

# Appendix 2

## Child care and auspice literature review table

This literature table lists documents related to child care and auspice reviewed for this paper. It is not exhaustive but provides published documents including peer-reviewed articles and reports relevant to child care and auspice in Canada and internationally. It includes documents in addition to those cited in the paper, concentrating on research and analysis.

This literature search builds on a [bibliography](#) published by the Childcare Resource and Research Unit in 2011.

The document search process for this paper included relevant literature beginning in 2011 through 2021. The search process primarily used Google Scholar and the ProQuest database.

The table is organized by a) location, beginning with Canada, followed by documents about countries other than Canada; b) chronologically from most recent to oldest; and c) alphabetically by first author within each year.

Canada			
TITLE	CITATION	THEMES	SUMMARY
Commodification and care: An exploration of workforces' experiences of care in private and public childcare systems from a feminist political theory of care perspective	Richardson, B. (2021). Commodification and care: An exploration of workforces' experiences of care in private and public childcare systems from a feminist political theory of care perspective. <i>Critical Social Policy</i> .	Workforce, comparative studies	Drawing on the feminist ethics of care and political theory, this paper examines how educators working in private (Ontario) and public (Denmark) child care systems think about and practice care. Through interviews with pedagogues (Denmark) and early childhood educators (Ontario), linkages between the public/private positioning of care and the care experiences of educators are explored. The findings reveal differences in how educators think about and practice care in public and private systems and the notable similarities that emerged in how educators resisted neoliberal system requirements.

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An examination of regulatory and other measures to support quality early learning and child care in Alberta	Beach, J. (2020). <i>An examination of regulatory and other measures to support quality early learning and child care in Alberta</i> . Edmonton Council for Early Learning and Care and the Mutart Foundation.	Overviews and reviews, regulation	This report reviews how jurisdictions can, and do, support quality in early learning and care through a combination of regulation and other policy vehicles and mechanisms. It discusses the history of ELCC in Alberta, and the role of for-profit care in the province over time, highlighting the increasing role of for-profit corporate chains in Alberta child care and its associated risks.
Child care utilization and stability of quality: Implications for system management and oversight	Varmuza, P. (2020). <i>Child care utilization and stability of quality: Implications for system management and oversight</i> (Doctoral dissertation, OISE-University of Toronto).	Quality	This dissertation consists of three papers addressing cross-Canada child care utilization, home child care models and factors influencing the stability of centre quality ratings. The third study uses administrative data from the City of Toronto to investigate stability of quality ratings of 1,019 preschool classrooms over three years and examines for-profit status as a factor in quality (although this is not the central focus). It finds that for-profit centres have significantly lower wages and deliver care with a lower proportion of qualified staff with ECE credentials. A comparison of the quality scores across centre types showed no significant differences between commercial and non-profit centres in the baseline year and significant difference between municipally (public) operated centres and the others.
A bad bargain for us all: Why the market doesn't deliver child care that works for Canadian children and families	Friendly, M. (2019). <i>A bad bargain for us all: Why the market doesn't deliver child care that works for Canadian children and families</i> . Childcare Resource and Research Unit.	Child care markets	This paper highlights the issues associated with relying on a child care market, asking a fundamental question: Is child care a public good or is it a private responsibility? It examines in detail the broad concept of a marketized approach to child care and the practical implications of what relying on the market means for families, children, educators, the larger society and the public purse.
A critical discourse analysis of Canada's childcare policy choices through a children-centred lens	Johnston, T. (2018). A critical discourse analysis of Canada's childcare policy choices through a children-centred lens (Doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba).	Overviews and reviews, corporate child care, policy	This dissertation analyzes the state of child care in Canada as a children's right issue. Using a children-centred lens, it reveals the ways in which systems of power in Canada exert control over policy issues related to children through political discourse. Typical of liberal regimes, public funding for child care is commonly provided to for-profit providers. These regimes endorse child care as a laudable business venture and investments in these as responsible ways to promote market ideals such as competition, lower costs and greater consumer choice in service. It identifies that for-profit

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			providers are less likely to ensure equitable access for children with additional support needs because of the increased costs associated with their care.
The experiences and perceived differences in working conditions among early childhood educators who have worked in both for-profit and non-profit childcare centres	Romain-Tappin, C. (2018). <i>The experiences and perceived differences in working conditions among early childhood educators who have worked in both for-profit and non-profit childcare centres</i> (Master's thesis, Queens University).	Quality, employment practices, workforce	In this master's thesis, four ECEs were interviewed to share their perspectives of working in non-profit and for-profit child care centres. They reported receiving significantly lower wages in for-profit child care centres, which is consistent with other research. The paper notes that for-profit centres have an ultimate goal of yielding a profit, and therefore there is little consideration to democratic political practice.
Room to grow: Policy options for developing BC's early childhood education workforce	Carlson, S. A. (2017). <i>Room to grow: Policy options for developing BC's early childhood education workforce</i> (Thesis, Simon Fraser University).	Quality, overviews and reviews, workforce	This thesis looked at the recruitment and retention issues related to qualified ECE workforce in BC. Findings confirm that persistent issues of low wages and poor social recognition remain major problems; highlighted also is a high proportion of small centres, weak workplace and institutional supports, and a recent trend of increased competition for qualified workers from education and health sectors. The paper suggests centres may use incentives to attract workers noting that critics of incentives point out that for-profit providers may simply use these incentives as a way to reduce their own labour costs and redirect funds towards profits without altering their employment practices.
Enhancing municipal support for child care: Policy options for the city of Surrey	Molina, A. (2017). <i>Enhancing municipal support for child care: Policy options for the city of Surrey</i> (Thesis, Simon Fraser University).	Overview and reviews, policy, accessibility, fees	This study explores the role that BC municipalities can play in addressing child care provisions. With a focus on the City of Surrey, this study used interviews with municipal elected officials, planners and child care experts to identify and evaluate five policy options to expand child care provisions. It concludes that adoption of a non-profit support framework and integration of child care into the City's community amenities approach are the most effective policy interventions for increasing the number of child care spaces, while ensuring high quality, affordability and accessibility objectives.

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			The paper notes that only non-profit organizations are eligible to operate City-owned child care facilities, and that non-profit centres charge comparatively lower fees than for-profit providers.
Taking stock of corporate childcare in Alberta: Licensing inspection data in non-profit and corporate childcare centres.	Richardson, B. (2017). Taking stock of corporate childcare in Alberta. In R. Langford, P. Albanese, & S. Prentice (Eds.), <i>Caring for children: Social movements and public policy in Canada</i> (pp. 119-140). UBC Press.	Corporate child care, quality	This book chapter offers an exploratory analysis comparing publicly available licensing inspection histories of BrightPath and non-profit centres in Alberta. The study found the corporately owned centres had twice as many licensing inspection visits; four times as many non-compliances with provincial regulations; twice as many critical-incident investigations; complaint investigations were ten times more numerous than in non-profit centres.
Upstream childcare policy change: Lessons from Canada	Prentice, S. (2016). Upstream childcare policy change: Lessons from Canada. <i>Australian Educational Leader</i> , 38(2), 10-13.	Accessibility, decision making	This article is a version of a keynote address delivered at the Australian Council for Educational Leadership conference. Prentice highlights that Canada's historical legacy of child care as a welfare service means that child care services are scarce, expensive, and are often provided on a for-profit basis in the private market.
Qualité, universalité et accessibilité, éclairages de la recherche et recommandations pour les politiques Quality, universality and accessibility, research insights and policy recommendations	Bigras, N., Lemay, L., Brunson, L., Lehrer, J., Cantin, G., Charron, A., & Cleveland, G. (2015). Qualité, universalité et accessibilité, éclairages de la recherche et recommandations pour les politiques. <i>Mémoire présenté à la commission des finances publiques portant le projet de loi</i> , 28, 2015-2016.	Governance, decision-making, quality	In this paper, research group Qualité éducative des services de garde et petite enfance warns that changes in provincial policy would result in growth in the for-profit sector; many families, some of whom are more vulnerable, would turn to commercial garderies. The authors noted quality concerns with for-profit child care and that these reforms would have a negative impact on child development, families, and the Quebec economy. The paper features a set of recommendations regarding public investment in the non-profit (CPE) system, regulatory frameworks for quality, and free, universal access to CPEs for all Quebec children.
Organizing for social policy change: Child care policy in Canada	Cornelisse, L. C. (2015). <i>Organizing for social policy change: Child care policy advocacy in Canada</i> (Doctoral dissertation, Carleton University).	Overviews and reviews, organizational functioning, decision-making, policy	This thesis applies a feminist political economy framework to the child care policy movement in Canada. The thesis examined how social actors have identified and understood the need for social policy change at the federal level in Canada. Including a history of child care advocacy in Canada, Cornelisse identified that child care advocates, feminist scholars and the labour movement have been fighting for a public system of child care in Canada for decades. On

