

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN CANADA: HISTORICAL ROOTS AND CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES

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Five Sessions:

May 8

May 13

May 20

May 27

June 3

Requirements:

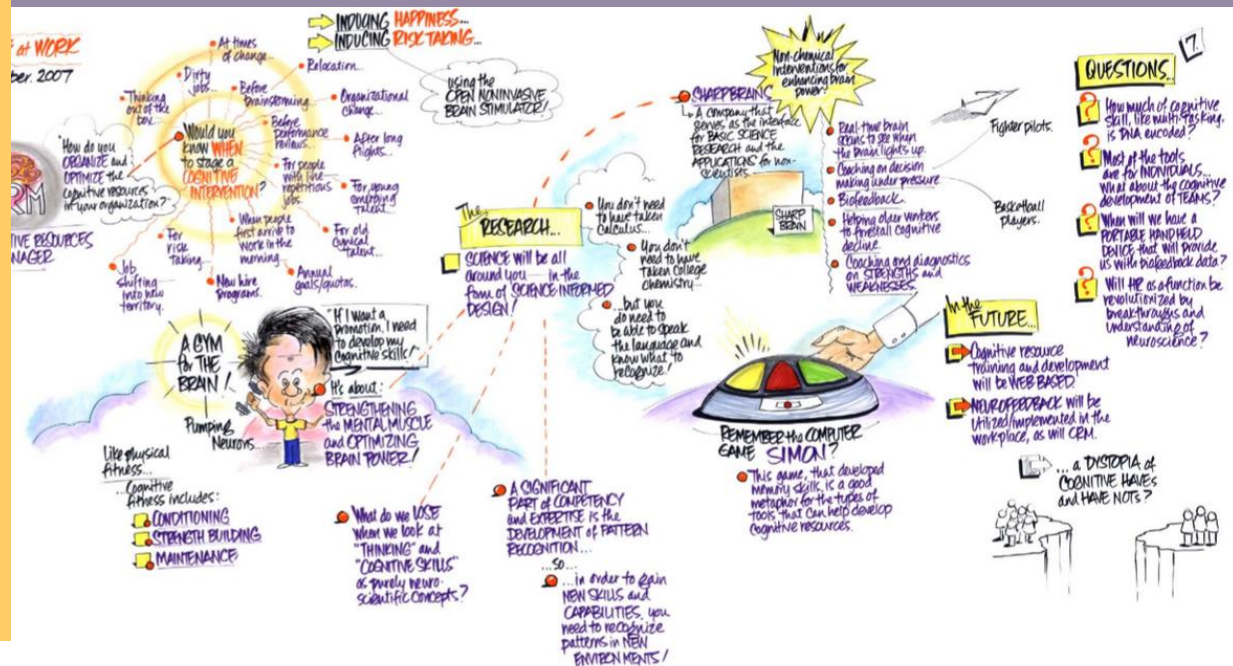
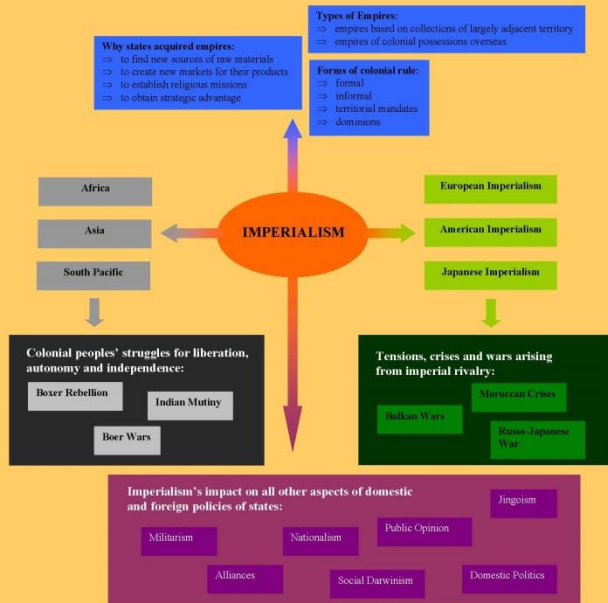
- Attendance
- Cognitive Map OR Article Review

Cognitive mapping, mind mapping, conceptual mapping:



Think of the different implications of imperialism on broader international relations:

- ⇒ You can define nationalism (blue).
- ⇒ You can examine European, American and Japanese imperialism (green).
- ⇒ You can assess areas that were colonized, including Africa, Asia and South Pacific (grey).
- ⇒ You can evaluate the colonial peoples' struggles for liberation (dark grey).
- ⇒ You can appraise the tensions, crises and wars that were stimulated or triggered by imperialism (dark green).
- ⇒ You can discuss imperialism's impact on other key issues such as nationalism, militarism, alliances, etc. (purple).



Session 1:

Canada: A Background

Canada: Land of Prosperity?

