



Comments on
2005 Ontario Budget
submitted to
The Honourable Greg Sorbara
Minister of Finance
Ministry of Finance - Pre-Budget Consultations 2005
3rd Floor, 95 Grosvenor Street
Toronto, ON M7A 1Z1

March 4, 2005

By the

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Submitted by

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The Honourable Greg Sorbara, Minister of Finance
Ministry of Finance - Pre- Budget Consultations 2005
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Re. Submission of the Ontario Council of the Canadian Federation of University Women to the Minister of Finance, Ontario Ministry of Finance - Pre - Budget Consultations 2005

Dear Mr. Sorbara:

This submission is made on behalf of the Ontario Council of The Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW/ Ontario Council). Our members understand that the financial situation of the Ontario Government has not improved greatly since our submission to your ministry a year ago. CFUW/Ontario Council is nevertheless keenly interested that the 2005 Ontario Budget provide sufficient funding for the areas which affect the future and prosperity of Ontario citizens and the lives of all our families, and which also take care of the vulnerable in society.

We ask you to make the following areas a spending priority:

- Public Education
- Public Health Care
- Early Learning and Child Care
- Family and Child Poverty
- Housing and Homelessness
- Environment
- Water Resources
 - Clean Air
 - Greenbelt

As our submission in previous years, this brief is based on CFUW policy. (Appendix A)

CFUW Ontario Council is made up of approximately 6000 women university graduates from all the regions of Ontario. We are totally member - funded. Our members live in 58 Ontario communities (Appendix B), in big urban areas as well as in rural and northern towns. We are non - partisan and non- sectarian. When voting on policy each of our clubs has one vote so that the voice of members from Thunder Bay and Renfrew and St. Thomas have the same weight as those from the Toronto and Ottawa areas. This results in well-balanced policies that may be embraced by most Ontarians.

We are business women, scientists, teachers, university professors, nurses and physicians, seed specialists and engineers, farm women and artists and accountants,

wives, daughters, mothers and grandmothers. All put their skills and education at the service of their community, and work

- in all public affairs
- for a high standard in public education,
- for the improvement of the Status of Women in Ontario, and
- to ensure Human Rights in the Province.

We are not a charitable fund raising organisation. Our clubs in Ontario, nevertheless, award more than \$200,000 annually in scholarships and bursaries to students in all the regions of our province as well as to charitable and cultural causes.

We are part of the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) and have links to the International Federation of University Women (IFUW)

CFUW /Ontario appreciates the opportunity of submitting its views to you and your ministry.

Edeltraud Neal

President, Ontario Council of The Canadian Federation of University Women

EDUCATION

Elementary and Secondary Schools:

Funding should be fair, equitable, respond to student need, focus resources on the learner and promote accountable decision making for student success. Basic services should be funded adequately with enriched funding for local priorities.

While CFUW Ontario Council commends the government for making progress in funding smaller elementary class sizes and increasing education funding in several areas, we have noted that the funding set in 1998 for teachers' salaries is below the actual rate of pay. Over the last five years the Consumer Price Index has risen 10% but funding only 1.9 %. There also have been no increases in the budget for fuel, textbooks, class and office supplies.

We share the concern of People for Education (2004 Elementary and Secondary Tracking Reports) that in spite of increased funding, the decline in specialty teachers and support staff continues. The ratio between special education needs and special education teachers has worsened. There has also been a decrease in full time administrators, physical education teachers, music teachers, teacher-librarians, guidance, fine arts, family studies, and technology specialists.

The secondary school system continues to feel the effects of the phasing out of Grade 13. Since funding is based on enrolment, the potential loss in funding amounts to \$270 million.

Of specific concern:

- In the elementary sector, the number of schools with **English as a Second Language** teachers has dropped by 18 %, while the number of schools with ESL students has increased by 10%. Approximately 56,000 immigrants under the age of 19 arrived in Ontario in 2002. We do acknowledge that the funding for individual students who are accepted has now been increased to four years from the previous three.
- Only 30% of our schools have a **physical education** teacher, while in South Western Ontario the situation is even worse at 18%.
- **Special education** conditions are especially dire. In elementary schools, there are 43,000 students on waiting lists, an increase of 24% since 1999. People for Education wondered if more students were being placed in special education programs because of the high failure rate in grades 9 and 10.

