

SOWK1001 Exam

Class 1

Academic Integrity

The Academic Integrity Policy is concerned with student academic integrity. The integrity of a student's academic work is critical to enabling student success. Students who violate the principles of academic integrity undermine the quality of their education and the value of a Carleton University degree.

5 Fundamental Values : honesty, trust, fairness, respect and responsibility

Class 2

Social Policy

Social policy is developed and implemented to promote the well-being of society and addressing any issues.

Social policy can be defined narrowly to include social services, healthcare or broadly to include immigration, taxation, social justice.

Social policy must encompass a wide range of government non-profit and private sector decisions that seek to improve societal wellbeing.

Many factors influence social policy (values, power, status quo)

Policy itself are decisions about what to do/not to do in relation to a specific problem and can be made by different levels of government.

Social Welfare

The well being of society and the general efforts to improve the well being.

The well being of society includes (health, environment, wealth, social participation).

Social welfare is influenced by various groups; Government, nonprofit, voluntary sector, private sector, individuals and families.

Social welfare can be seen in acts of kindness, within families or between neighbourhoods.

Formalized social welfare: Donations for Volunteer work

Structured social welfare: Service Delivery, shelters/daycares.

Welfare State

The structures that a government creates to enact social policy and improve social welfare, the way to ensure basic needs of all people in society are being met.

Redistribution

Redistribution of income and wealth is the transfer of income and wealth from individuals to others by means of social mechanism; taxes, charity welfare.

Orders of Government

| FEDERAL (whole of Canada) | PROVINCIAL (Ontario) | MUNICIPAL (Ottawa) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| National Issues | Regional Issues | Local Issues |
| Defence Issues | Education Issues | ByLaw Issues |
| Foreign Affair Issues | Health Issues | Emergency services |
| Trade Issues | Natural Resources | Libraries |
| Indigenous Affairs | Welfare Issues | Planning |
| Immigration Issues | Immigration Issues | Waste disposal |
| Citizenship Issues | Citizenship Issues | Transport Issues |
| Transport Issues | Transport Issues | Police Issues |
| Police Issues | Police Issues | |

Social Justice

Social justice is a concept of fair and just relations between the individual and society. This is measured by the explicit and tacit terms for the distribution of wealth, opportunities for personal activity, and social privileges using social welfare and social policies.

Social workers need to understand policy to be able to support clients and work towards social justice.

Class 3

Fiscal Federalism

The federal government collects much more revenue than all provinces while different provinces collect different amounts of revenue.

Fiscal Federalism refers to the different ways that funds are transferred from the federal to the provincial level ex: transfers, equalization payments.

Goal is to provide the same level of service across Canada.

Fiscal Welfare

Fiscal welfare is the distribution or more specifically the redistribution of finances throughout an economy by means of taxes, subsidies and benefits.

Ideology

Refers to a shared way of thinking based on a set of ideas that reflect values, beliefs, attitudes and experience of a particular person or group.

It is a way of interpreting problems and designing solutions.

Why it is important: Ideology influences how (and whether) we work towards social welfare.

Ideology influences beliefs about:

What is a problem in society, why its a problem, what should be done about it, who and how should we act on it - successful or not?

Individualism: Emphasizes the individual's freedom, worth and self determination in the political social and economic spheres.

Collectivism: Places the rights and welfare of the entire group/society above those of any and all individuals.

Egalitarianism: The belief that people should have equal political, social, and economic rights.

Elitism: The organization of society around interrelated but unequal functional groups, usually with those in the political ideology.

Communism

Communism = Everyone shares everything (material goods)

The focus of communism is collectivism - social ownership and control of lands as well as means of production (land, labour & capital used by a society to produce goods).

Communism assumes that citizens will regard themselves as co-owners of the means of production, acknowledge true needs & needs of fellow citizens and work to produce and accomplish these ends.

Social Democracy

Social democrats believe that free market economies cannot ensure the effectiveness of economic resources to meet the needs of all citizens.

Social democrats advocate for free elections & democracy.

Social democracy seeks collective and equality to moderate the effects of capitalist, free market economic forces.

The state is responsible for providing social welfare for those in need.

Toryism

Toryism sees itself as collectivist in an organic sense of society, because the ideal of social & economic hierarchies contributes to economic security and social stability.