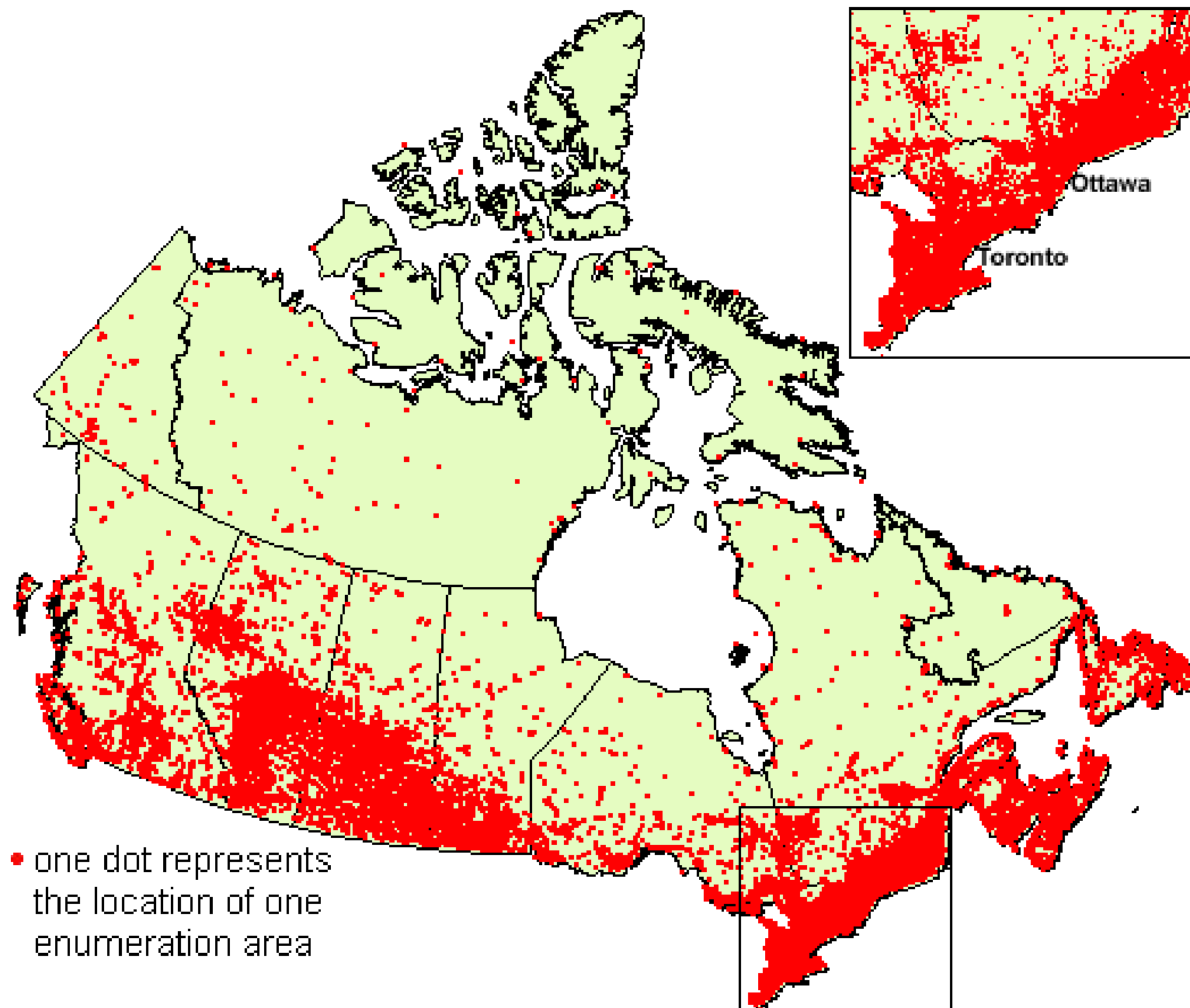
The Colonial Roots of Social Assistance in Canada

- Atlantic Provinces, Central Canada, Prairie Provinces, West Coast, Northern Territories
- Multiculturalism Act (1985)
- “welfare colonialism”
- parties: Liberal, Conservative, and National Democratic
- social assistance
- welfare states: social democratic, corporate and liberal
- United Nations Human Development Index (HDI)
- social minimum”
- Statute of Labourers
- Poor Laws
- “less eligibility”
- Protestant Ethnic
- Law of Settlement and Removal
- workhouses
- Spenhamland system
- Charity Organization Societies (COS); St. Vincent de Paul; YMCA
- Social Darwinism
- Poor Law Amendment Act
- three traditions: poor laws, social insurance, welfare state
- William Beveridge
- three social security strategies: social assistance, social insurance, social allowance
- New France (Lower Canada), Upper Canada
- Margurite Bourgeyos
- Bureau des Pauvres
- British North America (BNA) Act

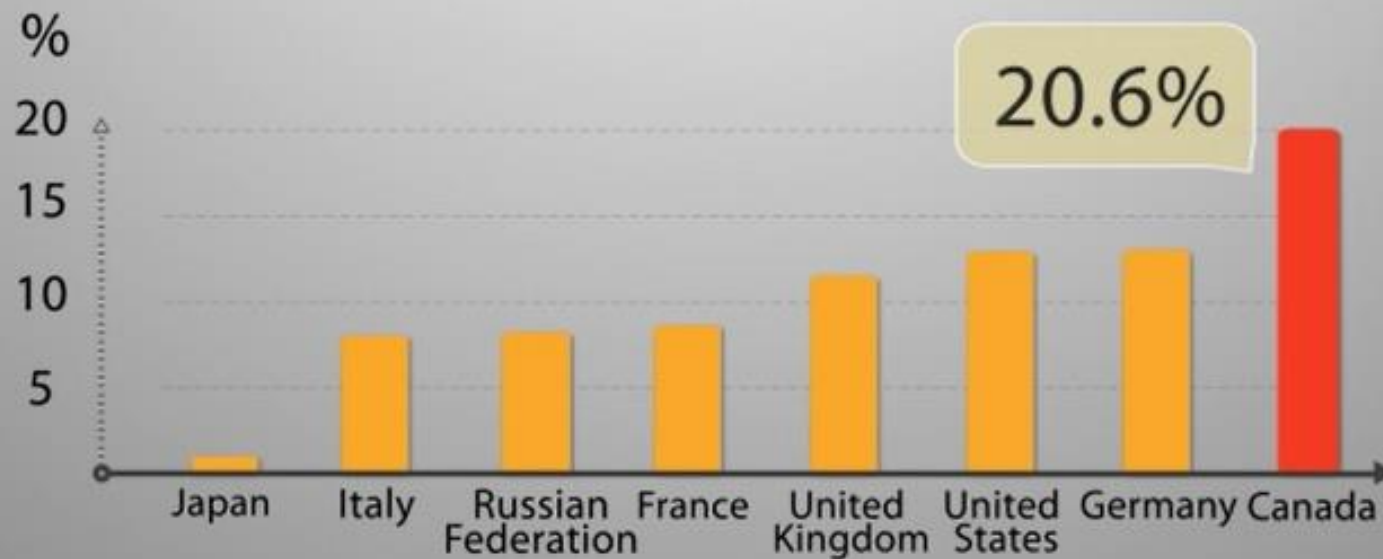
What comes to mind when you think of Canada?



