Revenues and expenditures of Canadian universities, 2024/2025
August 14, 2026

In 2024/2025, the total revenue of the Yukon University was $83.7 million — an increase of 21.0% from 2023/2024 ($69.2 million). Across Canada, total revenues of all universities increased 5.7% over the same period.

Total expenditures of the Yukon University increased to $59.2 million in 2024/2025 from $58.4 million in 2023/2024 — an increase of 1.3%. Across Canada, total expenditures of universities increased 6.3% over the same period.

Total revenue[1] and expenditures of universities[2] (current dollars)

	2023 / 2024[r]	2024 / 2025	2023 / 2024 to 2024 / 2025
Revenues	------- $ thousands	--------	--- % change ---
Canada	**52,360,410**	**55,324,976**	**5.7%**
Newfoundland and Labrador	803,860	794,286	-1.2%
Prince Edward Island	217,044	249,936	15.2%
Nova Scotia	1,886,243	1,919,432	1.8%
New Brunswick	831,904	876,628	5.4%
Quebec	10,578,341	11,124,871	5.2%
Ontario	21,515,841	22,502,359	4.6%
Manitoba	1,647,573	1,725,057	4.7%
Saskatchewan	1,802,565	1,835,914	1.9%
Alberta	5,261,575	5,669,689	7.8%
British Columbia	7,746,261	8,543,072	10.3%
Yukon	**69,203**	**83,732**	**21.0%**
Expenditures			
Canada	**48,665,005**	**51,708,074**	**6.3%**
Newfoundland and Labrador	761,785	792,881	4.1%
Prince Edward Island	231,250	261,107	12.9%
Nova Scotia	1,720,725	1,821,561	5.9%
New Brunswick	788,131	815,254	3.4%
Quebec	10,106,610	10,761,231	6.5%
Ontario	19,840,995	20,992,137	5.8%
Manitoba	1,484,710	1,553,531	4.6%
Saskatchewan	1,621,997	1,688,619	4.1%
Alberta	4,756,977	5,050,099	6.2%
British Columbia	7,293,402	7,912,490	8.5%
Yukon	**58,423**	**59,164**	**1.3%**

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables: 37-10-0026-01 and 37-10-0027-01. Released on July 29, 2026.

[1] Reported revenue may differ from other accounting standards. For details, see *Note to readers on page 3*.
[2] Comparisons between jurisdictions should be made with caution. For details, see *Note to readers on page 3*.

For Yukon University, the main contributors to the year-over-year increase in total revenue in 2024/2025 were *Government funding: Federal*[1]; *Total grants;* and *Tuition and other fees*. The main contributors to increases in total expenditures *were Salaries and benefits; Buildings, land and land improvements*; and *Utilities*. These increases in expenditures were partially offset by decreases in *Furniture and equipment purchase; Materials and supplies; Cost of goods sold*; and *Equipment rental and maintenance.*

Total revenues[1] and expenditures by type, Yukon University, (current dollars)

	2023 / 2024[r]	2024 / 2025	2023 / 2024 to 2024 / 2025
	------- $ thousands	--------	-- % change --
Total revenues	**69,203**	**83,732**	**21.0%**
Government funding: Federal[2]	14,136	25,724	82.0%
Government funding: Non-federal[2]	40,526	40,810	0.7%
Tuition and other fees	4,957	5,941	19.9%
Total donations	230	550	139.1%
Total grants	5,520	6,942	25.8%
Investment[3]	1,690	1,148	-32.1%
Other types of revenues	2,144	2,617	22.1%
Total expenditures	**58,423**	**59,164**	**1.3%**
Salaries and benefits	33,754	35,215	4.3%
Travel	1,734	1,799	3.7%
Materials and supplies	1,338	922	-31.1%
Utilities	2,375	2,855	20.2%
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	220	251	14.1%
Professional fees	947	1,136	20.0%
Cost of goods sold	592	504	-14.9%
Furniture and equipment purchase	3,170	1,604	-49.4%
Equipment rental and maintenance	162	131	-19.1%
Buildings, land and land improvements	757	1,389	83.5%
Other types of expenditures[4]	13,374	13,358	-0.1%

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables: 37-10-0026-01 and 37-10-0027-01. Released on July 29, 2026.

[1] The total revenue reported revenue for Yukon University in 2024/25 includes federal funding received from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC), including funding related to capital projects, which may not be reflected in the Yukon Public Accounts for the corresponding year due to differences in the timing and method of revenue reporting. For details, see *Note to readers on page 3*.

[2] Government *funding* includes funding received from government departments and agencies (grants and contracts).

[3] *Investment includes the "Endowment" fund, a restricted fund (primarily donations), which cannot be spent. Investment income generated by endowments may be used for various purposes, which are often restricted by donors.*

[4] *Other types of expenditures* include *Library acquisitions; Printing and duplicating; Communications; Other operational expenditures; Externally contracted services; Interest;* and *Lump sum payments.*

Note to readers:

- Data reported in this release are based on Statistics Canada's Financial Information of Universities and Colleges (FINUNI) survey and are derived from the responding institution's administrative accounting records.
- Since financial activities reported here are prepared using different accounting practices and classifications and consolidation methods than the audited financial statements of the institution, figures in this release may differ from those reported for Yukon University in the Yukon Public Accounts for a given fiscal year. For example:
  - In the University's audited financial statements, contributions restricted for capital projects are initially recorded as deferred capital contributions and recognized as revenue over the useful life of the related capital assets. Consequently, capital contribution revenue recognized in the University's 2024/25 financial statements may relate to funding received in prior years.
  - By contrast, FINUNI data use a funds-flow approach, under which capital funding is reported as revenue in the period in which the funds are received or receivable. Therefore, capital funding received from CIRNAC in 2024/25 is reported as revenue in the FINUNI data for that year, whereas the University's audited financial statements recognize the related revenue over time through the amortization of deferred capital contributions.
- FINUNI 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 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.