abolitionism: to do (B - 245-246). (B).
absolute poverty: A fixed, predetermined income level that defines people as poor (S - 161). (S).
Absolute Poverty Line.: A fixed level of cash (money) income. In the U.S. this is set to cover a minimally
nutritionally adequate diet and assumes that food constitutes one-third of family income needs.
The line is adjusted for family size and, annually, for increases in the cost of living. (K). (K).
accepting the assignment: Some providers accept the assignment and don't charge the patient the different
between their total charge and the usual and customary charge, leaving the patient only with any
co-insurance amount or deductible to pay. The assignment is the amount of that charge. This is
quite often the practice for patients covered by Medicare. (Blau - uncovered). (B).
Adoption: permanent placement of a child. (S - 227). (S).
Adoption and Safe Families Act: legislation emphasizing the health and safety of children when making
efforts to preserve and unify children and families. (S - 229). (S).
adult employment services: "Under Title I of the WIA. This defines age eligibility for core services as 18
or older. It grants training priority to recipients of public assistance and other low-income
individuals. Once again, participants move through WIA's three tiers of core, intensive, and
training services, receiving employment training only after all previous efforts have failed." (B -
333). (B).
Adult Protective Services: programs for the protection of elderly people from maltreatment. (S - 263).
(S).
Advanced Maintenance Payments.: (see Child Support Assurance). (K). (K).
AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children).: Title IV A of the Social Security Act. Now replaced
by TANF (see below). Formerly, means-tested public assistance program that provided financial
aid for needy children and their care-takers. (K). (K).
Affirmative Action: efforts to correct historical imbalances in opportunities due to race and gender. (S -
102). (S).
Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA): legislation that protects people who are 40 years of age
or older from employment discrimination based on age (S - 261, 264, 284). (S).
aggregate demand: Aggregate demand is part of the tools used by the government to stabilize the
economy. "When unemployment rises on the downside of the business cycle, the government
usually tries to stimulate aggregate demand. This term refers to the total demand for goods and
services. It includes private consumption and investment, government purchases, and net exports,
that is, the difference between how much we export and how much we import. By intervening to
increase demand, the government can shorten a recession" (pg. 78). The two primary methods of
increasing aggregate demand are monetary and fiscal policy. See definitions monetary and fiscal
policy. (B - 78). (B).
Alzheimer's disease: a disease causing mental dementia. (S - 254). (S).
American "exceptionalism": to do (B - 115, 123-124). (B).
Americans with Disabilities Act: Federal legislation that mandates protection from discrimination for people with disabilities (S - 46, 110, 246, 284). (S).
antitrust suit: "The government can file an antitrust suit to halt a company's monopolistic practices." (Blau 2007, p. 77). An example of this would be the antitrust suit that they filed to stop the Microsoft Company from holding all of the monopolies in this field. (B - 77). (B).
Area Agencies on Aging: agencies responsible for planning and coordinating services for older people. (S - 262). (S).
automatic disentitlement: This avoids duplication of benefits from similar programs simultaneously (Blau & Abramovitz, 2007, p.292) (B - 292). (B).
balance of payments: Balance of payments is a key indicator of our global economy. When one country trades an item to another country, that country in return trades a similar value item to the first country which will be "balance in payment" (B -73). (B).
Basic Income Grant: According to Blau, the Basic Income Grant (BIG) is not a program as such, but an idea. The BIG would supplant all other cash programs, providing universal guaranteed income, which would be taxed at a progressive rate. The amount of the BIG would be the same for everyone, regardless of income. Those recipients, then, in the higher income brackets would be taxed at a higher rate on the BIG than those in lower income brackets. Though the cost of the BIG would be expensive, advocates point to the cost savings engendered by the elimination of other income assistance programs such as TANF, SSI, GA, EITC, and perhaps UI. (B - 291, 314-315, 317). (B).
Belief: an opinion or conviction. (S - 11). (S).
Bill of Rights: first ten amendments to the Constitution, which identify central tenants of civil rights. (S - 94, 95). (S).
Biological determination: ideology that hereditary predetermines, or at least strongly influences, the social and economic position a person will achieve. (S - 57). (S).
Blaming the victim: concept that explains why poverty and other social concerns are viewed as personal rather than collective social problems. (S - 55). (S).
Block Grants (federal): Federal funds given to state or local government which must be spent for general purpose specified by grant. Block grants do not require pre-approval for individual projects or programs so long as they are spent in the agreed-upon area, such as some aspects of health, education, personal social services, and now public assistance for the poor. (State governments may also give funds to counties or other local jurisdictions in the form of block grants.) (K). (K).
bureaucracy: From Wikipedia: Bureaucracy is the structure and set of regulations in place to control activity, usually in large organizations and government. As opposed to adhocracy, it is represented by standardized procedure (rule following) that dictates the execution of most or all processes within the body, formal division of powers, hierarchy, and relationships. In practice, the interpretation and execution of policy can lead to informal influence. Examples of everyday bureaucracies include governments, armed forces, corporations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), hospitals, courts, ministries and schools. (B - 113-115, 121). (B).

business cycle: "The business cycle describes the natural patterns of a market economy. It prospers for a while, until profits shrink, investment opportunities disappear, and growth slows; as wages stagnate and more workers are thrown out of work, the economy deteriorates, and eventually it hits bottom. It is a process that repeats itself and may take many years to complete. (Blau, 2007, p. 74) (B - 74-75, 78). (B).
Campaign finance reform: legislation to curb spending on political campaign. (S - 299). (S).
capitation: Referred to by Blau as a fixed fee. Capitation refers to the provision of a flat amount per insured person covered by a managed care arrangement. The managed care program must provide all covered medical services within the total budget represented by the capitation
arrangement. Since the amount doesn't vary between covered individuals, this provides incentives for the managed care program to target for enrollment populations who are healthier than average. Since there is often choice involved among insured persons as to whether they choose the HMO option (the one most likely based upon capitation), marketing practices for the HMO are often subtly geared towards those seen as less likely to need medical care that would total more than the capitated amount. (B - 388), (B).

Career Breaks: These are policies that are often established voluntarily by employers but may be statutory as well, which permit employees with family responsibilities to take time off following childbirth or adoption (or sometimes for other reasons as well). They are unpaid leaves from work, sometimes providing for opportunities for an employee on leave to return briefly to his/her job for training purposes. Sometimes the policy functions as an unpaid parental or child rearing leave. (K). (K).

Cash Benefit: A social benefit paid in the form of cash or money, such as TANF, OASI and SSI. (K).

Categorical grants: The use of these funds is generally determined by those empowered to choose how to spend them. (Barker). (DSW).

Categorical Grants (federal): Financial grants from the federal government given for very specific purposes, targeted on a special population (e.g., abused children; the disabled; the elderly) or special problem (e.g., drug abuse; domestic violence; homelessness). (K). (K).