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			the contrary, for-profit businesses have historically either not been at the table or have stood in opposition to the goals of the movement.
La qualité éducative dans les garderies non subventionnées. Faits saillants, Enquête québécoise sur la qualité des services de garde éducatifs 2014 Educational quality in non-subsidized daycare centers. Highlights, Quebec survey on the quality of educational childcare services 2014	Lavoie, A., Gingras, L., & Audet, N., (2015). <i>La qualité éducative dans les garderies non subventionnées. Faits saillants, Enquête québécoise sur la qualité des services de garde éducatifs</i> 2014. Institut de la statistique du Québec.	Quality	This study by Quebec's national statistical agency provides highlights on a report on the quality of daycare centres in Quebec, found that for-profit non-publicly funded centres are consistently poorer in quality than non-profits (CPEs). The survey used the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS), and the Quebec-developed four-point quality scale "Grandir en qualité." Results suggest that that for-profits centres were vastly over-represented among "unsatisfactory" centres, and eight times more likely to be of unsatisfactory quality.
Comparing child care policy in the Canadian provinces	Pasolli, K. E. & Young, L. (2015). Comparing child care policy in the Canadian provinces. <i>Canadian Political Science Review</i> , 9(2), 63-78.	Organizational functioning, comparative studies, policy	The findings of this comparative (between provinces) analysis suggest that provincial child care variation is multi-dimensional. It identifies six dimensions of each jurisdiction's child care arrangements for analysis: staff to child ratios, staff wages, level of non-profit delivery, availability of spaces, government spending, and affordability. The authors suggest that the relative levels or percentage of for-profit child care in the provinces signifies differences in attitudes of provincial governments towards the role of the market and the role of voluntary organizations in the care of children outside the home. The authors suggest that there are a number of policies and incentive systems governments can use to influence delivery of child care towards for-profit or non-profit care.
Activists, policy sedimentation, and policy change: The case of early childhood education in Ontario	Turgeon, L. (2014). Activists, policy sedimentation, and policy change: The case of early childhood education in Ontario. <i>Journal of Canadian Studies</i> , 48(2), 224-249.	Decision-making, organizational functioning	This article highlights the advent of full-day kindergarten in Ontario. The author argues that presence of a strong for-profit sector would have made it far more difficult for the province to move to an early childhood program delivered by schools. The article also examines how mobilization of activists in the 1970s contributed to the gradual transformation of Ontario's approach to early childhood education on the policy and practice level.

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Professionalization as an advocacy strategy: A content analysis of Canadian child care social movement organizations' 2008 discursive resources	Langford, R., Prentice, S., Albanese, P., Summers, B., Messina-Goertzen, B., & Richardson, B. (2013). Professionalization as an advocacy strategy: A content analysis of Canadian child care social movement organizations' 2008 discursive resources. <i>Early Years</i> , 33(3), 302-317.	Governance, overviews and reviews, accessibility	This content analysis looks at seven child care organizations' discursive resources in 2008. It examines how various types of child care advocacy organizations communicated their positions and resources to their members and the general public while managing a changing economic and political climate. Findings suggest that both ECEC workforce sector associations and community organizations shared joint advocacy messaging, downplayed concerns associated with the market approach to child care, and framed child care services as a commodity in their messaging. The authors note that auspice plays a notable role in accessibility to child care services, and the results of this analysis support this.
(Re)Centering the discourse and practice of caring labor: The intersection of feminist thought and cooperative childcare	Matthew, R. A. (2013). <i>(Re)Centering discourse and practice of caring labor: The intersection of feminist thought and cooperative childcare</i> . University of California.	Employment practices, workforce	This dissertation examines differences among for-profit, non-profit, and cooperative child care centres using cross-sectional survey data obtained from approximately 748 child care centres and 2,743 staff in Canada. The author uses feminist theories of care to critically analyze the ways in which for-profit, non-profit, and cooperative child care centers value this type of care work as evidenced by several indicators of labor quality such as: wages, benefits, advancement opportunity, workplace social capital and working conditions. The author concludes that non-profits and cooperative child care programs value care labour greater than for-profits, evidenced by higher wages and better working conditions.
Regional economic development and child care: Toward social rights	Warner, M. E., & Prentice, S. (2013). Regional economic development and child care: Toward social rights. <i>Journal of Urban Affairs</i> , 35(2), 195-217.	Marketized child care, financial/cost issues, policy	The authors review economic logic applied to child care, namely, child development outcomes, future workforce capital, and short-term impacts on the regional economy. Child care in Canada and the United States remains a private responsibility of families, despite limited access, high costs and poor quality of regulated services. The authors highlight the growth of market failure considering the poor wages and working conditions for early childhood educators, lifelong costs to mothers through foregone wages and education, and high rates of child poverty. The authors find that the economic rational is reshaping child care policy discourse at various levels and this new paradigm of child care for economic development has the potential to strengthen child care as a social right and to enhance gender justice.

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The pursuit of profit in Ontario child care: Risky business for parents and government	Canadian Union of Public Employees Ontario. (2012). <i>The pursuit of profit in Ontario child care: Risky business for parents and government: A CUPE Backgrounder</i> . Author.	Corporate child care	This research and policy analysis identifies how child care in Ontario has been particularly vulnerable to large chain, for-profit child care expansion. It notes that many Canadians believe education is a public good and do not support the idea that early childhood education or other levels of education should be a big business. The backgrounder highlights that for-profit child care—especially big business child care—is a bad bargain for the public purse and governments. Ultimately, for-profit expansion has all the earmarks of a very risky, expensive and possible irreversible public experiment, which Ontario should reject.
Parent-caregiver relationships among beginning caregivers in Canada: A quantitative study	Cantin, G., Plante, I., Coutu, S., & Brunson, L. (2012). Parent-caregiver relationships among beginning caregivers in Canada: A quantitative study. <i>Early Childhood Education Journal</i> , 40(5), 265-274.	Employment practices, workforce, Parent/consumer selection	This study examined connections between parents' and emerging caregivers' perceptions of their mutual relationship using five factors that influence the quality of this relationship. The sample consisted of 166 parent-caregiver dyads on their perceptions of three indicators of their relationship quality: confidence, collaboration, and affiliation. Parents reported higher levels of confidence and collaboration than caregivers did in both non-profit and for-profit centres. Parents and caregivers had similar perceptions of relationship quality in non-profit child care settings, with less experienced caregivers, and when caregivers did not work in teams. Additionally, parents reported closer parent-caregiver relationships in for-profit centers only when caregivers had more work experience and worked in teams.
Commercial child in Canada: Can child care thrive in a speculative investment environment?	Dragomir, G. (2012). <i>Commercial child care in Canada: Can child care thrive in a speculative investment environment?</i> Coalition of Child Care Advocates of British Columbia.	Corporate child care, child care finances	This report by a certified management accountant looks at whether corporate child care can thrive in Canada. The author concludes that "if it was that easy to profit by building quality child care services that most parents can afford, there wouldn't be just one publicly traded commercial child care chain in Canada." The report is presented as a cautionary tale for investors and governments who hope that the market is the answer to the demand for child care in Canada.

