



cfsfcée
SASKATCHEWAN

LOBBY WEEK

2026

SEPTEMBER 21-24

LOBBY DOCUMENT

SEPTEMBER 21-24 2026



LOBBY WEEK STUDENT TRAINING



SEPTEMBER 14TH 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS



1	Table of Contents
2	Acknowledgements
3	Who We Are
5	Our Member Locals
5	Introduction & Executive Summary
7	1. Free and Accessible education for all: eradicate international student differential fees, interest of provincial student loans and increased financial support for indigenous students. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate International Student differential fees (especially for all graduate students) • Increase the availability of scholarships, grants, and bursaries for Indigenous Students • Eradicate Saskatchewan Student Loan Interests
13	2. Address Nexus of Unaffordable Cost of Living: Food, Housing, Transportation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combatting Food Insecurity • Addressing Unaffordable and Unavailable Housing • Restoring Accessible Public Transportation
17	3. Conduct Ethical Provincial Investments and Stand by Human Rights
19	4. Address the Student Mental Health Crisis
22	References

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Canadian Federation of Students Saskatchewan humbly acknowledges that our office and 6,000 plus members live, work, and learn in the Territories of Nêhiyawak (Plains Cree), Nahkawiniwak (Saulteaux), Nakota (Assiniboine), Dakota and Lakota (Sioux), and Denesuline (Dene/Chipewyan), as well as the homeland of the Métis. We honour the enduring relationships Indigenous Peoples have with these lands and their custodianship. We recognize the historic and ongoing harms of the colonial education systems and commit to supporting Indigenous students, the reclamation of traditional knowledge, and advancing reconciliation, as promised in numerous treaties between the Crown and Indigenous Nations.

Thank you to all collaborators of this report for their contributions, insights, and dedication.

- **Written by:** Giulia Gagliano-Tsuda, National Lead, Policy and Government Affairs
- **Edited by:** (Luca Piomelli, Advocacy Assistant)
- **Designed by:** (April Malwatta, National Lead, Digital Media & Graphic Design)
- **Coordinated by:** Rukky Erifeta, Regional Lead, Saskatchewan
- **Reviewed by:** Mary-fidelma Ndupu, Chairperson CFS Saskatchewan, Rukky Erifeta, Regional Lead, Saskatchewan.



cfsfcée

SASKATCHEWAN

WHO WE ARE



The Canadian Federation of Students is Canada's largest and oldest student organization, uniting over 500,000 college, undergraduate, and graduate students from coast to coast to coast. Currently, the provincial component, Canadian Federation of Students - Saskatchewan, represents graduate and Indigenous students attending the University of Saskatchewan and the First Nations University of Canada.

Since 1981, the Federation has been a leading advocate for free and universally accessible education. And for more than 90 years, the Federation and its predecessor organizations have advocated for the interests of post-secondary students, striving to transform Canada's post-secondary landscape through policies that prioritize accessibility, quality, and equity. Our ultimate goal is a universal system of high-quality, public, tuition-free post-secondary education for domestic and international students, encompassing adult education, apprenticeships in skilled trades, diploma or degree programs in colleges, and universities.

Because public universities and colleges are primarily funded by the federal government and administered by provincial governments, the policies and priorities of both levels directly shape the accessibility of post-secondary education. Tuition rates, student financial assistance programs, Indigenous student funding, and research funding are all influenced by these governmental decisions. Creating generational investments in education requires both fiscal restraint and diversification of funding sources, ensuring that Saskatchewan can meet the evolving needs of students while remaining competitive in a global knowledge economy.

WHO WE ARE

The Canadian Federation of Students brings students together to transform post-secondary education, advancing policies that create lasting change on campuses and across the province.

The following recommendations and findings, organized under three key priorities; free and accessible education for all, cost of living, and justice & divestment, reinforce our position and call for our elected officials' continued commitment to these goals.

