



THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG

# 2022-2023 Budget Primer



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# MANITOBA FUNDING MODEL

## Operating Grant - Sedimentary Funding Model

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- Each institution is given a set lump sum, unrelated to enrolment.
- Amount will increase or decrease annually according to a decision of the legislature, applied equally to each institution.
- Grants also received for Equipment & Renovations and Major Capital – no formula used, amount has remained static for the last 30 years
- UW also receives an ACCESS grant, targeted towards Indigenous, low income students, and Manitoba Scholarship and Bursary Initiative (MSBI), under which the government matches private donations for student financial assistance on a \$2 to \$1 basis. For 2020/21 \$1 to \$1 was announced as a temporary Covid measure.

# MANITOBA FUNDING MODEL (con't)

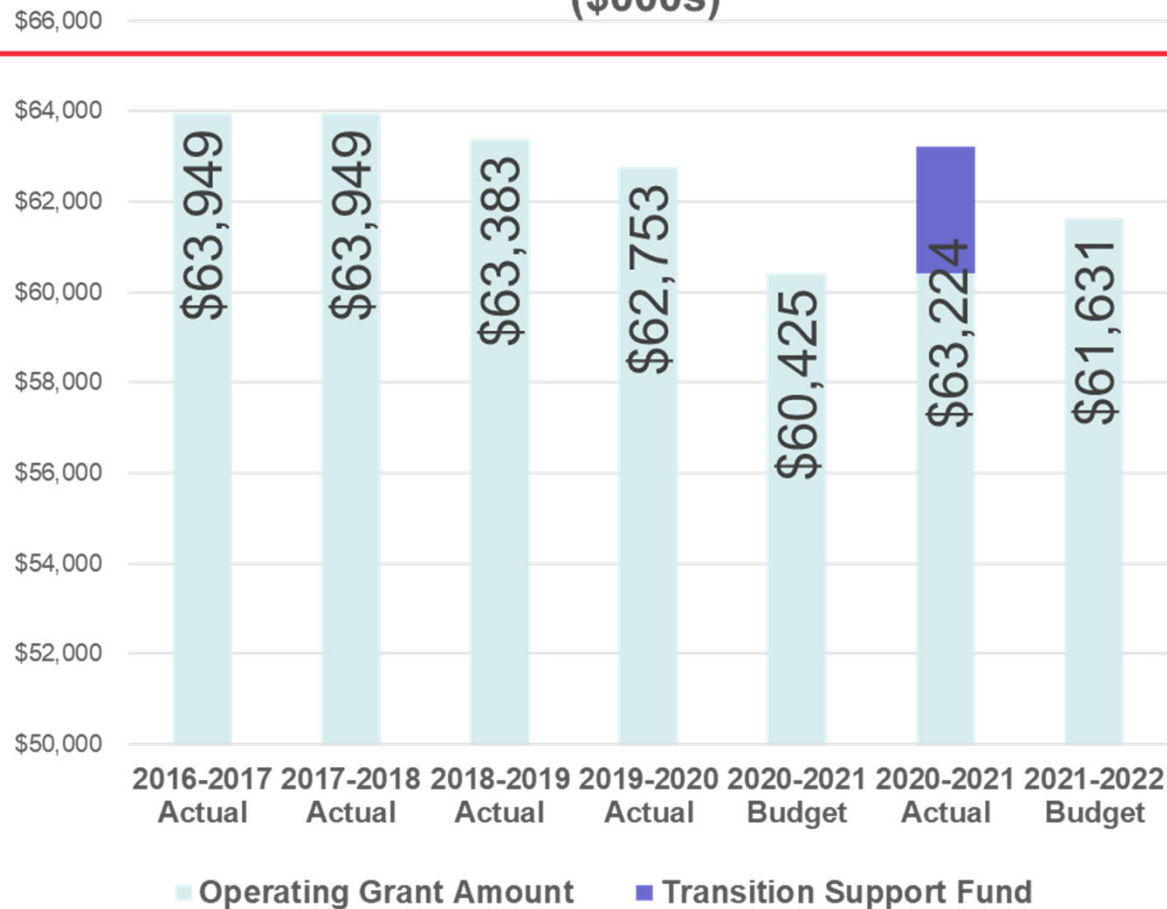
## Manitoba Government Constraints

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- Manitoba government also places constraints on institutional spending - most significant are ability to run deficits and borrowing. UW must budget for a break-even or surplus position and all borrowing must be approved by Cabinet.
- Government issues mandate letters with specific recommendations
- New legislation gives the Minister the ability to determine how much tuition/fees may increase in a given year; normally lower than the allowable increase of 5% + inflation (~6.6%) each year.

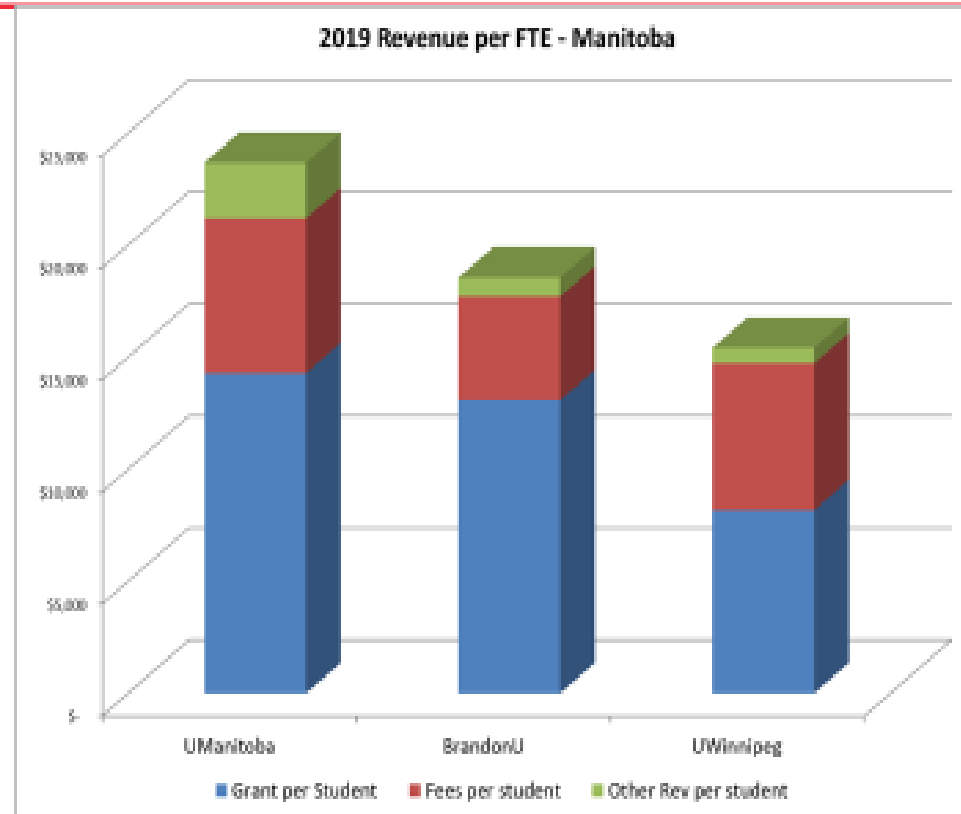
# Operating Grant

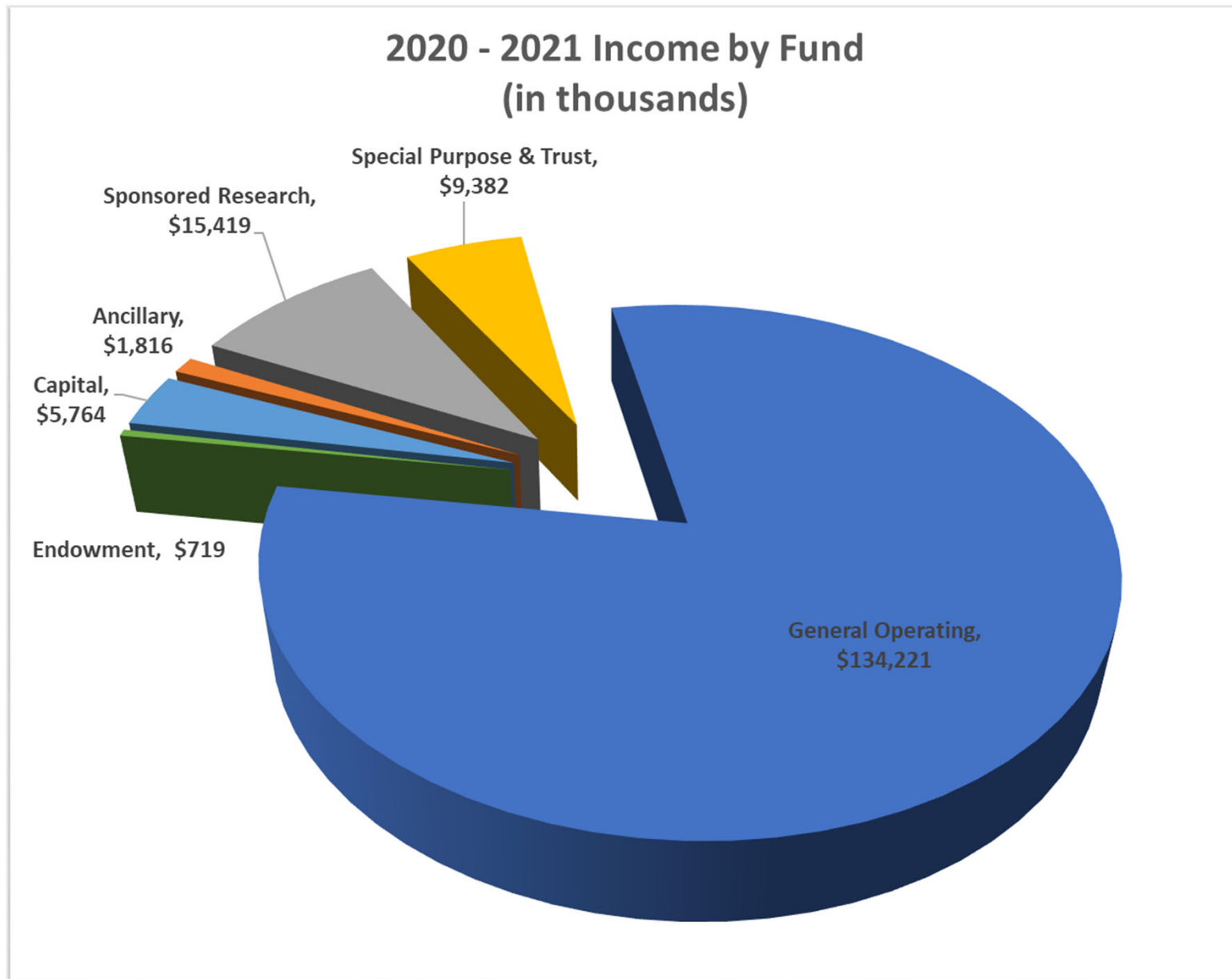
University of Winnipeg Operating Grant  
(\$000s)