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Organizational form, parental involvement, and quality of care in child day care centers (North America)	Leviten-Reid, C. (2012). Organizational form, parental involvement, and quality of care in child day care centers. <i>Non-profit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly</i> , 41(1), 36-57.	Quality issues, organizational functioning, parent/consumer selection	This study compares parental involvement in operations, governance, and quality of care in cooperative child care centres, commercial for-profit and non-profit centres including whether parent control of the board is associated with quality. It uses data from phase two of the 'You Bet I Care!' Canadian study. Findings indicate that cooperative centres feature greater parental involvement in operational aspects including fundraising and care of the centre or grounds compared to for-profits and independent non-profits. Cooperatives are also more likely to have parents on their boards and feature boards with parent majorities compared to independent non-profits. However, more than half of non-profit centres also have parent-controlled boards. Results also show that while the cooperative form, tested as a distinct organizational type, is not a predictor of quality; parent control of the board is a positive predictor of this outcome.
Are Quebec's \$7-a-day public daycare centres in danger?	Allaire, L. (2011). Are Quebec's \$7-a-day public daycare centres in danger? <i>Inroads: The Canadian Journal of Opinion</i> , 28.	Financial/cost issues, parent/consumer selection, policy	This article describes the shift in Quebec child care policy during the Charest Liberal government, moving from public expansion of funded <i>centres de la petite enfance</i> (CPEs) to encouraging the development of for-profit centres. It describes the increasing costs of child care tax credits for the provincial government and the harms of an increasingly commercialized market system regarding both working conditions for staff and quality care for children. The author recommends further expansion of the CPE system, especially in disadvantaged neighbourhoods where CPEs have been slow to take root.
Les déterminants de la qualité dans les services de garde en installations au Québec	Cleveland, G. & Bigras, N. (2011). Les déterminants de la qualité dans les services de garde en installations au Québec. Quebec's policy on child-care services: Where are we 13 years later? Illuminating social statistics. May 10, 2011. Presentation, ACFAS, Sherbrooke. <a href="https://www.ciqss.org/presentation/les-determinants-de-la-qualite-dans-les-services-de-garde-en-installation-au-quebec">https://www.ciqss.org/presentation/les-determinants-de-la-qualite-dans-les-services-de-garde-en-installation-au-quebec</a>	Determinants of quality	This conference presentation examines what is known about child care quality with specific reference to auspice. It uses data from Grandir en Qualité to analyze quality differences between for-profit and non-profit child care in Quebec.



## International

TITLE	CITATION	THEMES	SUMMARY
"A 'golden child' for investors": the assetization of urban childcare property in NZ	Gallagher, A. (2020). "A 'golden child' for investors": The assetization of urban childcare property in NZ. <i>Urban Geography</i> , 1-19.	Financial/cost issues, financialization	As child care property investment has become an increasing investment trend in many neoliberal child care markets, this paper examines how urban child care property has become an attractive option for individual investors in Aotearoa/New Zealand. Using literature on urban financialization and the neoliberalization of care, the paper explores the relationship between the privatization of child care services and the growth of the child care property market; the work of property agents as key intermediaries in shaping the terrain of investment into child care property; the passive investor subject which is envisioned; and the role of the state in creating the conditions for assetization to occur.
Investing in children? Privatisation and early childhood education in Aotearoa New Zealand	Neuwelt-Kearns, C., & Ritchie, J. R. (2020). <i>Investing in children? Privatisation and early childhood education in Aotearoa New Zealand</i> . Child Poverty Action Group Incorporated.	Policy, overviews and reviews	This background report by the Child Poverty Action group highlights current challenges in the ECEC sector in New Zealand and emphasizes the need for reform of privatisation trends, especially in the context of COVID-19. It features a set of recommendations regarding public funding and regulation, diversity in ECEC provision, ECE wages, space requirements, ratio, group size, quality inspection, and community-based family supports.
Structural factors and policy change as related to the quality of early childhood education and care for 3–4 year olds in the UK	Melhuish, E., & Gardiner, J. (2019, May). Structural factors and policy change as related to the quality of early childhood education and care for 3–4 year olds in the UK. <i>Frontiers in Education</i> , 4.	Quality, employment practices, workforce	This paper analyzes 600 group child care settings in the UK on the domains of structural quality and process quality. The authors found that predictors of quality included: staff qualifications at for-profit settings, vs staff training plan and better staff to child ratio in non-profit settings. The study also found indicators of higher process quality in state funded nursery classes/schools (publicly delivered) possibly due to a greater number of qualified staff, despite a less favorable staff to child ratio compared to non-state funded settings.
Turning the tide on private profit-focused provision in early childhood education	Mitchell, L. (2019). Turning the tide on private profit-focused provision in early childhood education. <i>New Zealand Annual Review of Education</i> , 2019(24), 75-89.	Overviews and reviews marketized child care, regulatory issues, quality, accessibility, policy, ethics	This article describes the history of market-based provision of ECE in New Zealand, the growth in the for-profit sector, and evidence about quality and accessibility in the for-profit sector. The issue of for-profit provision is set within the context of international developments and solutions in Europe, UK, US, and Canada. The

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Putting childcare at the heart of the social market economy	Penn, H. (2019). <i>Putting childcare at the heart of the social market economy</i> . Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies.	Marketized child care, parents/consumer selection, policy	article discusses how to reverse the trend of for-profit services through increase financial accountability, regulated requirements for staff wages, and a cap on parental fees. It also suggests that refocusing planning provision within communities to a shared vision based on democratic ideals, and attention to “competent systems” would enable child care centres to be conceptualised as public and community organisations playing an important role in fostering a democratic society.
The marketization of childcare and elderly care, and its results in South Korea	Chon, Y. (2018). The marketization of childcare and elderly care, and its results in South Korea. <i>International Social Work</i> , 62(4), 1260–1273.	Marketized child care, governance, overview and review, quality, policy	This policy brief discusses the impact of the privatization of child care and its implication for governments. The author argues that quality and equity of access become problematic in a market-based approach. The analysis points out that, unlike state funded services, parental choice is limited by income and location in a market as businesses tend to locate where profits are more reliable. The author concludes that substantial public investment is necessary to deliver child care that benefits the economy, young children, and women. The author also highlights that government subsidization of private child care needs to take into account parent fees, costs to be covered by businesses, and quality standards.
The marketization of childcare and elderly care, and its results in South Korea	Chon, Y. (2018). The marketization of childcare and elderly care, and its results in South Korea. <i>International Social Work</i> , 62(4), 1260–1273.	Marketized child care, governance, overview and review, quality, policy	This research explores the recent implementation of marketization of child care and elder care services by the South Korean government, and examines the outcomes of the implementation of such policies. Introduced in 2009, the child care benefit card system aims to alter the financing system of child care services and to empower service users to exercise choice. Public facilities include contracted facilities and are established and managed by central and local governments. Private facilities include six subtypes: non-profit social welfare corporate bodies; other non-profit corporate bodies; individually run commercial facilities; parent co-ops; household-based facilities; and workplace-based facilities. This private sector-dominated provider system has resulted in a number of challenges that negatively affect the quality of services; many service users prefer public-based facilities because of the better quality and lower price.