Cause and function: two aspects of social work: cause is the belief in a moral position to improve society, and function is the day-to-day efforts to provide services. (S - 54). (S).

Charity Organization Societies (COS): Early private social welfare agencies developed to eliminate poverty through discovering its causes among individuals and then removing those causes on an individual basis. (S - 33, 74). (S).

Charity Organization Societies: Organization representing the conservative wing of the Charity Movement-funded by upper class citizens; that formed during times of depression in 1869, to regulate the use of charity in the neighborhoods by the poor, adhering to the belief that charity ruined the recipient. (B -252-253, 259-260). (B).

Checks and balances: System of checks and balances are the three branches of government, legislative, executive and judicial split up into the law making, law enforcing, and law interpretation powers. (B - 104, 107, 116, 121, 122). (B).

Child abuse and neglect: the maltreatment of children(S - 216, 218, 226). (S).

Child Allowance (Also referred to as Child Benefit or family Allowance): A cash benefit provided to families based on the presence and number of children in the family. The benefit may vary by the ordinal position of the child, the age of the child, the employment status of the parent. Usually universal (not means- or income-tested), usually tax free, and usually not indexed but adjusted based on political decision. (K). (K).

Child and Adult Care Food Program: to do (B - 421, 430, 432-433, 439). (B).


Child Care services: Out-of-home care of children under compulsory school age, or of primary school age children when school is not open. Includes preschool (kindergarten, pre-kindergarten, nursery school) as well as centers, family day care homes, and before and after school services. (K). (K).

Child-conditioned Income Transfers: Those income transfers (cash benefits and cash equivalents) provided by government based on the presence of a child in the family. E.g. dependents' benefits, child allowances, child tax credits. (K). (K).

Child Development Block Grant (CCBDG): Was originally authorized as an amendment to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA 1990) and was subsequently re-authorized and amended by PRWORA (PL 104-193 -- "welfare reform". The program provides funding for child care services for low-income families and for activities designed to improve the quantity and
quality of child care services generally. It is authorized through FY 2002. (K). (K).
Child Poverty Rate.: Percentage of all children living in families with incomes below the poverty
threshold. (K). (K).
Child Rearing Leave and/or benefit.: (See Family Leaves) (K). (K).
Child Rearing leaves.: Leaves from employment which developed in some countries as a supplement to
maternity leaves or as a variation on parental leaves. Longer than maternity leaves, sometimes
not limited to parents with a prior work attachment, and paid at a much lower level, the benefit
policy is often described as a kind of "mother's wage". In some countries the cash benefit may be
the equivalent of the government subsidy for out-of-home ECEC and used either to supplement
family income while one parent is at home or to purchase private care. (K). (K).
Child Support (sometimes referred to as Child Maintenance).: Financial support provided by a
non-resident, non-custodial parent for the support of a child. (K) Note: Support for a child
provided by a parent independent of or in addition to a court-ordered child support payment is
considered a gift for the purposes of public assistance programs.. (K).
Child Support Assurance (Sometimes referred to as Advanced Maintenance): Guaranteed minimum
child support paid by a government agency when a non-custodial parent fails to pay financial
support for his/her child, pays it irregularly, or at an inadequate level. The agency then attempts
to collect from the absent parent the amount advanced. Several European countries (e.g. the
Nordic countries, Austria, France, Germany) provide such benefits. (K). (K).
Child Tax Credit (See also Tax Credit).: A credit against income tax liability. Currently, in the U.S. it is
worth $500 (in 2000) and is phased out for those with high incomes (e.g. 110,000 or more for
married couples filing jointly). It is not refundable and therefore of no value to those with
incomes below the income tax threshold although it may be refundable in other countries (and it
may have different values elsewhere). (K). (K).
Child welfare: the constellation of public services designed to protect and promote the well-being of
children (S - 211). (S).
Child Welfare.: (a) Either social policies (benefits and services) aimed at the health, development and
well-being of all children; or (b) social services for troubled children and their families,
including protective services, foster care, adoption, family preservation, residential treatment and
home or community-based services. (K). (K).
Civil rights: the rights to which people are entitled because they are members of society. (S - 15, 90-119).
(S).
Civil Rights Act of 1964: codified protection of racial minorities; it required desegregation of public
facilities and prohibited discrimination in employment hiring (S - 100). (S).
co-entitlement: The use of one benefit usually allows you to another (Blau & Abramovitz, 2007, p.292).
(B - 292). (B).
COLAs: Cost-of-living adjustments, they are the same for social security benefits and SSI (Blau &
Abramovitz, 2007, p. 293). (B - ???). (B).
cold war liberalism: to do (B - 269, 270-271, 272). (B).
collective action: (B - 184-191). (B).
collective action frames: to do (B - 225-228). (B).
Commercial: private for-profit social service provider. (S - 83). (S).
commodity (health care as a commodity): Blau contends that in the U.S. health care is treated like a
commodity rather than a means to meeting a basic human need for health. Health care services
are given a price within marketplace and the health care industry is increasingly operated on a for
profit basis. MD: Even nonprofit providers increasingly sub-contracting with for profit groups of
doctors and other firms. However, another argument is that managed care and the use of a
voucher-based system of insurance (with the health care card being a voucher) has meant that
health care is not really a commodity, in that most consumers have little or no idea of the cost of
care when it is provided (other than the impact on their deductible or co-insurance payments).
Unlike in a true market, the charge for a particular procedure tend to be established by administrative processes on the part of the provider. These costs can vary substantially between providers in the same region and between regions, for a variety of reason including the quality of the provider and procedure performed. However, insurance companies typically set schedules of usual and customary charges which only partially account for regional variations in cost. This means that while charges vary, reimbursement amounts by insurers are often the same. Some providers accept the assignment and don't charge the patient the difference between their total charge and the usual and customary charge, leaving the patient only with any co-insurance amount or deductible to pay. This is quite often the practice for patients covered by Medicare. (B - 384). (B).

Community mental health centers: federally funded mental health centers (S - 241, 247). (S).

Comprehensive Employment Training Program (CETA): Training that comes from the government which employs people who could not otherwise find work. Nixon's Admin. came up with this program in 1973. Reagan's Admin. terminated the program in 1981 and as a result there were no job creation programs for the next 15 years. (B - 326, 337, 344, 345, 346-347). (B).

Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act (COBRA): program that allows a person to continue group health insurance coverage for up to 18 months after leaving employment (S - 240). (S).

