

**Work-Related Child Care
in Context: A Study
of Work-Related Child Care
in Canada**

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INTRODUCTION

Over the last ten or fifteen years in Canada, there has been considerable debate about child care policy. During this time, the discussion has broadened, matured and shifted to include a wide range of issues. Our understanding of both the multiple roles played by child care services and the complexity of issues that are involved has increased.

Until the beginning of the 1980s, child care in this country was generally perceived to be a welfare issue; from this point of view, full-day child care was viewed primarily as a support service for low income or high risk children and families. In the past decade, however, some important shifts have occurred in how child care is conceptualized. First, it is now relatively widely accepted that child care is a mainstream service for ordinary families, not just a welfare-oriented or a preventive service for a targeted group. As women with young children from across the economic spectrum have moved into the labour force, the same question arises for all of them: who will care for the children?

Child care, which permits women to participate in the labour force, continues to be a key element in the drive for women's equality and remains an important focus for Canada's feminist movement. In the 1980s and the 1990s, mothers of young children began to participate in the paid labour force at rates which have increased every year. By 1991, 68.7% of women who were mothers of preschool children worked outside the home (Statistics Canada, 1993).

Second, the circle of sectors of society who advocate for improved child care has widened to include (in addition to women's and trade union organizations), antipoverty, professional, faith and child welfare groups. Recognition that child care is a service with more than one target group -women, children, families and the broader society - strengthens the rationale for provision of high quality child care. Today, child care is perceived to be essential to women's equality; necessary to combat female, child and family poverty; a key component in a strategy to rebuild Canada's economy; a vehicle for strengthening cultural traditions for Aboriginal people, New Canadians and minority linguistic groups; a family support service; a valuable tool in health promotion and primary prevention; and an early childhood education program which promotes healthy development for all children regardless of their social class, ability/disability or parents' work status.

Third, there is an awareness today that child care services function within a context that includes child care policy, as well as broader social and other public policies. Fifteen years ago, discussion about child care tended

to focus more on provision or development of services than on the policy mechanisms (often the responsibility of senior levels of government) which supported or hindered their operation. As it has become more obvious that child care has a relationship to policy issues like child poverty and is affected by broader issues such as fiscal policy and federal-provincial relations, child care has been more explicitly situated within a public policy context.

There have been a host of policy papers, reports and articles about child care presented in Canada in the last ten years. Task forces, policy makers, advocacy groups and service providers have discussed issues (including universality and targeting, privatization and commercialization, public spending and the role of government with respect to social programs) and proposed solutions to improve the child care situation. Yet parents with young children in all regions of Canada still continue to face extensive obstacles as they struggle to combine caring for their children with work, study, job training or other responsibilities. As a result, a growing number of children spend their preschool years in child care arrangements of unknown quality outside of a regulatory context which ensures that even minimum standards to protect children's health and safety are met. The child care situation in Canada is not better than it was ten years ago; indeed, it may be argued that it has deteriorated.

It is sometimes suggested that one solution to Canada's child care situation is work-related or employer-supported child care. It is argued that supporting child care for employees makes good business sense for the corporate sector, that it is in the interests of employers to provide child care in order to attract and retain valued employees. An employer who spends money to help his employees meet their child care needs will, in the long run, save money. Superficially, work-related child care seems to be a logical response by private sector and other employers to the needs of the workforce and a significant (if not complete) answer to Canada's child care situation. However, this premise raises a number of interesting questions: What do employers contribute to work-related child care? What role does the private or corporate sector play? Does employer support make child care affordable or available? Is work-related child care a solution which will fill the gaps in needed child care services?

This report attempts to answer these questions. It describes Canada's current child care policy and service provisions, presents the findings from a survey of work-related child care services in Canada and goes on to analyze work-related child care within the broader context of child care policy.

THE CANADIAN CHILD CARE CONTEXT

The policy framework

The term "child care" is used in this report to describe a variety of arrangements for children under the age of 12, outside the immediate family and regular schooling. These arrangements may be regulated or licensed by a provincial or territorial government, they may be unregulated private arrangements (usually arranged between an individual parent and caregiver) which fall outside of government jurisdiction or they may be formal programs which are usually provided for a purpose other than "care" (recreation, for example) but nevertheless play that role for children of working parents (Friendly, Rothman & Oloman, 1991). The term "child care service" is usually understood to mean a program regulated by government which is intended to provide care.

In Canada, provincial and territorial governments have jurisdictional authority for child care services. They are responsible for setting licensing standards and operational regulations and policies, as well as for controlling the supply of funding to these programs. Programs regulated by provinces and territories include full-day and part-day programs in child care centres (including nursery schools and preschools), regulated family child care programs, and before and after school programs for school-age children. In some provinces, neighbourhood services to provide parenting and caregiving support (sometimes called family resource centres) are available as well, but they are not currently regulated in any of the provinces.

Although Canadian licensing requirements vary from province to province[†], almost all include requirements for staff training, physical space, group size and child/staff ratios. Some provinces provide capital and start-up grants, most provide some form of operating or maintenance grants to provide limited direct support for services, and all provide some form of fee subsidies for eligible families. Early childhood education training at the post-secondary level is available in almost every province.

However, Canada has no national child care legislation or broad national policy framework for development or operation of child care services. The federal government's involvement in child care is limited to federal funding mechanisms; the child care provisions of the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) and the Child Care Expense Deduction through the Income Tax Act are the most important of these.

The Canada Assistance Plan was introduced in 1966 to provide funding to social welfare programs. The federal government shares the cost of regulated child care for families deemed to be "in need" (of assistance) or "likely to be in need" with the provinces. Each province decides how much funding will be spent on child care and what type of care will be provided. CAP's federal maximum eligibility guidelines include moderate as well as low income families; none of the ceilings used by the provinces approach the allowable maximum (Health and Welfare, Canada, 1992; Childcare Resource and Research Unit, In press). In 1992, according to federal income guidelines, a one-adult, one-child family could receive some fee subsidization for child care up to a net family income of \$45,720 (Health and Welfare, Canada, 1992).

Until 1990, limitations to federal spending through the Canada Assistance Plan were imposed only by the provinces as, from the federal perspective, CAP was an open-ended program. However, since new limitations on CAP spending were imposed on three provinces (Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia) in the 1990 federal budget, now both the federal government and provincial governments limit CAP spending for child care.

†"Province" is used in this report to mean "province/territory".

Availability, affordability and quality of Canadian child care

For many Canadian families, regulated child care which fits families' schedules or work patterns as well as children's ages is either not available or not affordable. Relative to the number of children with a mother in the paid labour force, the supply of regulated child care has declined substantially over the past ten years (Friendly et al., 1991). The quality of programs, even in regulated settings, may not be adequate to meet children's developmental needs and, too often, existing services are not responsive (perhaps through no fault of their own) to families who need flexible child care services to meet their work and family responsibilities.

Most licensed programs offer regular day-time care only; services for parents working shifts and irregular hours and for those who need part-time, seasonal and emergency care are almost nonexistent in most parts of the country (Friendly, Cleveland, & Willis, 1989) although, according to the Canadian National Child Care Survey, almost 44% of interviewed parents did not work a standard work week (Lero, Goelman, Pence & Brockman, 1991). Similarly, in many Canadian communities, infant and toddler care, programs for school-aged children outside regular school hours and those which include care for children with special needs are not available.

The high cost of child care is also a persistent problem in the current child care situation. For most families, unless their fees are subsidized, child care is essentially a user-pay service and fees in much of Canada are prohibitively high, even for middle income parents. Although fee subsidies through the Canada Assistance Plan are theoretically available for families "in need" or "likely to be in need", only a limited number of eligible families actually are assisted with their child care fees (Cleveland, 1987). In some provinces, even families who are fully eligible for subsidies pay hefty surcharges. Fees in regulated child care programs may exceed \$1,000/month for infants in some parts of the country yet subsidy payments may be much lower. In British Columbia, for example, a low income family earning \$15,000 per year would get a maximum monthly subsidy of \$574 for an infant space in a child care centre, and could have to pay as much as \$400 per month themselves. Obviously, group infant care is not an option for this family (Beach, 1992). Or there may be many more income-eligible families than available subsidies. For example, in Toronto, 15,500 eligible low income families were on the municipal subsidy waiting lists in 1993 (Metro Toronto Coalition for Better Child Care, 1993).