CFUW Ontario Council calls upon the Government of Ontario to ensure that its 2005 Annual Budget include sufficient funding (in line with the recommendations of the Rozanski Report) to provide high quality public education, taking into account the real costs of:

- **salaries for teachers and support staff;**
- **resources—including textbooks and learning materials, libraries and library staffing;**
- **the recommendations of the report of the Government's own Students at Risk Working Group 2004 ;**
- **special education programs and staffing for both gifted and challenged education students;**
- **adequate funding for English as a Second Language programs as requested by the Rozanski Report;**
- **regular physical education;**
- **students who require some assistance and support to complete the new curriculum.**

School Libraries:

CFUW/Ontario Council has been concerned about the continual demise of the school library. During the early 1980's Ontario was considered a leader in the development of school libraries, but the lack of interest and support was very evident this past year when the new Literacy Secretariat was announced, not involving teacher-librarians who work with literacy on a daily basis.

Over the past thirty years, research has shown that an accessible school library, with a curriculum-based current collection of materials, staffed by a qualified teacher-librarian, with support staff, has a positive effect on reading and general academic achievement.

CFUW/Ontario Council recommends that funds be available to ensure that school libraries:

- **can be open and available for students**
- **staffed by full-time teacher librarians, supported by technical staff**
- **collections are current and curriculum based.**

Post-Secondary Education:

We commend the government on its review of post secondary education we support many of the recommendations of the report by the Hon. Bob Rae and we hope that your budget will include funding for the implementation of some of the Rae Report's recommendations.

One of our major concerns for this past year has been of the high indebtedness experienced by students from the accumulation of student loans thus limiting access to a post secondary education for many . In our submission to the Rae Review on Post-Secondary Education, among our other recommendations, we recommended , and

CFUW/Ontario Council recommends to the Government of Ontario for its 2005 budget that it make sure that access to post secondary institutions remains possible for students from all socio-economic levels , and

- **combine grants with federally insured student loans rather than give tax credits for loan interest and tuition;**
- **give due consideration to the very needy students and to families with several students in post secondary education at the same time;**
- **create effective debt reduction program for students;**
- **make loans available to part time students;**
- **remove the artificial cap to the annual loan amount;**
- **liberalize the criteria for loans;**
- **not penalize students for working while studying by reducing loan limits;**
- **not penalize graduates with low incomes by making them pay more over the life of the loan than their richer counterparts;**
- **make interest rates on student loans lower than the interest on most consumer loans, as well as**
- **restore the ratio between real per capita spending on post secondary education when compared with real per capita GDP to that in 1989;**
- **restore funding to that of the average other provinces spend on post secondary education.**

HEALTH CARE:

CFUW/Ontario Council members support the five principles of the Canada Health Act. We want a health care system that is public, comprehensive, universal, portable and accessible for the public, and a system that is accountable to the public.

We wish to commend the government on their many initiatives this past year in Health Care. We will watch the development of the Local Health Integration Network. In theory, being able to plan, co-ordinate, integrate, and fund the delivery of health services at the community level is an ideal situation for patient and health care.

Like most Ontarians, CFUW/Ontario Council has learned with concern about the health care front line nursing situation. To hear that the equivalent of 757 full-time nurses is to be cut from hospital funding – even if the losses come from attrition and early retirements – does not encourage our confidence in great improvements in care. Your government promised that 8000 new nurses were to be hired.

We are also concerned about several features in the 2004 budget:

- the delisting of services including optometry exams, and physiotherapy;
- the regressive nature of health premiums. The premiums place an unfair burden on the middle income earners.