OUR MEMBER LOCALS

Local 90: First Nations University of Canada
Students Association

Local 101: University of Saskatchewan
Graduate Students' Association



FIRST NATIONS
UNIVERSITY
OF CANADA



GSA

Graduate Students' Association

INTRODUCTION & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Student livelihoods are more and more precarious, with obstacles to their success ever-growing. The social issue trends seen throughout Canada, such as the unaffordable cost of living, precarious access to housing, and food insecurity, are all felt exponentially in the student population due to their lack of access to a steady income and early stages in their life. The same trends are visible in Saskatchewan, students are struggling with cost of living and quality of life crises, which are exacerbated across and throughout marginalized and vulnerable communities, such as international students, Indigenous students, queer students, and rural communities.

Despite facing such challenges, students in Saskatchewan are additionally and uniquely saddled with student loan interests, with the province being one of the few that have not lifted the interest on provincial student loans. The added economic pressure that this places creates further difficulties for those who

are trying to attain further education. The situation is only worsened for marginalized students, such as international students who are subject to exorbitant differential tuition fees, without access to financial aid, and indigenous students, who are underserved.

Reconsiderations of its policy priorities and reallocation of resources requires there are reshuffling of investments, like reallocating money away from increased policing instead of social work and divesting from organizations affiliated with countries who are currently committing war crimes.



Therefore, our recommendations are:

- 1. Free and Accessible education for all**
- 2. Address Nexus of Unaffordable Cost of Living:
Food, Housing, Transportation**
- 3. Conduct Ethical Provincial Investments and Stand
by Human Rights**
- 4. Tackle the Student Mental Health Crisis**

1

Free and Accessible education for all: eradicate international student differential fees, interest of provincial student loans and increased financial support for indigenous students.

i. Eradicate International Student differential fees (especially for all graduate students)

Reflecting the national trend, international students in Saskatchewan continue to be financially squeezed out with exorbitant tuition fees to compensate for the lack of provincial support for post-secondary education institutions. Currently, there is a two-tier system where domestic students and international students pay drastically different tuition rates. In 2025/2026, a Canadian undergraduate student in Saskatchewan will pay an average \$9,863 dollars compared to the staggering \$33,064 dollars that an international undergraduate student will pay. At the graduate level, this gap is slightly narrower, with annual tuition averaging out to \$5,753 dollars and \$10,360 dollars, respectively. Over the past decade, the rate of amount an undergraduate international student pays in differential fees has increased from 2.5 times more than their Canadian counterparts to 3.5 times more. Such drastic differential fees for international students have intensified significantly in just the past decade, jumping from international undergraduate students paying 2.5 times more than their Canadian counterparts to 3.5 times more (Statistics Canada, 2025). In the University of Saskatchewan specifically, it has increased from 1.5 times the domestic rate for graduates and 2.6 times the domestic rate for undergraduates in 2017/2018 to a staggering 2.25 times the domestic rate for graduates and 4.84 times the domestic rate for undergraduates in 2026/2027 for the vast majority of programs (University of Saskatchewan, 2017) (University of Saskatchewan, 2026)

This is not only unfair for international students, but also exposes the long-term vulnerabilities of post-secondary funding. The chronically underfunding institutions that force them to rely on volatile international tuition revenue

leads to the provincial government jeopardizing the stability of the entire post-secondary sector. Furthermore, especially since graduate students have been included in the most recent cap on international students, the province is denying itself the wealth of knowledge and innovation that international graduate students bring. Saddling international students with ever-increasing differential fees discourages the world's brightest minds from choosing Saskatchewan as their home for research contributions.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Implement a tuition freeze in order to avoid any further differential fee increases in the interim.
- Eradicate differential fees for all international graduate students by 2028.
- Create a legislative timeline to phase out differential fees for all undergraduate international students by 2028.

ii. Increase the availability of scholarships, grants, and bursaries for Indigenous Students

The present provincial frameworks for Indigenous student aid are insufficient and fragmented, thereby creating an inequitable distribution of access and support for post-secondary education. While the federal Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP) exists, it is insufficient as less than half of eligible applicants actually receive its funding. Therefore, thousands of waitlisted Indigenous students in Saskatchewan turn to provincial funding mechanisms instead. Currently, there are Indigenous-specific provincial financial supports, such as programs like the Saskatchewan Lieutenant

Governor Indigenous Scholarship and awards from the Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies. However, these often favor graduate students and are limited in scope. Indeed, funds for Indigenous students are defined by narrow eligibility requirements and limited support for non-academic needs, such as housing and transportation, which are significant barriers to retention for Indigenous students. Consequently, the province's current funding allocation is inequitable as it does not address the unique needs and barriers Indigenous students are facing in accessing post-secondary education (Wintermute et al., n.d.).