Traditional attitudes and values in relation to politics

Liberalism

Liberal ideology is individualistic, develops policies that reduce economic and social inequalities.

Humanistic values becoming more prominent

liberal with a lower case is describing the ideology.

Government intervention helpful to facilitate equality of opportunity.

Individualistic rather than based on collective responsibility. Liberty-based rather than emphasizing state intervention.

Neo-Conservatism

NeoConservatism recognizes the inequalities among people but sees differences as more important than similarities.

Rejection of collectivist values and the return to laissez-faire economics which advocate less government and more position towards social and economic affairs.

Fascism

Fascism gave rise to a one-party authoritarian state that maintained an active control of the economy but without socialist ownership of the means of production

Reject the egalitarian perspectives of communism and socialism and maintain an elitist or class structure in society should be lower to the social cohesion of the nation.

Liberal Party Of Canada

Liberals comprising 2 ideological factions: Business & Welfare

Held together by the common liberal values of liberty and individualism.

Conservative Party Of Canada

Neo/lib+Neo/conservative

Social policy proposed by the conservative party promotes reduced government in social policy and increased reliance on self, families and the economic marketplace.

New Democratic Party (NDP)

Ideological roots in welfare liberalism and is a reaction to the Tory hierarchical view of society.

NDP policy supports universal programming w/ broad access and a uniformity of distribution across Canada.

Theories on Social Welfare

- Foundation of social welfare theory and the extent of programs and services delivered through the welfare state.
 - Strong emphasis on societal responsibility, which results in an institutionalized approach to social welfare.
 - Individuals are challenged to meet their own basic needs with emphasis placed on the development of social/human capital.
- Social capital: Attitude, spirit and willingness of people to engage in collective civic attitudes or networks of relationships with people in their community and family.

Class 4

Major political Ideologies

The major ideologies that have been identified in history, across countries in the global North, are as follows:

1. Communism (collective, egalitarian, regulation)
2. Social democracy (collective, egalitarian, regulation, but less so than communism)
3. Toryism (collective, elitist, regulation)
4. Liberalism (individual, liberty)
5. Neo-conservatism (individual, elitist, liberty)
6. Fascism (collective, elitist, regulation)

Ideology influences...

- Who is responsible for improving social welfare
- Beliefs for social welfare needs.
- Decisions over when to implement social policies.
- Beliefs about what to do to address the need

Social policy can be used...

- To prevent problems from arising (**intervention**)
- To avoid problems for those at risk (**maintenance**)
- To react to problems that have occurred (**amelioration**)

What is policy analysis...

- Analyzing a problem with the goal of policy making: analyzing an individual problem to come up with a solution
- Analyzing a policy that has been put into place to address a problem
- Analyzing how policy-making works
- How successful the policy/program is in improving financial wellbeing.
- Who benefits from the policy/program and who doesn't/what works and what does not
- How ideologies have informed the policy/program

Institutional Approach

Immigration levels became extremely high - immigration process became entirely objective with remaining discriminatory standards.

Ex: Categorizing immigrants into 3 main groups (family class, economic class, refugee class) that limit the # of individuals who can be admitted in each category and emphasize integration into Canadian society.

Countries growing ethnic diversity reinforced by Fed gov in policy of multiculturalism in the charter of rights and freedoms.

Market State Approach

Gov sponsored social welfare programs have been established and continued policy initiatives would fill the gaps that have not been developed yet.

Guaranteed Annual Income - a minimum threshold of income below which no individual would fall. In the market state era; Canadians were consumers.

Class 5

Government social welfare

1. 'Cash'
2. 'Goods'
3. Rights-based legislation
4. Fiscal welfare

Privately provided social welfare

1. Occupational welfare
2. Fee-for-service programs

Third-sector social welfare

1. Charity programs
2. Social enterprises

Social Welfare at the Federal Level

| Social welfare program FEDERAL LEVEL |
|---|
| Employment Insurance |
| Canadian Pension Plan |
| Old Age Security |
| Guaranteed Income Supplement |
| Veterans Pension |
| Canada Child Benefit |
| Resettlement Assistance |

The problem with administration for “means tested” social program

- The application forms
- What documentation must be provided
- How gets to decide/ how this is done
- Ongoing assessment of eligibility
- Construction of recipients

Private Sector: Pensions, Health care

Provincial Programs: Workers compensation (Injured on the job) & Social Assistance (When someone is not eligible for welfare or public assistance & Ontario Disability Support Program.