While parent fees provide the bulk of revenues on which programs operate, staff and caregivers have traditionally subsidized the cost of regulated child care through their low wages. Low wages and poor working conditions act as a deterrent to recruitment and retention of well-educated child care professionals (Canadian Child Day Care Federation/Canadian Day Care Advocacy Association, 1993). Although all the provinces and territories have requirements for the operation of regulated child care and mechanisms for monitoring and

enforcing the requirements, the legislated requirements are only minimum baseline standards. In general, the provincial requirements are not high enough to ensure that child care programs are of consistently high quality.

The most salient feature of Canada's child care context is that a child care system does not really exist (Friendly, et al., 1991). Inadequate and piecemeal funding arrangements make it difficult for an appropriate range of programs to meet families' needs to develop and to function. The absence of public funding means that many families cannot afford fees for high quality care and that child care staff often subsidize services through their low wages. The absence of national policy objectives further compromises efforts to ensure the availability of affordable, high quality care in all regions. It is within this context that work-related child care programs operate in Canada.

A STUDY OF WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE CENTRES IN CANADA

Purpose of the study

In 1991, the Childcare Resource and Research Unit undertook a study of work-related child care in Canada. The purpose of the study was to assess the role of work-related child care within the context of broader child care policy and to examine some of the commonly-held assumptions about work-related child care programs. These assumptions are that:

- 1) Work-related child care is a growing trend;
- 2) Financial support from employers reduces the need for public dollars;
- 3) Work-related centres provide affordable child care; and
- 4) Work-related child care centres are responsive to the particular child care needs of the sponsoring workplace.

Method

A request was made to each of the provincial/territorial child care offices for a list of all work-related child care centres. The lists were screened for conformity to a definition established for the study:

Work-related child care is child care established for the employees of an organization, workplace or development. The employer, organization or developer provides the program with some level of ongoing support, ranging from the provision of free space to direct financial contributions to the operation.

Some of the provinces included child care centres at university and community college campuses in their lists. Most of these centres were eventually excluded from the study, as they were not established specifically for employees but for a variety of other reasons; a number operated as lab schools and others primarily served students. Several lab school programs operated by community colleges which were intended to serve a distinct workforce, usually unrelated to the college, were included in the survey.

Self-administered questionnaires (in English and/or French) were mailed to the supervisors of identified programs and further screened upon return; those not receiving any form of employer or sponsor support were not included in the analysis. The questionnaire asked for names of any new work-related child centres known to the respondent; questionnaires were then sent to newly identified centres.

In total, 249 mail-out questionnaires were distributed to the entire list of identified Canadian work-related child care centres. One hundred and eighty-one completed surveys were returned, 43 of which received no support from the sponsor and were eliminated from the study. One hundred and thirty-eight completed questionnaires representing programs which met the definition were included in the data analysis. Basic information was collected by telephone (in French for francophone programs) from additional programs which had not responded in order to develop a complete inventory of programs. Thirty-eight of the 70 programs which were followed-up in this way met the definition of a work-related centre and were included in the inventory which contains a total of 176 programs. Information was collected over a three month period, beginning in October, 1991. See Appendix 1 for the inventory of work-related child care centres.

The questionnaire was designed to:

- identify characteristics of the programs;
- determine the level and nature of support from the sponsor(s);
- identify the types of employers that sponsored programs;
- identify the issues affecting the provision of the programs as stated by the respondents; and
- produce an inventory of work-related child care centres.

The questionnaire was pretested at two work-related child care centres in Toronto.

Findings

Number and location of programs

The survey found 176 centres containing 8,676 licensed spaces, as of January, 1992. This represented 2.6% of the 333,082 licensed child care spaces in the country (Health and Welfare, Canada, 1991). In 1984, when *A Study on Work-Related Child Care in Canada* was conducted for the Task Force on Child Care, there were 79 centres defined as work-related with 3,447 spaces, representing 2.3% of the licensed spaces at that time (Beach & Rothman, 1984). Thus, while the number of work-related centres and spaces had more than doubled between 1984 and 1991, work-related child care still represents an extremely small proportion of licensed spaces, less than 3%.

Most of the work-related centres surveyed in 1991 were concentrated in Ontario (62) and Quebec (76). There was one centre in each of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories and the rest were distributed among the other provinces. Average centre size was 49.3 spaces, ranging by province from British Columbia's average of 24.4 spaces to Alberta's average size of 73.6. These data are found in Table 1.

Table 1.

WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE CENTRES, SPACES AND MEAN CENTRE SIZE BY PROVINCE, 1991

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	NUMBER OF CENTRES	NUMBER OF SPACES	MEAN CENTRE SIZE
NEWFOUNDLAND	4	135	33.8
P.E.I.	1	34	34.0
NOVA SCOTIA	7	280	40.0
NEW BRUNSWICK	1	49	49.0
QUEBEC	76	3 991	48.9
ONTARIO	62	3 030	48.9
MANITOBA	9	381	42.3
SASKATCHEWAN	1	50	50.0
ALBERTA	7	515	73.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA	7	171	24.4
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	1	40	40.0
YUKON TERRITORY	0	0	0
TOTAL	176	8 676	49.3

Work-related child care centres were most likely to serve preschoolers (3-5 year-olds). Like community-based child care programs, work-related child care centres provided relatively little infant care. However, as a group, they provided a somewhat higher percentage of infant care than child care centres in general. Infant spaces in work-related child centres accounted for 16.2% of the total work-related spaces (6,796) compared to the 8.9% provided as a percentage of the total number of licensed spaces (Health and Welfare, Canada, 1991). This information is found in Table 2.

Table 2.

WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE SPACES IN CANADA BY AGE, BY PROVINCE, 1991

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	INFANT	TODDLER	PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL-AGE	ADDITIONAL SPACES [†]	TOTAL SPACES
NEWFOUNDLAND	0	6	70	20	39	135
P.E.I.	0	4	30	0	—	34
NOVA SCOTIA	12	36	112	46	74	280
NEW BRUNSWICK	0	0	35	14	—	49
QUEBEC	531	942	1 300	0	1218	3 991
ONTARIO	422	687	1 361	211	349	3 030
MANITOBA	50	46	268	17	—	381
SASKATCHEWAN	0	10	30	10	—	50
ALBERTA	54	76	156	69	160	515

BRITISH COLUMBIA	35	33	93	10	—	171
N. W. TERRITORIES	0	0	0	0	40	40
YUKON TERRITORY	0	0	0	0	—	0
TOTAL	1 104	1 840	3 455	397	1 880	8 676

n = 176

†Age breakdowns for this column were not available. They have been added into the total number of spaces.

Most of the centres (112 of 138 who responded to the survey) were located directly at the worksite, with the remainder very nearby. However, a number of centres served employees from a variety of locations; some programs defined as on-site were so for only some of the employee users.

The employer-sponsors

What types of employers sponsor work-related child care centres? As reported by the respondents, 75% of the centres had as their main sponsor a public sector employer. 22.7% were sponsored by private sector organizations, including five developers and one union. 2.3% were jointly sponsored by private and public sector employers. Figures 1 and 2 and Table 3 show the number and types of sponsors.

Figure 1.

SPONSORSHIP OF WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS, 1991

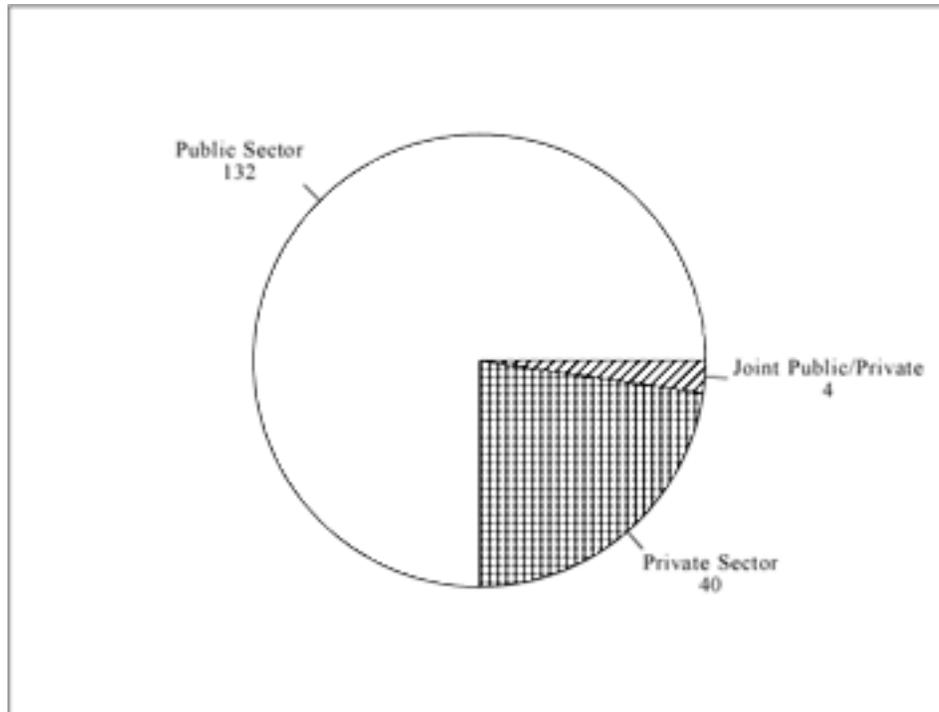


Figure 2.