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The business of care: Marketization and the new geographies of childcare	Gallagher, A. (2018). The business of care: Marketization and the new geographies of childcare. <i>Progress in Human Geography</i> , 42(5), 706-722.	Marketized child care, overviews and reviews, financialization	This article outlines a geographical research agenda for studying the marketization of child care in a Western neoliberal context. There has been a sharp increase in for-profit child care in New Zealand over the last decade which was made possible through the marketization of care. The author suggests that at a time when more families than ever rely on extra-familial child care, an understanding of how child care markets function is urgently needed.
How neoliberal globalization is shaping early childhood education policies in India, China, Singapore, Sri Lanka and the Maldives	Gupta, A. (2018). How neoliberal globalization is shaping early childhood education policies in India, China, Singapore, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. <i>Policy Futures in Education</i> , 16(1), 11-28.	Governance, organizational functioning, decision-making, policy, comparative studies	This article provides an overview of ECEC policies in five Asian countries. To date, most ECEC programs in Asia are delivered and offered by private, non-government organization, with no systematic framework to manage or regulate programs. There are few government organizations providing ECEC. Findings reveal that neoliberal ideologies of education, position ECEC programs primarily as businesses and described in market-based language.
"Learning from others": English proposals for early years education and care reform and policy transfer from France and the Netherlands, 2010-15	Lewis, J., & West, A. (2018). Learning from others: English proposals for early years education and care reform and policy transfer from France and the Netherlands, 2010-15. <i>Social Policy &amp; Administration</i> , 52(3), 677-689.	Overview and reviews, governance, decision-making, marketized child care	In 2010, the UK Conservative/Liberal Democratic Coalition Government wanted to solve the issue of securing available, affordable and high quality ECEC by actively promoting "child care businesses" and freeing market providers from "red tape" by pursuing deregulation using policies from France and the Netherlands. The authors argue that these changes failed due to the differences in the national contexts, particularly in terms of the overarching goal of marketization.
Can we belong in a neo-liberal world? Neo-liberalism in early childhood education and care policy in Australia and New Zealand	Press, F., Woodrow, C., Logan, H., & Mitchell, L. (2018). Can we belong in a neo-liberal world? Neo-liberalism in early childhood education and care policy in Australia and New Zealand. <i>Contemporary Issues in Early Childhood</i> , 19(4), 328-339.	Parent/consumer selection, marketized child care	This article looks at the emergence of child care markets in Australia and New Zealand since the 1990s due to neoliberal economics. The paper traces the impact of neoliberalism in ECEC policy and examines the changes in discourse of ECEC provisions, both in policy and in how the market makes its appeal to parents as consumers.

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Perceived accessibility of childcare in Europe: A cross-country multilevel study	Ünver, Ö., Bircan, T., & Nicaise, I. (2018). Perceived accessibility of childcare in Europe: A cross-country multilevel study. <i>International Journal of Child Care and Education Policy</i> , 12(1), 1-30.	Accessibility, organizational functioning, comparative studies	This study looks at the systemic characteristics of the European ECEC accessibility (availability) at the individual level. Findings show that child care is perceived to be more accessible in countries that (1) do not allow profit-making ECEC services for 3–6-year-old children, (2) adopt a unitary ECEC system where services for 0–3-year-olds and 3–6-year-olds are harmonized and (3) provide generous public support per 0–5-year-old child in the ECEC system. The latter has an even stronger effect on families with an income below average.
'Nationalising' and transforming the public funding of early years education (and care) in England 1996-2017	West, A., & Noden, P. (2018). 'Nationalising' and transforming the public funding of early years education (and care) in England 1996-2017. <i>British Journal of Educational Studies</i> , 67(2), 145-167.	Overviews and reviews, organizational functioning, quality	This article provides a description of England's funding policy and analysis of funding goals in ECEC from 1996 to 2017. The analysis draws on three different 'styles' of policy change. The authors note that there have been changes at the instrument level (a first-order change), with a minimum funding rate having been introduced; and a change to policy instruments (second-order change) with the introduction of the Early Years National Funding Formula. There have also been changes to the funding goals (third-order change), to distribute funds equitably from central to local government, and from local authorities to providers. The authors conclude that these changes are likely to entrench further the 'childcare market' and that regulatory frameworks would need to be aligned across different types of provider to ensure quality.
Creating capabilities: Childcare policies in comparative perspective	Yerkes, M. A., & Javornik, J. (2018). Creating capabilities: Childcare policies in comparative perspective. <i>Journal of European Social Policy</i> , 29(4), 1-16.	Marketized child care, organizational functioning, policy, quality, comparative studies, accessibility,	This comparative study analyzes child care policy designs in six countries across five key aspects: accessibility, availability, affordability, quality and flexibility. The analysis shows how these aspects shape parents' capabilities for arranging child care. Findings show that in market provision countries, service provision is more problematic in terms of service accessibility, availability, affordability and quality which, in contrast, generally underpins services in public provision countries. Limited flexibility seems an overarching problem across all countries, particularly problematic for parents in non-standard jobs, in training or education, or seeking jobs.

TITLE	CITATION	THEMES	SUMMARY
From the commodification to the corporatization of care: European perspectives and debates	Farris, S. R., & Marchetti, S. (2017). From the commodification to the corporatization of care: European perspectives and debates. <i>Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State &amp; Society</i> , 24(2), 109-131.	Corporatized and marketized child care, financialization	Recent developments in western Europe show that for-profit companies of different sizes, including large multinational firms, are increasingly investing in care and capitalizing on care systems. This article argues that the current configuration of care is driven not only by processes of commodification and marketization but also by complex mechanisms of "corporatization." The article concluded that by establishing business-oriented models of organization of care services, the corporatization of care is magnifying those processes that were initiated by its commodification and marketization, as well as introducing a number of changes which challenge the idea of care as a special type of practice.
Early childhood education and care in England under austerity: Continuity or change in political ideas, policy goals, availability and quality in childcare market?	Lewis, J., & West, A. (2017). Early childhood education and care in England under austerity: continuity or change in political ideas, policy goals, availability, affordability and quality in a childcare market? <i>Journal of Social Policy</i> , 46(2), 331-348.	Marketized child care, overviews and reviews	This article provides a summary of England's ECEC policy goals between 1997-2010. The paper examines how availability, affordability, and quality have been addressed in policy. The analysis shows tensions between policy goals, especially shifting ideas about the role of the state vis-à-vis the market, have emphasised the promotion of child care businesses together with weaker regulation, and in the process have facilitated a market increasingly dominated by groups of providers and chains, with the largest 20 nursery chains having a market share of 10%.
Universal pre-school education: The case of public funding with private provision	Blanden, J., Del Bono, E., McNally, S., & Rabe, B. (2016) Universal pre-school education: The case of public funding with private provision. <i>The Economic Journal</i> , 126, 682-723.	Overviews and reviews, organizational functioning, quality	This article studies the impact of free preschool education on child outcomes in primary school. The authors explore the staggered implementation of free part-time preschool for three-year-olds across Local Education Authorities in England in the early 2000s. Findings suggest that the policy led to small improvements in educational attainment at age 5, with no apparent benefits by age 11. The authors argue that this was due to the expansion of free spaces which largely crowded out privately paid care, with small changes in total participation, and was achieved through an increase in private provision, where quality is lower on average than in the public sector.