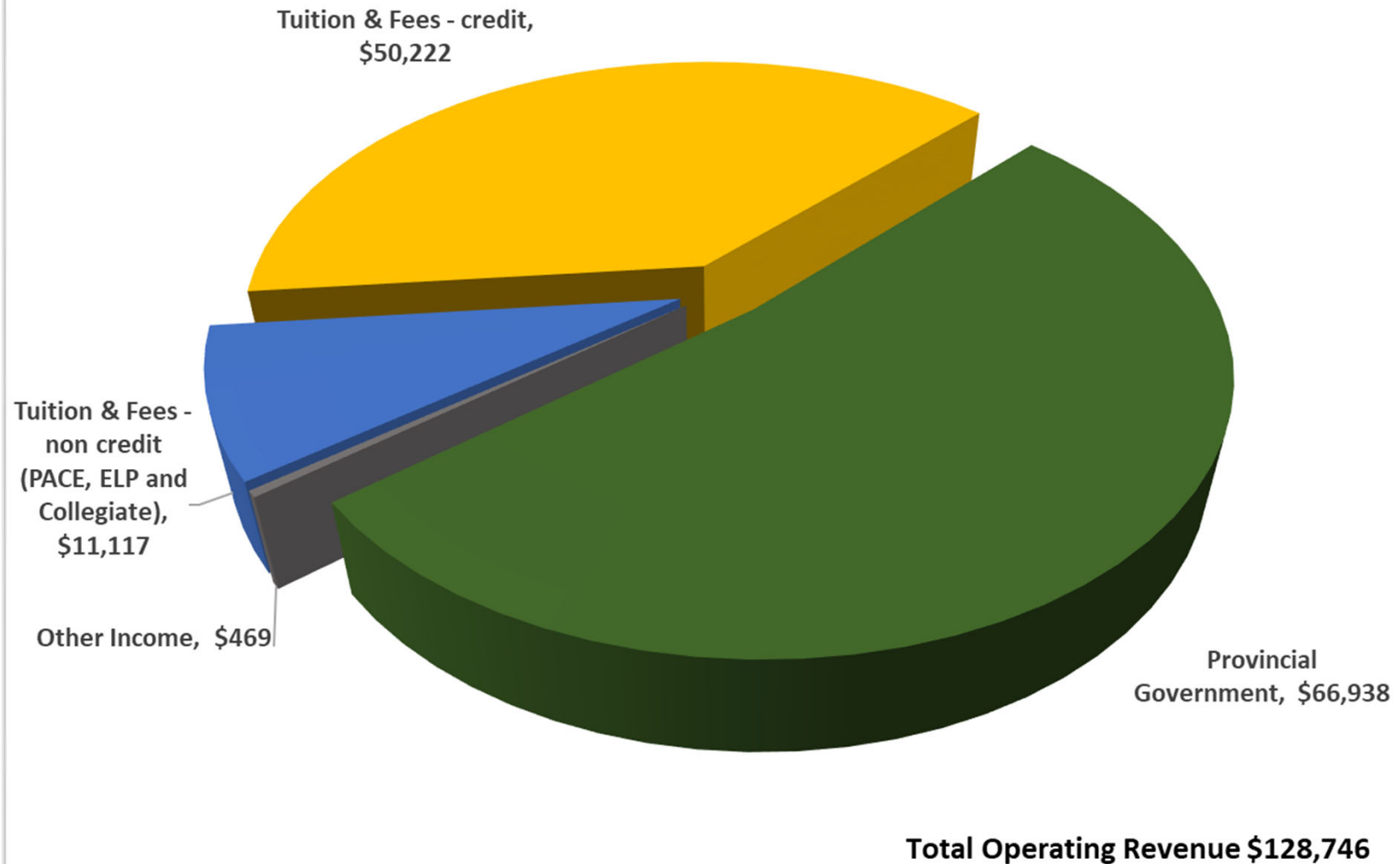
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## Provincial Operating Grant per Student