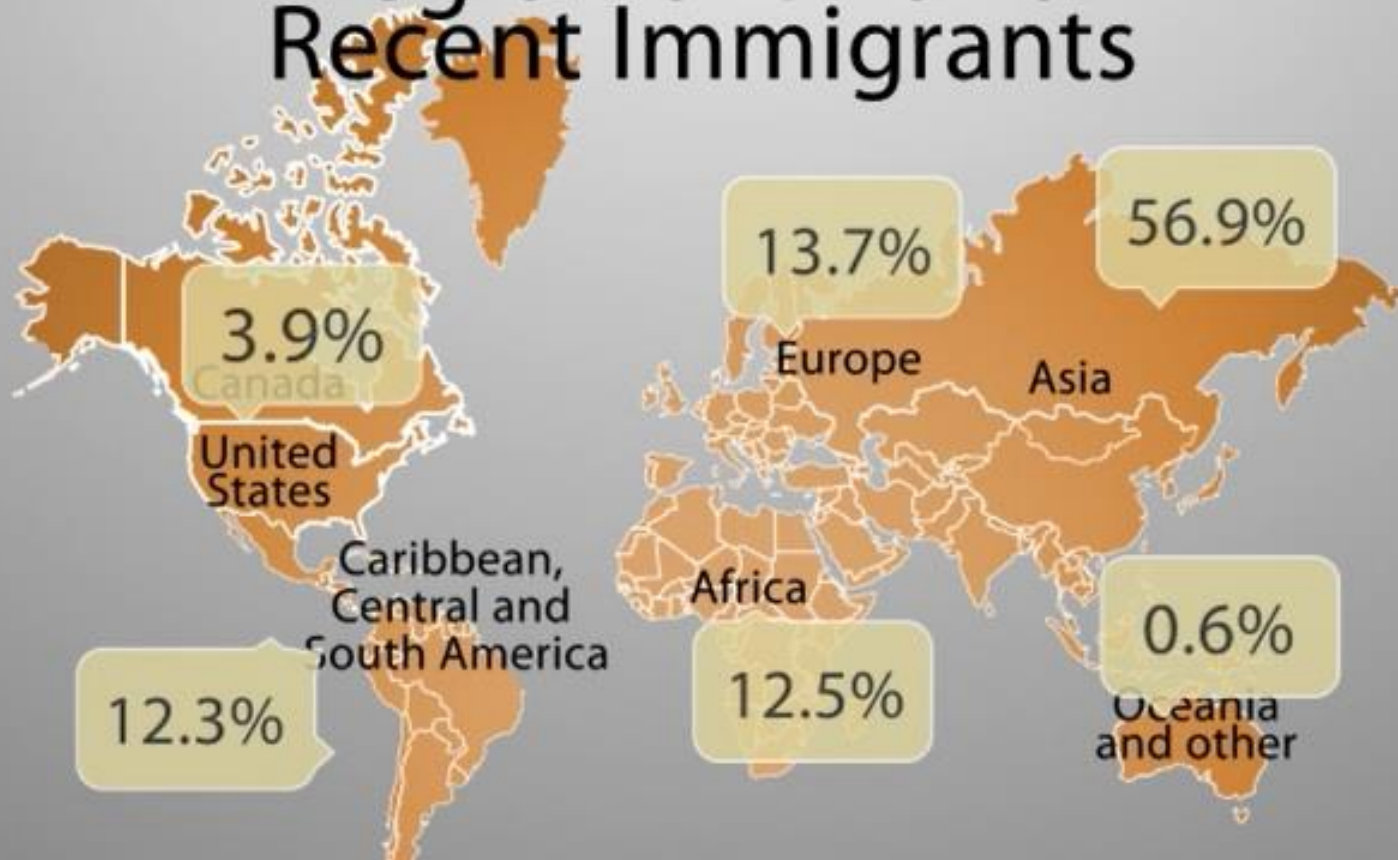




Foreign-born as Proportion of Population in the G8 Countries



Region of Birth of Recent Immigrants



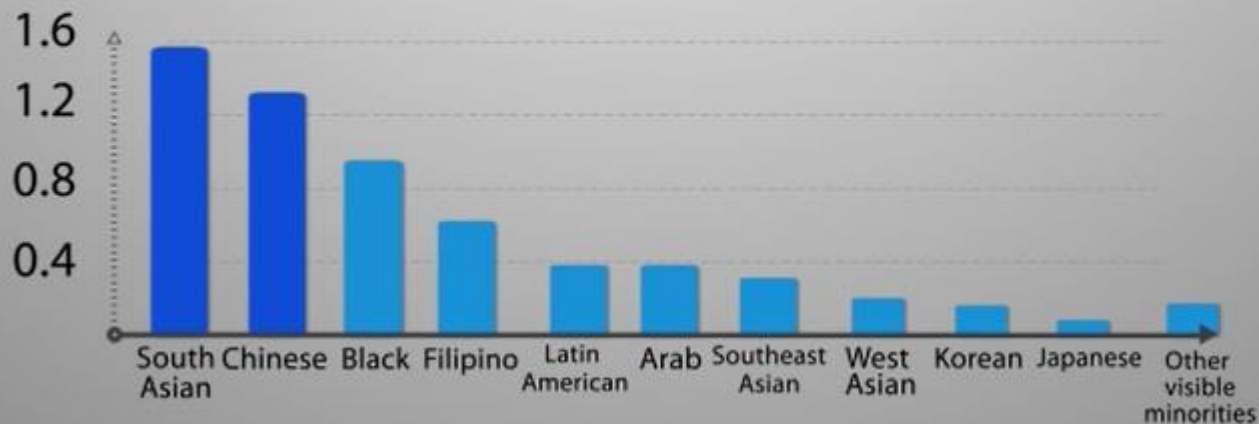
Members of a Visible Minority Group

19.1%

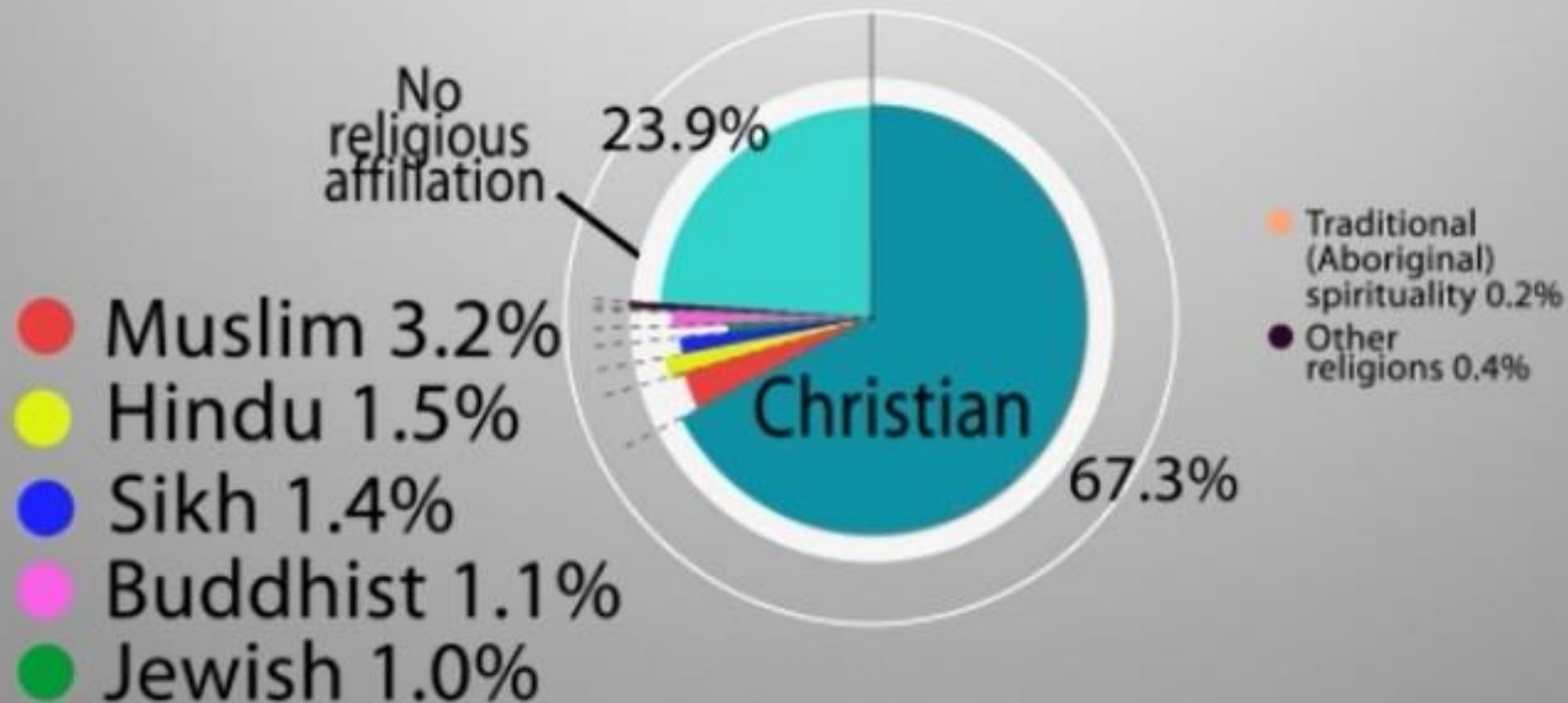


Visible Minority Groups

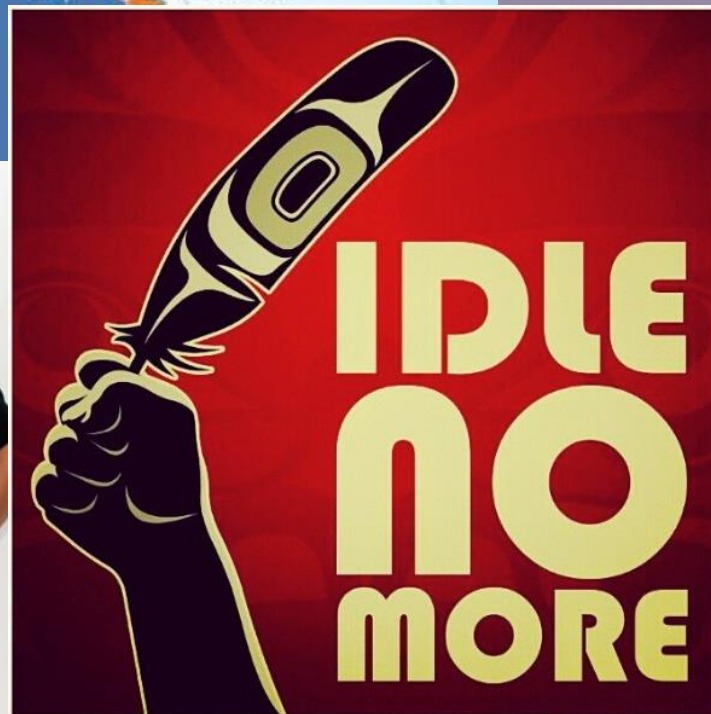
Millions



Major Religions



Government	Elected Officials	Some Responsibilities
Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of Parliament (MPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Defence • Foreign Policy • Citizenship • Policing • Criminal Justice • International Trade • Aboriginal Affairs • Immigration (shared) • Agriculture (shared) • Environment (shared)
Provincial and Territorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) or • Members of the National Assembly (MNAs) or • Members of the Provincial Parliament (MPPs) or • Members of the House of Assembly (MHAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Health Care • Natural Resources • Highways • Policing (Ontario, Quebec) • Property and Civil Rights • Immigration (shared) • Agriculture (shared) • Environment (shared)
Municipal (local)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor or Reeve • Councillors or Aldermen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Community Health • Recycling Programs • Transportation and Utilities • Snow Removal • Policing • Firefighting • Emergency Services