SPONSORSHIP OF PUBLIC SECTOR WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS, 1991

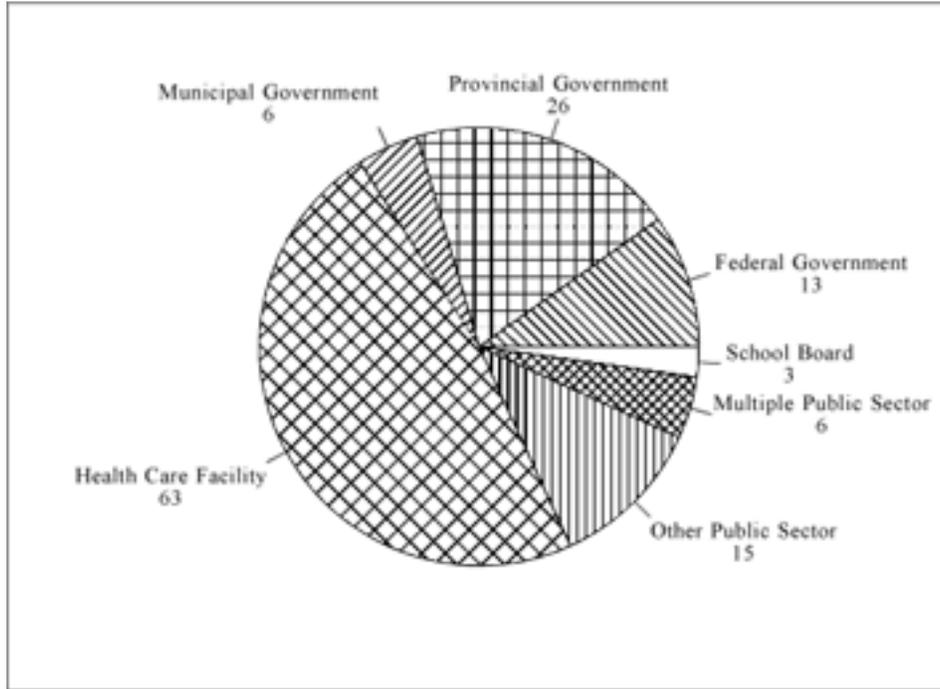


Table 3.

SPONSORSHIP OF WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS IN CANADA, 1991

SPONSORSHIP CATEGORY	FREQUENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	26
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	6
SCHOOL BOARD	3
HEALTH CARE FACILITY	63
OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATION	15
MULTIPLE PUBLIC SECTOR	6
DEVELOPER	5
UNION	1
PRIVATE SECTOR CORPORATION	33
MULTIPLE PRIVATE SECTOR CORPORATION	1
JOINT PUBLIC SECTOR/PRIVATE SECTOR	4
TOTAL	176

Defining who the sponsor is was often not straightforward. It was sometimes difficult to fully understand the nature of centre sponsorship through the survey method employed. It should be noted that information in addition to the survey (including telephone follow-up and other information) helped the researchers understand the rather complicated dynamics of sponsorship for some of the surveyed centres.

For example, several commercial real estate developers facilitated and funded the capital costs of child care centres as part of a local land use planning process. The parents who used the child care centre were not employees of the developer but of tenants in the building. Some employers had an arrangement with the developer for first right-of-access to a specified number of spaces but financial contributions to the centre came from the developer. The provision of child care was sometimes a leverage point for the developer to achieve additional density from local government for the site or it was required as part of the land use planning process in a municipality. In other words, the developer was not motivated to provide the facility as a result of an identified need for child care from a specific employee population but for other reasons.

In other situations, employers negotiated with existing non-profit organizations, such as community colleges, to operate a child care centre. In some cases, the operator supported the ongoing operating cost of child care to a greater extent than did the sponsor.

In one of the more complex arrangements, a municipal government provided a building, major capital and ongoing occupancy costs to provide child care for a particular industry. A community college operated the program and absorbed a substantial operating deficit, while the industry and union provided a small grant for fee subsidies to families who were unable to access a subsidy through the government.

Level of support

The most common form of support from sponsors was in the form of full or partial coverage of occupancy costs, which included rent, utilities, cleaning and maintenance. Thirty-six percent of centres received support in the form of full occupancy costs, 38.2% were given at least free rent and 23% received either partial rent or other occupancy costs. Other supports that were noted ranged from use of the fax and photocopy machine, use of the gym and kitchen, to direct financial support.

Thirteen percent of the centres received direct financial support or operating grants from a sponsor, and 15.7% received funding from their sponsor to cover operating deficits. The level or kind of support received from the sponsor and the fees charged to parents did not seem to be related. That is, programs that received direct financial support were as likely to report that they charged parent fees at least comparable to those in neighbouring community child care programs as those that did not receive this support.

Survey data from questions about employer contributions during the start-up phase were unreliable. Most programs received some form of financial contribution, but the source was often unclear or even unknown to respondents. Some respondents indicated that the support came from the employer, but on follow-up it became evident that, in fact, the start-up support was in the form of a government grant. When the sponsor was a particular ministry of a provincial government, it was not clear if the funding came from the ministry itself (as the employer or sponsor) or from the ministry responsible for child care (as a capital funder of child care programs). Thirty-five percent of the respondents indicated that the sponsor contributed staff time to assist in the start-up, 9.2% stated that they received donations from an employee or union group, and 14.6% undertook fundraising.

The child care programs

Schedules

In more than half of the surveyed workplaces that sponsored child care centres, at least some employees worked other than a regular day time schedule. In addition to rotating, as well as regular evening and night shifts, some centres reported that employees in their workplace worked split shifts, had extra shifts added on short notice and worked on a part time and casual basis. Several worksites operated 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

One hundred and one of the child care centres (73.2%) operated within the hours of 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Of the 37 centres which were open "extended" hours, most were open an additional 1/2 to 1 hour. Only 19 centres remained open after 6 p.m., even though 58 of the total group of centres had received requests to be open for additional hours. Two centres were open as late as 9 p.m. on a regular basis, one of these until 1 a.m. An additional centre would remain open until 9:30 a.m. upon request. Two centres offered weekend care. There were no work-related centres that were open 24 hours per day and only one program that served a workplace where employees worked shifts matched the operating hours of the child care to those of the workplace.

Flexibility

Enrolment in many of the centres was somewhat flexible. 21.2% of centres permitted full-time enrolment only, 55% enrolled children on both a full-time and part-time basis, 0.7% offered drop-in care and 22.6% of programs accommodated all three types of enrolment.

Fees

One hundred and nineteen of the centres (86%) permitted community parents to enrol their children in the program but 84% of those centres gave priority to employee parents. Many of the centres permitting community use charged the same fee to all parents and some (22) charged a somewhat higher fee. In the 22 centres where community parents paid a higher fee than employee parents, the fee differential ranged from \$3.00 per week to \$40.00 per week, with a mean of \$13.50. Respondents indicated that the fees in 63% of the centres were comparable to those at other child care centres in their community for employee parents and 67% were comparable for community parents. Nine centres indicated that fees were higher at their centre than the average in the community for both employee and community users. Ninety-two percent of the centres were able to access government subsidies for eligible parents. Tables 4, 5 and 6 present data about fees.

Table 4.

RANGE OF WEEKLY FEES IN WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE CENTERS IN CANADA, 1991

AGE GROUP	FEES FOR EMPLOYEE USERS	FEES FOR COMMUNITY USERS
INFANTS	\$ 75.00 - 225.00	\$ 83.00 - 225.00
TODDLERS	\$ 60.00 - 205.00	\$ 65.00 - 205.00
PRESCHOOLERS	\$ 55.00 - 205.00	\$ 72.50 - 205.00
SCHOOL AGE	\$ 21.90 - 120.00	\$ 21.90 - 112.25

Table 5.

MEDIAN WEEKLY FEES IN WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE CENTRES IN CANADA, 1991

AGE GROUP	FEES FOR EMPLOYEE USERS	FEES FOR COMMUNITY USERS
INFANTS	\$ 122.50	\$ 130.00
TODDLERS	\$ 100.00	\$ 110.00
PRESCHOOLERS	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00
SCHOOL AGE	\$ 78.75	\$ 80.00

Table 6.

