

A background image of a graduation ceremony with silhouettes of graduates in caps and gowns, some with their hands raised in celebration. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent purple-to-pink gradient.

THE TIME FOR **UNIVERSAL** **POST-SECONDARY** **EDUCATION** HAS ARRIVED

An Ontario Federation of Labour Toolkit

2021



ONTARIO
FEDERATION OF
LABOUR

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I. Why Universal Post-Secondary Education Now? How Do We Achieve It?

The time for a publicly funded, universal post-secondary education system has arrived.

No more tuition fees. No more student debt. No more university and colleges deficits.

Canada needs a post-secondary education system that is publicly funded, universally accessible, and publicly administered – just like health care.

Around the world, twenty-three countries including Denmark, Finland, France, and Germany provide university and college education as a public good with no fees for students and their parents.

Today, people in Canada deserve the same.

- With rising inequality, all young people deserve the opportunity to pursue education debt-free and contribute to Canada in the most productive way possible.
- With a climate crisis, we need universities and colleges that can train students and retrain unemployed Canadians to build a clean energy economy and meet the challenges of the climate crisis and environmental sustainability.
- With governments – like that of Ford's Conservatives government here in Ontario failing to support Laurentian University in its time of need – communities across Ontario need the assurance that their institutions will have the stability to drive economic and social innovation forward.
- With a global pandemic threatening our futures, it is clear that only a universal, accessible, and comprehensive post-secondary education system provides the best opportunity to 'Build Back Better' and create a democracy that works for everyone.

Universal Post-Secondary Education?

The Ontario Federation of Labour believes Ontarians deserve universal post-secondary education and that Ontario can achieve it now.

In this toolkit, you will find the information you need to launch an Ontario City Council campaign to take the first steps to achieve universal post-secondary education.

With our i) backgrounder; ii) sample city council motion to be adapted for your community; iii) speaking notes; and iv) contact list, we want everyone – faculty and students, unions, and parents – to come together and take action in their communities.

The goal is for you to propose a motion at your city council in support of universal post-secondary education.

In doing this, you will raise awareness of the importance of post-secondary education in your community.

But even better, by taking this action, **you will help build the momentum for a new federal post-secondary education act** – an act that will ensure that all provinces and territories deliver universal, accessible, and comprehensive post-secondary education to everyone in Canada for generations to come.

By working together, we can reverse decades of underfunding and rising student debt.

By working together, we can help build an education system that we can all be proud of.

The time for universal post-secondary education has arrived. Join us to act now.

II. Backgrounder

Post-Secondary Education in Ontario and Canada: its importance, its problems, and a recovery plan

The Importance of Post-Secondary Education in Canada and Ontario

Post-secondary education (PSE) accounts for more than \$40 billion in government revenue annually or approximately 1.2 percent of GDP. But universities and colleges have far greater roles in the economy and in their local communities.

Universities not only educate the workforce of tomorrow. They drive research and are critical hubs in their communities fostering culture and attracting businesses large and small.

In Ontario alone, it is estimated that the economic impact of its 21 universities and 24 colleges is more than \$120 billion a year – a multiplier due to the number of students and researchers, but also due to how university and college infrastructure drives regional economic development and provides an educated workforce.¹

Employment

The PSE sector in Canada directly employs more than 440,000 people across the country and contributes another 300,000 indirect jobs.² Universities account for two-thirds of this employment, colleges a third. In Ontario, universities and colleges directly employ more than 118,000.

Faculty and instructors make up only 25-30 percent of total employment in PSE. The majority of college and university employees work in a range of occupations from librarians to administrative staff to service and maintenance employees to construction workers.

Funding

Despite overwhelming evidence that investing in post-secondary education makes sense for Canada's social and economic well-being, both provincial and federal governments have persistently underfunded PSE in recent decades – trends that have been exacerbated by every major economic downturn and crisis since the early 1990s.

Following trends in the United States, Australia, and Great Britain, Canada's governments have similarly rolled back their spending on PSE since the 1980s. **In 1982, 83 per cent of university operating revenue came from government funding. Today, it accounts for only 47 per cent.**³

Now along with the United States, the UK, and Australia, **Canada provides the fewest public dollars for its PSE sector in the world.**⁴

The loss of federal funding and faltering provincial funding have led to significant impacts on the wages, benefits and working conditions of workers. Precarious work, outsourcing, privatization, and corporatization are all on the rise in post-secondary education.