Contracting out: funding services through public money but delivering the services through private organizations. (S - 83). (S).

cooperative federalism: From Wikipedia: Cooperative federalism is a concept of federalism in which national, state, and local governments interact cooperatively and collectively to solve common problems, rather than making policies separately but more or less equally (such as the nineteenth century's dual federalism) or clashing over a policy in a system dominated by the national government. Cooperative federalism was most pronounced in the United States during the New Deal between the 1930s and the 1950s when the Great Depression and Second World War spurred states to seek large scale federal assistance including emergency economic measures including employment, civil defense, wartime rationing, and the like. (B - 106). (B).

corporate welfare: Tax breaks for business increase business profits so much that critics refer to them as "corporate welfare. (B - 24-25). (B).

cost-push inflation: A form of inflation that occurs when costs rise despite high unemployment and a reduced use of resources. (B - 70-71). (B).

critical elections: Critical elections occur when there is a realignment and a significant change of interest. There are three main things that have to occur to have a critical election, first being the realignment of the majority and minority grouping within the parties. Second being that the realignment is sharp and last for a long period of time. Third being that political majority is decisive enough to create a new ruling coalition. (B - 121-123). (B).

critical housing need: Although Blau doesn't define this, let's define it (following his footnote) to include those households whose housing expense is more than 50% of their income. For one group, naming working families (which we'll define as one that earns at least half of its income from employment and whose income is less than 120% of the local median family income), the critical housing need rate can be as high as 76%. (B - 351). (B).

Critical theory: examination of social life with the goal of evaluating our social order, the ways in which power and domination affect people's lives, and the ways in which that effect can be changed. (S - 124). (S).

crowd theory: to do (B - 194-197, 211). (B).

cultural feminism: (B - 133-134). (B).

Culture of Poverty: ideology asserting that those who are born poor are in turn socialized to remain poor. (S - 56). (S).

cyclical theories: A classic conception of social change. "Contend that history repeats itself. Just as the days of the week repeat and the same season occur in every year, so history more closely
resembles a circle rather than a straight line" (Blau, pg 12). (B - 12). (B).
decentralization.: A transfer of the locus of decision-making authority concerning policies from a higher level of government to a lower level (e.g., from federal to state or from state to county). (K). (K).
Deinstitutionalization: the movement of people out of mental health institutions and into the community. (S - 242). (S).
demand-pull inflation: A form of inflation that occurs when the total demand for goods rises more rapidly than the economy's productive potential. (B - 70-71). (B).
Demand Subsidies.: Providing cash or cash equivalent (food stamps/vouchers) to client so that he/she can purchase goods and services in the marketplace. Assures client/consumer some freedom of choice within a circumscribed area. (K). (K).
Demogrant.: A flat rate cash benefit provided residents or citizens without consideration of income, employment, or means. Usually financed from general revenues. E.g. old-age pensions for persons over a certain age; family or child allowances. (K). (K).
Dependent Care Tax Credit.: A non refundable credit against income tax liability for up to 30 percent of employment-related dependent care expenses (expenses to care for a child under the age of 13 or a handicapped dependent or spouse). The expenses are limited to $2,400 for one dependent or $4,800 for two or more; and the tax credit is limited to between 20 percent (regardless of income) to 30 percent for lower income families, thus ranging from $480-$960 to a maximum of $720 - $1,440. About 6 million families claimed the credit in 1998. (K). (K).
depression: Is a term used when the unemployment rate is above 10% and is used to describe an economic condition that is "at the bottom of the cycle" (p. 74). (B - 74). (B).
Deregulation.: Removal of governmental controls/restrictions from an industry (e.g., deregulation of airline industry) or social program (absence of federal child care standards). (K). (K).
direct democracy: to do (B - 103). (B).
Direct Income Transfers.: Policy instrument that provides cash or cash equivalent to recipient (e.g., SSI; Food Stamps). (K). (K).
Direct patient costs vs total costs: Blau points out that a logical flaw in thinking that HMOs, PPOs and POS plans save money is that while they may reduce the direct patient costs for some patients, they don't necessarily reduce total costs including overhead. MD: Furthermore, they don't reduce the total costs of the health care system. Instead, they just shift costs around between plans, with some plans proving to be winners (operating below the total capitation amount) and others being losers (finding it hard to stay within budget without denying appropriate care). (B - 389). (B).
disability insurance: Disability Insurance (DI) (Title II) - An income support program, enacted in 1956, that is one in a series of supplements to the original Social Security Act. This supplement extended assistance to disabled workers between ages of 50 and 64 with subsequent amendments expanding this benefit to include dependents of disabled workers (1958) and then to workers below 50 (1960). (B - 291, 302-303, 322). (B).
Disability Insurance (DI): coverage for people who must stop working because of a disability (S - 41, 144, 246, 247). (S).
Disability Insurance.: Disability benefit portion of OASI (DI). Social insurance benefit intended for those who are expected to be unemployed for one year or more due to illness. Indexed (linked to consumer price index). Contributory, linked to prior work history and earnings, designed to replace part of prior wage. (K). (K).
Disabled Veteran's Outreach Program: to do (B - 337). (B).
discretionary spending: Discretionary spending is federal spending that must be appropriated annually according to the judgment of Congress. This spending accounts for around 40% of the federal budget, and includes items such as defense, education, transportation, the national parks, the space program, and foreign aid. (Blau, 2007, p. 81). (B - 81). (B).
Discretionary Funding.: Funding appropriated by Congress each year for specific purposes. (In contrast to non-discretionary or automatic funding.) (K). (K).
Discretionary funds: the money available after purchase of necessities; also referred to as a “disposable income.” In budgeting, the term also refers to funds allocated outside rigid. (Barker). (DSW).

Discretionary Programs: Social programs for which funding must be appropriated each year. (K). (K).

Discrimination: the action of treating people differently based on their identity; it is linked to prejudice. (S - 91, 92). (S).

Dislocated workers: "These workers have been fired in a major layoff; despite considerable experience. Relying on a separate Title I funding stream, this provision offers reemployment services and retraining assistance to individuals who are permanently separated from their employment. States use these funds to respond quickly to workers seriously affected by mass layoffs." (B - 330, 333, 339). (B).

Dislocated worker: person who was trained and employed in an occupation that is no longer needed. (S - 189). (S).

Distributive justice: the social obligation of the state to provide agreed upon social benefits for all of its citizens that are not merely fair but also contribute to the betterment of society. (S - 66). (S).

Divided government: Divided government is when the public elects a president from one political party and another elected official of the house or senate from the other party. This tends to lead the government frustrated, therefore leading in irrational decision making. (B - 121). (B).

downsizing: Downsizing is simply the mass layoff of blue or white collar workers by a corporation or other business. It is done to save money or stay in business, and usually occurs when a business is slow and manufacturing has decreased. It can also be the result of job outsourcing. (Blau, 2007, p. 89). (B - 88, 89-90). (B).

dual federalism: From Wikipedia: Dual federalism, a legal theory that prevailed in the United States from 1789-1937, is the belief that U.S. consists of two separate and co-sovereign branches of government. This form of government works on the principle that the national and state governments are divided into their own spheres and each is supreme within its respective sphere. The two levels of government, national and state should not interfere with the work of the other. Dual federalism discusses the relationship between the national government and the states' governments. According to this theory, there are certain limits placed on the federal government. These limits are: 1. National government rules by enumerated powers only 2. National government has a limited set of constitutional purposes 3. Each governmental unit—state and federal—is sovereign within its sphere of operations 4. Relationship between nation and states is best summed up as tension rather than cooperation (B - 106). (B).