MEDIAN WEEKLY FEES IN WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE CENTRES

BY PROVINCE AND AGE GROUP, 1991

WEEKLY EMPLOYEE USER FEES										
AGE GROUPS	NFLD	PEI†	N.S.	N.B.†	QUE	ONT	MAN	SASK†	ALTA	B.C.
INFANT			116.60	100.00	95.00	193.75	132.25		97.13	133.00
TODDLER	75.00	60.00	106.13	100.00	90.63	145.00	130.00	80.77	91.00	127.00
PRESCHOOL	77.50	60.00	106.00	80.00	91.15	125.77	94.75	80.77	87.26	92.00
SCHOOL-AGE	66.00		103.03		88.75	75.00	87.00	40.38	99.00	40.38
WEEKLY COMMUNITY USER FEES										
INFANT			116.60	100.00	96.13	169.73	130.00		99.00	139.00
TODDLER	75.00	85.00	106.13	100.00	91.25	150.00	130.00		92.00	132.13
PRESCHOOL	75.00	80.00	100.50	80.00	92.50	126.00	98.13		90.00	101.00
SCHOOL-AGE	60.00		95.00		88.75	79.38			78.00	40.38

†In each of these provinces, there was only one work-related child care centre. No data available for the Territories.

Auspice

The majority of work-related child care centres were run by separately incorporated non-profit organizations. Of the 135 work-related child care centres for whom this data was available, 106 were run in this manner. Table 7 shows the types of operators responsible for the centres.

Table 7.

TYPE OF OPERATOR OF WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE CENTRES, 1991	
OPERATOR	FREQUENCY
A SEPARATELY INCORPORATED NON-PROFIT CHILD CARE BOARD	106
A VOLUNTARY AGENCY OR MULTI-SERVICE AGENCY	13
A DEPARTMENT OF THE SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	8
AN INDEPENDENT OWNER/OPERATOR	6
OTHER	2

n = 135

Reported problems

Respondents reported that their programs faced a number of problems. Forty-four percent of respondents reported that they experienced general financial problems, 36% experienced low enrolment, 21% percent lack of subsidized spaces, and 14% experienced high staff turnover.

Other problems noted, in response to an "other" category were lower than average pay for staff, difficulty in attracting employee families, high turnover of children, reduced support from the employer and lack of adequate space.

Benefits and disadvantages

In two open-ended questions, respondents were asked what they considered to be the benefits and disadvantages of their work-related child care centres. The responses to the question on the benefits of the work-related child care centre were coded into the five main groupings listed below. One hundred and thirty seven respondents answered this question.

- 70% of respondents said accessibility for parents was a benefit
- 40% mentioned opportunities for parent involvement
- 20% said availability of resources
- 15% mentioned the high quality of the program
- 11% mentioned good working conditions

Other responses included positive comments related to financial support (9% of respondents), to improved recruitment and retention and productivity, and reduced absenteeism of staff (5%) as well as physical space and a stable clientele.

Eighteen respondents did not respond when asked about disadvantages of the work-related child care centres. The 119 responses were coded into the following four main categories:

- 35% said there were no disadvantages
- 20% mentioned disadvantages related to finances
- 15% mentioned the location
- 11% reported disadvantages related to the hours of operation†

†This response included comments related to too long hours for child care staff and children, as well as lack of weekend care or inadequate hours for working parents.

Other responses about disadvantages included poor physical space (7% of respondents), problems with the employer (6%) and poor quality of the programs and problems with competition with community-based programs.

DISCUSSION

Are the assumptions about work-related child care supported by the findings?

Assumption 1: Work-related child care is a growing trend.

The number of work-related child care centres has grown considerably since the last comprehensive inventory was collected in 1984. However, the supply of regulated child care has also increased at about the same rate. In the *Study of Work-related Day Care in Canada* conducted for the Task Force on Child Care, 79 work-related child care centres, with a total capacity of 3,477 spaces, were identified (Beach & Rothman, 1984). In the same year there was a total of 149,965 regulated centre-based spaces in the country (Health and Welfare, Canada, 1984); work-related child care spaces represented 2.3% of this total. In January, 1992, the survey found 176 work-related child care centres with a capacity of 8,676 spaces. At the same time there was a total of 333,082 regulated centre-based spaces in the country, 2.6% of which were work-related. A 0.3% increase in the proportion of work-related child care centre-based spaces does not constitute a trend.

It is interesting to note that, of the 79 centres identified in the 1984 study, 23 (29%) do not appear in this inventory. Several had closed, some no longer served any employees or did not currently receive support from the employer/sponsor or no longer met other defining criteria.

Assumption 2: Financial support from employers can reduce the need for public dollars.

The survey found that most of the centres received public dollars through regular grants and fee subsidies. In addition, some centres received support through public dollars in ways not available to other child care centres.

Most respondents to the survey indicated that they received a government grant to assist with the establishment of the child care centre. Eligible parents in 92% of the centres could access government fee subsidies.

In response to a series of questions about ongoing support from the sponsor, 13.3% of public sector programs and 19.2% of private sector programs stated that they received operating grants; 9.4% of public sector programs and 35% of private sector programs said they received funding to offset operating deficits. It is important to note that 78% of the surveyed work-related child care programs were sponsored by public sector employers. Support to this group by their sponsors was provided from tax dollars whether it took the form of capital, start-up, an ongoing operating grant or assumption of a deficit.

Only one of the programs sponsored by the private sector that provided funding to cover operating deficits was separately incorporated; the others were run directly by their sponsoring organizations. This means that there were possible tax advantages to those organizations which allowed them to write off deficits of their child care programs. This may have resulted in foregone tax revenue, a government subsidy.

It appeared that the level of government support to work-related child care centres was at least comparable to, and probably exceeded that of community-based programs. One may question the fairness of such support as 89.1% of the programs had some form of eligibility restrictions for enrolment. Unlike most community-based programs which generally accept children on a first-come, first served basis, only 10.1% of the work-related child care centres had such a policy. Community children were not accepted at 13.1% of the centres and at 75.9% of centres priority was given to employees.

Assumption 3: Work-related centres provide affordable child care.

The majority of centres surveyed stated that they charged fees which were comparable to or higher than those in neighbouring community-based child care centres for employee parents (70.1% for employee parents and 75.7% for community parents). Of the 27 public sector work-related child care centres with lower-than-average fees, six were only lower for employees' children; in the private sector-sponsored centres, eight of the 10 centres with lower than average fees were lower only for employees' children.

When compared to the average parent fees in each province for full-time preschool care (Childcare Resource and Research Unit, In press), the average comparable fees charged for employees' children in work-related child care centres were somewhat higher. In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (where each province had only one work-related child care centre) the fees were lower than the reported average at centres province-wide. In the one work-related child care centre in the North West Territories, there is no fee for the provision of care. In the other seven provinces, the average preschool fee in a work-related child care centre was higher than the overall average fee for all centres.

Assumption 4: Work-related child care centres are flexible and are responsive to the particular child care needs of the sponsoring workplace.

All employees worked regular day time schedules in fewer than half of the workplaces which sponsored work-related child care centres. Yet 73% of the child care centres were only open between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Forty-two percent of centres reported that there had been a demand for the child care centre to be open for additional hours. In programs where there had been a demand for additional hours, the main barrier to providing when it was the cost. In programs that were open additional hours, only one matched the actual hours of operation of the organization.

Work-Related Child Care within the Broader Policy Context

The data presented in this report were collected in order to test four assumptions about work-related child care. None of the four were supported by the information gathered. The findings raise some questions about the roles played by work-related child care within the broader context of child care policy.

There are two pertinent questions which arise. The first is a practical question associated with the findings from the survey: If work-related child care does not provide much of a solution to the persistent problems of

Canada's current child care situation (availability of appropriate programs and affordability), does it have a particular role to play?

A second question is a broader one related to child care/social policy in a more general sense: Is it appropriate to rely on the efforts of individual employers (or unions) to ensure that the child care needs of children and families will be met? This question about the appropriate roles of public policy vs. private solutions is an especially important one in light of the current debate about the role of Canadian governments in social programs.

A practical solution?

The answer to the first question (does work-related child care have a particular role to play?) is that what emerges from the work-related child care centre survey is a picture of services which, in some ways, are not very different from other Canadian child care programs. The survey found that most of the work-related centres received public funding - start-up grants, direct or operating grants and other funds (discussed below) as well as fee subsidies on behalf of parents - paid out of public tax revenues. At the same time, many surveyed centres reported the same kinds of difficulties (44% reported general financial problems, 36% reported low enrolment, 21% reported lack of fee subsidies) as other, community-based, child care centres.