In Ontario, the funding situation is particularly precarious, with funding first declining by \$550 million 2016-19, then further compromised by a tuition cut which reduced revenues by another \$400 million.

1 Council of Ontario Universities. 2019. Economic Impact of Ontario's Universities Tops \$115 Billion.

2 Conference Board of Canada. 2014. The Economic Impact of Post-Secondary Education in Canada. Toronto, ON.

3 Canadian Association of University Teachers. University Revenues and Expenditures, 1977-78 to 2017-18.

4 Higher Education Strategy Associates. 2019. The State of Postsecondary Education in Canada 2019.

The pandemic has further added to financial burden, **with the Ontario Council of Universities reporting revenue losses of more than \$1 billion due to COVID related health costs and falling revenues.**⁵

But across Canada, colleges and universities are running into a financial wall. In British Columbia, deficits are estimated to run this year at more than \$180 million. In New Brunswick, universities have asked the province for \$10 million in emergency support. While in Quebec, Concordia university is dealing with a decade of continuous deficits.

It is the lack of solid public funding arrangements that have piled even greater financial pressure onto already stretched undergraduate universities like Laurentian which has been forced into creditor protection. **But many more universities across Canada – like Concordia, St. Thomas, and Nipissing – are on the ‘watch’ list with unsustainable debt**⁶ from years of trying to cope with declining public support and provincial governments trying to force universities and colleges to be operated like corporations and reliant on student debt to fund their operations.

The Impacts of COVID-19

Post-secondary education sectors in the United States, Australia, and now Canada have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In March of 2020 campuses around the world closed, nearly all instruction was moved online, and research activities were severely curtailed. Support staff in food services, maintenance, operations, libraries, and custodial services were redeployed, furloughed, or laid off – in many cases by the thousands. Many instructors had their contracts for summer and fall courses cancelled.

Campuses also began spending millions of dollars on contact tracing and personal protective equipment. But most critically, fewer international students have been able to return to campuses, creating major revenue shortfalls in Australia, Canada, and the United States. The results of such challenges have been massive budgetary shortfalls in post-secondary education budgets – shortfalls that governments have refused to fill.

In both the United States and Australia, university and college administrators have cut more than 13 percent of their total workforces in less than a year. In the United States, administrators have laid off more than 650,000.⁷ In Australia, more than 17,000 faculty and staff have been let go with more cuts on the horizon.⁸

In Canada, rather than invest, Jason Kenney’s Conservative government in Alberta has made deep cuts to the provincial budget, forcing the University of Alberta to lay off 400 people, with another 650 to be let go in the coming year.⁹

But if Canada were to see similar aggressive austerity measures undertaken by provincial governments in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, in Ontario this could potentially mean job losses of more than 15,000. Across Canada, comparable levels of job cuts to those seen in the United States and Australia would total more 41,000.

5 Council of Ontario Universities. 2021. “Ontario Universities Face Mounting Covid-19 Impacts”. <https://ontariosuniversities.ca/ontarios-universities-face-mounting-covid-19-impacts>

6 Higher Education Strategy Associates. 2021. “Laurentian Blues (4) – Who’s Next?” - <https://higherstrategy.com/laurentian-blues-4-who-is-next/>

7 Dan Bauman. “A Brutal Tally: Higher Ed Lost 650,000 Jobs Last Year.” The Chronicle of Higher Education. <https://www.chronicle.com/article/a-brutal-tally-higher-ed-lost-650-000-jobs-last-year>

8 Universities Australia. 2021. “17,000 Uni Jobs Lost to COVID-19.” <https://www.universitiesaustralia.edu.au/media-item/17000-uni-jobs-lost-to-covid-19/>

9 Edmonton Journal. 2020. “U of A plans to cut 650 jobs by 2022 to overcome \$127-million funding gap.” <https://edmontonjournal.com/news/local-news/u-of-a-job-losses>

A Recovery Plan

Any post-COVID recovery plan must include a new publicly funded post-secondary system. One that is fully funded by both provincial and federal governments, and that is free for all students who qualify.

A just transition to a post-COVID world will require retraining for unemployed Canadians, especially in sectors that will not return to pre-COVID levels of employment. It will also require major new initiatives to spark a transition to a clean energy economy.

Without a strong and growing post-secondary education sector, none of these objectives can be met.