Rights Based Policies

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: Fundamental rights (e.g. freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion)

Canada Human Rights Act: Protection against discrimination (but only in relation to Federal government employment or services)

Class 7

Social Welfare Provincial Level

| |
|--|
| Social Welfare Program PROVINCIAL LEVEL |
| Social Housing & Social Services |
| Provincial Infrastructure (roads) |
| Emergency Services |
| Parks & recreation |
| Police |
| Local Public Transportation |
| Waste Disposal/Recycling |
| Zoning and Planning |

Rights Based Policy

Ontario Human Rights Code: Protects from discrimination in relation to: accommodation; contracts; employment; goods, services and facilities; membership in unions, trade or professional associations.

Social Welfare Provided by the Third sector/Civil Society

- Programs for homeless e.g. shelters and day programs
- Food security programs: e.g. Community gardens and food banks
- Addictions programs e.g. safe injection sites
- Programs for particular populations, e.g. Indigenous peoples, refugees, survivors of gender-based violence, children and youth, people with disabilities, LGBTQ.

How To Address Poverty

- Address underlying causes, such as labour market inequality
- Address immediate symptoms (lack of income) through redistribution for example: progressive taxation or income support programs (e.g. Employment Insurance (federal) and social/financial assistance (provincial/municipal))
- Provide solutions for secondary symptoms for example: food security programs

TAX EXPENDITURES:

The expenses incurred by the government when they would otherwise collect taxes.

Class 8 - LOOK OVER DEBORAH G. YOUNG NOTES. INDIAN ACT OF CANADA

Class 9

Mental Wellbeing

10 – 20% of children in Canada experience mental health problems.

Depression and anxiety

Troubles sleeping

Bullying and discrimination

Rates higher in girls than boys.

Suicide the second leading cause of death: Canada higher rates than other countries, especially among marginalised populations.

Social Determinants of Health

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Food Insecurity | Stress, Bodies and Illness |
| Housing | Income & Income Distribution |
| Social Exclusion | Education |
| Social Safety Net | Unemployment & Job Security |
| Health Services | Employment & Working Conditions |
| Aboriginal Status | Early Childhood Development |
| Race & Gender | Disability |

** For Indigenous people social determinants of health are all at a low level. Ex: over represented in child welfare system, higher suicide rates, higher mortality rates, higher criminal justice rates, lower levels of education, worse physical health, housing issues, worse mental health. **

Policy Responses to Child Welfare

Policies to address poverty for families with children
Food insecurity programs targeted at children
Housing programs, prioritising families with children
Health services for children and youth
Child protection services
Indigenous child welfare policy responses

Redistributive Policies

Canada Child Benefit
Children's Special Allowances
Child Care Expense Deduction
Amount for eligible dependent
Child welfare services include
Support to families - food banks
Child protection: investigating allegations of abuse
Child placement, fostering and adoption

Problem W/ Policies For Indigenous Population

Colonization: Destruction of traditional ways of life.
Stealing the land w/ Cultural genocide through banning cultural practices and languages,
Residential Schools
Continued structural subjugation and marginalization. Assimilation rather than self-determination
Lower levels of funding for infrastructure and services than for non-Indigenous populations
Jordan's Principle

List and briefly describe 5 different **social determinants of health** that are related to negative social welfare outcomes for Indigenous Peoples.

Summary

- Indigenous children (reflecting the treatment of all Indigenous Peoples) have been discriminated against repeatedly over the history of the Canadian colonial project. This has included residential schools, the 60s scoop, the Millennial Scoop, persistent underfunding services for Indigenous kids and a refusal to take responsibility and accept court decisions.
- This treatment has had multiple implications for the wellbeing of Indigenous children/adults.
- Policy responses to improve child welfare mirror social welfare policies more generally and may be aimed at intervention, maintenance or amelioration.

Class 10

Definitions

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Migration | Visitor |
| Immigrant/Emigrant | Temporary Resident |
| Permanent Residency | Refugee Claimant |
| Landing/landed immigrant | Asylum Seeker |
| Settlement | Undocumented Migrants |
| Naturalisation/Citizenship | 1st/ 2nd/ 1.5 generation |

Internal Migration: Moving WITHIN a state, country or continent.