Employers do not pay for work-related child care: employer contributions -monetary or in-kind - are generally quite limited. Not surprisingly, therefore, parent fees at most of the centres were at least as high as those for child care in the community. Neither is work-related child care "provided" by employers: very few of the centres belonged to the employers or were part of the workplace in a legal sense. Most of the centres surveyed were run by separately incorporated non-profit organizations operated by voluntary boards, very much like many other child care programs in Canada.

On the other hand, work-related child care centres provide care to targeted populations; families outside the workplace have limited access to work-related child care programs paid for in part through their tax dollars. Although they serve targeted populations, however, work-related child care centres have access to several forms of public funding, perhaps to more forms of public funding than ordinary child care centres.

The surveyed work-related centres not only received a portion of the limited public funding available to child care programs generally but specially designated capital and start-up grants have been available to them in some regions. In Ontario, for example, work-related child care was a priority area for both capital and operational start-up assistance, in order "to support the development of licensed non-profit, work-related child care services sponsored by private and public service organizations" (Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services, 1985). Additional public funds are accessed through the contributions of the employer-sponsors, most of whom are public sector employers like hospitals, provincial, federal and local governments, school boards - all tax-supported institutions. Any funds or in-kind contributions made by these public sector sponsors are paid for by taxpayers.

It is not suggested that the efforts of employers and the sponsoring workplaces who facilitate and support these centres are not valuable. The survey found that work-related centres provided more than 8500 regulated child care spaces as of January 1992, including a somewhat higher-than-average share of much-needed infant care. Beyond doubt, the addition of these child care spaces must be viewed positively from the point of view of the families who use the child care and as a useful addition to child care supply in general.

Public policy or private solution?

The second question associated with the concept of work-related child care is a broader one: Is it appropriate to rely on the efforts of individual employers (or unions) to ensure that the child care needs of children and families will be met? Should a service as vital to family well-being and children's development as child care be left to voluntary individual efforts and the marketplace or should it be a matter for public policy?

This question arises because, during the past decade, the concept of work-related child care has come to play a role which is hard to view as positive. This is related to the way work-related child care has been positioned in

the decade-long debate about Canadian child care policy. Too often, work-related child care has been studied or discussed in isolation, without situating it within a policy context and without reflecting on who uses the programs (a select group of families), who operates them (usually voluntary boards) and who pays for the child care (parents and taxpayers). Work-related child care has sometimes been suggested as a logical step towards a solution to Canada's child care dilemma without contemplating the small contribution it actually makes. For example:

In 1990, there were more than 1.3 million preschoolers (under age 6) and 1.7 million school-age children (aged 6-12) whose mothers were in the labour force... However, in 1990, there were just 321,000 licensed spaces, up from 298,000 in 1985, 109,000 in 1980 and just 17,000 in 1971 (Burke, Crompton, Jones & Nessner, 1991:12).

The report goes on to conclude:

The continuing movement of women into the labour force, and the increase in lone-parent families will provide a growing demand for a variety of forms of child care. *Some employers in the private and public sectors are responding to this demand by offering their employees child care associated with the workplace* (Italics added) (Burke, et al., 1991:15).

Another example of the use (or misuse) of the concept of work-related child care in the discussion of public policy may be found in a Decima Research poll commissioned by the federal government in April, 1991. Respondents were asked:

Who, in your opinion should be primarily responsible for paying for and providing child day care services for parents who work? Should it be... parents, private businesses and employers, the federal government, the provincial government, or a combination?

Even though only 11% of respondents answered "business and employers", one of the six conclusions of the report is:

Canadians find the idea of their employer doing more to assist them with their child care needs to be very attractive. While current economic conditions are difficult, we expect public support for corporate child care programs to accelerate in the future (Decima Research, 1991:30).

It should be noted that few industrialized countries promote this version of child care or rely on employers to provide or finance child care at their workplaces. The conspicuous exceptions are the United States and the United Kingdom, both nations whose conservative governments in the last decade have not demonstrated enthusiasm for a key role for government in service provision (Moss, 1990).

However, because the Canadian discussion about child care policy draws (often inappropriately) on American approaches, models and research, work-related child care is sometimes presented as a direction for developing a solution for Canada's child care situation. In this way, the concept of work-related child care has had a deceptive impact on discussion about Canadian child care policy. If the model of work-related child care (indeed, an idealized model) is advanced as a good way to solve the child care difficulties of Canadian families, finding a real solution may be obstructed.

During the past decade, Canada has not moved much closer to the adequate provision of child care for Canadian families. Indeed, as we pointed out earlier, in several ways, the situation is worse than it was ten years ago. This is true in the United States as well (Whitebook, Phillips & Howes, 1993).

During the same decade, the countries of the European Community (with the exception of the United Kingdom) have generally strengthened their child care situations. The route to this has been through enhanced social policy providing publicly funded child care/early childhood education for all children, not through promoting voluntary efforts of individual workplaces. Work-related child care is a relative rarity in western

(and, indeed, in eastern) Europe. In Europe, child care tends to be located in residential communities, is substantially publicly funded and is (in principle) universally accessible, at least for children over 2 1/2 or 3 years. Peter Moss, Chair of the Child Care Network of the Commission of the European Communities has commented on how the Community's Child Care Network perceives the role of work-related child care within public child care policy:

Employers should not be expected to provide an alternative to a proper system of publicly funded 'care and education' services. At best, and this may be a valuable contribution, they can fill some gaps until such a service is developed and offer a supplementary, workplace-based provision for parents who may prefer this option...(Moss, 1990:58).

CONCLUSION

Work-related child care is not an answer to Canada's child care situation. It is not a solution from a practical point of view; it is a discretionary, individual response to a societal issue, not a public policy solution.

Analysis of well-developed child care systems in western Europe and the more poorly developed free market, voluntary model of the United States suggests that if Canadian families are to have child care which meets their needs, the answer will be found in public policy. Analyses of other policy areas like health care and child care in other countries suggests that individual solutions (like work-related child care) are neither practical nor effective. Nor are they appropriate in Canada if its tradition of public policy solutions to societal issues is to be maintained.

It has been suggested that Canada is at a crossroads which leads to two different views of the role of government in the area of social programs. Social policy writer Linda McQuaig points out that Canada has traditionally hovered between an American exclusive or residual approach to the provision of community health and welfare and the more inclusive European approach in which government takes the lead in ensuring that members of the community can access essential social welfare programs like health care, education, child care and income maintenance (McQuaig, 1993).

In Canada in the past, workplaces often played a role in providing social programs (like health insurance) in the vanguard of the development of public policy. As public policy developed, these programs were encompassed within a broader, more inclusive, community-provided, publicly-funded program. Canadian child care is today in a analogous situation. As McQuaig suggests:

...we should remind ourselves that we do have a choice of directions and that the direction we choose will ultimately determine the kind of society we live in (McQuaig, 1993:8).

INVENTORY OF SURVEYED WORK-RELATED CHILD CARE CENTRES

CENTRE	OPEN	SPONSOR	CAPACITY	AGE
NEWFOUNDLAND				
EP DAYCARE #1 400, Hydro Building, Columbus Drive St. John's NF A1A 4G5	1989	Newfoundland & Labrador Hydro	25	toddlers, preschoolers & school-age
EP DAYCARE #2 Newfoundland & Labrador Housing Building St. John's NF A1A 4G5	1990	Newfoundland & Labrador Hydro	25	toddlers, preschoolers & school-age
FEDERATION BUILDING DAY CARE St. John's NF A1A 2X3 OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED Box 9033, Station B	1987	Government of Newfoundland & Labrador	50	preschoolers
THE FOLKS DAY CARE Escasoni Complex, 10 Escasoni Place St. John's NF A1A 3R6	1992	Hayled-Escasoni	22	n/a
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND				
THE FOLKS DAYCARE St. John's PE C1A 4S3	1989	D.P. Murphy Inc.	34	toddlers & preschoolers