Early Childhood Education and Care (or Early Childhood Care and Education): Services or programs targeted on pre-school aged children from infancy to the age of compulsory school entry, designed to provide care, socialization experiences, and cognitive stimulation as well as subsidized parental (child rearing) leaves for infant and toddler care. Financing and funding source as well as delivery patterns vary from country to country. Programs include: center care, family day care, pre-kindergarten, playgroups, nursery school. (K). (K).

Early Head Start: the U.S. federal program administered by the Head Start Bureau within the U.S Department of Health and Human Services to serve low-income pregnant women, infants, and toddlers from birth to age three. The objective is to provide a healthy foundation for young children so they can benefit from the head start program. Early head start awards grants funding to new or existing community-based social agencies and monitors their progress. Early head start uses professionals with preschool training and experience as well as volunteers and other staff. (Barker). (DSW).


Earned Income Tax Credit program (ETC): Federal program designed to lift families with full-time, year-round workers above the poverty level (S - 173, 198). (S).

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC): A U.S. government work-oriented antipoverty program for qualified low-income workers to get refunds when they file their annual tax returns even in they owed no
taxes. If their adjusted gross earning fall below a specified amount “a modified” poverty line”, the payments helps to make up that difference. In effect EITC is an income supplement to encourage low-income workers, especially those with children, to remain in the workforce, EITC legislation (P.L.94-164) began in 1975 and have undergone many revisions since. Some states that have income taxes also have programs similar to the federal EITC programs. (Barker). (DSW).

Earned Income Tax Credit: The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is known as a refundable credit. This means that a taxpayer who is a recipient of the EITC may actually get back more money than he or she paid in taxes during the tax year. The credit is means-tested to the extent that, as a recipient's income increases, the amount of the credit diminishes. The EITC is also based on the number of dependents of the recipient. As an income supplement, the EITC recipient may elect to have the credit distributed throughout the year via his or her employer's payroll services. This provides more immediate assistance to the EITC beneficiary. (B - 311-312). (B).

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).: A refundable tax credit (a form of negative income tax) that allows low income working parents to receive a credit against their income tax liability or a cash supplement if their taxable income falls below a certain amount. Since 1990, slightly adjusted for family size and indexed for inflation. The most important EITC is a federal benefit but some states have established EITC equivalents themselves. In 1997 the maximum EITC was $2,210 for those with earnings between $6,500 and $11,930 and was phased down to zero for those with incomes at $25,750. About 19 million families with children are estimated to have received this benefit in 1999. (K). (K).

Earnings Test.: Determination of eligibility for benefit based upon cash earnings. Typically used for Old Age Insurance (social security, OASI) for those who are at least 62 and less than 65, for whom there is a limit on earnings in order to receive a full benefit. (K). (K).

economic functions of social welfare policy: Regulates the relationship of the individual to the economy by ensuring minimum level of economic security to all; to stimulate the economy during recessions and depressions; radicals linking to socializing the cost of production; and feminist analyzing social reproduction as apart of this policy. (B - 34). (B).

Economic development: form of social investment that is specifically designed to enhance community and individual economic growth. (S - 87). (S).

Economic Opportunity Act: legislation that outlined policies and programs to fight poverty during the War on Poverty. (S - 42, 232). (S).

Economics: Economics is defined as "the study of how societies use scarce resources to produce valuable commodities and distribute them among different people"(Blau & Abramovitz, 2007, p.61). (B - 61). (B).

Economics: the science of production and distribution of wealth. (S - 184). (S).

electoral process: Activities include "the general election on the first Tuesday in November….primary elections that determine who will be the party's candidate and elections for state and county offices. …..some states allow for recall elections to remove an official before completion of a term. In addition, some states allow voters to amend their own constitution, enact legislative statues, or permit voters to pass judgment on an act of the state legislature" (pg. 99). "The U.S. political system operates on a winner take-all model, with single-member districts and restrictions on minor parties. In this system, where simple majorities have an exaggerated effect…..parties appeal to the center, and voters for any minor parties risk squandering their vote and electing the politician whose opinions diverge from their own" (pg. 116). VM: Currently there is a debate on whether the two party systems are in a period of decline or resurgence. The decline is attributed to direct primaries and civil service reform which deprives party leaders of power. The resurgence is attributed to the demographic division of Republican suburbs and Democratic cities with a resulting increase in political party homogeneity. (B - 99, 117-118). (B).

elite theory: A theory of the state which seeks to describe and explain the power relationships in modern society. It argues that a small minority, consisting of members of the economic elite and
policy-planning networks, hold the most power no matter what happens in elections in a country. (B - 101-102). (B).

Elite power: idea that a handful of people control the policies that govern all of society. (S - 61, 62). (S).

Elizabethan Poor Laws: British laws that greatly influenced the earliest form of legislated social welfare policy in the Thirteen Colonies (S - 26, 170). (S).

Emergency Food Assistance Program: to do (B - 421, 430-433). (B).

employer-based health care: Blau traces this to the 1943 Internal Revenue Service decision that employees don't have to pay income taxes on the value of their employer's contributions to group health plans. It fostered what Blau refers to as a two-tier system of those covered and not covered by such plans. (B - 386). (B).

Entitlement programs: to do (B - ?). (B).

Entitlement: programs that are mandated by public law for all who are eligible, regardless of the total cost in any given year or fiscal period (S - 18, 87). (S).

Entitlement Program.: Program that provides money or services to qualified beneficiaries as a legal right, based solely upon the specific status of the client. (OASI and Food Stamps are both entitlement programs with different requirements for eligibility; counseling services are not, the new TANF program is not.) (K). (K).

Equal Rights Amendment (ERA): constitutional amendment written, but never passed, that would have extended civil rights protection for women and prohibited discrimination based on sex. (S - 104). (S).

Equality: equivalent opportunities and access to resources. (S - 105). (S).

equilibrium price: "When supply and demand balance out," (Blau, 68). MC: Shifts in the supply and demand of an item change the market price of said item and allow economists to make assumptions regarding the state of the economy. (B - 68). (B).

Equity: The state of fairness or impartiality, including any systems (for example, the criminal justice system and the social welfare system) that determine how one’s rights and claims are fulfilled. (Barker). (DSW).

Equity.: Fairness in seeing to fulfillment of needs and acknowledgment of rights in society. (K). (K).

European Union.: An economic organization of European countries with unified judicial control, and some limited responsibility for social policies as well, especially those linked to employment. Large areas of social policy are the primary responsibility of the member countries.(K). (K).

evolutionism: to do (B - 12-13). (B).

Executive order: action by which the president can intervene in agency processes; it establishes requirements for agencies and departments. (S - 298). (S).

externalities: An externality is a cost or benefit(e.g. pollution or public health) that is not normally reflected in the immediate transaction. (Blau, 77). (B - 77). (B).

