



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **University finances, 1999/2000** 2
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NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

University finances

1999/2000

Universities collected a record \$14.9 billion in total revenue in the academic year 1999/2000, a 15.7% jump from 1998/99 in constant dollars.

University revenue increased for the third consecutive academic year in 1999/2000, as the three levels of government injected almost \$1.1 billion more, or 15.1%, than they did in the 1998/99 academic year.

At the same time, students paid \$256 million more in tuition and related fees, while alumni and other donors came up with almost \$156 million more in bequests, donations and non-government grants and contracts.

Grants and contracts from the three levels of government combined — federal, provincial and municipal — surged 15.1% to \$8.2 billion.

Despite this increase, government grants and contracts still accounted for 55% of total revenue, unchanged from 1998/99. Student fees accounted for 19%, compared with 20% in 1998/99.

These proportions remained relatively stable because of larger increases in other sources of revenue. These other sources included the sale of services and products, up 25.6%, and investment revenue, up 22.9%.

On the revenue side, largest dollar increase came from provincial funding

The surge in government funding of universities follows years of cutbacks during the 1980s and 1990s.

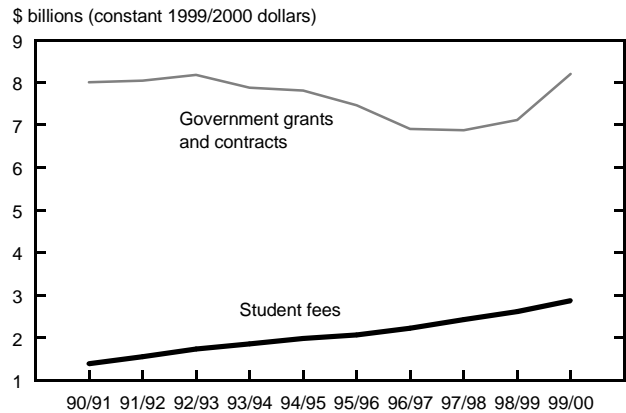
The largest increase came from provincial governments, which contributed almost \$6.8 billion in 1999/2000, up \$800 million or 13.5% from 1998/99. This funding was allocated to capital spending to address deferred maintenance on Canada's aging universities, as well as to expand capacity for future growth in student enrolment and faculty.

Direct federal funding rose for the second consecutive year to just over \$1.3 billion in 1999/2000, in support of sponsored research activities. This was a 23.8% annual rise, compared with a 14.3% advance in 1998/99.

Note to readers

Statistics Canada did not calculate revenues or expenditures on a per-student basis, as 1999/2000 enrolment data are not yet available. Thus it is not yet possible to determine how much, if any, of the observed increases in revenues can be attributed to increases in the number of students. Per-student revenue and expenditure data will be published as soon as enrolment data become available.

University revenues from student fees and government contributions



Students continued to pay more for university education. Revenue from student fees rose 9.8% to nearly \$2.9 billion in 1999/2000, compared with a 7.9% increase in 1998/99.

Student fees accounted for almost 26% of university revenue in Nova Scotia, the highest proportion among the provinces, followed by 24% in Ontario. Universities in these two provinces have relied far less on revenue from government grants and contracts than have other provinces. Despite this, revenues from government grants and contracts were up 9.4% in Nova Scotia and 24.0% in Ontario.

Conversely, Quebec universities received the highest proportion of revenue from government grants and contracts (65%). In Quebec, student fees represented 12% of total university revenue — the lowest among the provinces.

Tuition fees for credit courses represented 84% of student fees at the national level. However, revenue from ancillary charges such as athletic and student association fees was also a factor. This revenue increased 18.3%, or nearly double the 9.8% increase in tuition fee revenues during 1999/2000.

Substantial increase in scholarships and bursaries boosted expenses

Universities spent \$14.2 billion in 1999/2000, up 11.7% from 1998/99.

Spending on salaries and benefits rose 5.0% to \$8.3 billion. However, salaries and benefits accounted for 58% of total spending, down from about 65% in 1994/95.

During the 1990s, universities increased their spending on scholarships and bursaries. In 1999/2000, the value of scholarships and bursaries approached \$469 million, up \$90 million, or 23.9% over 1998/99 — and almost double the amount in 1994/95.

In addition, for a second consecutive year, universities in most provinces (except Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia) allocated more money for infrastructure. Universities in all provinces spent a total of \$430 million on buildings in 1999/2000. This

represented a 5.7% annual increase, which followed an 8.3% increase in 1998/99.

Despite these recent increases, spending on buildings was still 17.8% less than it was in 1994/95.

Operational spending grew 7.4% in 1999/2000 in support of increased activities related to sale of services and products. Likewise, other expenditures such as furniture, equipment, renovations and alterations also grew significantly.