Left



Centre

Right



Wing



Centre

Wing



Social assistance helps individuals, families, groups and communities enhance their individual and collective well-being. It assists individuals in developing their own skills and the ability to use their own and community resources to resolve problems. It is also concerned with broader social issues such as poverty, mental health, unemployment, family violence, elderly abuse and re-socialization. Historically, social assistance was associated with religious charities and voluntary aid to the needy. It is currently associated with public service provision and citizenship rights of the welfare state.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Clinical social work services and case management for state and local agencies and schools

AGING AND GERONTOLOGY

Home health care, geriatric care management and adult day care at hospitals, nursing homes and assisted living homes

JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS

Corrections, probation and forensics for prisons, courts and victim services programs

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Individual, group and family counseling in inpatient and outpatient treatment centers

CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY

Family preservation, child protection and adoption at adoption agencies, foster care agencies, public and private welfare agencies

HEALTH CARE

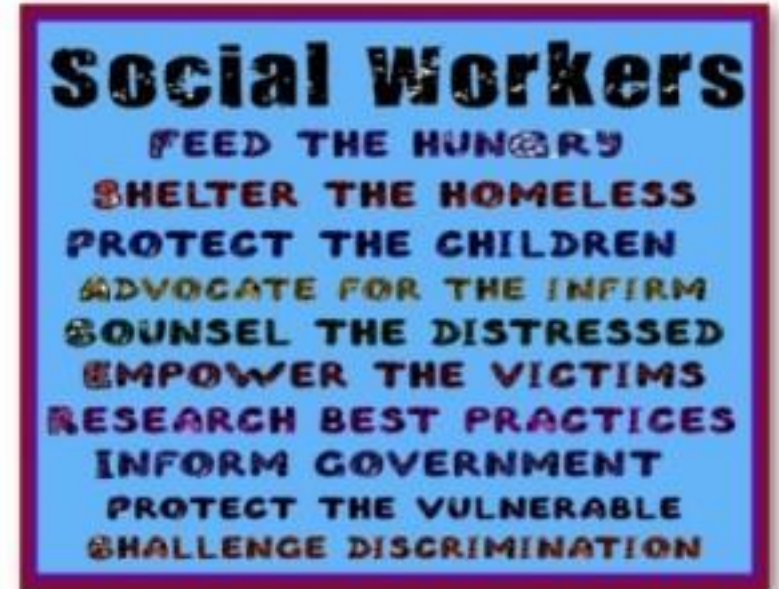
Case management, counseling and continuity of care planning in hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living centers and other health care facilities

OCCUPATIONAL

Substance abuse and health and wellness education for corporations and employee assistance programs

MENTAL HEALTH

Case management, counseling, coaching and community programming with individuals with mentally illness