There are various potential mechanisms to increase funding for Indigenous students. The eligibility criteria for awards should be simplified and centralized to increase accessibility. Furthermore, funds should be non-repayable and flexible, in order for aid to be applied at the student's discretion, such as living expenses or travel, to address their individual and diverse financial concerns.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Establish a targeted \$15 million annual expansion dedicated specifically to non-repayable grants for Indigenous students.
- Simplify application processes and allow funds to cover holistic living costs, to address all social determinants of health and wellbeing, not just tuition.

iii. Improve Funding to Retain Graduate Students and Drive Innovation

Graduate students are the backbone of the research and development that advances Saskatchewan. Despite this, inadequate provincial support and fragmented institutional funding models are leading to Saskatchewan to lose highly skilled graduate students to other provinces and countries.

As it stands, the availability and distribution of graduate funding across the province is inequitable. There is a disparity between how different post-secondary institutions support their researchers. For instance, while the University of Saskatchewan has implemented more robust guaranteed minimum funding packages for its graduate students, the University of Regina lags in comparison. In fact, while the PhD program at the University of Saskatchewan's minimum funding packages range from \$20,000 to \$25,000 annually, the University of Regina's newly implemented minimums sit at a disproportionately low \$15,500 per year. Such inconsistency highlights the need and space for the provincial government to intervene and mandate a more equitable baseline funding standard across all institutions.

It is further worth noting that, in comparison to other provinces, Saskatchewan falls behind with respect to provincial graduate scholarships, grants, and general student aid. Ontario's Ontario Graduate Scholarship provides eligible graduate students with \$15,000 annually, two-thirds of which is funded directly by the provincial government. Quebec's Fonds de recherche du Québec goes further, offering doctoral students \$21,000 to \$25,000 per year, funded entirely by the province, for up to four years. Saskatchewan has no equivalent program. The province's largest dedicated graduate award, the Lieutenant Governor Scholarship, offers only two \$20,000 one-time awards annually, which is a negligible offering relative to the hundreds of students supported through Ontario's and Quebec's provincial programs. Saskatchewan's graduate students are conducting full-time research that drives the province's innovation and economic output. They should not be forced into financial precarity, nor should they be pushed to pursue better-funded opportunities outside of the province.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Establish a dedicated provincial graduate scholarship program in order to provide non-repayable grants of \$15,000–\$25,000 annually directly to graduate students across all disciplines and institutions.

iv. Eradicate Saskatchewan Student Loan Interests

Domestic students in Saskatchewan face a reality where Saskatchewan is an outlier as one of the few provinces that retain interests in student loans, placing its domestic students at a distinct economic disadvantage. The federal government, along with six provinces, including British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, have all permanently eliminated interest on their portions of student loans. Despite this, Saskatchewan students uniquely pay a fixed interest rate on the portion of their student loans (Wintermute et al., n.d.).

There are multiple compounding and related issues that result in post-secondary students of Saskatchewan being distinctly economically burdened and disadvantaged, especially compared to their peers in other provinces. Firstly, the average cost of tuition at Saskatchewan universities is higher than in many other provinces, with recent estimates at \$9,863.00 for domestic undergraduate students and \$33,064 for international undergraduate students.