The United States federal government has recognized these problems and has just passed legislation providing an additional US \$40 billion in emergency funding to its universities and colleges, with further accountability measures on its state governments to maintain funding for higher education.¹⁰

But to achieve a sustainable and innovative PSE system, all levels of government – federal, provincial, and territorial – must work together to build, strengthen, and sustain a high-quality, accessible system of publicly-funded post-secondary education.

This requires:

- Emergency stabilization funds for post-secondary institutions to address the costs and revenue losses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic
- A federal Post-Secondary Education Act with clear conditions and accountability measures for federal funding to the provinces;
- A dedicated Post-Secondary Transfer that provinces must adhere to;
- An increase in federal transfer funding by 40 per cent to restore the level of per-student funding that was provided in 1993; and a similar increase by provincial governments to ensure that 80 percent of all funding in post-secondary education is provided by public dollars.
- A new federal/provincial framework that immediately reduces and eventually eliminates tuition fees for post-secondary education.

¹⁰ Center for American Progress. 2021. "American Rescue Plan Could Help Prevent State Public Higher Education Cuts." <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/education-postsecondary/reports/2021/03/10/496936/american-rescue-plan-help-prevent-state-public-higher-education-cuts/>

III. A Way to Take Action – City Council Campaign

City Council campaigns are one way to take action and bring people together to demand solutions. In Ontario, City Council campaigns have been instrumental in increasing the minimum wage, protecting child care services, and stopping the privatization of hospitals.

Key actions include:

1. Meet and Make a Plan

For any successful campaign, the first step is to get people together. Here, faculty associations, unionized post-secondary workers, students, and concerned parents can be brought together by District Labour Councils. Use the time to frame out issues in your community, and to make an initial plan to bring the resolution to City Council and to contact friendly councillors.

2. Connect and Engage People

The best local campaigns connect with people and communities. Use Facebook, Twitter, and Email lists to let people know what you are doing and why.

3. Letter Writing and Meeting Councillors

To get your councillors on side, and to let them know that this is an issue that the community knows and cares about, emails to all councillors are critical. Just as important set up meeting with progressive councillors to talk about why universal post-secondary education is a local issue, and why their support will help bring the issue of universal post-secondary education forward and onto the council floor.

4. Raise Media Awareness

Letters to the editors and opinion editorials in your local newspapers prior to the resolution help raise the issue in a more public manner and generate interest. Contacting CBC and other local radio stations for interviews also increases public awareness. Informing media when the resolution will be debated in council helps ensure coverage.

5. Confirm Speakers and Register to Speak at City Council

Go through the message box attached. Line up speakers to main point. And make sure that everyone is registered. The more faculty, students, post-secondary workers, and parents your community can line up to speak – and speak eloquently – the more powerful the message.

6. Celebrate on Social Media and in the Press

After the motion passes, it is the time to celebrate publicly! Use Facebook and Twitter to announce your success. But follow up with CBC and local TV/Radio to talk about why this is such an important first step and how all Canadians need to take this forward.

IV. City Council Motion

Use the model **City Council Motion** and adapt this to your community and your university and college:

Notice of Motion

City Council Support for Emergency Funds for Post-Secondary Institutions and Stable Public Funding for Ontario's Universities and Colleges

Summary

Whereas on February 26, the Council of Ontario Universities reported that Ontario's universities have lost more than \$1 billion due to COVID-19 related costs and declining revenues; and

Whereas the Council of Ontario Universities has requested emergency stabilization funds of \$500 million to support universities and colleges through the pandemic, but the province has offered only \$100 million; and

Whereas one of Ontario's universities – Laurentian University – has already been placed into creditor protection at the cost of millions of public dollars for legal charges and fees, and at the cost of millions of dollars in lost research funding, as well as job losses in the hundreds, and damage to the reputation and future of the university; and

Whereas Ontario's universities and colleges are critical to Ontario and to 26 cities and regions, contributing more than \$120 billion to Ontario's economy; and

Whereas Ontario's universities and colleges employ more than 118,000 workers, and graduate more than 180,000 students annually with advanced skills and qualifications required for a growing economy; and

Whereas a strong, vibrant, and inclusive post-secondary system is critical to any post-pandemic recovery; and

Whereas Ontario students need programs that contribute to building and sustaining healthy communities; and

Whereas a just transition to a post-COVID world will require retraining for unemployed Canadians, especially in sectors that will not return to pre-COVID levels of employment, and whereas universities and colleges are essential for major new initiatives to spark a transition to a clean energy economy; and