TITLE	CITATION	THEMES	SUMMARY
Choice and equal access in early childhood education: The case of Germany	Hogrebe, N. (2016). <i>Choice and equal access in early childhood education: The case of Germany</i> (ICMEC Working Paper No. 1). London, UK: International Centre for the Study of the Mixed Economy of Childcare, University of East London.	Overviews and reviews, marketized child care	This paper aims to address how various early childhood education and care systems relate to parental choice, quality, and equity. The author discusses different aspects of ECEC configurations in Europe and their implementation in Germany against the background of educational equality. Findings note that despite the issue of biased access, within its general framework legislation German ECEC policies seem to allow parents to choose and to ensure equal access to high quality services at the same time. However, the author notes that system characteristics at country level and local level can lead to inequalities, such as segregation. Based on data of one example municipality in North Rhine-Westphalia, the paper illustrates such segregation patterns at the local level. As these relate to the type of provider of ECEC services, this is discussed against the background of market mechanisms.
Hybridity: A theory of agency in early childhood governance	Robinson, R. (2016). Hybridity: A theory of agency in early childhood governance. <i>Social Sciences</i> , 5(1), 9.	Organizational functioning	This paper aims to describe the governance of ECEC services in Australia, specifically in the state of Victoria while looking at the hybridity of governance models. The author highlights that across Australia, the bulk of ECEC operators provide only one service and nearly all ECEC services receive the bulk of their revenue from governments, and this poses interesting questions for complexity and the levels of “public-ness” and “market-ness” across the for-profit and not-profit providers in the sector. The author concludes that a hybridity framework has the potential to be valuable where there is a balance to be struck between micro, meso and macro factors in a constantly shifting service and governance environment.
Governing child care in neoliberal times: Discursive construction of children as economic units and early childhood educators as investment brokers	Gibson, M., McArdle, F., & Hatcher, C. (2015). Governing child care in neoliberal times: Discursive constructions of children as economic units and early childhood educators as investment brokers. <i>Global Studies of Childhood</i> , 5(3), 322-332.	Financial/cost issues, marketized child care, workforce	In this article, the authors point to powerful discourses at play in the Australian context of early childhood education and care; these see children as “economic units” suited for future investment. The article concludes that return on investment arguments are made compelling by drawing on discourses of neuroscience/brain research, child development and economic/investment discourses. This rhetoric demands that early childhood funding be increased. These discourses are brought together to produce children as a necessary part of the country’s economy and early childhood teachers worthy of high status. Young children and their early childhood

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Social innovation: Redesigning the welfare diamond	Jenson, J. (2015). Social innovation: Redesigning the welfare diamond. In <i>New Frontiers in social innovation research</i> (pp. 89-106). Palgrave Macmillan.	Overview and reviews, marketized child care, organizational functioning, comparative studies	teachers are key to the economy of the nation. Children as “economic units” will become “smart productive citizens” and are seen as future economic contributors.
How are we doing and how do we get it right for children: Evolution of the roles of the public and private sector in early childhood care and education to achieve EFA goal 1	Manji, S., Arnold, C., Gowani, S., Bartlett, K., Kaul, V., Sharma, S., & Sharma, S. (2015). <i>How are we doing and how do we get it right for children: Evolution of the roles of the public and private sector in early childhood care and education to achieve EFA goal 1</i> . Aga Khan Foundation.	Organizational functioning, overview and reviews, comparative studies	This paper reviews the progress against Education for All (EFA) Goal 1 and examines key factors that have both contributed to and obstructed achievements since 2000. The paper identifies that EFA reports have given inadequate attention to the issue of private/ non-state ECCE, which is represented by both for-profit and non-profit private facilities. They also found that private/non-state provisions cover a very diverse mix of players, and in many developing countries, a majority of both the low cost private for-profit and NGO/ community pre-schools are not registered and never are counted. They also note that within the private for-profit sector there is a vast range – in terms of values and intent and actual opportunities for children.

TITLE	CITATION	THEMES	SUMMARY
The politics of market encroachment: Policy-maker rationales and voter response	Meagher, G., & Wilson, S. (2015). The politics of market encroachment: Policymaker rationales and voter responses. In G. Meagher & S. Goodwin (Eds.), <i>Markets, rights and power in Australian social policy</i> (pp. 29-96). Sydney University Press.	Overviews and reviews, marketized child care	This book chapter discusses the marketization of public social services and privatization of public assets in Australia. The authors highlight child care as an example noting that child care has long been provided in a mixed economy, with some, but not all, private providers, enjoying public subsidies. The chapter provides a chronological review and analysis of Australian ECEC policy in regard to public funding and auspices of services.
Professionalising the early childhood education and care sector: Broadening the university mission	Neylon, G. (2015). Professionalising the early childhood education and care sector: Broadening the university mission. <i>Social Alternatives</i> , 34(2), 33-38.	Employment practices, workforce, marketized child care	This paper argues that policy reform in Australia has addressed provision and quality standards, however, the professionalization of the early years sector has been neglected in terms of status, pay and job security. Early years educators are therefore more likely to seek work in traditional school settings rather than child care. This article adds to the growing body of interest in the field of ECEC reforms, which have drawn criticism from those who consider that by not challenging the 'for-profit provision' or 'market friendly' approach, the state has contributed to the spread of neoliberal policies.
Development of publicly funded social care in Japan and Korea: Policy linkage between social care programs and labor market policies	Song, J. (2015). Development of publicly-funded social care in Japan and Korea: Policy linkage between social care programs and labor market policies. <i>Korea Observer</i> , 46(2), 265-294.	Decision-making, governance, corporatized child care	This paper examines the development of publicly funded social care programs in Japan and Korea, known as the "familistic" welfare state. This paper argues that Japan and Korea have utilized the mixture of publicly funded social care and privately dominated care delivery as a social investment strategy in order to alleviate the burden of care responsibilities on female family members and create more employment opportunities in the care sector. The author notes that these policies aim to expand publicly funded social care program without increasing government spending on constructing public care facilities and hiring public sector care workers.



TITLE	CITATION	THEMES	SUMMARY
The evidence base for early childhood education and care programme investment: What we know, what we don't know	White, L. A., Prentice, S., & Perlman, M. (2015). The evidence base for early childhood education and care programme investment: What we know, what we don't know. <i>Evidence &amp; Policy: A Journal of Research, Debate and Practice</i> , 11(4), 529-546.	Review, quality issues	This article examines and assesses the diverse evidence base used to justify early years' interventions and to promote early years policy changes including questions about public or private delivery agent. The authors highlight that while some for-profit programs provide good quality care, overall, public and non-profit services tend to earn better quality scores. The authors identify the systemic differences between for-profit and non-profit child-care programmes.
Markets, choice of kindergarten, mothers' care responsibilities, and the voucher scheme in Hong Kong	Yuen, G. (2015). Markets, choice of kindergarten, mothers' care responsibilities, and the voucher scheme in Hong Kong. <i>Children and Youth Services Review</i> , 48, 167-176.	Parent/consumer selection, marketized child care	This paper examines kindergarten program choices of mothers from different socio-economic backgrounds (SES) using vouchers in Hong Kong. The study identifies potential market failures to meet the needs and preferences to ensure access to options for all. This paper challenges the choice rhetoric associated with the global prevalence of the market approach to early childhood services. Findings suggest that mothers place a strong emphasis on convenience when making choices of kindergarten; there is an impact on program choice related to SES and highlights issues of access linked to market situations and failure.
Childcare in the Netherlands: Lessons in privatization	Akgunduz, Y. E., & Plantenga, J. (2014a). Childcare in the Netherlands: Lessons in privatisation. <i>European Early Childhood Education Research Journal</i> , 22(3), 379-385.	Overviews and reviews, corporatized child care	This article analyzes the privatization of child care as a result of the Child Care Act of 2005. Provisions in the Act led to an expansion of for-profit services, impacting the prices, availability and quality of child care services. Findings suggest that provisions have moved from supply oriented to demand driven, and from public to private. The authors highlight that the costs for parents depends in large part on the subsidy level. The authors conclude that in a regulated environment, child care markets might do quite well in terms of meeting demand. However, it remains unclear whether market mechanism is superior to public provision in terms of quality.