CFUW/Ontario Council recommends that the Government of Ontario:

- **continue to work collaboratively with all stakeholders to implement the recommendations of the Romanow Commission *Building on Values; The Future of Health Care in Canada [2002]*;**
- **to continue to fund, with care, the transitional needs of primary health care reform, while continuing with the reform;**
- **continue with Local Health Integration Networks;**
- **to be cognizant of the social determinants of health, and to involve the non-health social sector into LHIN planning and implementation;**
- **to continue and appropriately fund recreation services for children, services supporting physical activity and healthy nutrition;**
- **to fund appropriately the transition of doctors and other professionals to Family Health Teams (FHT)**

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES:

Early Learning and Child Care:

The Government must be commended on the Best Start initiative of combining kindergarten and early childhood education. Newspaper reports of the Toronto First Duty projects, which are the base of the Ontario proposed program, are encouraging.

The Canadian Federation of University Women has been concerned about and has had extensive policy on the provision of child care since 1978.

We support the goals of quality, universality, accountability and development, and have over the past years asked previous federal and provincial governments “to commit itself, through social and economic policies, to facilitate the provision of an adequate supply of affordable, accessible child care facilities, which fulfil the purposes of providing a safe, healthy, physical, social, emotional and intellectual development.”(CFUW Resolution,1987) as well as creating “well-defined standards and criteria” that also “ensure that salaries be consistent with professional training, experience and responsibility.” (CFUW Resolution,1988)

While we support the Best Start initiative and recognize the need to evaluate this holistic form of child development programme, we have some concerns:

- **The need for quality child care is great.** From statistics provided by the Ontario Coalition for Better Child Care and Statistics Canada, there are only 173,000 regulated child care spaces for the more than 500,000 who need care. While the extra 50,000 by 2007 announced as part of Best Start is encouraging, it can only be a start.
- **Compensation for child care workers is extremely low.** According to the Child Care Human Resources Sector Council, a full-time child care worker earns an average of \$19,000.00 a year. In unionized municipal settings, the salaries can range from 13.85 an hour in Windsor to 17.64 an hour in Toronto, but this does not compare to kindergarten teachers.
- **Difficult working conditions and low pay lead to a rapid turnover in staff.** Better working conditions and better pay will bring and keep a better trained and a more stable workforce, an essential part of a quality child care system. Equitable pay for child care professionals is especially important if kindergarten teachers and child care workers are to be part of a holistic centre.

CFUW/Ontario Council recommends:

- **that the Government continue to make the provision of funds for more regulated child care spaces a priority;**
- **that compensation of child care workers be ameliorated.**

Family Poverty:

Campaign 2000, the advocacy group created to eliminate child poverty in Canada by the year 2000, reports that in Ontario, child poverty has increased from 11.4% in 1989 to 13.6% in 2002, and that child poverty went up in 2002 for the first time in six years.

Child poverty is in reality family poverty. One of the worst is female lone parent families – 39% of low income children live in female lone parent families, but only 11% of the total child population in Ontario live in female headed families.

According to a survey done by the Canadian Association of Food Banks, 322,911 people in Ontario visited a food bank, a 5% increase since 2003. Children account for 40% of food bank clients in the province.

From *Poverty in a land of plenty: Towards a Hunger-Free Canada, Hungercount 2004*,

“Employment income is no longer sufficient to escape poverty and hunger and earn a sustainable living. In the Greater Toronto Area, 33% of families using food banks have at least one family member working (a small percentage of which are children under 18). Welfare itself continues to make the leap to paid employment very difficult. A single person on Ontario Works can only earn \$143 per month (or 5 hours a week at minimum wage) before employment income is deducted dollar for dollar from social assistance cheques. Welfare recipients who enter the work force in low-paying jobs will lose prescription drug and dental benefits. Also, any added income from employment is “clawed-back” in programs such as rent-geared-to-income housing and day care subsidies.”

Also of concern is the clawback of the National Child Benefit. In a 2004 report done by Toronto’s Daily Bread Food Bank, 49% of the food bank clients with children on social assistance felt that they would not need the use a food bank again if they received the full National Child Benefit supplement.

While the Ontario Government has initiated a number of responses, including an increase to the minimum wage and to welfare rates, neither can overcome the negative consequences of the massive cut in welfare rates in 1995, and the increase in housing costs and inflation.