NOVA SCOTIA

CORNWALLIS DAYCARE g # 37 Cornwallis NS B0S 1H0	1986	Department of National Defense	49	preschoolers & school-age
ANT STREET DAYCARE _____ asant Street uth NS B2Y 3S3	1989	Nova Scotia Hospital	35	toddlers & preschoolers
TIME CHILDREN'S CENTRE arrington Street NS B3J 3K5	1989	Trizec Corporation and the Maritime Telephone & Telegraph Company	44	toddlers, preschoolers & school-age
NWOOD CHILD CARE CENTRE orthwood Terrace NS B3K 3S5	1969	Northwood Care Incorporated	36	toddlers, preschoolers & school-age
'S WHARF CHILDREN'S CENTRE pper Water Street, Suite 207, NS B3J 3R7	1991	Purdy's Wharf	48	n/a
ILD CARE CENTRE outh Street NS B3H 1S4	1990	VG Hospital	42	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & school-age
CAMP HILL CHILDREN'S CENTRE obbie Street NS B3H 3G2	1990	Camp Hospital	26	n/a

NEW BRUNSWICK

"FIRST STEPS" CHILD CARE CENTRE 1st Lane Moncton NB E1C 6Z8	1991	The Moncton Hospital	49	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & age
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QUEBEC

ERIE CLÉ DE SOL chemin de la Canardière St-Jovite QC G1S 2G2	1979	Hôpital Robert-Giffard	60	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
ERIE MONSIEUR GROSSE BEDAINE Bourgeois-Royal St-Jovite QC G1C 3S2	1978	Centre d'accueil Mont d'Youville	60	toddlers & preschoolers
ERIE DOMISOL rue Nobel St-Jovite QC J4B 5K1	1987	Rénovateurs Rona	23	toddlers
ERIE L'OISEAU BLEU rue Bélanger Buckingham, QUÉBEC J8L 2M4	1978	Centre hospitalier de Buckingham	52	n/a
ERIE COMMUNAUTAIRE KATERI rue Marie-Victorin St-Jovite QC J5R 1C1	1977	Centre local de services commautaires Kateri	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
ERIE LE CACHOLOT INC				

l. Brisebois guay QC J6K 4W8	1991	Centre hospitalier Anna-Laberge	43	Infants, toddlers & preschoolers
ERIE LES TROTTINEURS INC. Vallier imi QC G7H 5H6	1978	Hôpital de Chicoutimi	45	toddlers & preschoolers
ERIE GRAND-MERE DOUCEUR Dunkin ondville QC J2B 8E2	n/a	Hôpital Ste-Croix	65	n/a
ERIE SUR UNE PATTE e Canada 0 boul. St. Joseph ondville QC J2B 6W7	1980	Celanese Canada	58	toddlers & preschoolers
ERIE AEROPUCE INC. art Graham Sud QC H4Y 1G3	1987	Compagnie Aérienne and Transport Canada	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
RDINIÈRE C.H.U. INC. 2 Avenue Nord ont QC J1H 5N4	1975	Centre hôpital universitaire	49	infants & toddlers
ERIE NEZ-A-NEZ INC. des Erables QC J2G 9B1	n/a	Hôpital Granby	68	n/a
ERIE LA MAGIE ROSE levard Tascherea eld Park QC J4V 2H1	n/a	n/a	59	n/a
RDERIE DU PORTAGE menade du Portage du Québec	1983	Ministère d'emploi et immigration—	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers

C J8X 2K3

ERIE JOS MONTFERRAND
tel de Ville Local 1.120
C J8X 4C2

1988 Palais de justice 49 infants, toddlers & preschoolers

NE RONDE INC.
il. Lionel Emond
C J8X 6M3

1983 Hôpital de Hull 69 n/a

CHETTE INC.
oul. René Laennec
QC H7M 3L9

1960 Centre hospitalier de Laval 60 infants, toddlers & preschoolers

ERIE CLAIRE JOEL INC.
il. Cartier
QC H7N 2J2

n/a Maison Notre-Dame de Laval 35 n/a

ERIE LA RELEVE INC.
du Souvenir
QC H7V 1W7

1988 Ville de Laval 60 infants, toddlers & preschoolers

S EN HERBE GL
Laval
QC H7N 1A1

n/a n/a 68 n/a

BO DES PETITS INC.
3 Succursale St. Martin
QC H7S 2A4

1990 Les Laboratoires Nordic Inc. n/a n/a

FFONNELLE GARDERIE
ERATIVE (LEVIS)
venue des Commandeurs
QC G6V 6P8

1981 Fédération des coopératives 50 n/a

<p>RE GARDERIE INC. e Parthenais al QC H2K 3S2</p>	1986	Société d'état Radio Québec	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>RF-VOLANT lexe DesJardins, tour nord, C.P. 815 al QC H5B 1B9</p>	1989	Ministère du revenu du Québec	30	preschoolers
<p>DE PAPIER Maurice Duplessis al QC H1C 1V6</p>	1983	Métro Riche Lieu Inc	42	toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE A LA CLAIR FONTAINE e Hochelaga al QC H1N 3M5</p>	1976	Hôpital Louis H. Lafontaine	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE "AU PAYS DE L'ARC-EN-CIEL" natelain al QC H1T 3W5</p>	1986	Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont	60	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
<p>ERIE AU PAYS DES SCHTROUMPTS élanger al QC H1T 1C9</p>	1978	l'Hôpital Marie Enfant	55	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE AUTOUR DU MONDE INC. rolet al QC H2W 2L7</p>	1984	Ministère des communautés culturelles et de l'immigration du Québec	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE CARDIO-PUCES e Viau al QC H1T 2Y9</p>	1991	Institut de cardiologie de Montréal	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers

<p>ERIE AU CHATEAU DE GRAND-MERE Bois de Boulogne al QC H3M 2X7</p>		Hôpital St-Joseph de la Providence	70	n/a
<p>ERIE CHATEAU DES NEIGES Queen Mary al QC H3W 1W5</p>	1987	Centre hospitalier Côte des Neiges	53	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE DES DEUX MONDES Drummond, 1er étage al QC H3G 1W6</p>	n/a	Alcan	37	n/a
<p>ERIE DES ENFANTS D'ICI Georges Baril al QC H2C 2N5</p>	n/a	n/a	54	n/a
<p>ERIE L'ENFANFRELUCHE de la Montagne al QC H3G 2A6</p>	n/a	S & C Engineering Inc.	60	n/a
<p>ERIE L'ENFANFRELUCHE 2 Stanley al QC H3B 2S6</p>	n/a	S & C Engineering Inc	35	n/a
<p>ERIE DE L'HÔPITAL GÉNÉRAL MONTREAL rue. Cedar, Suite 001 al QC H3G 1A4</p>	1989	Hôpital général de Montréal	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE DU PASSE-TEMPS Boul. Gouin est al QC H2C 3H6</p>	1984	Centre d'accueil Edmond Laurendeau	21	toddlers & preschoolers

ERIE LE PETIT PALAIS e Dame est al QC H2Y 1B5	1989	Ministère de la justice du Québec	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
ERIE LE PETIT RESEAU e Jeanne-Mance al QC H2G 2J3	1988	Hydro Québec	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
ERDERIE DE LA PLACE VILLE-MARIE Ville-Marie, Plaza 12437 al QC H3B 2E7	n/a	Comp Trizec Place Ville-Marie	47	n/a
ERIE LE REPERE DES MOUSSES INC. e avenue al QC H1T 3E9	1986	Carrefour des jeunes de Montréal	46	toddlers & preschoolers
ERIE LES MINIS Sherbrooke ouest al QC H3A 3G6	1990	Loto Québec	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
ERIE PICASSO oul. Perras al QC H1E 1A4	1971	Hôpital Rivière des Prairies	70	infants, toddlers, preschoolers school-age
ERIE STE-JUSTINE INC. lendale al QC H3S 1W3	1979	Centre hospitalier Sainte-Justine Inc.	57	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
ERIE TCHOU TCHOU Houde St. Laurent al QC H4N 2J3	1983	L'Office national du film	30	preschoolers
ERIE VIVE L'ENFANT aint-Antoine ouest	1990	Imperial Tobacco Ltée.	45	infants, toddlers & preschoolers

al QC H4C 1B7

ERIE VIROULU 1990 Centre hospitalier Jacques-Viger 43 infants, toddlers & preschoolers |
ul. René-Levesque est
al QC H2L 2L4

RE DE RIRES 1986 Canadien National 52 infants, toddlers & preschoolers
de la Gauchetière ouest
al QC H3B 2M9

DIN DE LA RELEVE 1989 Provigo Distribution Inc. 42 toddlers & preschoolers
oul. Crémazie est
al QC H2M 2P2

LON DES TOUT-PETITS 1986 Hôpital Notre-Dame 60 infants, toddlers & preschoolers
essis
al QC H2L 2Y4

E DE REINETTE 1980 Banque Nationale du Canada 60 infants, toddlers & preschoolers
Viger est
al QC H2X 3W4