Whereas citizens in **(city)** would be amongst the main beneficiaries of new public funding for **(name of university and/or college)**; and

Whereas many **local** organizations **(name these here – Labour councils, planning council, unions, others)** are supporting the calls for new provincial funding and the creation of a new federal Post-Secondary Act that restores public funding and eliminates tuition fees for all students in post-secondary education; therefore

Be it resolved that the **(name of council and city here)**, in the spirit of social and economic fairness, and in recognition of government's basic role to provide the infrastructure and education necessary to meet tomorrow's challenges, hereby petitions Queen's Park to provide \$400 million in emergency stabilization funds for

post-secondary education institutions in Ontario; and

Be it further resolved that **(name of council and city here)** in the spirit of federal cooperation, hereby petition the federal and provincial governments to pass a Post-secondary Education Act that ensures 80 percent of all funding of post-secondary education be provided by public funds and that tuition fees be eliminated for students in all provinces.

V. Speaking Notes/Message Box

1. Why is Universal Post-Secondary Education Important to Canada? Why is Universal Post-Secondary Education Important to Your Community?

Potential Questions	Talking Points	Supporting Messages
<p>Why do we need a new federal Post-Secondary Education Act?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years of underfunding, combined with the COVID-19 pandemic, have left universities with billions of dollars of losses that have put them in financial peril. Universities in BC, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and New Brunswick are facing multi-million dollar deficits • For months, Ontarians have urged Ross Romano to step up and make sure Laurentian and other Ontario universities have the funding they need. Canadians too have begun calling on government to support universities and colleges in the midst of the pandemic • At the same time, students across Canada are saddled with more than \$28 billion dollars in debt. • The time for a new universal post-secondary system has arrived. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-three countries in the world such as Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, and Sweden already provide post-secondary education as a public good (like health care in Canada) and there are no fees for students attending universities or college. • None of these countries have post-secondary education sectors in financial distress and nor are any laying off faculty and staff in the midst of a pandemic. Nor should Canada. • To achieve a sustainable and innovative PSE system, all levels of government – federal, provincial, and territorial – must work together to build, strengthen, and sustain a high-quality, accessible system of publicly-funded post-secondary education. • Municipalities that thrive with their universities and colleges must join with others and use their voice to call for a post-secondary education system that works with everyone.

<p>Can we afford a new national post-secondary system?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 countries already do • The total cost would only be \$35 billion split between the federal government and the provinces • Major savings for debt financing and administration, and elimination of programs that could fund a new Federal PSE Transfer • Cost is less than 1.5% of GDP – the average that countries with universal PSE systems spend • By way of comparison, just in the last year alone, Canada’s oil and gas sector received \$18 billion dollars in direct subsidies, \$6 billion for Air Canada, while the Bank of Canada purchased more than \$199 billion in corporate and financial debt. • Canada’s governments have the fiscal capacity to afford universal PSE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public funding for Ontario’s and for Canada’s post-secondary institutions has plummeted over the past few decades • In 1992, 83 per cent of University operating revenue came from government grants and 77 per cent of College revenue came from government grants • Today, less than 50 per cent of university and college operating revenue comes from government grants • Now along with the United States, the UK, and Australia, Canada provides the fewest • public dollars for its PSE sector in the world • More than ever, Canadians need a stable system of PSE – one that is accessible, affordable, and sustainable
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<p>What would a universal PSE mean for communities in Ontario?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thriving PSE system is critical for the health and well-being of our communities. • In Ontario alone, the Council of Ontario universities estimates that the economic impact of universities is more than \$116 billion a year. • A new driver of regional economic development and innovation • A hub for cultural and social innovation • A source of good jobs – in Ontario alone, PSE employs 118,000 • A just transition to a post-COVID world requires retraining for unemployed Canadians, especially in sectors that will not return to pre-COVID levels of employment. It also requires major new initiatives to spark a transition to a clean energy economy. A healthy and strong post-secondary education sector is essential for any recovery plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of tuition – and student debt – would be a great equalizer allowing all students to pursue education and contribute to society in the most productive way possible • Canada would offer more critical skills training than ever before, and offer more apprenticeships and placement programs • More universities and colleges can produce the world-class technologies and talent that will help Canada build a sustainable economy
<p>What would universal PSE mean for families and students?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families and students would be relieved of the stress and worry of financing their education • More students would be able to access post-secondary education, and more would be able to develop their talents • Education would finally be a public good – financed by taxes – allow students to use their education as a tool for social progress and social mobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal PSE would end the constant increases to student tuition and debt • Costs of housing, transportation all have risen astronomically in recent years. Students should not graduate facing impossible financial hurdles. • Debt-free, students could more readily advance their careers, and pursue work opportunities that build their skills • Debt-free, students could more quickly buy homes and start families