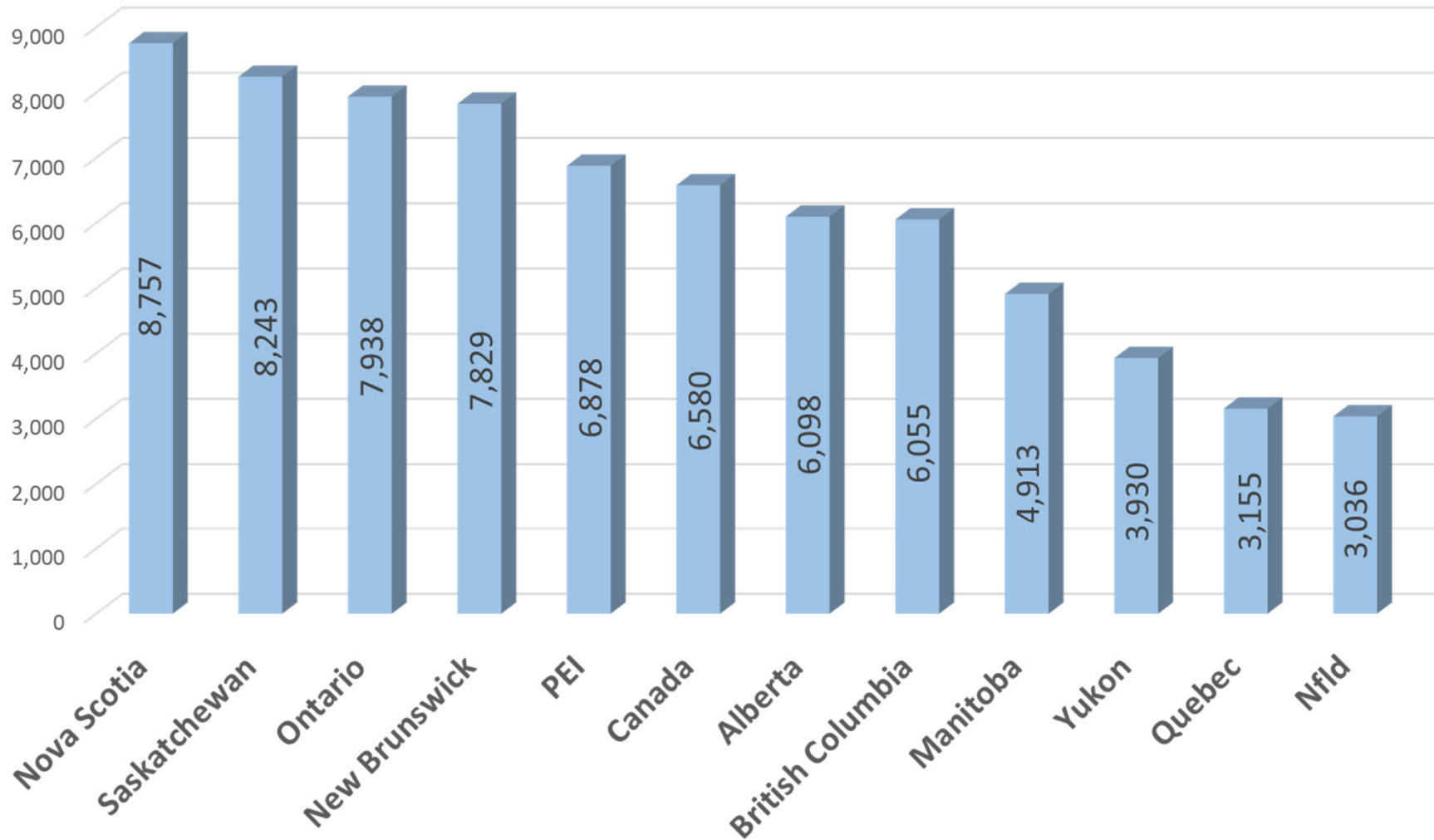


## 2020 - 2021 Operating Revenue (in thousands)



## Domestic Undergraduate Tuition 2020-2021

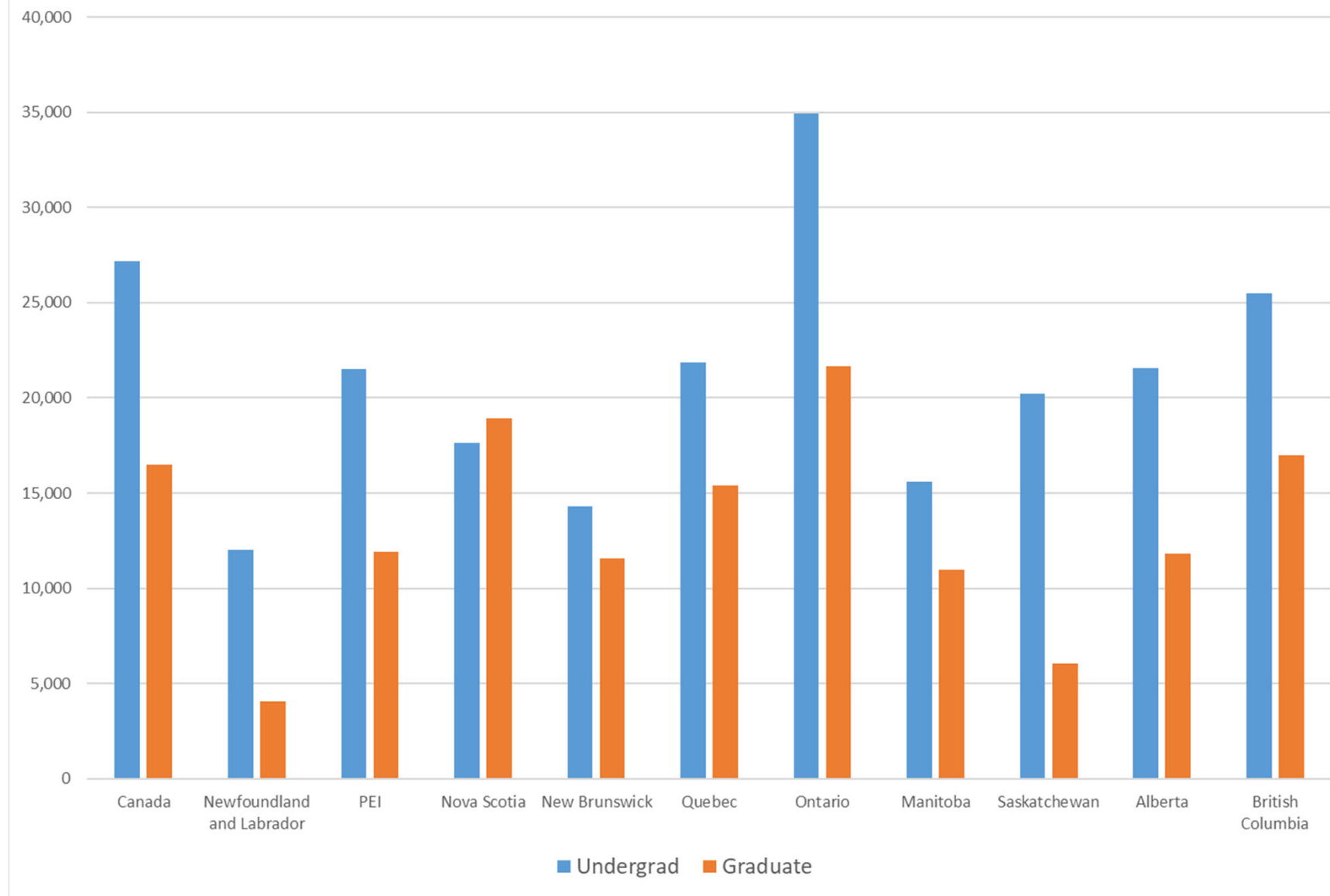
Source Stats Can Table 37-10-0045-01



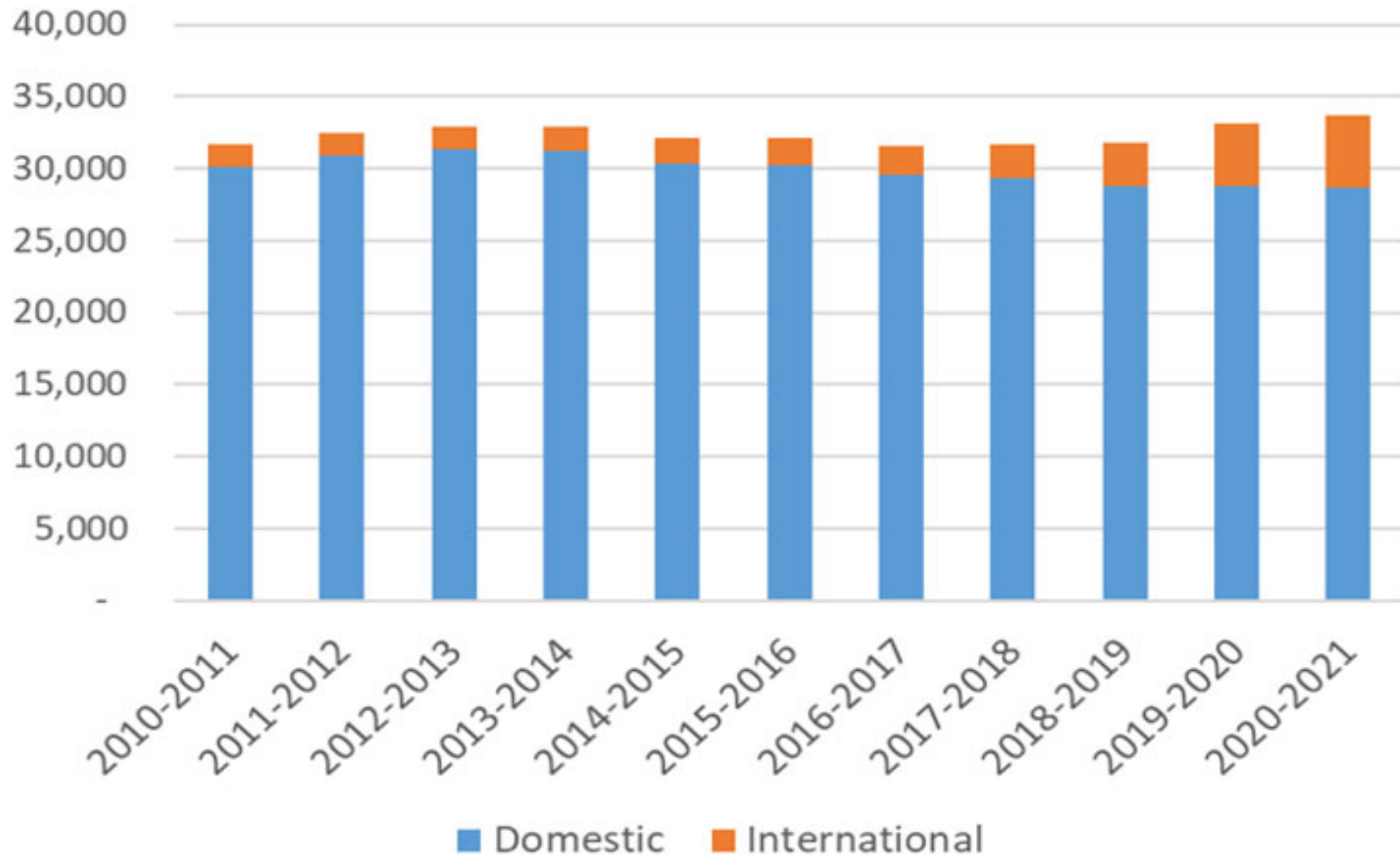


## International Student Tuition Levels

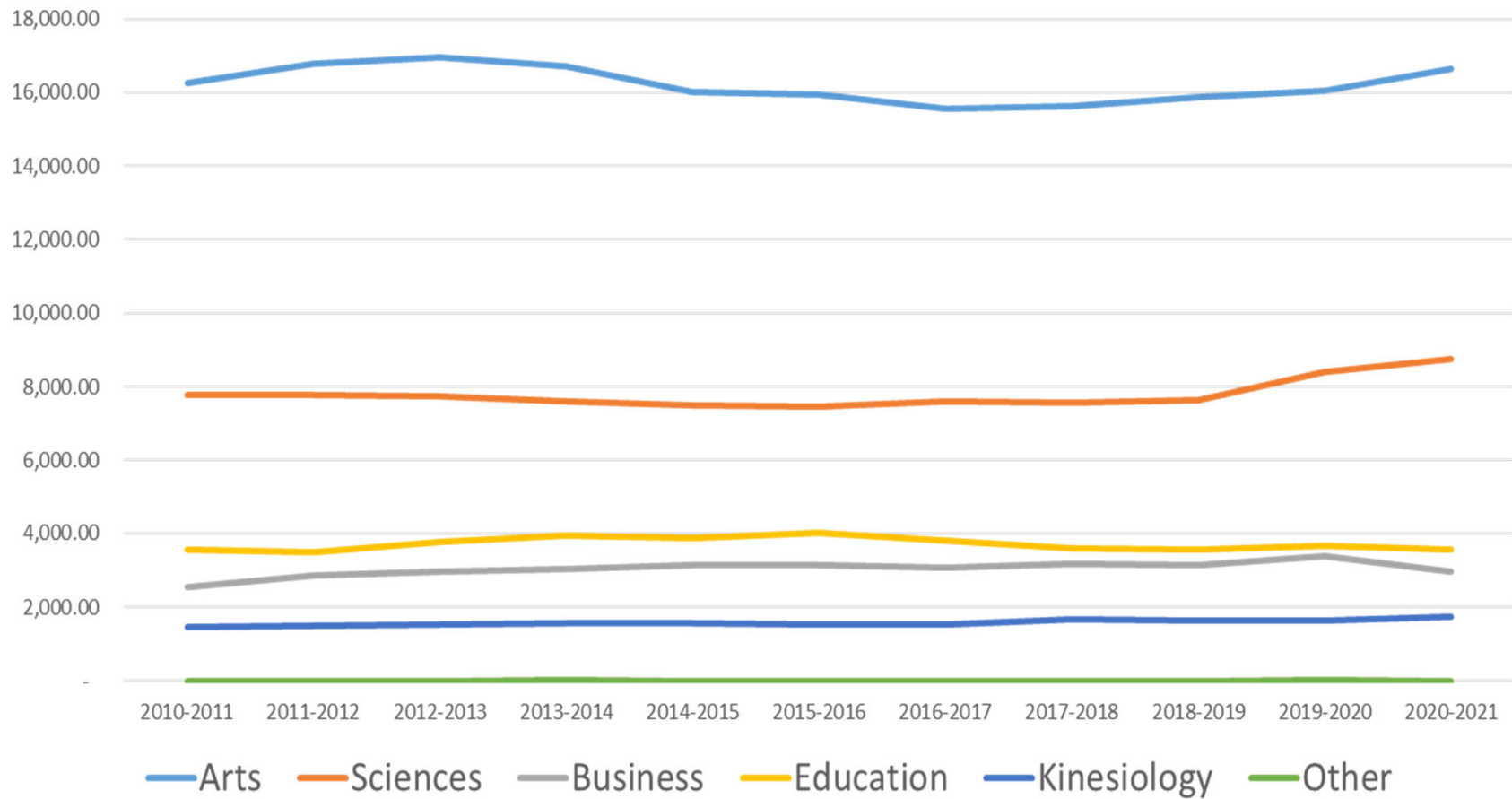
Source: Statistics Canada Table: 37-10-0045-01