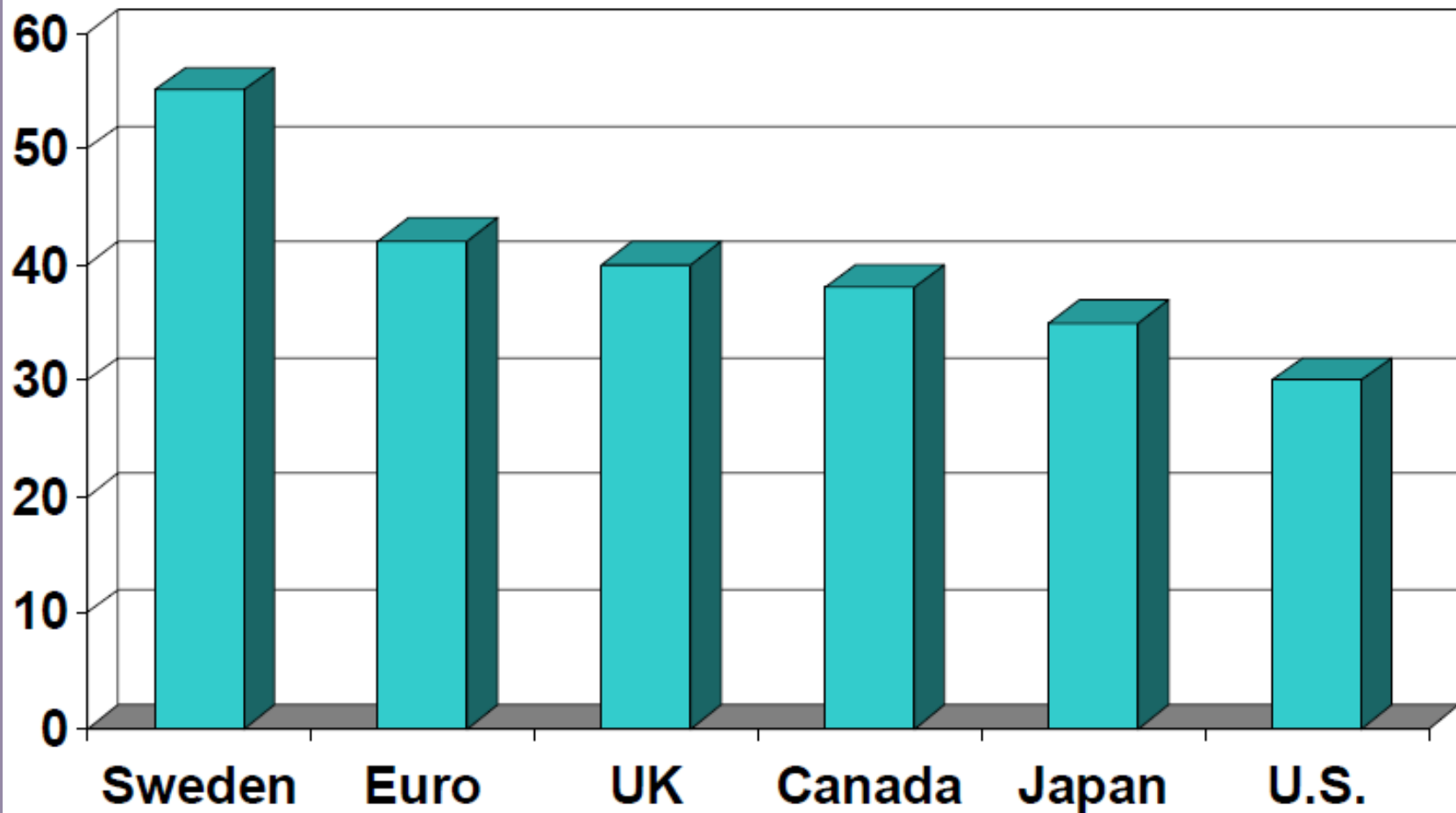


Social Democratic

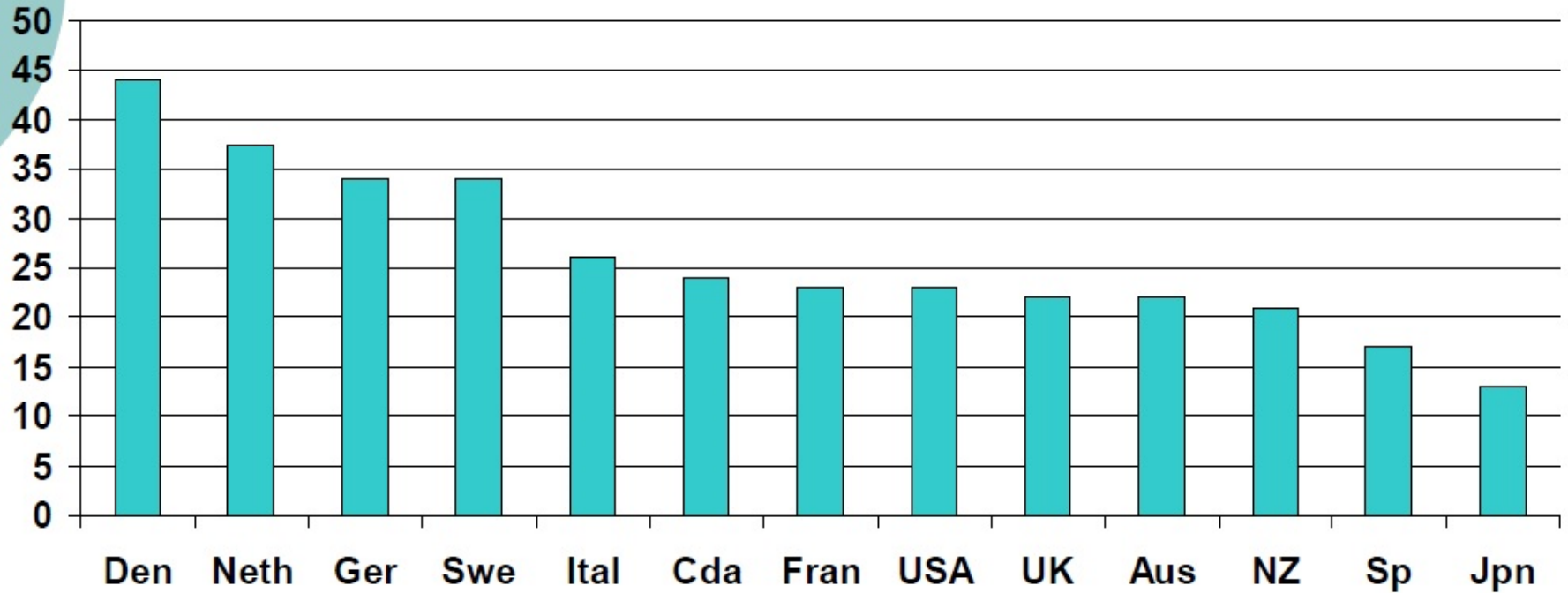