Externalization of costs: A term from economic sociology, used by Charles Perrow to show how large organizations often externalize their costs of operation onto the rest of society via a variety of mechanisms. Derived from economic theories of externalities, which can be both positive externalities or negative externalities. Negative externalities take place when an organization either inputs for which it hasn't fully paid (leaving society to bear the costs of such inputs or the loss of their use, such as scarce water resources in the case of firms that obtained water from streams and lakes rather than water companies). They also take place when a firm produces outputs which have a negative impact for which the firm will not be responsible for paying (such as polluted water put back into a stream or lake that generated costs to society in cleanup, illness, reduced recreational opportunities, etc.). In health care economics, the most important example of externalization of costs is the social impact of the employee and employer health care tax deduction, which is enjoyed primarily by large organizations able to provide more extensive coverage. This results in the need for higher tax rates for others who are uninsured or less well insured by their firms or who pay for private insurance that doesn't carry such deductions.
However, another interesting example is provided by an April 12, 2009 Wall St. Journal article, "The End of National Health Insurance" said: "A 2006 study in the journal Health Affairs concludes that around 17 cents of every dollar in relative reductions in Medicare payments to private hospitals are shifted onto private patients -- and that such cost-shifting accounts for fully 12.3% of the total increase in private payer prices between 1997 and 2001." Thus, the Medicare program externalizes costs onto those who are part of private insurance plans. (B - uncovered). (Chapter #11).

Family: A primary group whose members assumes certain obligations for each other and generally shares common residences. The NASW Commission on Families (Promoting Family Supports Statement, 1990) defined as family as two or more people who consider themselves family and who assume obligations, functions, and responsibilities generally essential to healthy family life. Child care and child socialization, income support, Long term care (LTC), and other care giving are among the functions of a family. (Barker). (DSW).

Family allowance: A demogrant from of benefit in many nations, not including the United States, in which every eligible family, regardless of financial need, is allocated a specified sum of money. There are many variations to this system depending on the nation’s social policy goals. These variations include making higher payments for families with more children, reducing payments if families have more than prescribed number of children, and requiring families whose income exceeds a certain amount to pay back the family allowance at tax time. In some nations these programs are known as children’s allowances or maternity benefits. (Barker). (DSW).

Family Allowance.: (Also referred to as Child Benefit or Child Allowance). A cash benefit provided to families based on the presence and number of children in the family. The benefit may vary by the ordinal position of the child, the age of the child, the employment status of the parent. Usually universal (not means- or income-tested), usually tax free, and usually not indexed but adjusted based on political decision. (K). (K).

Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA): the federal law (P.L.103-3) enacted in 1993 that requires U.S. companies with more than 50 employees to offer employees up to 12 weeks each year of job protected, unpaid leave with their health care coverage intact so they can care for any sick family member, newborn, or newly adopted or foster child. (Barker). (DSW).

Family and Medical Leave Act: federal legislation that mandates employers to guarantee unpaid leave for workers after the birth or adoption of a child, or during the illness of a dependent or family member (S - 46, 221, 272, 285). (S).

Family Benefit(s).: Cash benefits provided by governments to families with children. Includes family (child allowances), cash benefits at the time of maternity, paternity, parental, or child rearing leaves, lump sum cash benefits at time of childbirth or adoption, and other special financial benefits targeted on children and their families. (K). (K).

Family-friendly Workplace Policies.: A package of policies provided either voluntarily by employers, as part of collective bargaining agreements, or provided as statutory benefits, that facilitate the reconciliation of work and family life. These policies include: the various types of family and personal leaves (maternity, paternity, parental, child rearing, sick child, career break); the various forms of early childhood care and education services (the service itself, a subsidy to help pay for services, an information and referral service); the right to work a shorter day (part-time work), if preferred by the employee, while children are young; flexible working hours; flexible work places; flexible benefit packages; a supportive culture at the workplace that encourages the use of special family benefits and services. (K). (K).

Family Leave: An employee benefit in which workers are granted unpaid time off to provide care for family members, such as newborns, seriously ill relatives, and newly adopted children. (Barker). (DSW).

Family Leaves.: Job- and benefit-protected leaves for working parents including maternity (birth or adoption), paternity, parental, child-rearing, care for an ill child, time to accompany a child to
school for the first time, or to visit a child's school, personal leaves. May be paid or unpaid. When paid, benefit is usually included in taxable income. (K). (K).

Family Policy: A nation’s principles and planned procedures that are intended to influence or alter existing patterns of family life. Technically, all of a nation’s social policy concerns (such as income maintenance, housing, education, and defense) affect families. Thus, the term “family policy” generally focuses more on issues such as fertility rates and family size, child care for working parents, care of older people, foster care programs, and income maintenance programs for families, as in family allowance. A nation’s policy may be explicit or implicit. (Barker). (DSW).

Family Policy.: Explicit or implicit national social policy (laws, regulations, other government actions) that influences, changes or otherwise impacts children and their families. (K). (K).

Family Preservation: programs that emphasize permanency for children or keeping families together. (S - 221). (S).


Family.: The term is often left deliberately vague in policy discussions internationally, to avoid debate. In the U.S., the term "family" is defined according to the Bureau of the Census as: "Two or more people related by blood, adoption, or marriage". In addition, for most social and family policy purposes, one other criterion is added: including a minor child, under age 18. Most cross-national data bases use the concept of "household" rather than family because of the diverse definitions of "family", and it is possible to get data on households with children. (K). (K).

Fannie Mae: The Federal National Mortgage Association, Fannie Mae is "a public/private institution that can help to put home ownership within reach of the average family" (Blau, 2007, p.358). It was founded in 1938, has had difficulty in recent months, but is still in place. (B - 358). (B).

farming out: to do (B - 240). (B).

federal debt: "The sum of all prior federal deficits." (Blau, 2007, p.g.74) (B - 74). (B).

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): An agency with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security designed to organize and coordinate the nation’s emergency preparedness. It oversees civil defense programs, urban riot responses, and disaster relief. (Barker). (DSW).

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA): the government organization established during the Roosevelt administration in 1933 and directed by Harry Hopkins (1890-1946), a social worker. The program distributed federal funds to the states for emergency unemployment relief and required every local administration to have at least one experienced social worker on its staff. FERA and other New Deal programs were terminated as World War II began. (Barker). (DSW).

Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA): federal legislation that mandates the payment of contributions to the Social Security Trust Fund from employment wages (S - 2, 146). (S).

Federal Reserve Bank: The Federal Reserve Bank is one of our most important economic institutions here in America. The Federal Reserve Bank was established by an act of congress in 1913. The Federal Reserve Bank("the fed") consists of member banks that monitor the condition of the economy and establish the discount rate and the interest rate that Fed sets for other banks that want to be in the practice of lending money (Blau, 78). (B - 78-79). (B).

federalism: to do (B - 105-115). (B).