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Equal access to high-quality childcare in the Netherlands	Akgunduz, Y. E., & Plantenga, J. (2014b). Equal access to high-quality childcare in the Netherlands. In L. Gambaro, K. Stewart, & J. Waldfogel (Eds.), <i>An equal start? Providing quality early education and care for disadvantaged children</i> (pp.101-120). Policy Press, University of Bristol.	Parent/consumer selection	This book chapter examines the extent to which disadvantaged children are able to access high quality ECEC in the Netherlands. Private child care centres provide care for young children whose parents are employed, while publicly funded playgroups mainly serve children from lower income families and minority backgrounds. The authors provide new evidence on the relative quality of care children receive in the two types of programs, using data from the Pre-Cool survey for two-year-olds. They find that the average quality of care offered in playgroups is at least as good as that provided by private child care centres. However, they also find that within the private child care sector, higher income children tend to receive care of higher quality than their lower income peers.
Nordic earner-carer models – why stability and instability?	Ellingsaeter, A. L. (2014). Nordic earner-carer models - why stability and instability? <i>Journal of Social Policy</i> , 43(3), 555-574.	Parent/consumer governance, decision-making	This article investigates the role of political parties as drivers of policy change regarding the earner-carer models in Nordic countries. The author argues that the main source of instability, including policy displacement, is party competition over values of “equal parenthood” versus “parental choice.” An ideological difference has also existed with regard to centre-right parties’ promotion of for-profit child care centres, which is rejected by social democrats. State involvement in family affairs in post-industrial welfare states is an ongoing process, far from complete, and not quite settled in its character and scope. The present analysis demonstrates that this also applies to mature Nordic welfare states. The earner-carer model is no uncontested policy equilibrium: reforms over the past two decades encompass both policy reforms advancing and undermining the model.
The public-private partnership in ECEC provision in Norway.	Haug, P. (2014). The public-private partnership in ECEC provision in Norway. <i>European Early Childhood Education Research Journal</i> , 22(3), 366-378.	Governance, organizational functioning	This article examines public-private partnership in ECEC provision in Norway, focusing on its recent developments and future challenges. The author discusses two principles of public-private partnership development in Norwegian ECEC: (1) rational organizational perspective in which ECEC is a mean to meet major problem in society; and (2) established organizational traditions with which partnership is in accordance.

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Childcare markets in an age of austerity	Lloyd, E., & Penn, H. (2014). Childcare markets in an age of austerity. <i>European Early Childhood Education Research Journal</i> , 22(3), 386-396.	Overview & reviews, organizational functioning, corporatized child care	This article provides a policy ethnography of public support for European ECEC. It highlights that European ECEC systems tend to form part of a mixed economy, in which the state, for-profit and non-profit providers all play a role in ECEC provision, funding and regulation, representing a market model. This article concludes that as economic austerity makes its mark on Europe, child care market challenges are growing, and the need to rethink the appropriateness of delivering UK ECEC under market conditions becomes more acute.
Early childhood education and care and poverty: Working paper prepared for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (EU)	Lloyd, E., & Potter, S. (2014). <i>Early childhood education and care and poverty</i> (Working paper). Joseph Rowntree Foundation.	Review, poverty	In this review, the authors examine robust research on the relationship between ECEC provision and child and family poverty, paying attention to the policies underpinning the ECEC service system, their outcomes, and the wider socio-economic contexts. The authors note that achieving major ECEC system change may exceed the capabilities of countries and changes to the funding and regulation of ECEC systems may promote social justice for poor children by improving their access to good quality provision, leading to short- and longer-term positive outcomes for their social mobility and for their families' economic wellbeing. The authors conclude by highlighting that the marketisation of ECEC services poses significant barriers to achieving these goals.
Market managers and market moderators: Early childhood education and care provisions, finance and regulation in the United Kingdom and United States	McLean, C. (2014). Market managers and market moderators: Early childhood education and care provision, finance and regulation in the United Kingdom and United States. <i>Journal of European Social Policy</i> , 24(2), 122-134.	Marketized child care, organizational functioning, comparative	Comparing British and American approaches to ECEC, this paper argues that these broadly similar "liberal" welfare regimes exhibit qualitatively different approaches to market-based service provision – market manager (UK) versus market moderator (US) – through the state's role as financier and regulator. The UK's method encourages private for-profit care, and the US's method is more ambivalent.
The business of child-care in Europe	Penn, H. (2014). The business of child-care in Europe. <i>European Early Childhood Education Research Journal</i> , 22(4), 432-456.	Marketized child care, comparative	This paper highlights the extent to which early education and child care (ECEC) is provided by private organizations in the member states of the European Union, and what regulatory frameworks exist for such services. It concludes that England is exceptional in Europe in the degree to which it has conceptualized and promotes

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			child care as a business or for-profit enterprise; and it has developed a regulatory framework with a narrow scope which excludes or limits such issues as financial regulation, access, pay and conditions of work for staff, and accountability measures.
Privatisation in early childhood education (PECE) An explorative study on impacts and implications	Urban, M., & Rubiano, C. I. (2014). <i>Privatisation in early childhood education (PECE): An explorative study on impacts and implications</i> . Education International.	Comparative, overview and reviews	This explorative study describes the global trend towards increasing privatization of ECEC services, threatening to overshadow public ECEC delivery. Based on a qualitative inquiry targeting ECEC practitioners and union representatives in 14 countries, it gathers practice-based evidence of the impact of privatization in ECEC on a variety of aspects such as access to ECEC, quality of education, equity and conditions of service for teaching and support staff.
Nothing on the move or just going private? Understanding the freeze on child and elder care policies and the development of care markets in Italy	Da Roit, B., & Sabatinelli, S. (2013). Nothing on the move or just going private? Understanding the freeze on child- and elder care policies and the development of care markets in Italy. <i>Social Politics</i> , 20(3), 430–453.	Marketized child care, overviews and reviews	Italian child care and elder care policy exhibit a similar pattern in regard to the rise of new needs, the lack of policy responses, and the shift toward private solutions. Rather than the development of new policies, there has been a rise in hybrid combination of informal care and the development of a loosely regulated and little supported care market. The article asks why care in Italy has been “going private” instead of “going public”? Findings suggest that budget constraints, an inefficient, particularistic and clientelist public administration, an opaque political system, and a structure of inter-institutional relationships that inhibits the construction of national policy fields are likely to be responsible for the limited mobilization of social and political actors in claiming structural reforms.
The marketisation of early childhood education and care (ECEC) in Australia: A structured response	Newberry, S., & Brennan, D. (2013). The marketisation of early childhood education and care (ECEC) in Australia: A structured response. <i>Financial Accountability &amp; Management</i> , 29(3), 227-245.	Marketized child care, governance	This analysis of ECEC in Australia found that the marketized framework for ECEC remains in place, even though the idea of a competitive market is not widely accepted by the public. ABC Learning Limited was the world’s largest listed child care operator and ABC’s structured business model separated child care properties (propco) from child care operations (opco). ABC grew and replicated as turnkey operators, the rising child care prices and government subsidies supported a growing array of other enterprises all seeking profitable operations. This paper explains the structured opco/propco model, identifies its interaction with accounting and lessons to be learned from marketization.