Second, the effects of such high tuition costs are exacerbated by the concurrent replacement of non-repayable grants with repayable loans as the primary source of provincial financial assistance for students in Saskatchewan. Since 2017, when severe cuts were made to the Saskatchewan student grant system, grants have increasingly fallen to the wayside in lieu of

repayable loans. Indeed, under the 2025-2026 Saskatchewan Student Aid Framework a full-time student is eligible for up to \$13,900 in repayable loans, but only up to \$5,200 in non-repayable grants. With certain averages of undergraduate tuition in Saskatchewan surpassing \$20,000 per year, this maximum grant available fails to cover even base tuition and places students at risk of accruing high-interest provincial loans in order to obtain their post-secondary education (Government of Saskatchewan, 2).

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Join British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Federal Government in permanently eliminating interest on student loans.
- Transition the student aid model from loan-based to grant-based by 2027.

2

Address Nexus of Unaffordable Cost of Living: Food, Housing, Transportation

The student experience across Saskatchewan is defined by survival. Students are caught at the nexus of the unaffordable cost of living, defined by food insecurity, precarious housing, and inaccessible and underserved public transportation.

In a new study conducted by Angus Reid, the cost of living was consistently identified as the most important issue affecting 62% of Saskatchewan people. Saskatchewan has some of the highest rates of cost of living in the country, with 66% identifying as being unable to keep up with the rising costs of food and groceries. Students are especially vulnerable as they have access to less resources and are unable to secure an adequate income to manage said rising costs (Kleisinger, 2025).

Saskatchewan's cost of food and groceries is seeing steeper increases than other provinces. Over the past five years, overall costs of groceries have increased by over 30% on fruits, vegetables and meats, while dairy and eggs have risen 21% (Wilson, 2026). Nationally, this same consumer basket is also rising, but more slowly, as Saskatchewan's cost of fruits, vegetables and dairy in particular are among the fastest growing in the nation.

i. Combatting Food Insecurity

Saskatchewan ranks the 3rd highest rate of food insecurity, with 28% of its population living in food-insecure households (Saskatchewan Health Authority, 2024). Said insecurities have been found to be exacerbated by other social disparities, with rates of food insecurity rising significantly amongst racialized

communities such as Black and Indigenous peoples, and rural populations (Student Wellness, 2024). Students are especially vulnerable, with research showing that post-secondary students in Canada experience food insecurity at higher rates than the national average (Student Wellness, 2024). Said numbers get worse for those students who are married and have families to support (Student Wellness, 2024).

Such situations are emblematic of systemic issues, and are unable to be addressed merely with band-aid solutions such as the existing food banks and charitable donations. While those solutions may temporarily alleviate the challenges faced by students facing food insecurity, they are merely emergency stopgaps and cannot be used as a permanent fixture of student life (Student Wellness, 2024).

There are a number of provincial policy levels that can be used to reduce food insecurity that the provincial government can consider implementing. For instance, it has been shown that increasing the minimum wage by merely one dollar is associated with a 5% decreased probability of experiencing food insecurity. Such a simple policy measure would have far-reaching effects on the student population, as they are more likely to be engaging in lower-wage and part-time work. Similarly, lowering the income tax rate for the lowest income households is associated with improved food security (PROOF, 2021). Such measures can be implemented if the provinces treated food security as a policy priority, not a charitable cause.

ii. Addressing Unaffordable and Unavailable Housing

Reflecting national trends, post-secondary education students in Saskatchewan are dealing with an unaffordable and unavailable housing situation. Despite the mounting need for affordable purpose-built student accommodation, studies have shown that roughly only about 1 in 10 students get access to them (Norman & Bartlett, 2024). Such a number contrasts significantly against the recommended 60% that experts have identified as necessary for purpose-built student accommodation on campuses. For scale,

the University of Waterloo, which leads nationally for its student housing residences, only houses 35% of its student population (Berrada, 2024). Indeed, the residences at the University of Saskatchewan are consistently at maximum occupancy with increasing numbers of applications every year, leaving many students forced to seek off-campus housing. Similarly, the University of Regina is also seeing a yearly uptick in applications for student purpose-built campus housing (Meilleur, 2024).