Federalism.: Constitutional division of power between the national and state governments. (K). (K).

FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency).: Independent arm of U.S. government that responds to disasters, urban riots and civil defense preparedness. (K). (K).

Feminization of poverty: the likelihood that women will be in a state of poverty more than men will. (S - 167). (S).

FICA (Federal Insurance Contribution Act).: The payroll tax paid partially by employees and partially by employers that funds OASDHI. (K). (K).

fiscal policy: Is a major macroeconomic tool and is one of two "... primary methods of increasing
aggregate demand…” (p. 78) (B - 77, 78-81). (B).

fiscal welfare: provides financial benefits to individuals and corporations through tax exemptions, deductions, and credits (Blau 23). (B - 23, 56). (B).

Fiscal Policy: A nation’s economics goals and the manipulation of its finances to reach those goals, usually through the raising of lowering of taxes, spending levels, and interest rates. (Barker). (DSW).

Fiscal Policy.: Public policies having to do with taxes. This policy also may have redistributitional consequences, may be intended to impact on investment, inflation, etc. (K). (K).

Fiscal year: A 12-month accounting period used by governments, business organizations, and social agencies that often does not coincide with the calendar year. The fiscal year of the U.S. government begins October 1st and ends September 30th. (Barker). (DSW).


Food Stamp program: the primary Food assistance program of the United States that ensures that all people, regardless of need, will have adequate nutrition. Food programs originated in 1939 with actual distribution of surplus food products to eligible needy families. Food stamps began with 1964 legislation (P.L. 88-525). The stamp booklets were distributed to needy eligible individuals and families to be used like cash in participating stores to purchase most foods, plants, seeds, and sometimes Meal-on Wheels, but not alcohol or tobacco products. The objective was to improve the diets of low-income households by supplementing their food-purchasing ability. The welfare reform legislation, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation act of 1996, placed significant restrictions on the programs. Since then the states have more control in determining eligibility and amounts of benefits and may deny benefits to those who, during the preceding 31 months, have received them and not worked or participated in work-training programs. Most participants pay a deductible for the allotments, coupons or debit cards. (Barker). (DSW).

Food Stamp program: federal program for the alleviation of hunger in America (S - 42, 175, 188, 218, 224). (S).

Food Stamps: Program operating in all 50 states. (B - 421-425, 433). Used Barker: the primary Food assistance program of the United States that ensures that all people, regardless of need, will have adequate nutrition. Food programs originated in 1939 with actual distribution of surplus food products to eligible needy families. Food stamps began with 1964 legislation (P.L. 88-525). The stamp booklets were distributed to needy eligible individuals and families to be used like cash in participating stores to purchase most foods, plants, seeds, and sometimes Meal-on Wheels, but not alcohol or tobacco products. The objective was to improve the diets of low-income households by supplementing their food-purchasing ability. The welfare reform legislation, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation act of 1996, placed significant restrictions on the programs. Since then the states have more control in determining eligibility and amounts of benefits and may deny benefits to those who, during the preceding 31 months, have received them and not worked or participated in work-training programs. Most participants pay a deductible for the allotments, coupons or debit cards. (Barker). (Chapter # 12).

Food Stamps.: 1964 federal program mandated nationally in 1974 providing vouchers for the purchase of food only. Means-tested program available to almost all poor individuals and families regardless of marital status or presence or absence of children who meet income and asset, employment and other eligibility criteria. The only U.S. broad "guaranteed income" program, broader in coverage than SSI, TANF, GA. Since the enactment of PRWORA (P.L. 104-193) not available to immigrants who entered the U.S. after 8/22/96. (K). (K).

For-Profit Organizations: agencies that charge fees for services; making a profit is the underlying
economic structure of these organizations. (S - 83-85). (S).

Formula Grant (federal).: - Grant in aid which provides funds to states, localities, based on a particular formula (e.g., poverty rate, number of elderly in population). (K). (K).

Foster care: placement for temporary removal of a child from his or her family. (S - 227). (S).

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Freddie Mac: The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, which along with Freddie Mac made it possible for banks to take advantage of a market into which they could sell their mortgages to a third party. (B - 358). (B).

Free social spaces: Places such as family gatherings and religion site where people come together to discuss and partake in collective action with a basis of inherited beliefs and rights (Blau, 2008, p.230). Free from a controlling elite or authoritarian institution, these free social spaces become the seabed for ideas that lead to resistance" (Blau, 2008, p.230). (B - 230). (B).

Freedman's Bureau: to do (B - 249). (B).

Full employment: situation in which very few workers are available for jobs paying typical wages and those looking for jobs can find them. (S - 190). (S).

FY (Fiscal Year.: Funding and budgeting cycle; e.g., the fiscal year of the U.S. federal government is October 1 to September 30. (K). (K).

GDP (Gross domestic product).: The total monetary value of final output of goods and services produced by an economy within the country. (K). (K).

General Assistance: A locally administered program that provides financial assistance to people under the age of 65 who do not otherwise qualify for benefits, general assistance programs, though authorized by the Social Security Administration, receive no federal monies. Thus, states are not required to provide general assistance, and only thirty-five states do indeed provide for some type of general assistance programs. As administered by the states, there is wide variation in the type of assistance provided among the states, ranging from simple cash payments to the provision of food, shelter, clothing, and medical care. In the wake of TANF, most states require at least some work on the part of the recipient. (B - 312-313). (B).

General Assistance (GA).: Means-tested public assistance program provided by local governments for those who are not eligible for any federal or federal-state categorical assistance program. Eligibility and amount of assistance vary from state to state and even within states. (K). (K).

gentrification: Blau used but doesn't really define the term gentrification. Two observers of the same neighborhood may view gentrification differently: an upwardly mobile "yuppie" of the 1970s might have viewed the rising rents, growing condo conversion, and influx of young European-Americans into New York's Chelsea neighborhood as desirable. However, the young adult children of the established Puerto Rican, Dominican and other ethnic tenants found they could no longer afford to establish their own households in their traditional neighborhood. (B - 349, 360). (B).

Geographic unemployment: unemployment limited to a specific region. (S - 190). (S).

Gini ratio: "A Gini ratio is a number between 0 and 1 that measures the extent of inequality. At 0, income and/or wealth would be evenly distributed; at 1, one person would own everything." (Blau, 2007, p. 76). Currently, the United States' Gini ratio is 0.46. (B - 76). (B).

globalization: Globalization occurs when businesses transcend national borders and create markets around the world, which creates an interconnectedness between markets. This practice has allowed companies to ship jobs to places where the labor is cheap and has created much controversy for causing unemployment here in the United States. (B - 277). (B).

globalization: Refers to the increasingly global nature of the world economy and the dominant role of the United States within it. It involves two distinct and related processes. The first being the trading of goods and services with the second being the large shifts in financial capital and currency trade. Both have led to the creation of the global labor market (Blau, 66). (B - 66). (B).