CFUW/Ontario Council recommends that:

- **the issues of low wage earners needs to be addressed, extending prescription drug and dental benefits to the working poor, as well as income supplements.**
- **low-income children receive the full funds from the federal National Child Benefit which is currently clawed back.**

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS:

CFUW/Ontario is still very concerned about the plight of the homeless and the under-housed.

While we recognize that efforts have been started, more, much more has to be done.

In Premier McGuinty’s home town, the Ottawa Citizen, citing the Ottawa Alliance to End Homelessness, reports on March 2, 2005 that 8,664 people were going through emergency shelters in 2004, including 1,092 children, 509 teens, 631 parents, 1,221 single women and 4,805 single men. On any given night 900 people used the city shelters, staying a month on average.

The City of Toronto reports that in 2002 almost 5000 children under 16 stayed in homeless shelters. Among other problems children are forced to change schools frequently, affecting their academic progress and social integration.

Campaign 2000, in their 2004 Report Card, states that 22% of all families with children live in unaffordable housing.

“Over a quarter of a million Ontario renters pay more than 50% of their income on rent.....there are over 158,000 Ontario households on waiting lists for social housing” writes the Ontario Non-Profit Housing Association (ONPHA) in a report dated Oct.2004.

As far as recommendations are concerned, we must reiterate what we wrote last year. While we recognize that health services are eating up almost 50% of the provincial expenditures, safe, stable affordable housing is one of the determinants of good health.

CFUW /Ontario Council recommends that:

- **the Government of Ontario recognize that all Ontarians have a right to safe, affordable housing.**
- **the Government of Ontario work co-operatively with the federal government and municipalities to ensure that complementary and co-operative development and funding strategies are implemented.**
- **funding continue to be restored to increase new affordable social housing and match the federal contribution to the Affordable Housing Framework Agreement. While monies have been contributed, more is still needed.**
- **the Government of Ontario ensures that rental housing is affordable through rent controls and rent supplement programs.**
- **the Government of Ontario provide supportive units for people with mental health needs, as well as the elderly. To quote the ONPHA, “Successful health outcomes depend on stable, affordable, safe housing.”**

ENVIRONMENT

Water:

A key CFUW concern over the years has been water. Given that water is an essential ingredient for individual health and that it is not a renewable resource, only a recyclable one, CFUW Ontario Council has been alarmed at the serious consequences of taking this valuable resource for granted.

We commend the Government for its initiatives on bulk-water sales and its work on source protection. We continue to question the lack of administrative fees for those removing less than 50,000 litres a day.

The report, Shattering the Myth of Pollution Progress in Canada: A National Report by the Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA) and the Environmental Defence reports that sewage treatment plants are the worst water polluters in Ontario

CFUW/Ontario Council recommends that:

- **Administrative fees for water taking permits be used for under 50,000 litres a day in order that there is control over the total limits.**
- **Sufficient monies continue to be added to the Ministry of Environment in order to supervise, and where necessary charge, organizations involved in polluting the environment.**

- **Funding to support the new legislation on Drinking Water Source Protection including:**
 - **Directed funding for regional Conservation Authorities to fund their new mandate in overseeing regional watershed management, including their role to lead and facilitate**
 - **the establishment and training of the Source Protection Committees;**
 - **public meetings and public awareness campaigns.**

- **Adequate funding for the work of the Source Protection Committees in areas such as**
 - **the detailed mapping and assessment of risks to water in each regional watershed;**
 - **the collection and management of data re. water use and water taking**
 - **negotiating and/or renegotiating a cap on water taking by industrial, agricultural and municipal users.**

- **Adequate funding to act on the findings and recommendations of the Source Protection Committee**
 - **grant or tax incentives to help mitigate identified industrial, agricultural and municipal risks**
 - **grant or tax incentives to encourage water conservation by industrial, agricultural and municipal users**
 - **funding or matching funding to repair leaking and inefficient infrastructure causing water wastage**
 - **funding to clean up identified pollution sites (abandoned mine tailing ponds, toxic waste in waterways, etc)**
 - **support for the protection of wetlands, moraines, shorelines and other fragile ecosystems that impact on the quality and quantity of surface water and aquifers.**

Clean Air:

Our members support the Kyoto Protocol. The Pollution Watch report, *Shattering the Myth of Pollution Progress in Canada*, notes that the majority of facilities in Canada are making little or no progress in reducing pollution and that releases and transfers of toxic chemicals continue to increase in Canada.