When off-campus housing is secured, it is not uncommon for it to be precarious, abusive, or exploitative. The exploitative and unsustainable malpractice around housing has rippling effects to the wider and surrounding student community, who often face rising rental prices as landlords and investors surcharge students per room in an effort to gain higher margins than what they would typically take in if renting out to other populations, especially low-income families and young adults (while there is often overlap with many graduate students often having families of their own to support)*. Students who come from vulnerable backgrounds or marginalized communities, especially international students and queer students, tend to be disproportionately affected by precarious and exploitative housing as they lack local support systems.

Thus, the provincial government must provide targeted funding and support to create new, affordable, purpose-built student housing, while also motivating easing restrictions at a municipal level to allow higher-density housing developments, to increase housing supply and affordability (Hill & Thompson, 2026).

iii. Restoring Accessible Public Transportation

The lack of affordable and available housing forces students to secure housing that is farther from their universities or city centers. This pushes students in situations where they have to commit to long commutes and distances to regularly attend class. Not only does this create a barrier to education, but the issue is compounded by the lack of adequate public

transportation systems that support said commutes. One of the latest and largest studies performed on student transportation found that 61% of students report that their commute is a barrier to campus participation (TorontoMet Today, 2022).

Most students in Saskatchewan do not have access to single-occupant vehicles and are entirely dependent on public transportation for their commute to classes (University of Saskatchewan Office of Sustainability, 2024). As a consequence, the decision to eliminate the Saskatchewan Transit Corporation (STC) continues to negatively impact students across the province. Consequently, without a car, students from rural areas have been cut off from easily accessing universities in major city centers, and are forced to either move into expensive city centers or forego their education (Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives - Saskatchewan, 2024). As highlighted in previous sections, this policy gap disproportionately impacts Indigenous students living in more remote communities.

There needs to be a new, publicly funded intra-provincial transit network system that connects different areas together in order to foster economic mobility and education access.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Implement an annual \$5 million provincial subsidy dedicated to funding campus-based food security initiatives.
- Invest \$30 million over the next three years in purpose-built, affordable student housing to relieve rental market pressure.
- Implement provincially regulated rent control policies and strengthen the Residential Tenancies Act.

- Establish a new, energy-efficient intra-provincial public transit network to reconnect rural communities and campuses.

3

Conduct Ethical Provincial Investments and Stand by Human Rights

The provincial budget is a reflection of the ethical values that the government aims to hold itself to. Currently, the budgets demonstrate a prioritization of policing and unethical foreign trade over a commitment to human rights and social welfare.

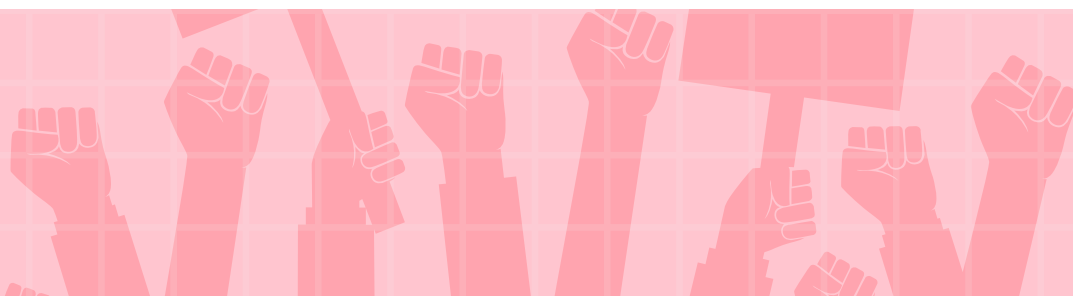
The provincial government's recent allocation of provincial funds towards increasing police presence across the province and at the U.S. border represents a gross misallocation of provincial services. The previous 2025-26 budget allocated \$798.4 million to the Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety, marking a significant increase of \$79.3 million in funding towards the RCMP and the Saskatchewan Marshals Service (Government of Saskatchewan, 2025). While federal leaders like President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Mark Carney drive macro-level narratives of national securitization, the provincial government has aggressively mirrored this militarized mindset. Provincially, they have established an explicit "Saskatchewan Border Security Plan" using local officers and surveillance drones to police the 49th parallel, while simultaneously imposing an expanded law enforcement footprint on rural, northern, and First Nations communities. Such political posturing to appease the shifting political winds is not only giving in to problematic rhetoric but also diverts crucial provincial tax dollars that could be instead invested in actual provincial responsibilities, such as