Globalization: the increasing connectedness of the world's economy. (S - 282). (S).

GNP (Gross national product).: The total monetary value of output of goods and services produced by an
economy - that is by residents and non-residents. (K). (K).

Grand theories of social change: "Evolutionism, cyclical theories, and historical materialism - the three classic conceptions of social change - all reflect this understanding" (Blau, pg 12). (B - 11-13). (Chapter # 1).

gross domestic product: A term used to describe the economy's overall functioning; the sum of all the paid goods and services produced in the U.S. economy. This figure includes the value of all goods made combined with an estimate of all services delivered. (B - 69-70, 74). (B).

Gross national product (GNP): The total value of a nation's annual output of services and goods. (Barker). (DSW).

Hate crime laws: legislation for tracking the occurrence of illegal discriminatory acts and for creating stricter punishments for crimes motivated by discrimination. (S - 101). (S).

Head start: services for aiding poor preschool children and their families (S - 42, 87, 218, 232). (S). Head Start: Federally funded compensatory education program for disadvantaged pre-schoolers. Designed to compensate for developmental and educational lags caused by social deprivation. Largely part-day and largely for 3 and 4 year olds. Early Head Start is a similar program targeted at the under 3s. (K). (K).

Health care costs: As of this edition of Blau, US per capita costs were $5267, whereas in Canada it was $2931. Yet in Canada coverage is universal, whereas in the US of 2004 46 million people were uninsured. As a result of rising costs, both employers and covered persons must now pay higher premiums, and deductibles and co-insurance payments by covered persons have risen as well. Blau blames the profit-centered system, cost of drugs and cost of medical technology, but omits the high salaries of specialist physicians and hospital and insurance company executives, neither of which would necessarily be reduced by moving away from a for-profit model (as extremely high salaries for public university hospital doctors and administrators demonstrates). (B - 386). (B).

Health savings accounts: One additional recent national health policy is the advent during the Bush administration of health savings accounts. These accounts allow persons who are covered by a high deductible health plan to put aside funds which can be used to pay for medical expenses at any time (either prior to or after retirement). Nearly two million people have started such accounts. Essentially these are higher income people who don't have to worry about relatively small medical expense items and value the ability to shield income from taxation which can then in turn be used to pay for medical expenses! (B - 388, 399, 407). (B).

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA): legislation that adjusted health care insurance policies to allow for coverage after a person leaves his or her employment. (S - 240). (S).

Health Maintenance Organization (HMO): Prepaid managed care networks guaranteeing patients a range of health care services for a fixed monthly fee. The philosophy of HMO care originally was that it would provide incentives for prevention and early intervention by providing free annual physicals, reduced or eliminated deductibles, and reduced co-pays (or not copay) for primary care physician visits, with all care provided by doctors with the HMO network. As Blau points out, the idea is that the HMO has an incentive to keep patient's healthy, since hospitalizations would quickly use up the fixed fee per patient that is the source of the HMO budget. However, additional costs associated with management and marketing of HMOs, as well as changing medical standards of care requiring additional testing that can often result in the need for specialized care, has meant that early on in the enrollment of the new patients in an HMO, long neglected medical problems often pop up, resulting in higher costs than anticipated. The larger the population and the longer the enrollment, the more an HMO can begin to approximate the original intent of this model of care, but smaller HMOs and those serving populations with more
medical care needs often prove financially unfeasible. Since HMOs offer fewer out of pocket expenses, it is often the case that those choosing the HMO option within a larger pool of potentially covered persons are those who have fewer financial resources at their disposal. Since lower socioeconomic status is often associated with higher health care needs, and since the per capita amount provides to HMOs is often determined based upon the estimated per-person cost of the previous experience with the cost of care for the entire population, this means that the capitation or fixed fee is not enough to provide adequate coverage for the HMO enrollees. Financial pressures can lead to HMOs declining specialized care and inpatient care when it would be deemed medically necessary in another form of insurance coverage. (B - 386, 388-390, 395, 413). (B).

High deductible health plan: According to Wikipedia, a high deductible health plan is a health insurance plan that has lower premiums but higher deductibles than a typical health plan. For information on high deductible health plans, see the Commonwealth Foundation report: http://tinyurl.com/cd5m8y. According to this report, the intention of these plans is to provide incentives for people to spend health care dollars wisely. Because the deductible had to be $1000 for an individual and $2000 for a family in 2003 when Congress originally passed the legislation enabling such plans to serve as part of the eligibility criteria for health savings accounts (it goes up every year per inflation), the presumption is that willing participants in such plans would have an incentive to use health care dollars wisely. However, according to this report, "Furthermore, HDHPs can undermine the basic purposes of health insurance: to reduce financial barriers to needed care and protect against financial hardship." (B - 388). (B).

Historical materialism: A Classic Theory associated with the work of Karl Marx and contains many elements of evolutionist theory; history means progress and advances through stages, pushed from within by productive forces in society (Blau, pg 12). (B - 12). (B).

Home ownership rate: Measured as the % of homeowners in the population, reached an all-time high of 72% in 2003, but remained 48% for African-Americans and 46% for Hispanics. This, however, includes the elderly population. A better figure would compare baby boomers by race, where the gap may be smaller. As Blau points out, however, for young people (post-boomers), the housing affordability gap grows. (B - 351). (B).

Homeless: living without a permanent residence. (S - 168). (S).

Homelessness: Best measured by careful studies of the number of people homeless in any one week, perhaps as many as a million people. However, it is also important to consider how many people may have been homeless in the course of a year (perhaps twice that many) as well the risk of being homeless over the course of one's life. (B - 354). (B).

Housing affordability gap: The number of affordable housing units relative to the number of households who need them. Approximately the same n 1970, now over 10 million poor people and still about the same number (6 million) units of affordable housing. (B - 351-2). (B).

Housing discrimination: Still practiced by landlords, Realtors, and others, as shown by various recent studies. (B - 356). (B).

Housing shortage: Not a problem for the poor alone, in 39 states 40% or more of renters can't afford the fair market rent. In 2003, Blau states 14.4 million people paid more than half their income on rent! That doesn't leave much room for health care and food, the other two needs they discuss, does it! (B - 351). (B).

Housing Act of 1937: "The first federal legislation to authorize the construction of public housing, depended on the understanding that this construction was a public works project that would engage restless unemployed workers and revive the construction industry" (Blau, 2007, p.382). However, this public housing became known in the big urban areas as the "project". It is also referred to as the Wagner-Steagall Act. The purpose was the government would help to "improve" housing for those families considered to be low-income (Blau, 2007, p.382). (B - 372,
Housing Act of 1949: Housing Act of 1949 helped to develop the suburbs in this country. This was done because it "boosted the private sector by funding urban renewal projects in the cities and guaranteeing mortgages" (Blau, 2007, p.382). It was a part of the Fair Deal proposed by President Truman (Wikipedia). (B - 359, 382). (B).