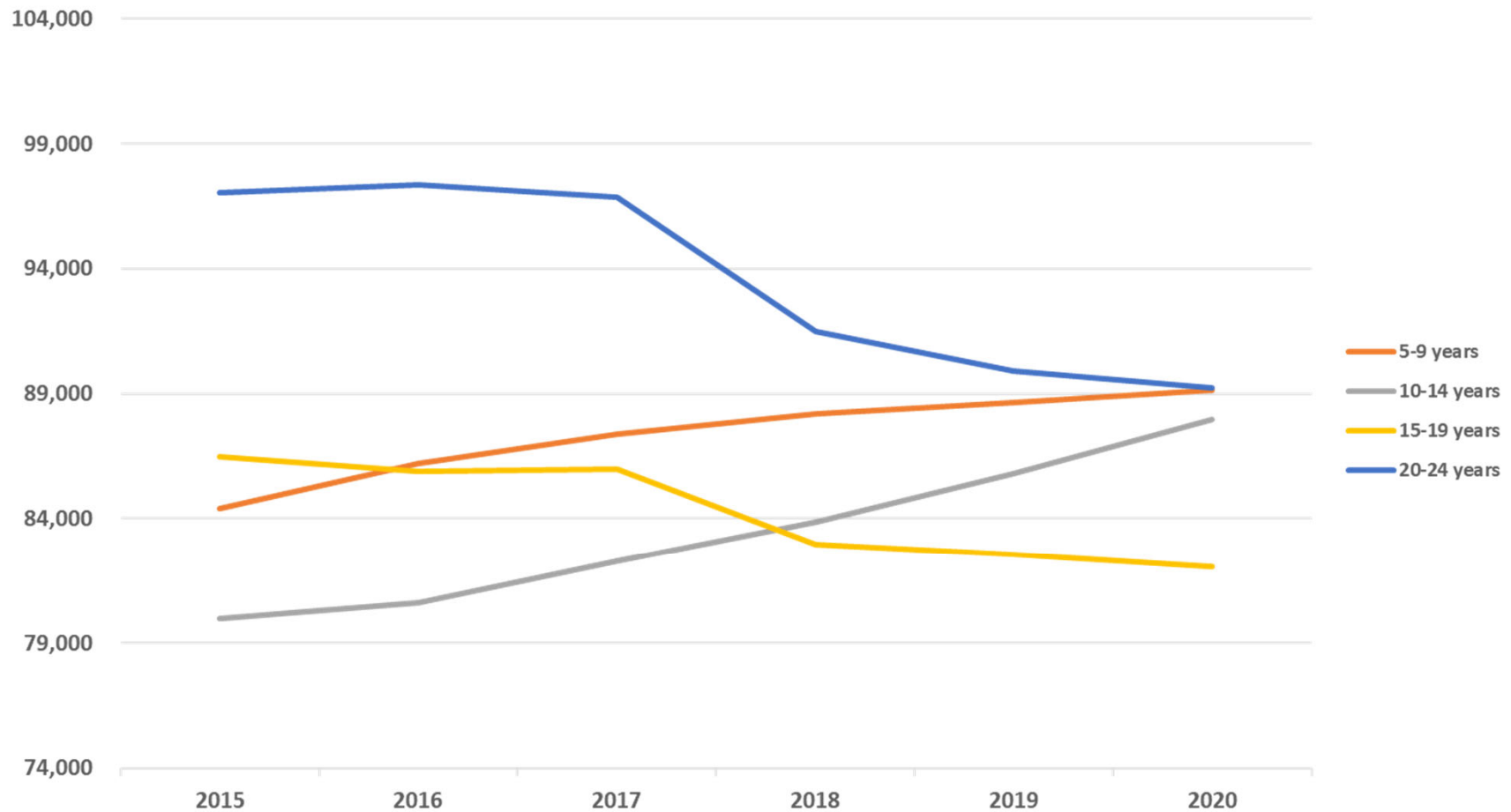
## Undergraduate FCE Enrollment



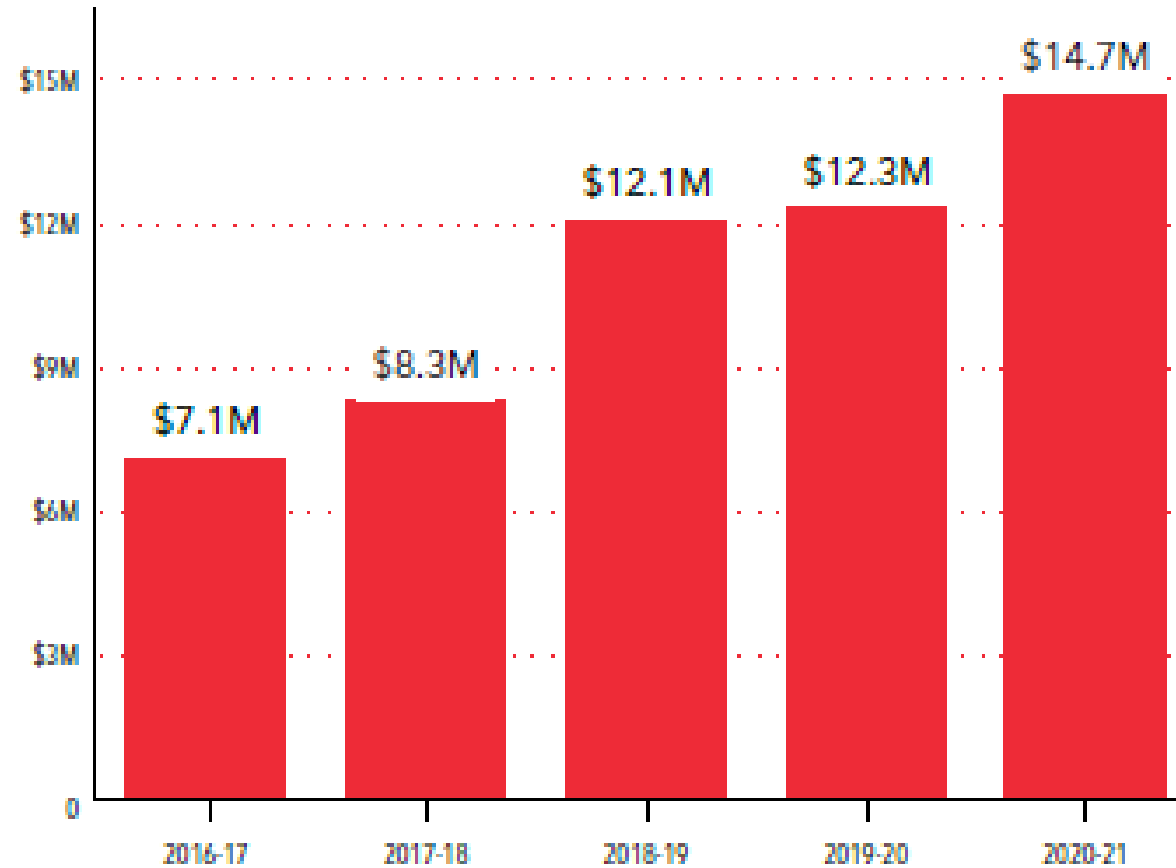
## FCE Enrollment by Faculty



# Manitoba Population Report



## External Research Funding



## Scholarships, Awards, and Bursaries

	Scholarships	Bursaries (excluding Opportunity Fund)	Opportunity Fund Bursaries	UWinnipeg/ Indspire	External
Total dollar amount	\$3,816,774	\$1,637,464	\$1,143,595	\$419,522	\$940,624
Total number awarded	2,322	1,541	59	99	434
Average amount awarded	\$1,640	\$1,035	\$1,826	\$4,238	\$2,168
Median of amounts awarded	\$1,500	\$600	\$1,750	\$4,400	\$1,000

**2,879**

total number of  
students supported

**117%**

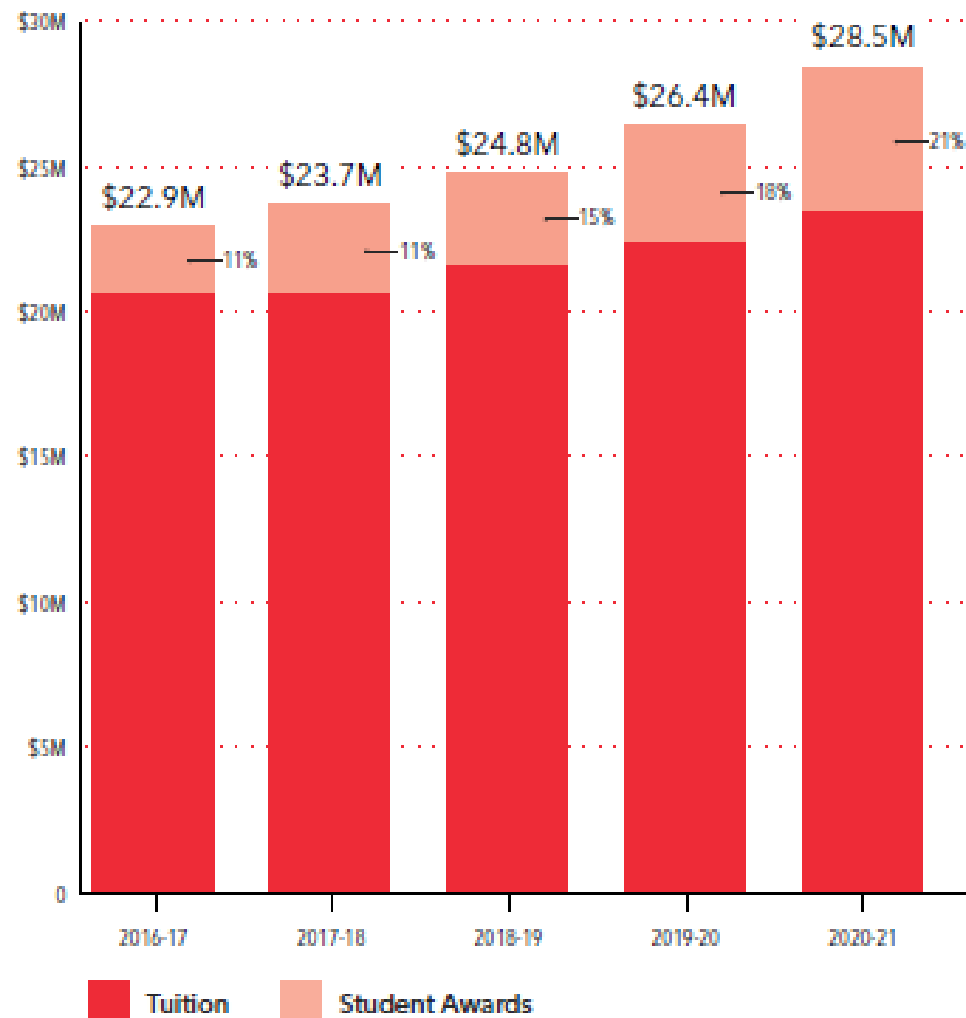
increase in amount of Opportunity  
Fund bursaries awarded in 2020-21  
compared to 2019-20

**\$7,957,978**

amount awarded in  
scholarships, awards, and  
bursaries in 2020-21

## Tuition and Awards

*Undergraduate domestic students*

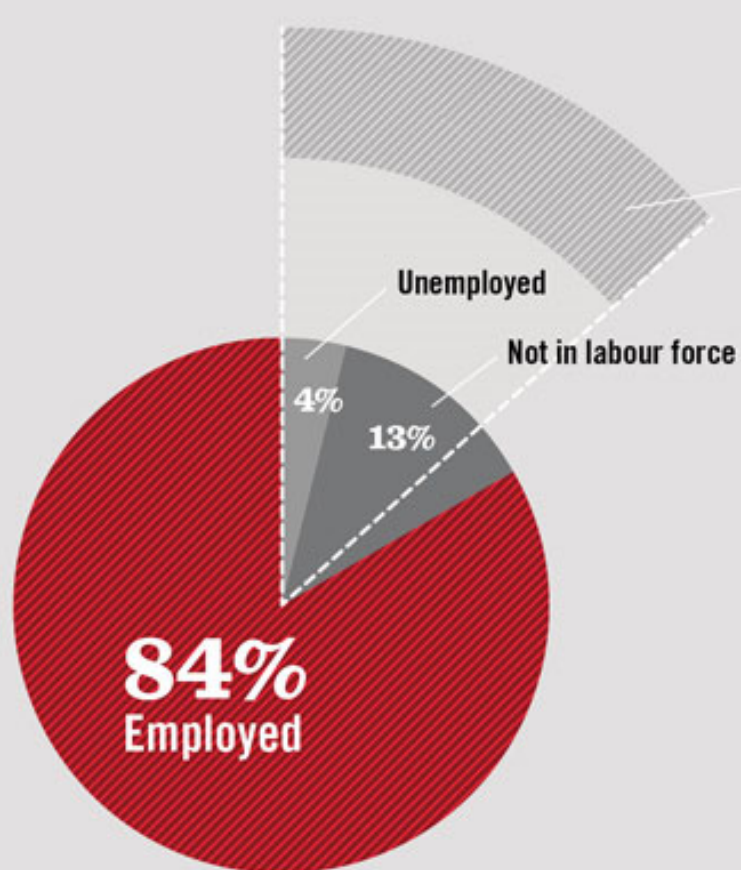


# Fall 2017 Graduate Survey

- 625 responses of 1465 undergrad graduates from 2015 contacted (43% response rate)
- Overall - 90% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the quality of their education