Corporate

Liberal

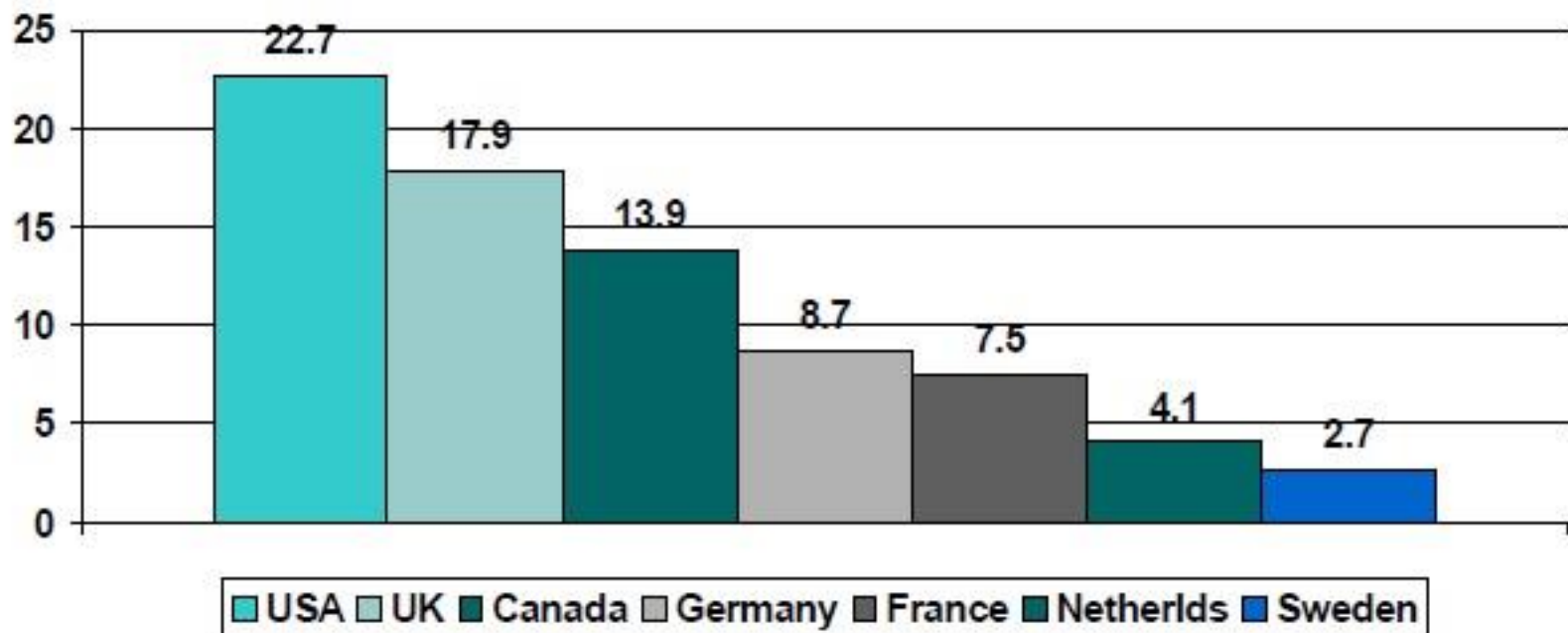
Government Revenue as a Share of GDP 2002 (est)