Toronto Public Health, in their report, *Air Pollution Burden of Illness in Toronto*, estimates that air pollution accounts for 1700 premature deaths and 6000 admissions to hospitals each year.

CFUW/Ontario Council recommends that:

- **an action plan be created to eliminate carcinogens, respiratory toxins; releases, pollutants known to cause developmental and reproductive harm;**
- **monies be allotted to create and monitor this essential service;**
- **given that much of the air pollution is derived from automobiles, attention needs to be given to financial incentives restricting either the use of the automobile or the types of fuels that are used.**

Greenbelt Plan:

CFUW/Ontario Council commends the Ontario Government for its Greenbelt initiative. We feel that provincial funding and financial policies should support a balance in provincial land use that will enable economic development and preservation of the natural environment and habitat, agricultural use and recreation and will ensure that the land can still benefit our children and grandchildren.

Farmers have long been using the potential sale of their lands to developers to create their retirement plans. It would seem from the reaction of agricultural landowners, as expressed in the Town Hall meetings, that certainty for long-term investment is one of their most serious concerns. It goes without saying that a viable local farming industry is fundamental to our food supply.

CFUW/Ontario Council is concerned about the economic survival of the family farm and recommends :

- **that viable supports be created for the family farm**

Appendix A



Some Canadian Federation of University Women Policy

Note : CFUW /Ontario Council Policy integrates CFUW/ Ontario Council policy, as well as that of the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) and the International Federation of University Women (IFUW).

CFUW-ONTARIO COUNCIL POLICY

EDUCATION:

1996 Educational Policy based on Research

RESOLVED: That the Canadian Federation of University Women/Ontario Council strongly urge the Ontario Ministry of Education and Training to establish educational policy and direction based upon balanced, thorough and in-depth research.

CHILD CARE:

October, 1987 **Child Care - Position Paper**

RESOLVED: That the following position paper of the Canadian Federation of University Women/Ontario Council on Child Care be accepted.

Position Paper:

1. We recommend a program for child care be introduced to work towards development of child care which would be:
 - o accessible and affordable to Ontario families no matter what their income, employment status or where they live and work;
 - o comprehensive and flexible enough to meet their families needs;
 - o developed with parent and community participation to meet the social; physical, language and intellectual needs of their children in a caring and safe environment;
 - o developed to ensure optimal use of public funds and public accountability.
2. We recommend that the federal government provide direct grants to the provinces and territories to stabilize current child care services, encourage growth of new services, provide for new and special needs, and improve wages and benefits of child care workers.
3. We recommend that the federal government introduce a "Child Care and Family Support Services Act", dealing with cost-shared funding by the federal government and the provinces and territories for child care.

4. We recommend that the government encourage by way of funding, development of new child care services in regions where child care services are inadequate or non-existent such as rural, remote and native communities.
5. We recommend that the government establish a "child care development fund" for the next five years to encourage new services targeted at:
 - o special needs such as children at risk, disabled children, immigrant groups and teen-age parents;
 - o development of family support services including parenting skills and educational programs and resource materials;
 - o development of early childhood educational materials for research;
 - o new opportunities for early childhood education and caregiver training.
 - o We recommend the establishment of a Secretariat for Children within Health and Welfare Canada to promote the above goals and to administer funding.

October 1981 **Education - Empty Classrooms and Daycare**

RESOLVED: That the Canadian Federation of University Women/Ontario Council and member Clubs urge the Government of Ontario to make use of vacant school facilities for the provision of suitable daycare services.