post-secondary education, housing, and social services, amidst a cost-of-living crisis. Instead of voluntarily choosing to pour millions into international border security and over-policing, the province should redirect its millions back into addressing the cost-of-living crisis that students are experiencing provincially.

Furthermore, in a time when international bodies are investigating the Israeli government for its perpetuation of ongoing genocide and war crimes against Palestinians, the government of Saskatchewan is continuing to pursue deepening economic ties with Israel and Israeli-based firms like NRGene. In late 2025, the provincial government reported that it exported \$18.8 million in agri-food products to Israel (Mitchell, 2025). By investing public dollars in corporations and governments that are complicit in human rights abuses, the Saskatchewan government is rendering itself complicit in violations of international law as well. It not only damages the province's reputation, but also damages future relations with its residents and trading partners.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Reallocate 5% portion of the policing budget (approximately \$34 million) toward community-based social support systems and education. This funding must be restricted from being used for "community policing", but rather be invested into civilian-led initiatives such as hiring professional mental health counselors on campuses and funding sexual assault support centers.
- Divest provincial funds and trade partnerships from corporations and foreign governments complicit in war crimes and human rights abuses.



4

Tackle the Student Mental Health Crisis

As evidenced by the previous sections, post-secondary students in Saskatchewan are subject to numerous compounding socio-economic pressures that render them vulnerable to a deterioration of their mental health. The combination of increasing challenges surrounding financial strain students are facing, paired with a systemic provincial neglect of youth mental health services, has led to an escalation of the student mental health crisis. There has been evidenced rise in reports of severe distress, self-harm, and preventable loss of life within the student population. Over the past several years, there have been numerous losses of post-secondary students by suicide that have shaken the student community. These tragedies are indicative of the state of an underfunded and culturally inequipped mental health infrastructure, especially in addressing the diversity of youth mental health.

i. Inaccessible Provincial Care and Overwhelmed Campus Resources

Students in Saskatchewan are unable to access the necessary mental health services needed due to a severe underfunding of provincial mental health infrastructure. Nationally, the province of Saskatchewan has reported some of the longest wait times to access psychiatric care, with a median wait time of five weeks for urgent cases. Moreover, for youth with “moderate symptoms” seeking psychiatric care through the Saskatchewan Health Authority, wait times have been reported to reach upwards of 4.4 years (Clemett, 2023, 227). The inaccessible nature of provincial mental services has meant that mental health resources provided by post-secondary institutions such as the University of Regina and the University of Saskatchewan are overburdened and unable to provide the necessary quality of care.

ii. Financial Pressures as Drivers of Student Stress

It has been well documented that the quality of mental health is closely related to the circumstances of economic security. Studies have shown that “prolonged financial strain and economic conditions” are the current leading factors in driving the deterioration of mental health amongst post-secondary students in Canada (Mellis et al., 2025, 2). As evidenced in the previous sections, post-secondary in Saskatchewan are confronted with increasing structurally induced stressors in their everyday lives, such as exorbitant tuition, rising cost-of-living, and financial precarity, which puts them at risk of mental health issues (Turner et al., 2022).

iii. Distinct Burdens of International Students

International students are uniquely vulnerable to mental health burdens due to a compounding combination of lack of access to adequate care networks, financial precarity, vulnerability to exploitation, and an increasingly hostile and xenophobic political environment. Compared to domestic students, international students are excluded from safety nets, such as student aid, that may shield them from financial precarity. Pressured by inflated differential tuition fees, many are often forced to work in an “underground” economy due to the legal limitation on their off-campus working hours. In such unregulated circumstances, they are vulnerable to workplace exploitation and wage theft. Similarly, previous sections have already highlighted the distinct stress international students are experiencing due to predatory housing (Stick et al., 2024, 1). Finally, international students are being alienated by political rhetoric blaming them for economic and social infrastructure strain (Ankita, 2025). And yet, despite being at higher risk of mental health stressors, international students are also less likely to receive adequate mental health care. Public health literature reveals that post-secondary counsellors in universities are unfamiliar and underequipped to treat “migration trauma” or the kinds of unique geopolitical anxieties international students may need support with (Centre for Innovation in Campus Mental Health, 2024, 31).