L VICTORIA HOSPITAL DAY CARE 1981 Royal Victoria Hospital 55 infants, toddlers & preschoolers
E
e Avenue West, Room F401
al QC H3A 1A1

ERIE DE LA COLLINE 1985 Gouvernement du Québec 60 infants, toddlers & preschoolers
erthelot
City QC G1R 2E8

ERIE FANFOU 1980 Saint François d'Assise 45 n/a
le l'Espinay
City QC G1L 3L5

<p>ERIE FEU VERT chemin Sainte-Foy City QC G1S 2M1</p>	1979	Ministère santé et services sociaux	37	toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE LA BECQUEE avenue du Vitré City QC G1J 5B3</p>		Hôpital L'Enfant-Jésus	61	n/a
<p>ERIE LE PALAIS DES BOUTS DE K INC. Boulevard Jean-Lesage, R.C. 06 City QC G1K 8K6</p>	n/a	Palais de justice	47	n/a
<p>ERIE LES PETITS CHEMINOTS Boulevard Jean-Lesage C.P. 19600 City QC G1K 8YG</p>	1991	Société d'assurance automobile du Québec	48	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE MATIN SOLEIL avenue René-Gaultier City QC J3X 1E3</p>	1978	Centre local de services communautaires des Seigneuries	47	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE LA RIBOULdingue Boulevard Wilfred Hamel, Local C-107 City QC G1M 2S8</p>	1980	Centre François-Charon	55	infants & toddlers
<p>ERIE O MILLE BALLONS Boulevard St-Jean City QC J0J 1R0</p>	1988	Department de défense nationale	30	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE L'ANODE MAGIQUE INC. Boulevard de la rue Noranda QC J9X 1Y7</p>	1991	Minéraux Noranda Division Horne	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers

<p>ERIE LE CEP INC. e Noranda QC J9X 2A9</p>	1974	Centre hospitalier Rouyn-Noranda-	60	n/a
<p>ERIE ALAKAZOUM INC. e Sicotte yacinthe QC J2S 2M2</p>	n/a	JTA de Saint-Hyacinthe	40	n/a
<p>RDRIE AU PIED DU MONT il. Clairevue ouest o QC J3V 6B6</p>	1987	Hydro Québec	28	toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERMAILLERIE INC. ncipale, C.P. 126 inand QC G0N 1N0</p>	1981	Hôpital St. Julien	40	toddlers & preschoolers
<p>RDRIE DU CHUL INC. e Tremblay Foy QC G1W 1C2</p>	n/a	Chul Inc	61	n/a
<p>ERIE MARIE GODARD arly, Bureau 131 Foy QC G1X 4A5</p>	1985	Ministère du revenu and ministère de l'environnement	45	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE LA NICHÉE INC. nemin Ste-Foy Foy QC G1V 4G5</p>	1986	Hôpital Laval	48	toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ERIE "LA PETITE COUR" ate L'Église Foy QC G1V 4M1</p>	1984	Ministère de la justice du Québec	34	toddlers & preschoolers
<p>NDORE nemin Ste-Foy Foy QC G1S 4I8</p>	1979	Hôpital du St-Sacrement	60	infants, toddlers & preschoolers

ERIE L'ESCOUADE DES MIOCHES Montréal Leckie ert QC J3Y 574	n/a	Base des forces armées Montréal, St-Hubert	75	n/a
ERIE LA GAMINERIE INC. oul. Forest r QC J9P 5H3	1978	Centre-hospitalier Gaminerie	75	n/a
E DE JOUR PISTACHE INC. oul. laSalle QC H4G 2A3	1979	Hôpital Verdun	45	n/a
ERIE FUNVILLE oul. Lasalle QUEBEC H4H 1R3	n/a	Hôpital Douglas	61	n/a
ERIE PARMINOU INC. oul. Lasalle QUEBEC H4G 2A3	1983	Centre hospitalier de Verdun	41	toddlers & preschoolers

ONTARIO

D-DURHAM COLLEGE EARLY ING CENTRE stney Road South ON L1S 7J5	1991	Ontario Hydro	56	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
BORDEN DAY CARE CENTRE g P-14, Cambra Road, CFB Borden ON L0M 1C0	1980	Canadian Forces Base Borden	63	n/a

INDRA DAY CARE CENTRE INC. Andas Street West le ON K8P 1B2	1984	Sir James Whitney School	40	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
ING TOGETHER FAMILY RESOURCE E _____ m ON N0P 1A0	1983	Southwest Regional Centre	100	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
BROCKVILLE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL CARE CENTRE x 1050 ille ON K6V 5W7	1986	Brockville Psychiatric Hospital	47	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
R HOUSE DAY CARE d Avenue South dge ON N1S 2L5	1985	Tiger Brand Knitting Company Ltd.	37	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
KIDDIE KOLLEGE hmond Street n ON N7M 5K8	1985	Best Western Wheels Inn	86	infants, toddlers, preschoolers school-age
STUFF...THE FAMILY LEARNING E ON THE THAMES nd Avenue West n ON N7M 5K3	1990	Union Gas and St. Clair College	84	infants, toddlers & preschoolers & school-age
AL PLAYHOUSE CHILDCARE CENTRE way East lls ON M3C 1X6	1986	Global Communications, Harlequin Books, and C.B.S. Records/Sony	53	n/a

VIEW CHILD CARE CENTRE son Avenue view ON M3M 1J8	1989	Ministry of Transportation, Government of Ontario	48	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
FIRST CHILDREN'S CENTRE INC. ufferin Street view ON M3H 5T4	1982	Environment Canada, Government of Canada	34	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
BUDS CHILD CARE CENTRE OF COKE e West Mall ke ON M9C 2Y2	1989	City of Etobicoke	49	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
KIDS CO-OPERATIVE DAY CARE edonell Street ON N1H 2Z6	1987	The Co-operators	48	preschoolers
SIDE DAY CARE CENTRE hi Street ON N1E 4J8	1986	Homewood Health Centre	43	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
DOKE-MCMASTER HOSPITAL DAY CENTRE x 2000, Long Bisby Building n ON L8N 3Z5	1984	Chedoke-McMaster Hospital	60	n/a
HAMILTON CIVIC HOSPITALS EMPLOYEES ERATIVE CHILD CARE CENTRE INC. ccession Street n ON L8V 1C3	n/a	Hamilton Civic Hospital	56	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
C DAY CARE CENTRE g Street West, P.O. Bag 603 n ON K7L 4X3	1982	Kingston Psychiatric Hospital and Ministry of Government Services, Government of Ontario	29	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age

LINE PLAYHOUSE Building, B-3 Vimy Barracks n ON K7K 5L0	1989	Limestone Advisory Centre	32	n/a
ING CONCERN DAY CARE CENTRE Commissioners Road ON N6A 4G5__	1985	Victoria Hospital Corporation	90	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
NE DAY CARE CENTRE INC. atorium Road ON N6H 3W7	1985	Children's Psychiatric Research Institute	50	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
t CO. YM-YWCA CHILDCARE rk Street ON N5W 2S6	1990	Canada Trust	49	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
SAUGA CIVIC CENTRE WORKPLACE CARE CENTRE y Centre Drive auga ON L5B 3C9	1989	Regional Municipality of Peel	47	toddlers & preschoolers
ARK CHILDREN'S CENTRE wpark Blvd. rket ON L3Y 4X7	1986	Magna International Inc.	90	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
ENTRE CHILDCARE - NORTH YORK (E HEARTS) pard Avenue West ork ON M2N 1M4	1989	City of North York	63	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
EXTON CHILD CARE CENTRE athurst Street ork ON M6A 2E1	1990	Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care—	52	infants, toddlers & preschoolers

DAY WELD CENTRE FOR CHILDREN 1st Avenue West Day ON P1B 9M3	1991	Ministry of Correctional Services, Government of Ontario	45	infants, toddlers & reschoolers
WYBROOK CRECHE Dayview Avenue York ON M4N 3M5	1983	Sunnybrook Health Science Centre-	70	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
ON CENTRE FOR CHILD CARE Fronte Road e ON L6J 6E1	1991	Regional Municipality of Halton	57	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
LEOAKS CHILD CARE CENTRE d Street e ON L6K 1L8	1989	Oaklands and Thistletown Regional Centres	57	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
URE ISLAND DAY CARE CENTRE 00 ON L3V 6L2	1982	Huronian Regional Centre	32	toddlers, preschoolers & school-a-
OLHOUSE PLAYCARE CENTRE ncee Street South ON L1H 4H4	1985	Durham Board of Education	45	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
REN ON THE HILL 4, Confederation Bldg., House of ns ONT K1A 0A6	1983	House of Commons, Government of Canada	38	preschoolers
ERIE TUNNEY'S DAY CARE 200, Main Building s Canada, Tunney's Pasture ON K1A 0T6	1988	Statistics Canada, Government of Canada	49	infants, toddlers & preschoolers