## CURRENT EMPLOYMENT



**70%**  
of those not employed  
are attending school

**\$45,807** Average salary of UW graduates (2017)

**\$42,900** Median salary of UW graduates (2017)

**\$49,170** Average salary of Ontario university graduates (2015)

**\$68,147** Median household income in MB (2015)

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES:

**4.1%**

**UWinnipeg graduates**  
(2017)

**5.2%**

**Province of Manitoba**  
(2017)

**6.4%**

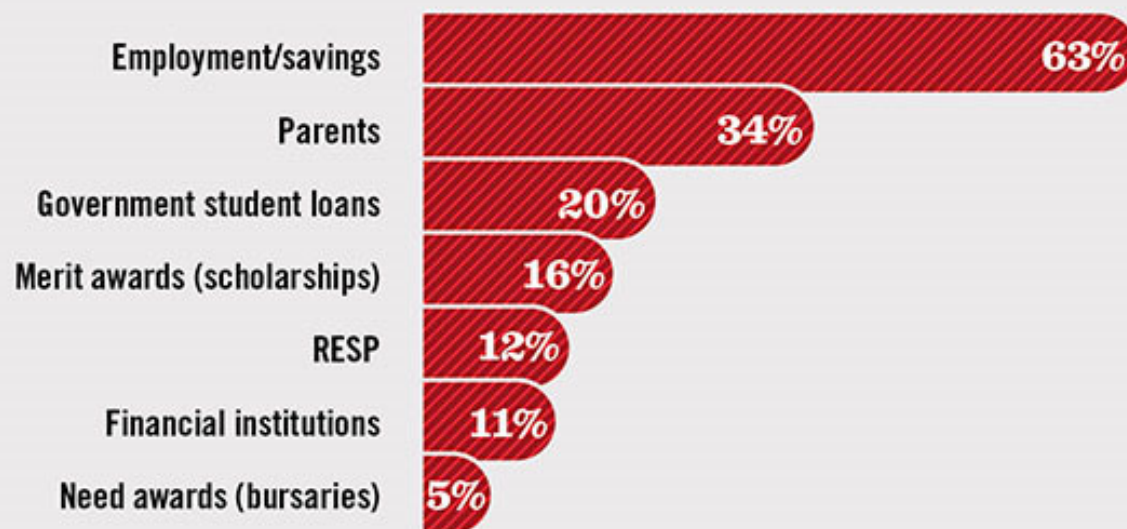
**Ontario university graduates**  
(2015)

**6.7%**

**Province of Ontario**  
(2015)

## EDUCATIONAL FINANCING AND EMPLOYMENT

What were your two main sources of funding for your UWinnipeg degree?



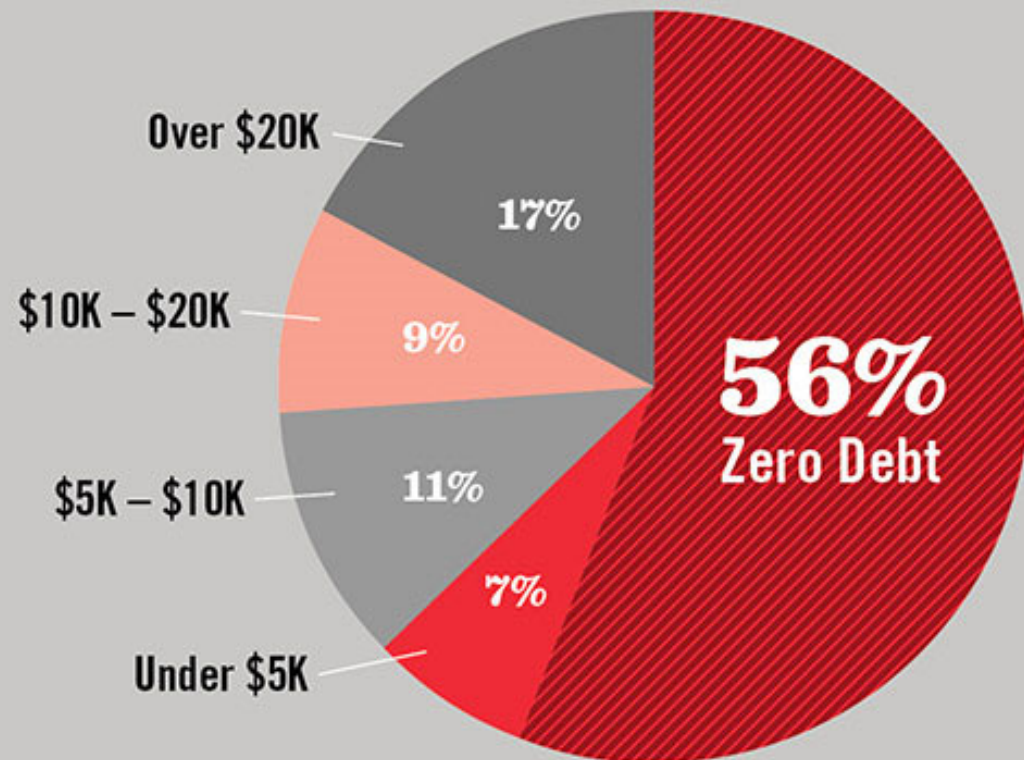
**90%**  
employed  
during the  
academic year

**89%**  
employed  
during the  
summer

## DEBT FROM EDUCATION

**56%**  
graduated  
with no debt

**\$17,220**  
average debt  
among those  
who have debt



# Spring 2021

2021 Faculty COVID Teaching Experience Survey

2021 The Future of Learning Survey:  
Students Experience with Online Learning



## Technology in Learning

(2020-21 Academic Year)

**96.6%**

of instructors  
reported teaching  
courses remotely

**98.1%**

of instructors  
reported using Nexus.  
97.4% reported using Zoom

**12.2%**

of instructors  
reported using the  
on-campus studios

**74.4%**

of students reported that the  
technology platform used for  
online courses performed well

**68%**

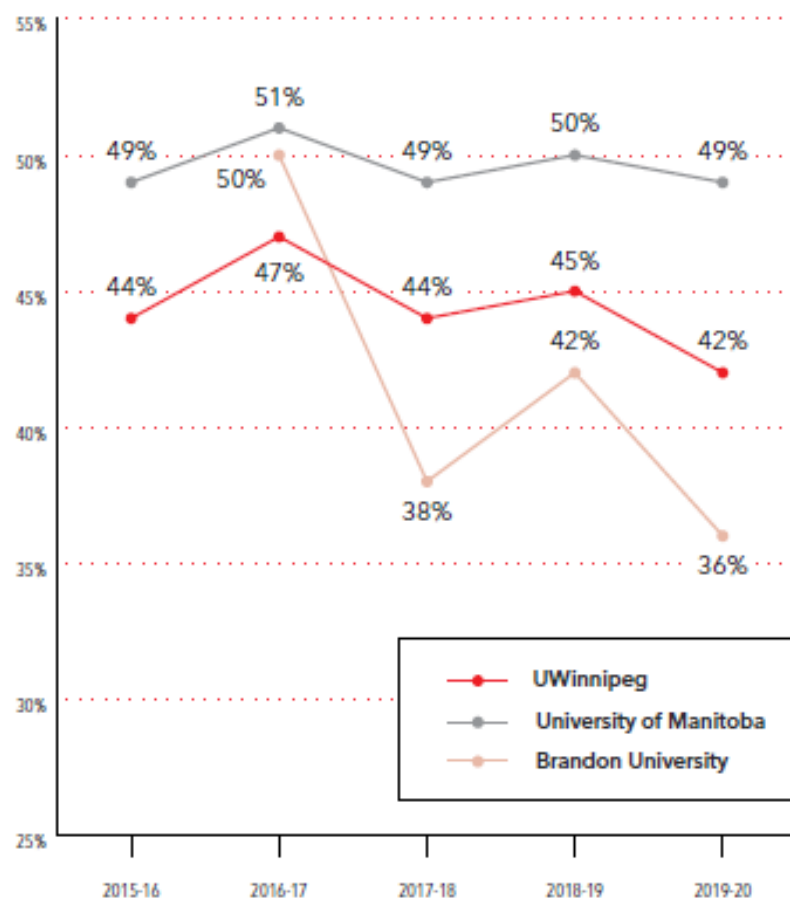
of respondents agreed  
"After COVID-19, some  
online learning will be  
a part of everyone's  
university education."

**69%**

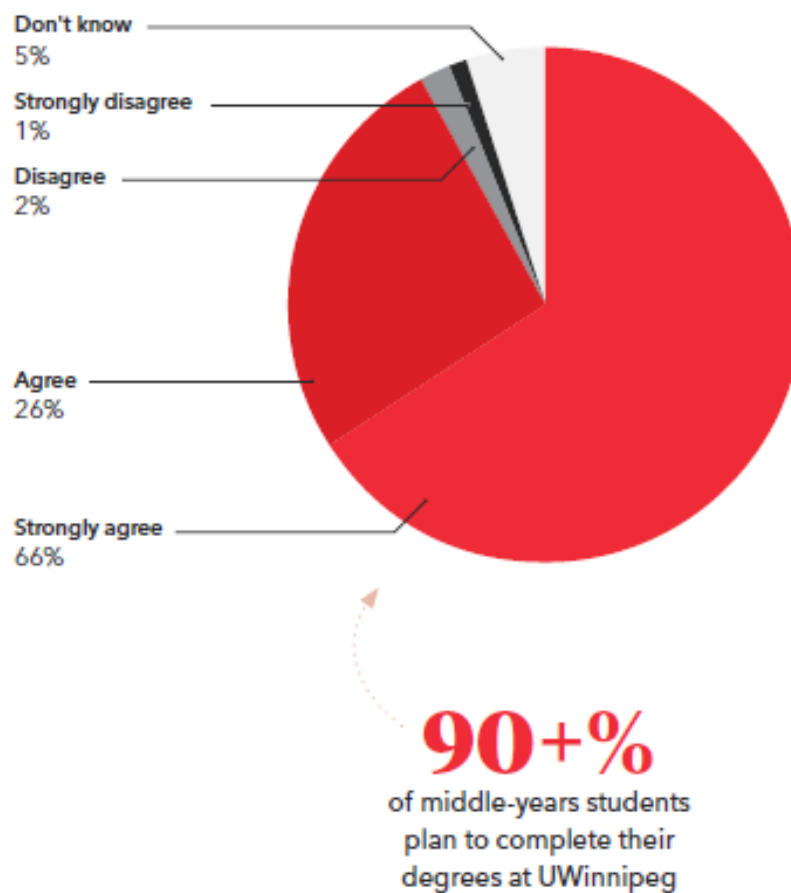
of respondents agreed  
"I miss being on campus."

