LEARNING OBJECTIVES
After completing this chapter, you should be able to:
• Explain the critical role income security programs play in the lives of all Canadians.
• Explain the term "welfare state." 
• Understand how wealth is redistributed.
• Identify the potential causes of social problems.
• Explain the "residual," "institutional," and "structural" approaches.
• Explain the distinction between "public" and "private" welfare and between the four types of public programs.
• Make the case for and against "universal" and "selective" programs.
• Make the case for and against "private" welfare and "public welfare." And by the terms "universal" and "selective" programs.
• Have an understanding of the different income security programs available to Canadians.
• Understand the importance of federalism and national standards.
• Explain how globalization affects social welfare on the world scale.

KEY CONCEPTS
• Caledon Institute of Social Policy
• Canada Assistance Plan (CAP)
• Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST)
• Canada Health Transfer (CHT)
• Canada Social Transfer (CST)
• Demogrant
• Economic globalization
• Established Program Financing (EPF)
• Federalism
• Income redistribution
• Income security
• Income supplementation programs
• Institutional approach
• Minimum income programs
• Non-profit and for-profit welfare agencies
• Private welfare
• Public welfare
• Residual approach
• Selective programs
• Social insurance programs
• Social policies
• Social programs
• Social security
• Social services
• Social Union Framework Agreement (SUFA)
• Social Protection Floor Initiative
• Social Programs
• Social safety net
• Social services
• Social Union Framework Agreement (SUFA)
• Social Protection Floor Initiative
• Social security
• Social services
• Welfare state

REVIEW QUESTIONS
1. What are the main components of the social welfare system in Canada? What is the underlying purpose of the welfare system?
2. Define and compare the following sets of terms: (1) "social policy" and "social program," and (2) "public welfare" and "private welfare.
3. What is meant by the "residual" and "institutional" approaches to welfare? And by the terms "universal" and "selective" programs?
4. What are the four types of public welfare? Briefly summarize each.
5. What is the division of responsibilities between the federal and provincial governments with respect to income security for Canadians, and what are the major changes brought about by the CHST of 1996 and the SUFA of 1999?

EXPLORING SOCIAL WELFARE
1. As discussed in the chapter, social problems are due to a combination of internal and external factors. Research the social problem of "addiction" (or "substance abuse"), and create your own list of internal and external causal factors. Discuss a social policy that might reduce the problem at both levels.
2. Pick one social welfare "problem" that is of interest to you. Define the issue and discuss the major groups and organizations (including governments) that are working towards a solution. Explore the challenges in resolving the issue.

WEBSITES
Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives
www.policyalternatives.ca
The Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (CCPA) is an independent, non-partisan research institute concerned with issues of social, economic, and environmental justice. Founded in 1980, the CCPA is one of Canada’s leading, progressive voices in public policy debates. Whether it’s the push to privatize our health care system, the growing gap between the rich and poor, or gas companies gouging at the pump, the CCPA sets out to set the record straight on behalf of Canadians across the country.

Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSD)
www.ccsd.ca
CCSD is one of Canada’s most authoritative voices promoting better social and economic security for all Canadians. A national, self-supporting, non-profit organization, the CCSD’s main product is information, and its main activity is research. It focuses on concerns such as income security, employment, poverty, child welfare, pensions, and government social policies.

Statistics Canada
www.statcan.gc.ca
Statistics Canada is the federal government’s agency commissioned with producing and disseminating statistics to help better understand Canada and its citizens. Statistics Canada was established in 1971, replacing the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Internationally, the agency is held in the highest regard for the quality of its data and its research methodology. The Daily, a free subscription service issued by the agency Monday to Friday, provides the most recent information released by the agency.

CRITICAL THINKING
What is your first recollection of there being a social welfare system in Canada, and what ideas or feelings do you associate with the memory? How do you think you and other Canadians benefit from having an income security system?