External Migration: Moving TO a different state, country or continent.

Return Migration: Moving back to where you came from.

Why do people migrate.... Economic reasons, family reasons or forced.

Emigration: Leaving one country to move to another.

Immigration: Moving into a whole new country.

How Policy Shapes Immigration into Canada

Within each application to come to Canada

1- Must prove you meet program criteria

2- Must prove you are not "Inadmissible" referring to Security Health, Lying in an application or a Family member is inadmissible.

To start you have no permission to be in Canada other than as a visitor.

You must apply - Application.

Then you will be granted a Temporary Visa (if possible)

Then you will gain Permanent Residency

Application to obtain a Citizenship

Permanent Residency Programs

| Refugees & Humanitarian | Family Class | Economic |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Refugee Claimants | Parents/Grandparents(PGP) | Federal skilled worker (FSW) |
| Resettled Refugees | Adoption | Canadian experience class |
| Gov Assisted Refugees | Spouses/Common Law | Provincial nominee program |
| Privately sponsored refugees | Dependent Children | Self Employed |
| Community groups | Conjugal Partners | Caregivers |

Refugee

A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so.

Post Migration Experiences

Multiculturalism

Assimilation, Integration, Marginalization

Immigrants and host society

Functional Integration: Employment, Education

Social Integration: Social networks, Language ability, Safety

Legal Integration: Rights and Citizenship

Deportation...or...Return migration

Naturalisation

The legal act or process by which a non-citizen of a country may acquire citizenship or nationality of that country. The process..

Permanent resident

Present for 1095 days (equivalent of 3 years)

Have filed taxes

Official language ability (18-54 years old)

Pass the citizenship test

Pay the fees. Adult: \$630. Child: \$100

Not be prohibited from applying for criminal reasons

ADVOCACY

“ The act or process of supporting a cause or proposal “

In social work : Social work advocacy is the exclusive and mutual representation of a client or a cause, attempting to influence decision-making in an unjust or unresponsive system.

Advocacy targets whoever has the power to make the change, directly or indirectly.

- People in power (Politicians, Manager of organization)
- People who have the power to change those who have power (Citizens, Shareholders).
- Can include, writing a letter, petition, protest, court, online advocacy, spoken word etc.

GOALS of advocacy ..

- Communicate individual or group needs
- Demand individual or group rights
- Educate, inform or shape public opinion, or the opinion of a certain group (those in power)
- Demand change or increased support to a specific policy or service

Class 11

Summary

- The impacts of climate change are connected to many aspects of social welfare at a global, national, regional and local level and disproportionately affects marginalised populations.

Possible responses to climate change include

Intervention measures: to limit climate change as much as possible.

Maintenance measures: to limit the devastation caused by climate change.

Amelioration measures: to support people when the worst has already happened.

- Food security, which is linked to climate change amongst other factors, is an important social determinant of health. It is influenced by other SDHs such as poverty, and has a range of implications, for example: health and child development.

Climate change can include natural disasters like; Hurricanes, Forest Fires, Floods, Heat Waves. Conflict can include diminishing resources like water, food and land.

Impacts our social welfare: Physical & Mental health, loss of housing, forced migration, economic insecurity, loss of income, safety, food insecurity, etc.

Hidden Harvest Ottawa (Guest Presentation)

Is an example of a local 3rd sector organization contributing to maintenance and amelioration work in relation to food insecurity.

Social Welfare Provided by the Third Sector

Programs for homeless ex: shelters and day programs

Food security programs: ex: Community gardens and food banks

Addictions programs ex: safe injection sites

Programs for particular populations, ex: Indigenous peoples, refugees, children and youth, people with disabilities, LGBTQ+ and others...

Global Advocacy

Building alliances across organizations and countries

Citizen engagement

Working through internal division

Persistence

Social Economy

Productive parts of Canada's economy that support achievement of social good. Implies an integrated system of institutions working toward common social goals rather than the current reality of independent institutions, some financed through tax revenues and charitable donations, assisted by volunteers and functioning within the shadow of an economy dominated by the private sector.

Class 12

****Sustainable Development Goals (Link so social determinants of health)****

The blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice.