ENVIRONMENT:

October, 1998 **Natural Resources**

RESOLVED: That the Canadian Federation of University Women/Ontario Council urge the Government of Ontario to:

- establish land-use allocations, policies, and procedures for managing our public lands that support healthy, sustainable communities with an economic base capable of providing continuity and diversity of employment, an attractive investment climate and the same range of community and health services available in the rest of Ontario;
- protect Ontario's biological and geological diversity, wildlife and natural heritage through a robust system of distinctive and representative lands permanently withdrawn from mining, logging, and hydro-electric development;
- ensure that public lands outside protected areas are managed such that plans, practices, processes and timing of the resource-use operations are conducted to maintain the ecological integrity of the region;
- protect and maintain at least 15% of each ecological site district in a road-free, unfragmented condition, in areas of 10,000 hectares or more; 5. protect a minimum of 10% of old-growth forest of each forest type in each ecological site district;
- protect the habitat for species at risk and provide sufficient natural habitat to maintain the full range of native species in Ontario when evaluating land-use alternatives and designating protected areas. This would include the provision of wildlife corridors which connect protected areas, and the provision of sufficient, appropriate areas for ranging and procreation of animal species;
- identify provincially significant wetlands and designate them within the protected areas; and

- reserve sufficient and appropriate lands to complete the representative protected areas system, chiefly in the parks system. This will require at least 12% of all lands within the planning area, compared with the 5% currently protected.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN POLICY

EDUCATION – ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY:

2003 Public Funding of Public Elementary and Secondary Education

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) re-affirm its stated purpose to assist:

1. In achieving and maintaining high standards of public elementary and secondary education;
2. In supporting publicly funded public elementary and secondary education with equal access for all.

RESOLVED, That CFUW encourage local CFUW Clubs, and Regional and Provincial Councils to continue their efforts to monitor policy and funding of public elementary and secondary education; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments to:

1. Affirm Public Education, and its funding, as a key priority; and
2. Provide high quality public elementary and secondary education in Canada, with funding to meet the individual intellectual, emotional, psychological and physical learning needs of each student in Canada.

1976 Physical Education

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) request all provincial departments of education to place top priority on promoting a daily period of physical education for all elementary students. This daily period is to be planned with the guidance and programming assistance of trained physical education specialists; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge all clubs to approach local school boards not already offering a daily period of quality physical education to elementary students and request the provision of a daily period of quality physical education for all elementary students. This is to be planned with the guidance and programming assistance of trained physical education specialists

2004 School Libraries and Achieving Information Literacy

RESOLVED, that the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the federal, provincial, territorial and local governments:

1. To promote the importance of information literacy in today's society;
2. To promote the fundamental role of school libraries at all grade levels in fostering and teaching information literacy skills; and

RESOLVED, that the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the provincial, territorial and local governments:

1. To fund, support and maintain school libraries at all grade levels, staffed by qualified teacher-librarians; and
2. To adopt policies and standards for school libraries and teacher-librarians by working with professional organizations such as the Canadian Association for School Libraries.

EDUCATION – UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES:

2004 **Access to Post-Secondary Education**

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the federal government to work to remove economic and social barriers to post-secondary education by:

1. Ensuring that federal transfer payments to provinces and territories include funds dedicated specifically and exclusively for the support of post-secondary education; and
2. Improving and increasing a needs-based student financial aid program that includes a combination of grants, federally insured student loans, and debt reduction programs available to both undergraduate and graduate students.

1991 **Funding Meritorious Students**

RESOLVED: That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to:

1. Establish a self-sustaining loan system for students, and a grant system for needy students, to cover fees and contribute to living expenses, thus ensuring that successful under-graduate and graduate students can complete a university education;
- 2.
3. Monitor the distribution of funds to ensure equity for women as well as disadvantaged, ethnic, aboriginal and rural persons.

1991 **Planning for Universities**

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada, and the provincial and territorial governments to:

1. Work with universities, research establishments and private industry in the establishment of long term development programs to improve the quality of teaching and research work in Canadian universities so that Canada will be competitive internationally; and
2. Establish long term budget commitments from federal and provincial governments to support and approved development plan for universities.