## 7-Year Graduation Rate

Percentage of students who graduated by 7 years



## Commitment to Completion

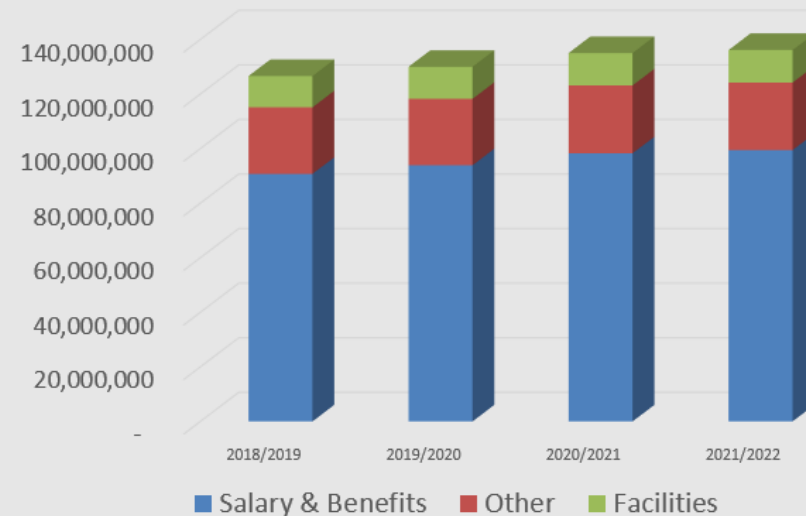


# University of Winnipeg Main Expenditures

The main expenditures for the University are:

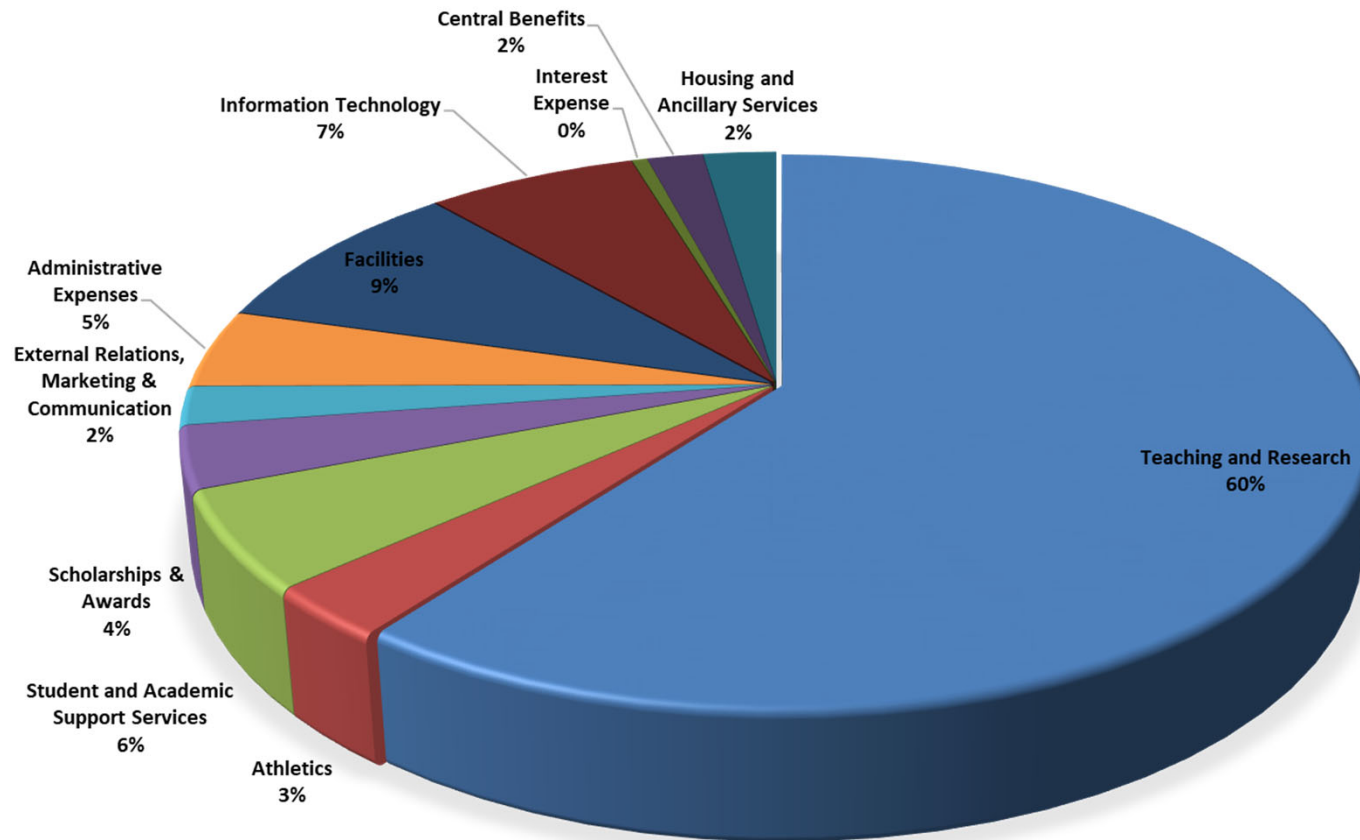
- Salaries and benefits
- Facilities
- Other

