

ensure the accessibility of federally-regulated modes of transport to persons with disabilities, and that these regulations have yet to appear. While these regulations will affect interprovincial travel rather than the local trips most obviously associated with employment needs, we wish to note that interprovincial travel is required, at least occasionally, in many jobs. Transportation barriers to disabled persons thus affect more than integration within the marketplace for recreational travel and tourism, they also join a myriad of other barriers whose combined effect is to narrow the practical range of job opportunities.

Our witnesses have also drawn attention to a range of additional services that have an impact upon economic integration. Among these are child care, both as it relates to the parental care of children with disabilities and affects their disposable income and participation in employment, and as it relates to access by persons with disabilities to child care and their disposable income and employment. Financial barriers to access to attendant care and assistive devices also require attention, as does the removal of what our witnesses have advised us are discriminatory eligibility requirements which sometimes place those most in need at the greatest risk of not receiving these supports.

4. The Role of Government

Many of these areas reviewed above and elsewhere in this report either cross jurisdictional boundaries or lie within the jurisdiction of provincial governments. Our witnesses have shown ample awareness, however, that the world of federal provincial relations is a world of practical political arrangements as well as a world of constitutionally-defined jurisdictions. Our witnesses have made it repeatedly clear to us that they look to the federal government for comprehensive leadership across the range of issues related to disability, and regardless of jurisdictional niceties. One witness, indeed, went as far as to call for the federal government to invoke the general spending power set out in Section 91 of the *Constitution Act*, and simply go ahead and do what needs to be done.

Having called for comprehensive action, and having recognized that it is unlikely to occur unless responsibility for it is clearly vested, we recognize that the federal government must take the lead role in bringing about change. One dimension of our future work will be to explore forms of leverage which can be brought to bear on the federal-provincial scene.

As we have argued in a previous section, accountability and leverage are needed not only on the national scene, but within the federal government itself. At the present time, federal employment policy and programs fall under three different departments, and policies relating to economic integration are administered by virtually the whole universe of departments, Crown corporations, boards and agencies which operate within the federal jurisdiction. The coordination issue clearly requires attention.