1989 **Apprenticeship and the Skilled Trades**

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge federal, provincial and territorial authorities concerned with education and skills development and local boards of education:

1. To work with business and labour to create an apprenticeship strategy national in scope, including portable certification and increased opportunities for apprenticeship; and
2. To strengthen technological studies and guidance counselling for both men and particularly women within the schools as well as their links with business, industry, community colleges and trade schools; and
3. To promote public understanding and recognition of skilled trades, and to foster pride in those occupations.

1988 Post-Secondary Education Funding

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada, when making Established Program Funding grants, to apportion this funding for Health Care separate and apart from funding for Post-Secondary education.

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to increase the funds given for research and development to cover both the direct and indirect costs; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to promote actively the need for excellence in post-secondary education, and to undertake negotiations in a renewed spirit of co-operation to facilitate provision of appropriately directed funding, so that each level of government can meet its obligations in the field of post-secondary education.

HEALTH:

2003 Health Care Delivery Services

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments of Canada to work collaboratively to implement the recommendations of the Romanow Commission *Building on Values; The Future of Health Care in Canada* (2002); and

RESOLVED That CFUW monitor health care policies, funding and regulations, as they are implemented.

1996 Health Care Delivery Standards

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women call upon the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to ensure quality health care and preventive health care programs which are universal, accessible, comprehensive, portable and publicly administered and that all reforms to the health care system incorporate these five principles of Medicare as outlined in the Canada Health Act (1984).

RESOLVED, That governments ensure the public and concerned organisations are included in consultations during any reform process and that their input is given due consideration by these governments.

CHILD CARE:

1994 Child Care- Universal Program

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women reaffirm its existing policy and urge the Government of Canada to give priority to the creation of a quality universal, comprehensive and accessible child care system, which is neither free nor compulsory, but emphasizes the development of the child; the funding to involve all levels of government by establishing cost sharing mechanisms, as in other human services such as health, education and social programs.

1988 Child Care - Standards and Criteria

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge

1. the Government of Canada to include in its National Strategy on Child Care national and well-defined standards and criteria including a safe and healthy environment, parental participation in decision-making, approved child/staff ratios, and inspection and licensing of all facilities; and
2. Provincial / Territorial governments to ensure that salaries be consistent with professional training, experience and responsibility

1987 Child Care - Affordable, accessible and adequate

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada to commit itself, through social and economic policies, to facilitate the provision of an adequate supply of affordable, accessible child care facilities, which fulfil the purposes of providing a safe, healthy, physical, social, emotional and intellectual development.

1978 Child Care - Increased financial support

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge provincial and territorial governments to ensure increased financial support for quality day care, including day care for infants, private home day care, lunch and after-school programs, as well as licensed day care centres.

FAMILY POVERTY:

2000 Poverty

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the federal government to renew its commitments to the UN regarding poverty; and

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments to:

1. Implement measures intended to reduce and prevent poverty, especially child poverty.
2. Initiate a careful re-evaluation of the situation regarding the real economic, healthcare and educational needs of Canadian children, as well as the actual public resources available to fight poverty.

HOMELESSNESS:

1999 Homelessness and Poverty

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada to take immediate action to carry out its UN commitments as stated in article 25.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1949) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1967), by defining and ensuring access to an adequate standard of living for all Canadians to maintain health and well-being;

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada to recognize the present crises of homelessness and poverty, and to work with the provincial, territorial, local and aboriginal governments, as well as with the business and community sector, to ensure the provision and coordination of a full range of short-term social support and health-related services, with ease of access by homeless and poor people;

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada and the provincial, territorial, local and aboriginal governments to work together with business and community organizations to provide support to existing affective community initiatives and to create other appropriate immediate and long-term programs such as low-cost innovative housing and the development of new employment opportunities to eliminate homelessness, alleviate poverty and foster independent living; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada, provincial, territorial, local and aboriginal governments, and the business sector to ensure that adequate funding is provided for:

1. community-based mental health outreach programs, including public education on the interpretation and application of the Mental Health Statutes and on support strategies for families;
2. adequate, comprehensive, supportive housing for those with mental illness who no longer need full-time institutional care, but are not yet ready for a completely independent life-style.