ATIONS DAY CARE ON N0N 1R0	1987	Lambton Twilight Haven Home for the Aged	32	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
CENTRAL HOSPITAL CHILD CARE E ch Street nd Hill ON L4C 4Z3	1991	York Central Hospital	16	infants,toddlers & preschoolers
U CHILD CARE CENTRE INC. 00 Falls ON K7A 4T7	1984	Rideau Regional Centre	36	toddlers, preschoolers & school-a
OMAS PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL Y LEARNING CENTRE 04 mas ON N5P 3V9	1989	St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital	36	infants, toddlers & preschooler
R PLACE CHILDCARE rth Algoma Street r Bay ON P7B 5G4	1989	Lakehead Psychiatric Hospital	41	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
PLACE CHILDCARE CENTRE t Street West O ON M5J 2S1	1991	Brookfield Development Corporation	25	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
LAS E. LIGHT CHILDCARE CENTRE y Street S ONT M5T 1T7	1990	Mount Sinai Hospital and the Michener Institute	46	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
N CHILD CARE CENTRE ty Square O ON M5G 1B1	1991	Cadillac Fairview Corporation	52	infants, toddlers & preschoolers

<p>ON DISTRICT DAY CARE Richmond Street West Toronto ON M5V 1Y3</p>	1987	City of Toronto and the Toronto Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild Inc	52	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>ON RYERSON DAY CARE Public School Brimley Avenue, Room #3 Toronto ON M5T 1E4</p>	1990	Toronto Dress & Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild Inc.	35	school-age
<p>ER HOW DAYCARE CENTRE Queen Street West, 3rd Floor, Toronto City Hall Toronto ON M5H 2N2</p>	1980	City of Toronto	49	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>OKIDS DAYCARE CENTRE Brimley Street Toronto ON M5T 3B4</p>	1985	Ontario Hydro	62	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>NGTON INFANT AND TODDLER DAYCARE CENTRE College Street Toronto ON M5T 1S9</p>	1983	Toronto Board of Education	49	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>RCIRCLE DAY CARE INC. Dundas Street West Toronto ON M4G 1R8</p>	1988	Hugh MacMillan Rehabilitation Centre	25	infants & toddlers
<p>A PLAZA DAY CARE Brimley Street Toronto ON M5C 1T2</p>	1990	Campeau Corporation and Olympia & York	57	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>DAY CARE CENTRE College Street Toronto ON M5T 1N7</p>	1979	Toronto Board of Education	123	preschoolers & school-age

W'S PARK CHILD CARE CENTRE Box 115, 77 Wellesley Street West ON M7A 1N3	1986	Government of Ontario	74	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
EN STREET CHILDCARE CENTRE Queen Street West ON M6J 1H4	1988	Queen Street Mental Health Centre-	44	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
DALE HOSPITAL DAY NURSERY Matthews Road ON M4M 2B5	1964	Riverdale Hospital	41	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
OWER HOUSE n Avenue ON M6K 2R6	1991	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	16	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
RPARK PLACE DAY CARE CENTRE Street ON M5J 2N8	1986	Campeau Corporation	49	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
G BABIES ON CAMPUS DAY CARE elesdale Drive ON M6M 4L3	1988	Learning Enrichment Foundation	25	n/a
CHILDCARE NETWORK erson Avenue, Unit 8 ON M6K 3H3	1991	YTV Canada	33	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
AYCARE CENTRE Murrich Street ONT M5R 2A2	1989	Moriyama-Techima	12	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
AL LIFE DAYCARE CENTRE	1982	The Mutual Group	42	toddlers & preschoolers

g Street South
o ON N2J 4C5

ON STREET CHILDREN'S COTTAGE CARE CENTRE rdon Street, P.O. Box 613 ON LIN 5S9	1988	Whitby Psychiatric Hospital	57	n/a
RENS REHABILITATION CENTRE HOOOL AND WORKPLACE DAY CARE atchette Road r ON N9C 4C2	1990	Childrens Rehabilitation Center of Windsor and Essex County	10	preschoolers
UR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE E ernard Road r ON N8W 4S5	1989	Ford, General Motors and Chrysler Corp.	41	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & age
WINDSOR-WESTERN WORKPLACE CARE CENTRE ince Road r ON N9C 3Z4	1985	Windsor-Western Hospital, Women's Auxiliary	24	n/a

MANITOBA

BOINE CASTLE DAYCARE CO-OP ftesbury Blvd. eg MB R3P 0M1	1989	Assiniboine South School Division and Manitoba School for the Deaf	40	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
DAY CARE CENTRE INC. x 782, Bldg. T-100 MB R0K 2A0	1975	Canadian Forces Base Shilo	28	infants, preschoolers & school-ag

<p>ER CROP DAY CARE in Street, P.O. Box 816 eg MB R3C 2P5</p>	1990	Canadian Wheat Board	40	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>REN AT THE CENTRE INC. Pearl Street eg MB R3E 1X2</p>	1986	Health Sciences Centre Inc.	74	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
<p>S CHILDREN'S CENTRE ortage Avenue eg MB R3K 2C7</p>	1981	Horsemen's Benevolent Protective Assoc. and Assiniboine Downs Race Track Administration	30	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
<p>OVES DAY CARE INC. gan Avenue eg MB R3A 0S4</p>	1988	Western Glove Works	40	preschoolers
<p>A BEAR DAYCARE l Lagimodiere Blvd. eg MB R2J 3K4</p>	1990	Burns Meats	40	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>NCIAL EMPLOYEES CARE FOR KIDS INC. #1 borne Street North eg MB R3C 1V4</p>	1985	Government of Manitoba—	48	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
<p>NCIAL EMPLOYEES CARE FOR KIDS INC. #2 tage Avenue eg MB R3G 0N4</p>	1990	Government of Manitoba		infants, toddlers & preschoolers

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA GENERAL HOSPITAL DAY CARE	1982	Regina General Hospital— 14th Avenue Saskatoon SK S4P 0W5	50	toddlers, preschoolers & school-age
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ALBERTA

ST. MARY CHILDREN'S DAYCARE INC.	1978	Bethany Auxiliary Hospital 14th Street North West Saskatoon AB T2N 1C6	43	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
CALGARY HERALD "SPECIAL EDITION" CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	1987	The Calgary Herald 14th Street South East Calgary AB T2P 0W8	98	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & school-age
CHILDREN'S CREATIVE LEARNING CENTRE INC.	1978	Hamerson's 14th Avenue #320, 255 - 5th Avenue South West Saskatoon AB T2N 1C6	80	n/a
HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITY DAY CARE CENTRE	1966	University of Alberta Hospitals: Walter J. Mackenzie Health Science Centre 14th Street Saskatoon AB T6G 2B7	41	preschoolers & school-age
WILKIN PATCH DAY CARE	1988	Canada and the Trans Canada Pipeline 14th Avenue South West Calgary AB T2P 3Y6	80	n/a

DA PLACE CHILD CARE SOCIETY D, 9700 Jasper Avenue on AB T5J 4C3	1988	n/a	68	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
N ELIZABETH II CHILD CARE E10409-98 Street Prairie AB T8V 2E8	1990	Queen Elizabeth II Hospital	105	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NO DAYCARE CENTRE D D BC V0T 1K0	1990	Alcan Smelters and Chemicals and Kemano Power Operations	34	infants, toddlers, preschoolers & s age
BMBIA INN DAYCARE SOCIETY (S.) E. Columbia Street estminister BC V3L 4W7	1985	Royal Columbian Hospital	24	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
E RASCALS DAY CARE #2 D Brooksbank Vancouver BC V7J 2C2	1991	Chemex Labs Ltd.	35	toddlers & preschoolers
E WINGS DAY CARE CENTRE x 23020, Vancouver International Airport ver BC V7B 1V1	1991	Canadian Airlines International Ltd.	26	infants, toddlers & preschoolers
CHILDREN'S CENTRE eymour Place BC V8Z 3L1	1992	British Columbia Buildings Coop & Bristish Columbia Systems Corp.	40	infants, toddlers & preschoolers

ARIA CHILDREN'S CENTRE anshard Street BC V8W 3C8	1990	Ministry of Health, British Columbia	12	infants
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NORTH WEST TERRITORY

IVIK DAY CARE CENTRE ik Mines Ltd. ik NT X0A 0X0	1982	Nanisivik Mines Ltd.	40	n/a
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