<p>Why do we need universal PSE now?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the weaknesses of public policies around the world. In the United States and Australia, universities and colleges have laid off hundreds of thousands of faculty and staff. • This is no way to build for a long-term recovery • The COVID-19 pandemic has provided us an opportunity to rethink what is most important to our societies – education of everyone if we are to meet the defining challenges of today – climate crisis, inequality, and environmental sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more accessible, affordable post-secondary education system is better for everyone and makes our society more equal, more educated, and better prepared for the future. • Only a universal, accessible, and comprehensive education provides the means to ‘Build Back Better’ and create a democracy that works for everyone.
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2. Which Level of Government is Responsible for Post-Secondary Education?

Potential Questions	Talking Points	Supporting Messages
<p>Why should city council involve itself in a provincial and federal issue?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities and colleges are drivers of local innovation • Universities and colleges educate more than 2 million students every year. • The long-term financial sustainability of Canada's universities and colleges is critical for cities and communities across Canada. Post-secondary institutions attract the most talented who support the growth our communities • In Ontario alone, the economic impact of spending associated with university activities is \$42.4 billion • City councils need to actively advocate for post-secondary institutions and advocate for sustainable long-term funding structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities that thrive with their universities and colleges must join with others and use their voice to call for a post-secondary education system that works with everyone.

<p>Why is a new 'Federal' post-secondary act necessary? Isn't post-secondary education a provincial issue?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can't achieve change or a stable university and college system without greater accountability for funding. • Currently, the federal government hands money over to the provinces with no strings attached. But the provinces don't even need to spend that money on post-secondary education – and sometimes they don't. • Indeed, certain provinces have responded to an increase in the federal transfer by actually decreasing their funding to post-secondary institutions. • Instead of giving the provinces 'free' money, the federal government should treat post-secondary education funding the way it governs healthcare funding. The Canada Health Act lays out very clear principles for healthcare in Canada and sets certain conditions which provinces must meet in order to receive funding. • In the same way, the federal government should adopt a Post-Secondary Education Act which sets out a clear vision for post-secondary education in Canada. Principles should include universality, accessibility, public administration, and portability. • A national vision for post-secondary education should set out clear conditions for receiving federal funding, including respect for academic freedom, no tuition fees, no private donations and contracts, and limits on precarious work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada is the only developed country that does not have a national vision or strategy for PSE. • There is no federal oversight for post-secondary education. • This lack of a national role is often blamed on federalism, but federalism has not stopped the United States, Australia, or Germany from having a national system for post-secondary education. • More than ever, people in Canada need a new nationally funded system of PSE – one that is accessible, affordable, and sustainable
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3. What Happened at Laurentian University? Why Did the Province Put it in Creditor Protection (CCAA)?

Potential Questions	Talking Points	Supporting Messages
<p>What is happening at Laurentian University?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years of underfunding, combined with reckless decisions by Laurentian’s administration, and the COVID-19 pandemic have put the university into a deficit. • For months, Ontarians have urged Minister of Ross Romano to step up and make sure Laurentian has the funding it needs, but he refused. • Instead, he directed Laurentian to start creditor protection proceedings (CCAA) – a process designed for private companies in financial distress but not for public insitutions. • This is the first time since the Great Depression of the 1930s that any public sector institution has been forced to seek creditor protection. • But this is entirely unprecedented and inappropriate as governments have the resources to fund all our public institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laurentian University is not the first public university to experience financial distress. But it is the first public university to experience financial distress and not receive financial assistance from the Ontario government. • Rather than invest and support its universities, the government chose to pay millions of dollars to cover lawyer and legal fees to take apart the university and lay off 116 faculty and 41 staff. • This has resulted in Laurentian cutting 69 programs – over half its program offerings.