ENVIRONMENT:

1989 Our Common Future

RESOLVED, That national federations and associations be encouraged to take action in their respective countries, and where possible, to encourage joint participation with IFUW affiliates in neighbouring countries to prevent further deterioration of our global environment by working to implement the recommendations of the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, "Our Common Future", (Brundtland Report) presented to the UN General Assembly in October 1987.

1995 Sustainability

RESOLVED, That national federations and associations should:

1. Urge their respective legislative bodies to incorporate the protection of the environment as an overall goal into their basic laws;
2. Help raise a general awareness of the necessity of protecting the environment, in particular by expounding the consequences of resource depletion, the degradation of natural systems, the dangers of pollution and the destruction of fragile ecosystems;
3. Promote the education of girls and boys of all ages in science, technology and disciplines relating to the natural environment; and
4. Encourage governments to promote the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns including ecologically safe waste disposal, the re-use and recycling of resources, the reduction of air pollutants, the careful management of energy sources and the use of environmentally sound technologies.

ENVIRONMENT – WATER:

2001 **CANADIAN WATER**

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments of Canada to protect our water resources and specifically to declare that water, being a non-renewable natural resource of paramount importance, belongs to the Canadian public and its use must be regulated in the long-term public interest;

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments to adopt and implement a sustainable and prudent water management policy to respond to long-term regional needs with due regard to the ecosystem and hydrogeological reality; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments to promote conservation and more efficient use of surface water and groundwater at individual, local, provincial, territorial, national and international levels.

2000 **Canadian Water - Large Scale Water Exports**

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to take all measures necessary to ensure that large-scale freshwater commercial exports carried out by any means do not take place.

1993 **Canadian Water - Sovereignty over resources**

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada to pass and enforce a Canada Water Preservation Act which will prohibit further diversion of water between drainage basins and which will ensure Canada sovereignty over its domestic water resources; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada to resolve immediately the uncertainty surrounding the water-trade issue through the execution of a separate and binding joint diplomatic agreement, ratified by both the US Congress and the Canadian Parliament, which ensures that nothing in the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement shall apply to Canada's water resource in other than bottled form.

1988 Drinking Water Quality

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada, to enact legislation which would establish substantive and procedural laws in order to:

1. Set rigorous quality standards for ground and surface drinking water which would be updated frequently to reflect current research and increased technology; and develop strict standardized inspection, testing and enforcement procedures to uphold these standards;
2. Fund research into the identification and removal of substances in the drinking water which may be harmful to human health and distribute the results of such research to the provincial and territorial authorities responsible for administering water quality legislation;
3. Provide user protection by:
 - a) Requiring immediate public notification of instances of water contamination and ensuring an adequate supply of safe water either by decontamination or the provision of alternate sources; and
 - b) Requiring the inclusion of safe water provisions in Emergency Planning Canada and promoting emergency planning schemes at other government levels.

ENVIRONMENT – AIR:

2002 Canada's Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol

RESOLVED, that the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada to ratify the Kyoto Protocol.

Appendix B



Ontario Council of The Canadian Federation of University Women Club Locations

Ajax - Pickering	Kingston	Ottawa
Aurora - Newmarket	Kitchener - Waterloo	Owen Sound & Area
Barrie & District	Leaside - East York	Perth
Belleville & District	London	Peterborough
Brampton	Markham- Unionville	Renfrew & District
Brantford	Milton & District	Sarnia Lambton
Brockville & District	Mississauga	Saugeen
Burlington	Muskoka	Scarborough
Cambridge	Nepean	Southport
Chatham -Kent	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines
Cornwall & District	Norfolk	St. Thomas
Etobicoke	North Bay	Stratford
Georgetown	North Toronto	Sudbury
Grimsby	North York	Thunder Bay
Guelph	Northumberland	Toronto
Haliburton Highlands	Oakville	Vaughan
Hamilton	Orangeville & District	Wellsand & District
Kanata	Orillia	Weston & District
Kincardine	Orleans	Windsor
	Oshawa & District	