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Allocate dedicated provincial funding to post-secondary institutions to specifically hire culturally competent mental health professionals
- Expand civilian-led crisis intervention units in university cities and streamline referral pathways with the Saskatchewan Health Authority to ensure students in distress receive immediate medical care rather than law enforcement intervention



REFERENCES

Ankita, A. (2025, April 11). *Invisible Baggage: The Mental Health Crisis Among International Students*. PLOS.

<https://speakingofmedicine.plos.org/2025/04/11/invisible-baggage-the-mental-health-crises-among-international-students/>

Berrada, M. (2024, November 11). *The fragile state of student housing*. University Affairs.

<https://universityaffairs.ca/features/the-fragile-state-of-student-housing/>

Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives - Saskatchewan. (2024, June 4). *Policy Solutions for a Better Saskatchewan*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

<https://www.policyalternatives.ca/news-research/policy-solutions-for-a-better-saskatchewan/>

Centre for Innovation in Campus Mental Health. (2024). *International Students Toolkit*. Centre for Innovation in Campus Mental Health.

<https://campusmentalhealth.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/CICMH-International-Student-Toolkit-2024-EN.pdf>

Clemett, T. (2023). Chapter 26: Saskatchewan Health Authority- Providing Timely Access to Mental Health and Addictions Services in Prince Albert and Surrounding Areas. In *2023 Report* (Vol. 2, pp. 227-234). Provincial Auditor of Saskatchewan.

https://auditor.sk.ca/pub/publications/public_reports/2023/Volume%202/ch-26----saskatchewan-health-authorityproviding-timely-access-to-mental-health-and-addictions-services-in-prince-albert-and-surrounding-areas.pdf

Gingrich, P. (2011). *After the Freeze: Restoring University Affordability in Saskatchewan*.

Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/Saskatchewan%20Office/2011/11/%20After_the_FreezeSK.pdf

Government of Saskatchewan. (n.d.). *Saskatchewan Student Aid Handbook 2026-27*.

Publications Centre. Retrieved July 15, 2026, from

<https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/128510/formats/154167/download>

Government of Saskatchewan. (2025, March 19). *Budget Delivers More Than \$800.0 Million for Safer Communities*. Government of Saskatchewan.

https://www.saskatchewan.ca/government/news-and-media/2025/march/19/budget-delivers-more-than-800-million-for-safer-communities?st_source=ai_mode#:~:text=The%20Government%20of%20Saskatchewan%20is,border%20with%20the%20United%20States

Hill, T., & Thompson, A. (2026, February 7). *Pro-housing policies paying off in Saskatchewan*. Fraser Institute.

<https://www.fraserinstitute.org/commentary/pro-housing-policies-paying-saskatchewan>

Kleisinger, L. (2025, September 18). *Two-thirds of Saskatchewan people can't keep up with the skyrocketing cost of living*. Saskatchewan NDP Caucus.

https://www.ndpcaucus.sk.ca/two_thirds_of_saskatchewan_people_can_t_keep_up_with_the_skyrocketing_cost_of_living

Meilleur, D. (2024, August 3). How Saskatchewan's rental housing shortage is affecting students. *Global News*.