Budget 2018-2021 Expenses



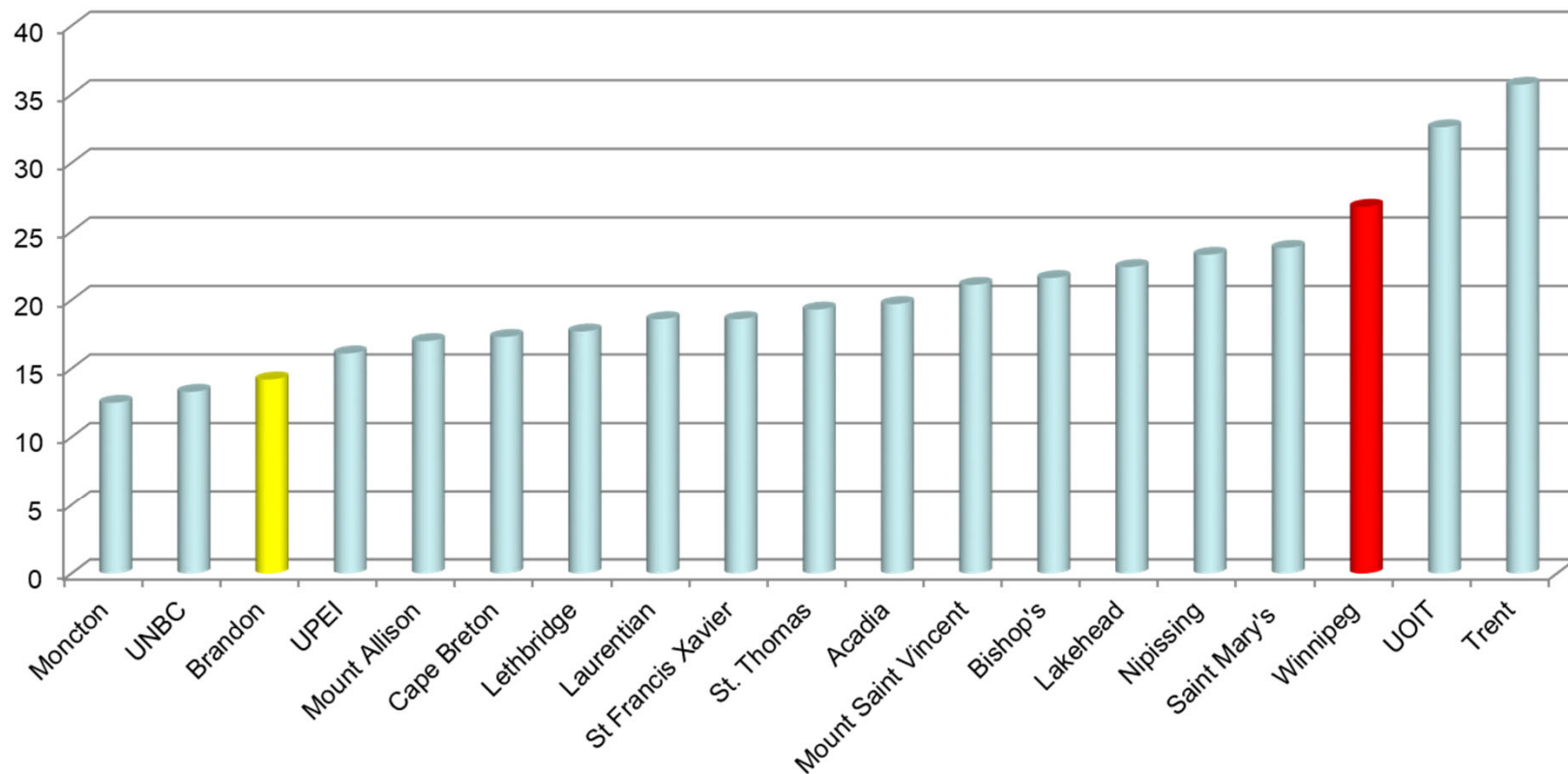


# 2021-2022 Expense Budget

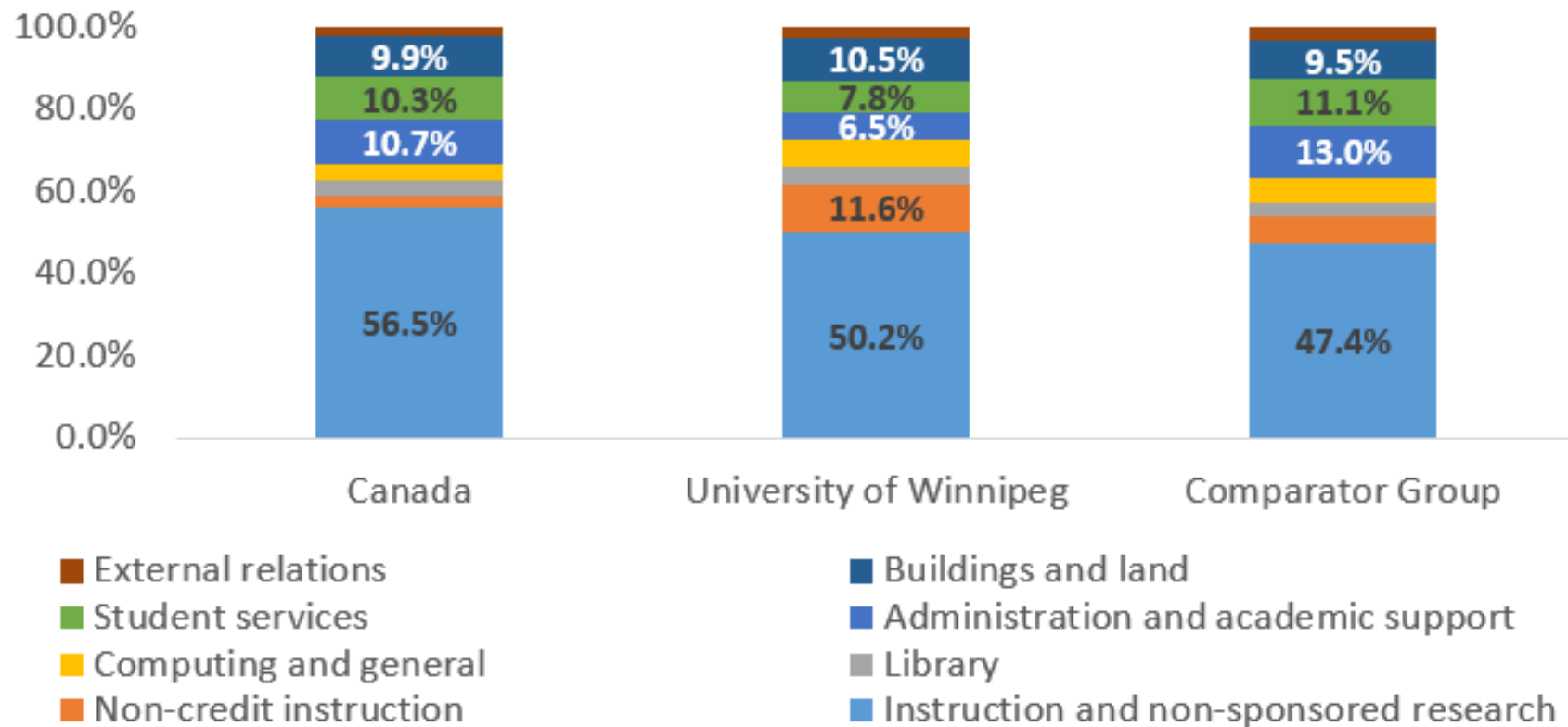


## Student Faculty Ratio - Primarily Undergraduate

Source: MacLean's 2019 Universities Guidebook



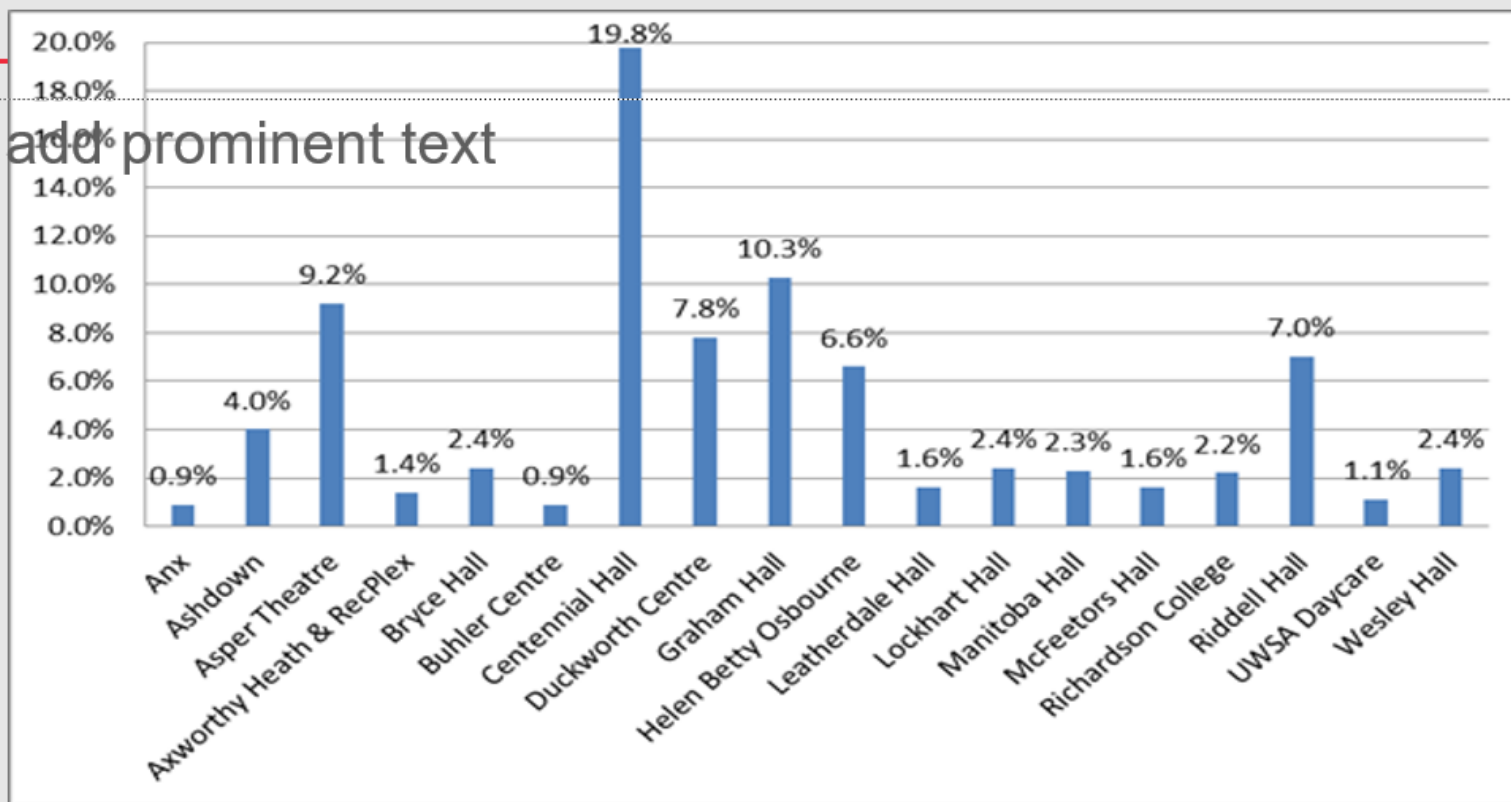
**Figure 2: General Operating Expenses by Function, 2018/19**