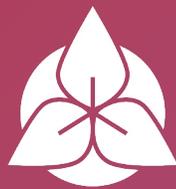
<p>How did Laurentian University end up in this situation?</p> <p>Do other Ontario universities and colleges face similar difficulties?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crisis at Laurentian University is a symptom of the much larger problem of chronic underfunding of Ontario's entire post-secondary education system • In 1992, 83 per cent of University operating revenue came from government grants and 77 per cent of College revenue came from government grants • Today, less than 50 per cent of university and college operating revenue comes from government grants • The COVID-19 pandemic has made this situation worse. • Today Ontario universities are facing deficits of over \$1 billion dollars because of decreased enrollments and increased costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public funding for Ontario's post-secondary institutions has plummeted over the past few decades • The issue of chronic underfunding has been detrimental to all post-secondary institutions. The crisis at Laurentian University demonstrates its most detrimental impacts • Universities have been hit especially hard by the pandemic and the provincial and federal governments have not stepped up. • The continuation of lockdowns and travel restrictions will only deepen their financial difficulties.
<p>What are the implications of CCAA for universities? Other public sector institutions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unprecedented use of the CCAA process at a public institution is deeply concerning not only for Laurentian University but for the broader public sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Ford's Conservatives are willing to let Laurentian University collapse what is to stop them from doing the same to our hospitals or other public services? • Ontarians should be able to trust their government to fund the public services they rely on. There should never be the fear that a school or a hospital might go bankrupt.
<p>What are the solutions to this crisis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CCAA process should never be used in the context of a public institution. Our public services should be well funded and well supported by our governments • Second, colleges and universities should not be treated like a business. Post-secondary education is a public good and Ontario must address the chronic underfunding of post-secondary institutions by investing more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Federal Post-Secondary Education Act, modelled on the Canada Health Act, will ensure that provinces and territories deliver universal, accessible, and comprehensive post-secondary education to all Canadians

VI. Contact List

Find the post-secondary institution closest to your labour council on the list below:

Labour Council	Post-Secondary Institution
Barrie and District Labour Council	Lakehead University - Orillia Campus
Brantford and District Labour Council	Wilfrid Laurier University - Brantford campus
Chatham-Kent Labour Council	University of Windsor, St. Clair College
Collingwood and District Labour Council	Georgian College
Cornwall and District Labour Council	St. Lawrence College – Cornwall Campus
Durham Region Labour Council	University of Toronto – Scarborough Campus
Grey-Bruce Labour Council	Georgian College - Owen Sound Campus
Guelph and District Labour Council	University of Guelph
Hamilton and District Labour Council	McMaster University, Mohawk College
Huron and District Labour Council	Huron University College
Kapuskasing Labour Council	Collège Boréal – Kapuskasing Campus
Kenora and District Labour Council	Confederation College – Lake of the Woods Campus
Kingston and District Labour Council	Queen's University
Lanark District Labour Council	Algonquin College - Perth Campus
Leeds-Grenville Labour Council	
Lindsay and District Labour Council	Fleming College – Frost Campus
London and District Labour Council	Western University, Fanshawe College
Niagara Regional Labour Council	Brock University
North Bay and District Labour Council	Nipissing University, Canadore College
North Simcoe, Muskoka and District Labour Council	
Northumberland and District Labour Council	
Oakville and District Labour Council	Sheridan College
Orangeville and District Labour Council	Georgian College
Ottawa and District Labour Council	University of Ottawa, Carleton University, Algonquin College
Oxford Regional Labour Council	
Peel Regional Labour Council	University of Toronto – Mississauga Campus
Peterborough and District Labour Council	Trent University
Quinte Labour Council	
Renfrew and District Labour Council	Algoma University – Pembroke Campus
Samia and District Labour Council	
Sault Ste. Marie and District Labour Council	Algoma University
St. Thomas and District Labour Council	
Stratford and District Labour Council	
Sudbury and District Labour Council	Laurentian University
Thunder Bay and District Labour Council	Lakehead University - Thunder Bay Campus
Timmins and District Labour Council	College Boreal, Université de Hearst
Toronto and York Region Labour Council	University of Toronto, George Brown College, Ontario College of Art & Design University, Ryerson University, Glendon College, York University
Waterloo Regional Labour Council	Wilfrid Laurier University, University of Waterloo, Conestoga College
Windsor and District Labour Council	University of Windsor, St. Clair College

Help us keep track of which Labour Councils have sent motions to City Council with our online form [here](#).



**ONTARIO
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The Ontario Federation of Labour (OFL) represents 54 unions
and one million workers.

It is Canada's largest provincial labour federation.

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