<https://globalnews.ca/news/10677718/saskatchewan-rental-housing-shortage-students/>

Mellis, S., Cooper, M., & Kishchuk, O. (2025, December). *Meeting the Needs: Post-Secondary Students Speak on Mental Health and Support Gaps*. Mental Health Research Canada.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5f31a311d93d0f2e28aaf04a/t/6939e8a322386b2c00786819/1765402787114/Student+Qual+Report+-+Winter+2025.pdf>

Mitchell, K. (2025, September 22). 'Saskatchewan is a powerhouse': Israeli ambassador sees partnership potential on visit to province. *Saskatoon StarPhoenix*.

<https://thestarphoenix.com/news/saskatchewan-is-a-powerhouse-israeli-ambassador-sees-partnership-potential-on-visit-to-province>

Norman, K., & Bartlett, R. (2024, September 3). *From Campus to Community: Why Student Housing Shortages Should Worry All Canadians*. Desjardins.

<https://www.desjardins.com/content/dam/pdf/en/personal/savings-investment/economic-studies/canada-part-1-student-housing-3-september-2024.pdf>

PROOF. (2021, May 27). *Provincial Policy Levers to Reduce Household Food Insecurity - PROOF*. PROOF | Food Insecurity.

<https://proof.utoronto.ca/resource/provincial-policy-levers-to-reduce-household-food-insecurity/>

Saskatchewan Health Authority. (2024, December). *Household Food Insecurity in Saskatchewan: A Starting Guide for Health Care Providers*. Saskatchewan Health Authority.

<https://www.saskhealthauthority.ca/sites/default/files/2024-12/Guide-NFS-Household-Food-Insecurity-for-HCW.pdf>

Statistics Canada. (2025, September 10). *Canadian and international tuition fees by level of study (current dollars)*. Government of Canada.

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3710004501>

Stick, M., Hou, F., & Zhang, H. (2024, May 22). *Housing international students: Housing suitability across municipalities*. Statistics Canada.

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/36-28-0001/2024005/article/00001-eng.pdf?st=dwZ8cE9i>

Student Wellness. (2024, November 14). *Current State of Food Insecurity in Canada - Students*. USask Student Support. <https://students.usask.ca/articles/food-security.php>

TorontoMet Today. (2022, June 7). *Research says your commute impacts your academic success - News and Events*. Toronto Metropolitan University.

<https://www.torontomu.ca/news-events/news/2022/06/research-says-commute-impacts-your-academic-success/>

- Tram, J. (2025, September 12). *Sask. NDP calls for lower tuition fees for post-secondary students*. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/ndp-tuition-fees-university-regina-saskatoon-1.7631889>
- Turner, N., Drew, M., Hedley, P., & Roberts, R. (2022, January). *Learning and Teaching Practices that Support Student Mental Health and Well-being*. University of Saskatchewan.
<https://governance.usask.ca/documents/council/committee/TLAR/reports/2022-23/wellness-strategy-report-final-for-webpage-aug-2022.pdf>
- University of Saskatchewan. (2017, January). *University of Saskatchewan 2017/2018 tuition facts*. University of Saskatchewan.
<https://students.usask.ca/documents/registrarial/2017-2018-tuition-factsheet.pdf>
- University of Saskatchewan. (2026). *University of Saskatchewan 2026/27 Tuition Rates*. University of Saskatchewan.
<https://students.usask.ca/documents/registrarial/2026-2027-tuition-factsheet.pdf>
- University of Saskatchewan Office of Sustainability. (2024, June 17). *Sustainable Transportation - Office of Sustainability | University of Saskatchewan*. University of Saskatchewan Office of Sustainability.
<https://sustainability.usask.ca/operations/sustainable-transportation.php>
- Wilson, S. (2026, June 27). Grocery checkout shock: Saskatchewan leads nation in produce and dairy price spikes. *GX94*.
<https://www.gx94radio.com/2026/06/27/grocery-checkout-shock-saskatchewan-leads-nation-in-produce-and-dairy-price-spikes/>
- Wintermute, E., Deis, O., Jacob, N., & Hubick, E. (n.d.). *Invest In Us: 25-26 Advanced Education Lobbying Document*. University of Saskatchewan Students' Union.
<https://ussu.ca/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/USSU-Invest-In-Us-2025-26-AEL.pdf>