
Saskatchewan	1,456,203	1,566,101	7.5%
Alberta	4,576,679	4,749,139	3.8%
British Columbia	6,273,045	6,599,236	5.2%
Yukon	52,056	64,934	24.7%
Expenditures			
Canada	41,907,559	45,103,962	7.6%
Newfoundland and Labrador	721,130	703,359	-2.5%
Prince Edward Island	199,334	206,680	3.7%
Nova Scotia	1,429,624	1,602,656	12.1%
New Brunswick	639,133	715,679	12.0%
Quebec	8,660,204	9,269,698	7.0%
Ontario	17,232,046	18,633,825	8.1%
Manitoba	1,236,264	1,350,667	9.3%
Saskatchewan	1,398,718	1,509,047	7.9%
Alberta	4,250,030	4,467,440	5.1%
British Columbia	6,094,164	6,590,613	8.1%
Yukon	46,912	54,298	15.7%

Note to readers:

- These data can be subject to interpretation or clarification because of inherent differences among institutions in size, academic programs, organizations, physical environment, management philosophy, and budgetary and accounting procedures. Therefore, comparisons should be made with caution.



For the Yukon University, the main contributors to the year-over-year increase in total revenue in 2022/2023 were *Government funding*¹; and *Investment*. The main contributors to increases in total expenditures were *Furniture and equipment purchase*; *Buildings, land and land improvements*; and *Equipment rental and maintenance*. These increases in expenditures were partially offset by a decrease in *Salaries and benefits*², *Scholarships, bursaries and prizes*; and *Materials and supplies*.

Total revenues and expenditures by type, Yukon University, (current dollars)

	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022 to 2022 / 2023
	----- (\$000)	-----	-- % change --
Total revenues	52,056	64,934	24.7%
Government funding: Federal	4,717	13,421	184.5%
Government funding: Non-federal	35,615	40,678	14.2%
Tuition and other fees	4,851	4,468	-7.9%
Total donations	1,470	106	-92.8%
Total grants	3,730	4,006	7.4%
Investment	-52	419	905.8%
Other types of revenues	1,725	1,836	6.4%
Total expenditures	46,912	54,298	15.7%
Salaries and benefits	30,352	29,505	-2.8%
Travel	485	1,373	183.1%
Materials and supplies	1,641	1,463	-10.8%
Utilities	2,004	2,470	23.3%
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	485	94	-80.6%
Furniture and equipment purchase	410	3,290	702.4%
Equipment rental and maintenance	70	1,214	1634.3%
Buildings, land and land improvements	384	1,928	402.1%
Other types of expenditures ³	11,081	12,961	17.0%

¹ Government funding includes funding received from all levels of government.

² In 2022/2023, Yukon University ratified a new collective agreement that reclassified staff positions and led to changes in the salary structure.

³ Other types of expenditures include *Library acquisitions*; *Printing and duplicating*; *Communications*; *Other operational expenditures*; *Externally contracted services*; *Professional fees*; *Cost of goods sold*; *Interest*; and *Lump sum payments*.

Notes to readers:

- These data can be subject to interpretation or clarification because of inherent differences among institutions in size, academic programs, organizations, physical environment, management philosophy, and budgetary and accounting procedures. Therefore, comparisons should be made with caution.
- Data for this release include degree-granting institutions; i.e., universities and degree-granting colleges.
- In some cases, university surpluses generated from increases in investment revenue are designated for specific purposes other than funding their operational budgets.
- Minor discrepancies may be noted in some data points due to rounding.
- Caution should be taken in comparing provinces/territories directly, as provinces/territories have different funding formulas and mechanisms.