Universities in Newfoundland, Ontario and Alberta allocated more than the national average share of spending (3.3%) on scholarships and bursaries. Those in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta allocated a higher-than-average share of their spending (3.0%) on buildings.

Available on CANSIM: table 4780007.

Information is also available at the provincial and institutional level, and by type of funds. Data on tuition fees for university students for the 2001/02 academic year will be released in late August.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics.

University revenue sources 1999/2000

	Government grants and contracts	Student fees ¹	Bequests, donations and non-government grants and contracts	Sales of services and products	Investment revenue ²	Miscellaneous ³	Total
	% of total revenue						\$'000
Canada	55.0	19.3	9.5	9.1	3.7	3.6	14,922,436
Newfoundland	62.2	20.0	3.7	4.5	1.9	7.6	251,316
Prince Edward Island	55.1	22.3	3.3	17.0	1.6	0.7	56,101
Nova Scotia	43.4	25.5	7.8	16.5	4.7	2.1	642,267
New Brunswick	52.6	22.5	5.6	12.9	4.6	1.7	327,166
Quebec	65.3	11.9	10.4	6.5	3.3	2.6	3,335,835
Ontario	49.4	24.1	10.9	7.3	3.4	4.8	5,829,047
Manitoba	58.5	18.2	9.3	9.9	3.0	1.1	544,950
Saskatchewan	57.3	15.9	7.1	15.2	3.1	1.4	574,301
Alberta	55.1	17.5	9.0	12.5	5.2	0.7	1,512,050
British Columbia	55.2	17.3	6.5	11.5	4.2	5.2	1,849,403

¹ Student fees include fees for both credit and non-credit courses as well as miscellaneous student fees (such as transcripts and late registrations).

² Investment revenue includes revenue from dividends, bonds, mortgages, short-term notes and bank interest.

³ Miscellaneous revenue includes facilities rental and library fines.

University revenue and expenditures¹

	1994/95	1998/99	1999/2000	1994/95 to 1999/2000	1998/99 to 1999/2000
	\$ '000			% change	
Total revenue	12,431,645	12,903,033	14,922,436	20.0	15.7
Government grants and contracts					
Federal	1,129,246	1,072,940	1,328,781	17.7	23.8
Provincial	6,630,825	5,957,091	6,762,990	2.0	13.5
Municipal and other	49,904	91,767	108,612	117.6	18.4
Total	7,809,975	7,121,798	8,200,383	5.0	15.1
Student fees ²	1,989,198	2,619,058	2,874,942	44.5	9.8
Bequests, donations, and non-government grants and contracts	998,047	1,256,502	1,412,203	41.5	12.4
Sales of services and products	1,064,969	1,079,663	1,355,861	27.3	25.6
Investment revenue ³	326,607	446,589	548,890	68.1	22.9
Miscellaneous ⁴	242,849	379,422	530,157	118.3	39.7
Total expenditures	12,456,296	12,675,450	14,157,680	13.7	11.7
Salaries and benefits	8,083,760	7,873,474	8,269,171	2.3	5.0
Scholarships and bursaries	244,488	378,471	468,811	91.8	23.9
Buildings ⁵	523,038	407,039	430,184	-17.8	5.7
Operations ⁶	1,721,852	2,032,530	2,182,432	26.7	7.4
Other ⁷	1,883,159	1,983,936	2,807,082	49.1	41.5

¹ Constant 1999/2000 dollars.

² Student fees include both credit and non-credit courses, as well as miscellaneous student fees (such as transcripts and late registrations).

³ Investment revenue includes revenue from dividends, bonds, mortgages, short-term notes and bank interest.

⁴ Includes commissions, royalties, fees for services rendered, library (and similar) fines and rentals.

⁵ Includes buildings, land and land improvements.

⁶ Includes travel, library acquisitions, printing and duplication, material and supplies, communications, space rental, insurance, property taxes, institutional membership fees, meals, advertising and promotion and doubtful accounts.

⁷ Includes furniture and equipment purchase, rental and maintenance, utilities, renovations and alteration, externally contracted services, professional fees, cost of goods sold, debt repayment (interest and principal portion), internal and external cost recoveries and lump sum payments.

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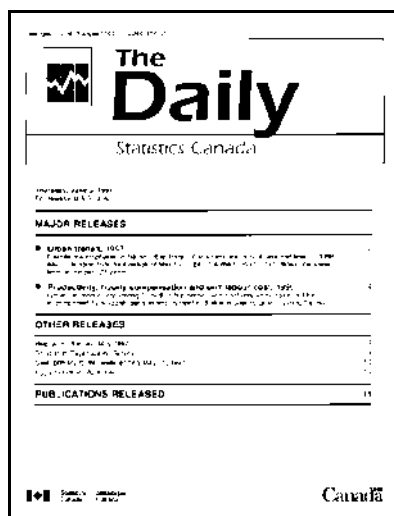
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