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The costs of childcare	Penn, H., & Lloyd, E. (2013). <i>The costs of childcare</i> . Childhood Wellbeing Research Centre (CWRC), Institute of Education.	Overviews and reviews, financial/cost issues, corporatized child care, comparative	This report is a technical analysis of comparative literature and data on the affordability of child care for families. The report concludes that the use of supply led systems and fee capping regulation in most countries has depressed the growth of the private child care market, and there is more reliance on voluntary, co-operative and state provision. By contrast, in the UK and countries such as the US and Australia, families are often reimbursed through the tax and benefit system for the child care they choose to purchase in an open child care market, where fees may be set by providers in order to maximize profitability.
The rise of government in early childhood education and care the Child Care Act 1972: The lasting legacy of the 1990s in setting the reform agenda for ECEC in Australia	Irvine, S., & Farrell, A. (2013). The rise of government in early childhood education and care following the Child Care Act 1972: The lasting legacy of the 1990s in setting the reform agenda for ECEC in Australia. <i>Australasian Journal of Early Childhood</i> , 38(4), 99.	Overviews and reviews, decision-making, marketized child care, policy	Less than twenty years from the proclamation of the Child Care Act 1972, and introduction of funding for non-profit child care centres, a series of market-driven public policies paved the way for the emergence of Australia's current ECEC quasi-market. Reflecting on an era of high policy activity within ECEC, this paper examines a series of policy events and texts that set the course for the reform agenda that was to ensue in ECEC. One of the transformative policies events that occurred in the 1990s was the extension of parent fee subsidies to private for-profit child care services;
Early childhood education and care provision: International review of policy, delivery and funding. Final report	Naumann, I., McLean, C. M., Koslowski, A., Tisdall, E. K. M., & Lloyd, E. (2013). <i>Early childhood education and care provision: International review of policy, delivery and funding</i> . Scottish Government Social Research.	Overview and reviews, comparative, policy, workforce	This report provides an overview of the current ECEC provisions in Scotland, England, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Slovenia, France, and the Netherlands. The findings from this review were: (1) countries vary widely in the extent to which parents bear the costs of child care services; (2) at the national level, most countries no longer split responsibility for ECEC across ministries; (3) the countries studied are evenly split between those which offer an integrated system of ECEC services, where both pre-school aged and younger children are included, and those which offer separate systems depending on age group; (4) the professionalization of the early years workforce is more advanced in countries with integrated ECEC services; (5) all countries in the review meet the European Employment Strategy recommendations for parents with children aged 6-11, and almost all for parents with children aged 0-6 (the exception being the UK); and (6) in countries with split ECEC

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			systems, mothers have lower employment rates, in Scotland and England considerably so, or are less likely to be in full-time employment.
Childcare expansion in East Asia: Changing shape of the institutional configurations in Japan and South Korea	An, M. Y. (2013). Childcare expansion in East Asia: Changing shape of the institutional configurations in Japan and South Korea. <i>Asian Social Work and Policy Review</i> , 7(1), 28-43.	Organizational functioning, governance, overview and reviews, comparative, marketized child care	This study examines the institutional configurations and changes of child care provisions among the state, market, and family in Korea and Japan. The findings suggest that care time in market and state facilities has become much greater in Japan than in Korea. In both countries, the care provided by market facilities is greater than in state facilities. Over the years, both market and state provisions of care have increased in Korea whereas state care provisions have decreased, and market provisions have increased in Japan. However, the author highlights that the increased care time within the family indicates that both countries have become more caring welfare states.
Social investment or private profit? Diverging notions of 'investment' in early childhood education and care	Adamson, E., & Brennan, D. (2013). Social investment or private profit? Diverging notions of 'investment' in early childhood education and care. <i>International Journal of Early Childhood</i> , 46(1), 47-61.	Parent/consumer selection, financing	This article questions the compatibility of social investment and private investment in ECEC using examples from Australia and the UK. The case studies illustrate that public expenditure on children and families in the form of ECEC services and subsidies does not necessarily equate to access to publicly provided social services. Rather, in Australia, policy reforms in the 1990s and subsidy increases in the 2000s fuelled an increased role for private provision of ECEC and private profit, underwritten by substantial amounts of public funds.
The marketisation of care: Rationales and consequences in Nordic and liberal regimes	Brennan, D., Cass, B., Himmelweit, S., & Szebehely, M. (2012). The marketisation of care: Rationales and consequences in Nordic and liberal care regimes. <i>Journal of European Social Policy</i> , 22(4), 377-391.	Marketized child care, parent/consumer selection, policy, quality, comparative	This article examines debates and policies concerning the marketisation of elder care and child care in Sweden, England and Australia. The authors note that in Sweden and England, and to an increasing extent in Australia, policy priority is given to greater individual choice in both elder and child care markets, with service users (or their parents or carers) increasingly constituted as consumers. Market advocates claim that consumers demand greater choice of provider and higher quality services which can only be met by increased provider competition (by for-profit, non-profit, and public providers, with emphasis on for-profit providers) and user co-payments to restrain costs to the state. However, there is no firm evidence that either increased quality or lower costs have resulted

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			from increased competition, marketization, and the increased penetration of for-profit services in child care and elder care.
Making policy for care: Experience in Europe and its implications in Asia	Daly, M. (2012). Making policy for care: Experience in Europe and its implications in Asia. <i>The International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy</i> , 32(11/12), 623-635.	Overviews and reviews, organizational functioning, comparative	This article sets out a framework to understand care and offer an account of the way various European countries have provided child and elder care. The findings suggest that policy must function and be embedded in the location and type of care, the values and culture surrounding care and the arrangements around the mix of providers and modes of governance. The author highlights that a negative lesson from the European experience is the need to connect policies for care across the life spectrum and to view care in a global way. Specifically, in Europe, there is a gradual evolution of mixed policy and a fading role of states in favor of encouraging a range of “partners”, some “private”, some “public”, some “quasi public.” One consequence is that the field has become much more one of financial transaction and profit.
Childcare markets: Can they deliver an equitable service?	Lloyd, E., & Penn, H. (Eds.) (2012). <i>Childcare markets: Can they deliver an equitable service?</i> The Policy Press, University of Bristol. Edited book - <b>Part one: Introduction</b> Childcare markets: An introduction, Eva Lloyd Childcare markets: Do they work? Helen Penn Future directions for a mature UK childcare market, Philip Blackburn <b>Part two: Explorations in childcare markets</b> Local providers and loyal parts: Competition and consumer choice in the Dutch childcare market, Janneke Platenga Tinkering with early childhood education and care: Early education vouchers in Hong Kong, Gail Yuen	Marketized child care, comparative studies, parent/consumer selection	This book provides an overview of child care markets in eight countries where child care markets are the norm. It also includes research about “raw” and “emerging” child care markets operating with minimum government intervention, mostly in low income countries or post transition economies. The book compares child care marketization and regulatory processes across the political and economic systems in which they are embedded. Contributions from economists, child care policy specialists and educationalists address the question of what constraints need to be in place if child care markets are to deliver an equitable service. The last section explores the ethics and principles of the child care market.