Per Cent of Earnings Paid in Tax, 2 Earners and 2 Children



Child Poverty Rates by Selected Country



Poverty Rates, Before and After Taxes and Transfers: Families with 2 Earners

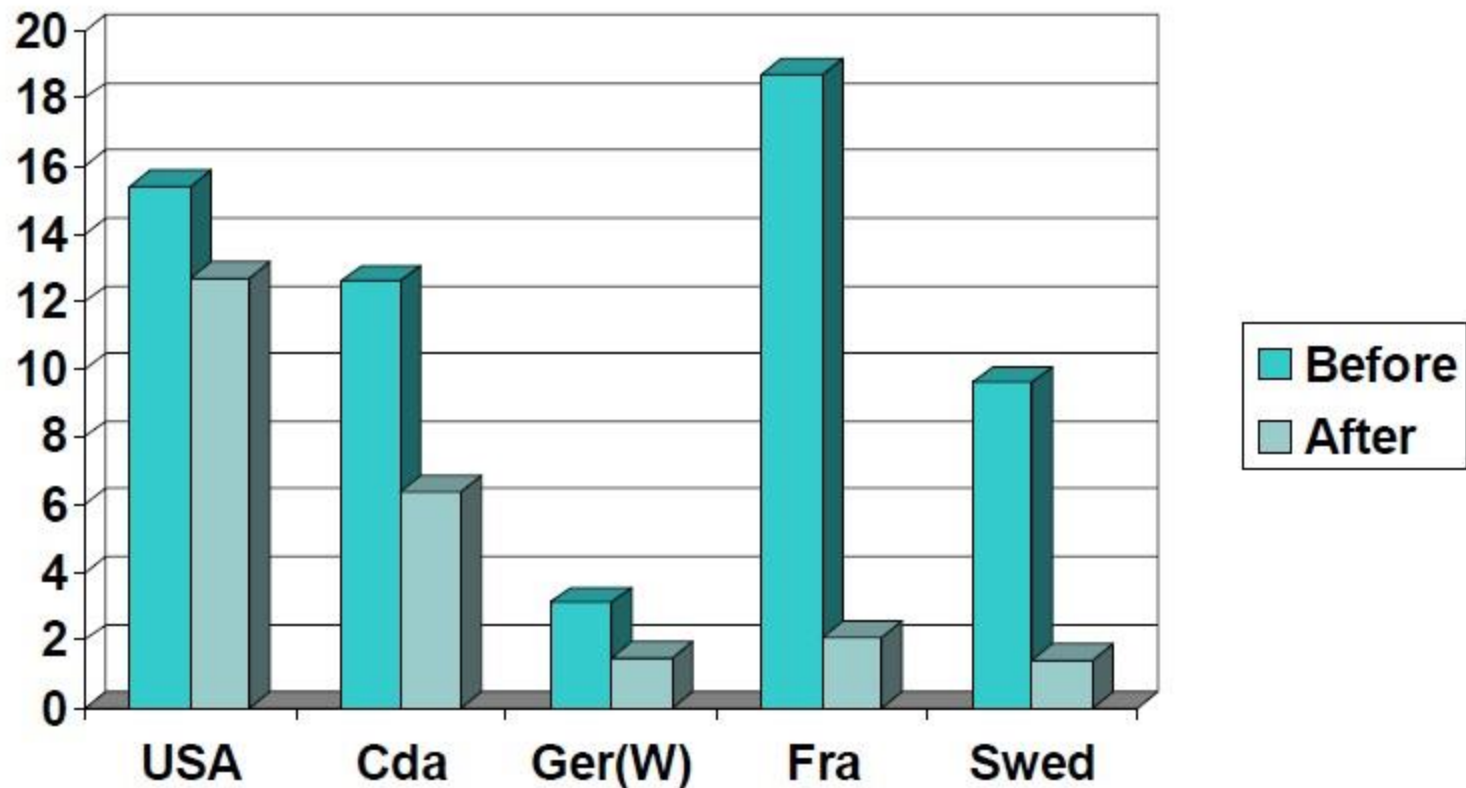


TABLE 1

Human Development Index
and its components

	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Mean years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	Nonincome HDI
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(2005 PPP \$)		Value
HDI rank	2012	2012	2010 ^a	2011 ^b	2012	2012	2012
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
1 Norway	0.955	81.3	12.6	17.5	48,688	4	0.977
2 Australia	0.938	82.0	12.0 ^c	19.6 ^d	34,340	15	0.978
3 United States	0.937	78.7	13.3	16.8	43,480	6	0.958
4 Netherlands	0.921	80.8	11.6 ^c	16.9	37,282	8	0.945
5 Germany	0.920	80.6	12.2	16.4 ^e	35,431	10	0.948
6 New Zealand	0.919	80.8	12.5	19.7 ^d	24,358	26	0.978
7 Ireland	0.916	80.7	11.6	18.3 ^d	28,671	19	0.960
7 Sweden	0.916	81.6	11.7 ^c	16.0	36,143	6	0.940
9 Switzerland	0.913	82.5	11.0 ^c	15.7	40,527	2	0.926
10 Japan	0.912	83.6	11.6 ^c	15.3	32,545	11	0.942
11 Canada	0.911	81.1	12.3	15.1	35,369	5	0.934
12 Korea, Republic of	0.909	80.7	11.6	17.2	28,231	15	0.949
13 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.906	83.0	10.0	15.5	45,598	-6	0.907
13 Iceland	0.906	81.9	10.4	18.3 ^d	29,176	12	0.943
15 Denmark	0.901	79.0	11.4 ^c	16.8	33,518	4	0.924
16 Israel	0.900	81.9	11.9	15.7	26,224	13	0.942
17 Belgium	0.897	80.0	10.9 ^c	16.4	33,429	3	0.917

The Four Stages of Canada's Social Assistance:

The Poor Laws and the Colonial heritage, Early Years to 1867

Moral Reform, 1867-1890s

Social Reform, 1890s-1947

Applied Social Science, 1947-present

Five Key Themes:

- 1) the development of alternatives to the traditional means of distributing income, goods and services
- 2) the struggle to define the “social minimum”
- 3) the process of defining and redefining the cause of poverty and dependency
- 4) increasing amount of public interest in the form, content, and operation of social security programmes
- 5) the political structure of Canada since the British North America Act of 1867

[illegible]



Whereas many Inconveniences do daily arise in this Town
concerning the Poor who the Publick are very numerous
by reason of the great number of this Indigent Poor
of the Church Wardens Overseers of the Poor who depending
upon several Reasons but chiefly for those own private
Uses & Purposes to what Summe or Number they think fit
such Persons being taken into the Collection shall do become
after that a great Charge to the Parish notwithstanding
the Occasion or Necessity of their assuming Collection from
these Causes by which Means the Rates for the Poor are
daily Increased contrary to the true Intent of a Statute made
in the 43rd Year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth
in this behalf for the Relief of the Poor: For Remedy
of which preserving the like Allowance for the said Poor
it enacted that from after the 1st Day of March 1735

Who is eligible for assistance?

How is the need for assistance
perceived?

THE PROTESTANT ETHIC
AND THE
SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM

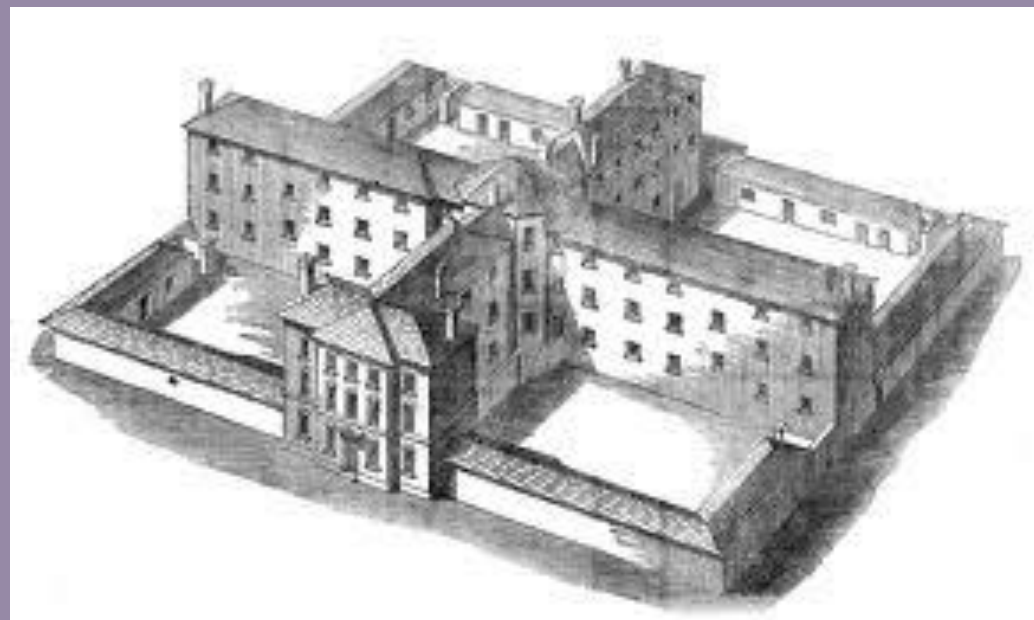
MAX WEBER



EDITED BY RICHARD SWEDBERG

A NORTON CRITICAL EDITION







THE "MILK" OF POOR-LAW "KINDNESS."