Source: CAUBO The Financial Landscape of Canadian Universities

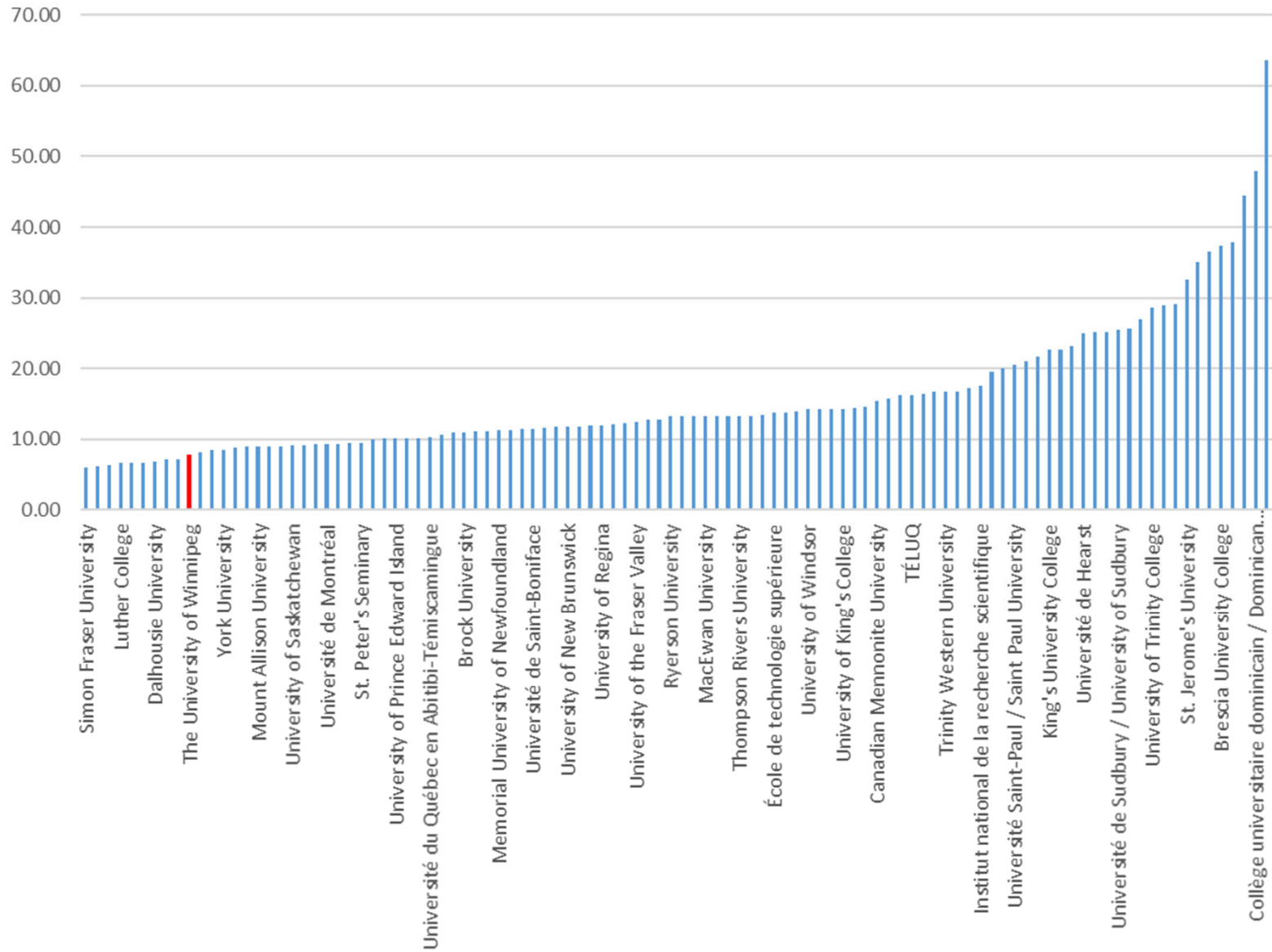
# Facilities Condition Index

Click to add prominent text



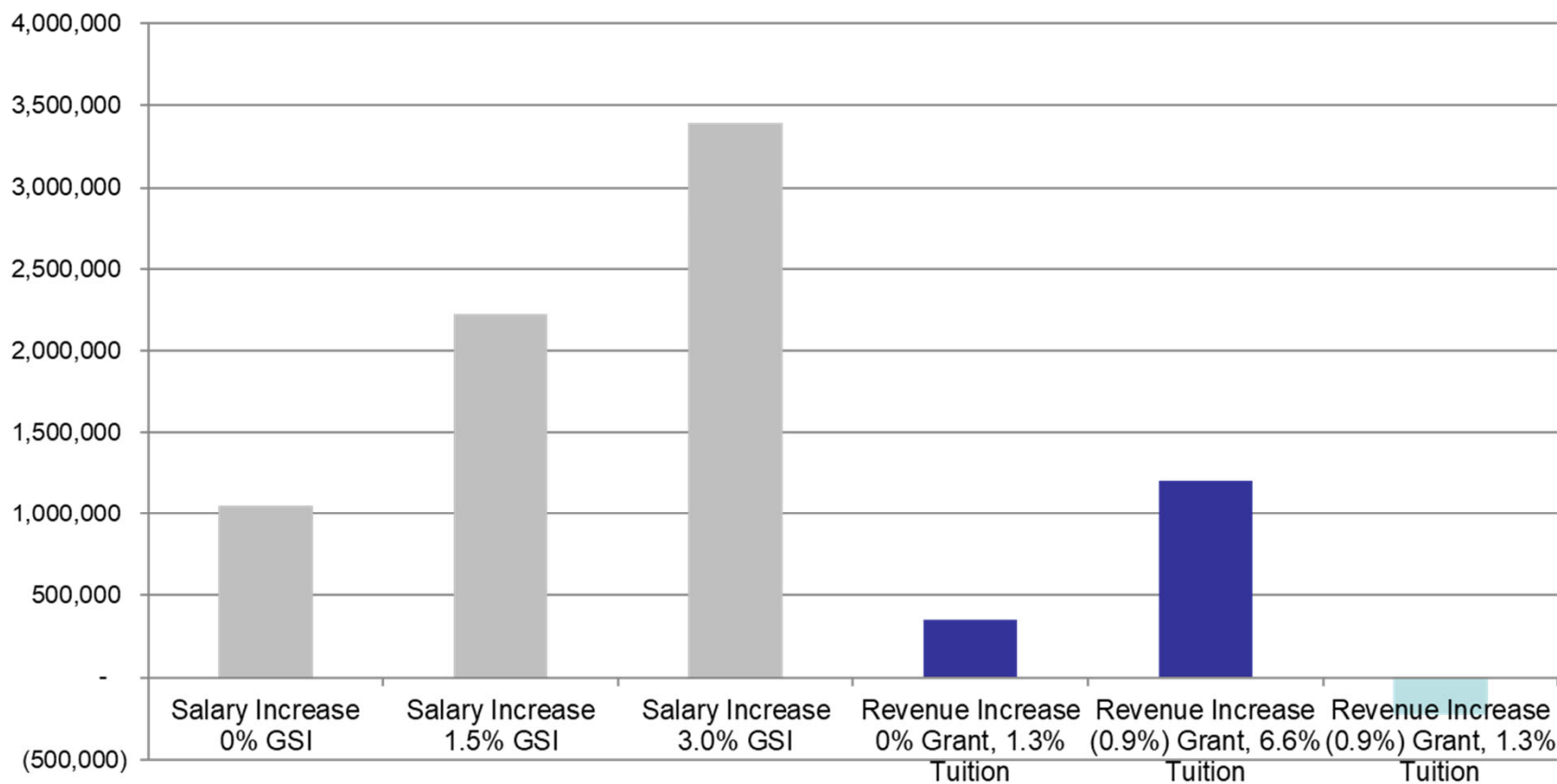
## Administration and Academic Support Costs as a % of Operating Costs

source: CAUBO 2017 Financial Report



# Structural Deficit (2017-2018 example)

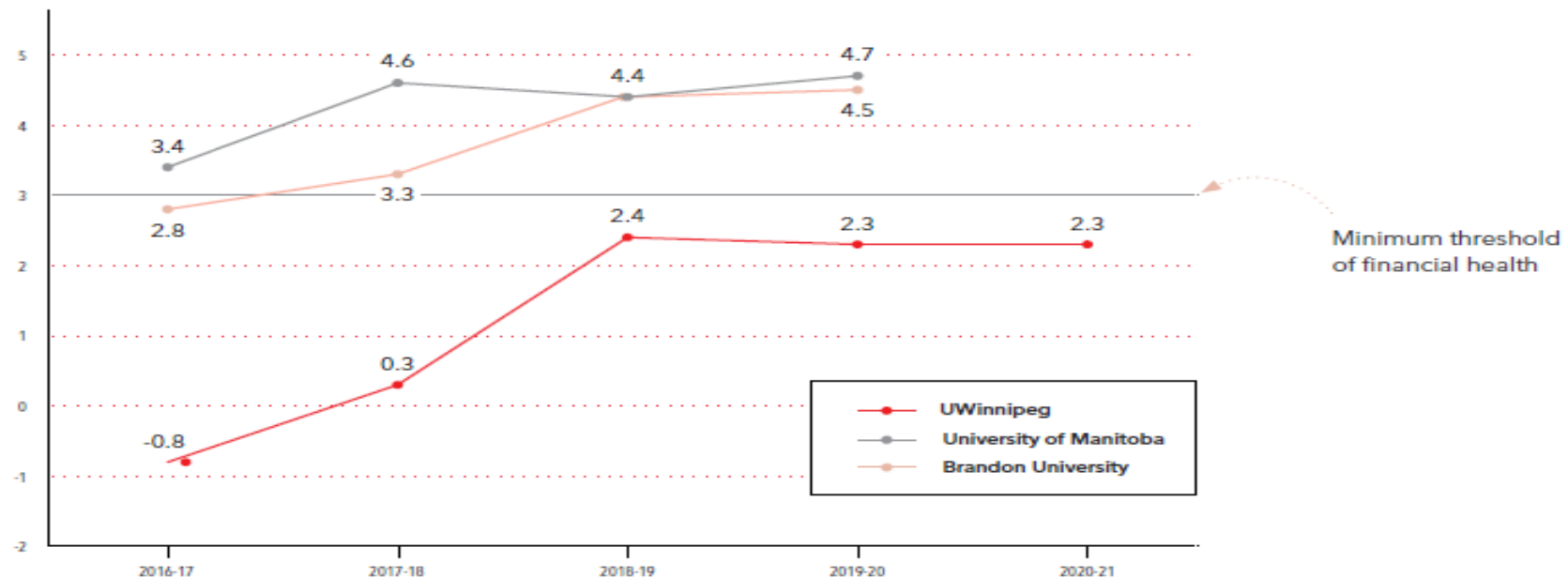
## Salary vs. Revenue Changes



# Composite Financial Index (CFI)

Composite Score four ratios (2 short term and 2 long term) are weighted and combined to provide an overall score indicating the health of each entity. The components of the 2021 calculation are included below. The maximum Composite score is 10; a score of 3 is often said to be the minimum threshold of financial health.

**Composite Financial Index (CFI)**



# Moving Forward

- Rolling three-year budget strategy approved by Board in January each year
- Focus on themes from strategic directions document



# Budget 2021-2022

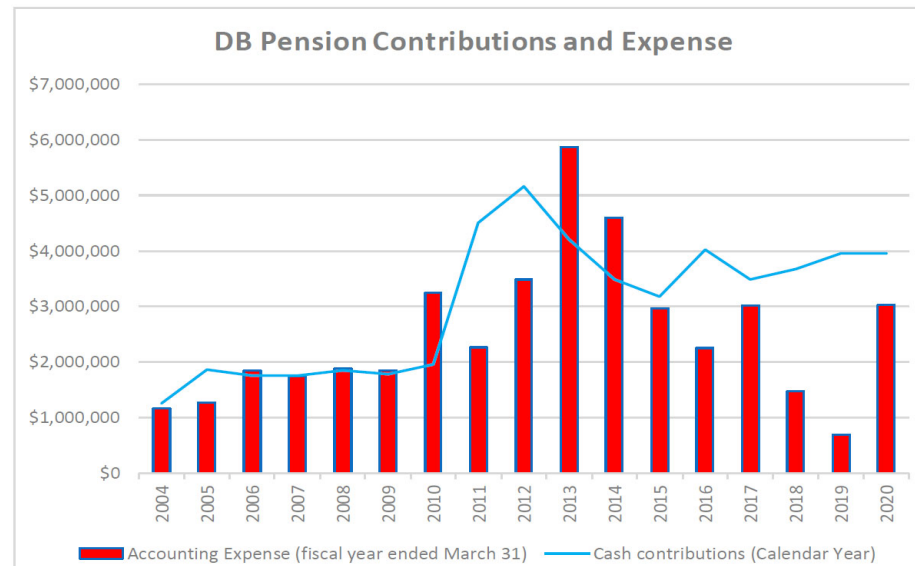
- The Province cut the University's grant 1.8%, or \$1.13M but provided additional \$1.2M in Deferred Maintenance funding.
- Tuition increased at the amount permitted by legislation (3.75%) and projected undergrad tuition FCE enrollment to decline 2% from 2020/21
- Other outside pressures also impacted the University's budget
  - Increased financial supports for students (due to increased tuition & for those in financial need)
  - Increased Covid related costs
  - Increase in Defined Benefit Pension expense
  - Decreases in Ancillary revenues offset by savings in vacancy management, travel, supplies and campus services

# Budget 2021-2022

- The University focused on maintaining the academic core and student services. Expenses in the academic core increase in line with revenue growth. Most other departments see budget growth lower than that, or declines in budgets. The exceptions being and Student Academic and Support Services and Student Financial Supports
- Salary costs budgeted to increase \$4M; \$1.3M for GSIs and progression through salary bands.
- The steps we took last year mean we are able to accomplish a balanced budget this year.
- The Academic hiring plan saw 30 continuing faculty and 7 term position hires and authorized the conversion of 7 term positions to continuing. Several of these positions were expected to be hired later in the year. This will bring Academic Staffing levels back to pre-pandemic level.
- Staff received a 1% GSI after 2 years of zero (in accordance with the PSSA)
- With restructuring to senior administrative management over the last few years, positions have been reduced from 18.5 in 2015 to 13.0 this year, a decrease of 30%.

# Financial Picture

- 10 year positive financial markets



- International student enrollments
- Grant reductions

# 2022-23 Budget

- Operating Grant decrease?
  - Access Program Funding
- Increased government oversight
- Deferred Maintenance / Campus Renewal / Library
- Covid-Related costs and services (e.g. TSC, HR and Student Supports)
- Mental Health and OHS supports
- Security
- Financial Shocks
  - Pension
  - International Student Enrollment
  - Tuition Regulation
  - Market Volatility

# Feedback

- What should be the University's budgetary priorities for the coming year?
- If budgetary resources are constrained, what service levels should we consider reducing?