No Poverty: Economic growth be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.

Zero Hunger: The food and agriculture sector offers key solutions for development and is central for hunger and poverty eradication.

Good Health and Well Being: Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development.

Global Social Welfare Problems

Global poverty,
food and housing insecurity,
economic development,
environmental safety,
social determinants of health,
mental health,
addiction,
disease and illness,
gender and income inequality,
human rights and social justice,
access to health care and social resources,
strengthening care and service delivery,
trauma, crises, and responses to natural disasters,
war, violence, population movements and trafficking,
war and refugees,
immigration/migration,
human trafficking, orphans
vulnerable children.

Globalization

The process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide.

Multiple cycles over history

Based on exploitation of labour and resources

Associated with increased migration (forced and voluntary)

Global Capitalism

Requires continuous economic growth.

Profits are maximized by minimizing production costs and increasing prices.

Regulated through : World Trade Organization

The political/economic ideology that informed responses to social welfare at the time

Before WWII

“Toryism” which is a conservative ideology with brands of liberalism sees itself as collectivist in a sense of society, because the idea of social and economic hierarchies contributes to security and social stability for the social welfare of society.

Mid-1970s

The New Democratic Party stood for legal equality and opportunity, their social policy supports universal programming with broad access to uniformity of distribution across Canada.

Beliefs about who was primarily responsible for providing social welfare

Before WWII

Social welfare programs were not quite fully developed at this time where members of society who needed assistance were helped by churches, private charities and work associations.

Mid-1970s

During this time period, social welfare programs began to be fully developed into society by three levels of government, mostly Federal which provides Old Age, Pensions, Child Benefit, Employment insurance etc and also provincial/municipal levels of government which covers social housing, social services, public transit etc.

One aspect of the broader context (ex: conflict, political movements etc) that influenced responses to social welfare

1945-1970s

This was during the time Indigenous issues became a serious movement to fight for everything that social welfare stands for, many steps were taken ex: The Just Society by prime minister Pierre Elliott, Reconciliation that human rights be recognized for Indigenous people. All of these efforts led to fighting for the social welfare of Indigenous people.

Present Day

#MeToo movement worked for the advancement of gender equality giving a powerful platform to women and demonstrating the extent of sexual assault and harassment across society. Movement has implications not only for survivors, but also for support service providers, educators, law enforcement, employers, and the government.

One policy or program that existed, or came into existence, during this period.

Before WWII

Immigration Policy came into existence by the Federal Government before WWII to grow our economy.

Present Day

Climate Change Policy was established because the government has committed to report annually on the actions it is taking to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.

Example Multiple Choice Questions:

Making up Facts, references, data, or medical documentation is an academic Integrity violation known as _____.

- a) Plagiarism
- b) Cheating
- c) Misrepresentation
- d) Unauthorized collaboration

The ideological spectrum that reflects whether we believe that there should be complete equality or whether we believe that hierarchical society is to be desired (and everything in between) can be described as the _____ continuum.

- a) Collective to Individual
- b) Egalitarian to Elitist
- c) Regulation to Liberty

The Marsh report, which recommended the development of a welfare state in Canada was released in the _____.

- a) 1920s
- b) 1940s
- c) 1960s
- d) 1980s

Employment Insurance is an example of _____ social welfare at the _____ level.

- a) Cash; provincial
- b) Fiscal; Provincial
- c) Cash; Federal
- d) Fiscal; Federal

Joel Harden, who is an _____ spoke about advocating for change as a representative at the _____ level.

- a) MP; Municipal
- b) MP; Provincial
- c) MPP; Federal
- d) MPP; Provincial

_____ is/are an example of using fiscal welfare to respond to poverty.

- a) Food banks
- b) Progressive Income Tax
- c) Employment Insurance
- d) Social Assistance

_____ is a temporary immigration program, but if the temporary immigrant fulfills the criteria over a certain period of time they may be eligible to apply for permanent residency.

- a) Seasonal agricultural workers program
- b) Caregivers program
- c) Family class
- d) Low-skill worker program

Drover's chapter "Global Social Welfare" argues that _____.

- a) Over time, nation states have become more important in determining welfare policy.
- b) Over time, nation states have become less important in determining welfare policy.
- c) Over time, there has been no change in the importance of nation states in determining welfare policy.