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	<p>Markets and childcare provision in New Zealand: Towards a fairer alternative, Linda Mitchell</p> <p>Publicly available and supported early education and care for all in Norway, Kari Jacobsen and Gerd Vollset</p> <p>Childcare markets in the US: Supply and demand, quality and cost, and public policy, Laura Stout Sosinsky</p> <p>Canadian ECEC labour shortages: Big, costly and solvable, Robert Fairholm and Jerome Davis</p> <p>Raw and emerging childcare markets, Helen Penn</p> <p><b>Part three: Ethics and principles</b></p> <p>Need markets be the only show in town? Peter Moss</p> <p>ABC learning and Australian early childhood education and care: A retrospective audit of a radical experiment, Jennifer Sumsion</p> <p>Childcare markets and government intervention, Gillian Paull</p>		
The quality imperative: Tracing the rise of 'quality' in Australian early childhood education and care policy	Logan, H., Press, F., & Sumsion, J. (2012). The quality imperative: Tracing the rise of 'quality' in Australian early childhood education and care policy. <i>Australasian Journal of Early Childhood</i> , 37(3), 4.	Overview and review, corporatized child care, quality	This article investigates the development of 'quality' in Australian ECEC programs between 1972 and 2009. The study takes into account policy shifts, discourses and competing ideologies over a five-year period. The authors note that between 1994 and 2000, the endorsement of privatization saw child care provisions in Australia move from the non-profit sector to reliance on the private sector. The authors highlight that between 1991 and 2003 the number for-profit child care centres more than quadrupled. Critiques of policy aimed at improving quality in ECEC, and questions about the compatibility of quality and the profit motive emerged as a growing stream of research towards the end of this period.



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Childcare markets: Do they work? Occasional paper no. 26	Penn, H. (2012a). <i>Childcare markets: Do they work? Occasional paper no. 26</i> . Childcare Resource and Research Unit.	Overviews and reviews, marketized child care	This chapter from Lloyd and Penn's 2012 book identifies and considers the limitations of using the market as a workable model for the organisation and delivery of child care. It presents a very brief overview of the reach of economics as a basis for making decisions about child care, and describes changes in ideas about the application of market principles to traditional welfare contexts. The chapter concludes that viewing child care as a commodity to be bought and sold undermines equity and quality, and regulation has to be comprehensive and wide-reaching in order to try and compensate for these failings.
Childcare markets: Can they deliver an equitable service? Chapter 10: Raw and emerging childcare markets	Penn, H. (2012b). Raw and emerging childcare markets. In E. Lloyd & H. Penn (Eds.), <i>Childcare markets: Can they deliver an equitable service?</i> (pp. 173-190). The Policy Press, University of Bristol.	Marketized childcare	This book chapter provides examples of child care markets in low-income countries, and in post-socialist countries, where there is little or no government intervention. The author argues that the problem of access to ECEC services delivered in a raw market is poverty. The author also discusses how the market creates space for the expansion of for-profit child care, leading to inequitable access for families and children.
Childcare markets: Can they deliver an equitable service? Chapter 8: Childcare markets in the US: Supply and demand, quality and cost, and public policy	Sosinsky, L. S. (2012). Childcare markets in the US: Supply and demand, quality and cost, and public policy. In E. Lloyd & H. Penn (Eds.), <i>Childcare markets: Can they deliver an equitable service</i> (pp. 131-152). The Policy Press, University of Bristol.	Parent/consumer selection, organizational functioning, marketized child care, comparative	This book chapter assesses how well the US child care market carries out two of its primary functions: (1) to support child development; and (2) to support parental labour market participation. The author argues that many factors involved with choosing child care in the US do not match well with traditional supply and demand assumptions. The author also questions the market approach to child care in terms of fulfilling its double functions. The author notes that child care cannot be a fully free market and that there must be better regulation noting the limited scope and minimal-to-inadequate levels of regulation in the US.

TITLE	CITATION	THEMES	SUMMARY
Public funding, private delivery: States, markets, and early childhood education and care in liberal welfare states – a comparison of Australia, the UK, Quebec, and New Zealand	White, L. A., & Friendly, M. (2012). Public funding, private delivery: states, markets, and early childhood education and care in liberal welfare states—a comparison of Australia, the UK, Quebec, and New Zealand. <i>Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice</i> , 14(4), 292-310.	Decision-making, corporatized child care, governance, comparative	This article looks at social investment experiences in Australia, UK, Quebec (Canada), and New Zealand. These social investment experiences suggest that governments often make choices about financing and delivery of ECEC services that do not match their human capital development goals. The authors state that human capital benefits expected of high quality ECEC have not developed because of government reliance on private providers without strong regulatory regimes capable of ensuring high quality services. The article demonstrates that public investment in ECEC programs requires much greater consideration of the relationship between public finance, public regulation or “governance,” and program delivery mechanisms.
Rolling back of the state in child care? Evidence from urban China	Zhang, Y., & Maclean, M. (2012). Rolling back of the state in child care? Evidence from urban China. <i>The International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy</i> , 32(11), 664-681.	Marketized child care, organizational functioning, governance	This paper investigates the changes to urban institutional child care in China since 1980. The authors note that previous work-unit based public care system has transformed to a much more complicated mix in which the roles of the state, employer, community, market, and the informal sector of the family in terms of provision and funding are unclear. The authors question “state withdrawal” and argues that it is not “the state” but “the work unit and community organization” who retreat from public care provision. The authors also argue that the change in the role of the state has been multifaceted, and not a simple one-directional movement of marketization in which the state retreated from welfare provision in its entirety.
Stratified familialism: The care regime in India through the lens of childcare	Palriwala, R., & Neetha, N. (2011). Stratified familialism: The care regime in India through the lens of childcare. <i>Development and Change</i> , 42(4), 1049-1078.	Governance, workforce, accessibility	This article explores the political and social economy of care in India by delineating the range of institutions through which child care practices are organized around the central idea of gendered familialism. Private child care options range from formalized, commercial ventures to those run by women in their own homes. They often cater to middle class, working mothers who live nearby. The bulk of private crèches and preschools are outside public monitoring and accountability with very variable quality, especially given the paucity of trained crèches workers and preschool teachers.

TITLE	CITATION	THEMES	SUMMARY
Gambling on the market: The role of for-profit provision in early childhood education and care	Penn, H. (2011). Gambling on the market: The role of for-profit provision in early childhood education and care. <i>Journal of Early Childhood Research</i> , 9(2), 150-161.	Marketized child care, quality	This article explores the economic rationales for and the limitations of a market approach to early education and care services. It considers the direct and indirect research evidence about the functioning of such a market and argues that any conceptualization of early childhood services in the UK now must to take account of the growth of the for-profit child care market and the economic rationales of the marketplace.
Trust and early years childcare: Parent's relationships with private, state and third sector providers in England	Roberts, J. (2011). Trust and early years childcare: Parents' relationships with private, state and third sector providers in England. <i>Journal of Social Policy</i> , 40(4), 695-715.	Parent/consumer selection, decision-making	This paper reports upon an empirical study of the trust relationships between parents and diverse organizations providing child care. It considers whether organizational form (for-profit, non-profit, or state) or sector is perceived to be a significant indicator of trustworthiness or untrustworthiness and examines organizational behaviours which may support or hinder trusting relationships. The findings show that a minority of parents did hold opinions about the predicted reliability of state and for-profit organisations although there was little evidence that such beliefs played a central role in parents' perceptions of trustworthiness. The author also highlights that staff turnover was unsettling for parents of all backgrounds and particularly problematic at private chains, where management instability and staff turnover had occurred simultaneously.