Housing bubble: Blau essentially predicted the housing bubble, asking this provocative question sometime before the 2007 copyright of this book: "Are we experiencing a housing bubble just like the stock market bubble of the late 1990s? And what would be the economic consequences of such a bubble?" He argued that the combination of the "sharp divergence between rent and house prices (rents not going up as fast as house prices), the extraordinary rate of construction, and the decline in personal savings could lead to a puncturing of the housing bubble. Another factor he discussed elsewhere is rising unaffordability of housing. (B - 360-361). (B).

Housing wage: Another example of a concept that Blau uses is the national minimum housing wage, defined as the "wage a household should receive to afford a two-bedroom apartment at a fair market rent." In 2005, was $15.78. Blau's source was the National Low Income Housing Coalition, which publishes today a source of data on what might be called the National Minimum Housing Wage (although they don't use that term apparently, they call it the housing wage): ttp://nlihc.org/oor/oor2008/ At that site is a searchable table, which will show for your area how much you would have to earn to afford a 2 BR apt at fair market rates. (B - 351). (B).

human nature: to do (B - 130, 131-134). (B).

Human rights: civil rights with emphasis on political and humanitarian concerns. (S - 92, 54, 55). (S).

humanistic liberalism: (B - 140). (B).

hunger: Blau discussed this extensively on pp. 416-417. He pointed out that a USDA survey asked respondents which of the five following things describes the food in their household: (1) Enough and the kinds of food we want to eat, (2) Enough, but not always what we want to eat, (3) Sometimes not enough to eat, (4) Often not enough to eat. Presumably answering 3 or 4 means going hungry sometimes or often. (B - 414-421, 433-437). (B).

Ideologies: ideas or bodies of thought that guide us. (S). (S).

ideology: A set of beliefs about ideas, institutions, and social arrangements. They function to organize the experiences of daily life into patterns with which people can cope (Blau, 15) (B -15). (B).

Immigrants: people who choose to relocate and migrate to live in a new country. (S - 97). (S).

Implementation: the putting into practice of a public policy. (S). (S).

IMR (Infant Mortality Rate).: Annual deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. More specifically, this is the probability of dying between birth and one year of age. (K). (K).

In-kind benefits: services or commodities provided for eligible recipients (S - 86, 175). (S).

Income inequality: Is a term used when quintiles are not equal percentages when it comes to income. (B - 76). (B).

income support programs: A variety of social welfare systems that provide cash to qualifying individuals instead of traditional services in order to help supplement their income. (B - 291-323). (B).

Income Strategies.: A policy instrument that provides recipient with cash benefits in order to purchase what she/he needs in the marketplace. The objective is to provide income as a substitute, supplement, or replacement of earnings. (K). (K).

Income Test.: Determination of client eligibility for service based on income but not assets; less constricted than means-test, which includes both income and asset testing. (K). (K).

Income-tested Benefits.: Those benefits (or services) provided on the basis of an income test. (K). (K).
Income Transfers: Cash or cash equivalent benefits provided by government. See, for example, TANF, OASI, EITC Indirect Income Transfer. Policy instrument designed to increase income of families and individuals through tax benefits (e.g., personal exemption, Earned Income Tax Credit, Dependent Care Tax Credit). (K). (K).

Incrementalism: theory that public policy is developed through small changes to existing policies. (S - 123, 300). (S).


Indirect democracy: to do (B - 103). (B).

Individual acts of resistance: Individual acts of resistance are the small, personal, daily strategies resorted to by the most marginalized members of society in an effort to counter the ubiquitous forces of power that surround them. Subordinated persons … create a hidden politics of life to protect their personal dignity and economic interests. This includes oppositional talk, walk and dress, dissident messages embedded in songs, jokes and folklore, and absenteeism, foot dragging, feigned ignorance, evasive actions and petty theft. These individuals are poorly positioned and their lack of power leaves them more vulnerable to retribution. The fear of losing one's job or one's life can curtail or deter action and political confrontation is not always available or realistic. (Abramovitz) individual resistance. ((B - 187-189)).

Indoor relief: to do (B -241, 243, 279). (B).

Indoor relief: institution focused on serving the needs of the poor. (S - 30). (S).

Industrial Revolution: to do (B -243). (B).

Industry unemployment: unemployment limited to a specific industry or type of work. (S - 190). (S).

Infant mortality: Blau points out that despite spending more per capita on health care, the U.S. is 48th in life expectancy and 42nd in infant mortality among the world's nations. (B - 386). (B).

Institutional racism: public laws and regulations used to differentiate and discriminate according to race. (S - 96). (S).

Institutional social welfare policy: the existence of social welfare programs at part of the social structure and normal function of society. (S - 7). (S).

Interest groups: A theory that applies market principles to the study of non market decision making and supports that all policy decision making should make at least one person better off without anyone being worse off. (B - 97-99, 101). (B).

Internal and external resources: to do to do (B-9). (B).

Job Corps: to do (B - 325-326, 334-335, 343, 346). (B).

Judicial review: The power of courts of law to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches is called judicial review. Though judicial review is usually associated with the U.S. Supreme Court, which has ultimate judicial authority, it is a power possessed by most federal and state courts of law in the United States. The concept is an American invention. Prior to the early 1800s, no country in the world gave its judicial branch such authority. (B - 111-112). (B).

Juvenilization of poverty: the likelihood that children will be in poverty. (S - 167). (S).

Laissez-faire conservatism:: (B - 135). (B).

Less eligibility: Less eligibility is a term that originates from the British Poor Law Reform of 1834, but emerged in the middle ages, and refers to the idea that a poor person should have a lower standard of living than the lowest paid worker (Blau, 2008, p.236). Blau provides the example of less eligibility distinguishing between those who work and those who don't (p.236). (B - 236). (Chapter # 7).

Liberal feminism: (B - 133). (B).

Life expectancy: Blau points out that despite spending more per capita on health care, the U.S. is 48th in life expectancy and 42nd in infant mortality among the world's nations. (B - 386). (B).

Lobbying: actions to persuade policy makers to enact or support certain programs. (S - 303). (S).
localism: to do (B - 235). (B).
Long-term care: an array of services for elderly, chronically ill, and disabled persons that are necessary for day-to-day living and personal care. (S - 270). (S).
Low Birth Weight: The percentage of births below 2,500 g., a sensitive measure of mother's health and nutrition during pregnancy and before. The lower an infant's birth weight below 2,500 g., the greater the infant's vulnerability to infections and other problems and the greater the risk of sickness and death. (K). (K).
Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC): Unlike the earned income tax credit, this isn't a tax credit to low income tenants. It is a development incentive to developers. The LIHTC provides incentives for landlords to build affordable housing that wouldn't otherwise be built. It is costly to administer due to high fees for syndicating and underwriting the effort. But it is a social policy that recognizes the market failure of the housing market to provide housing for all. In other words, the housing market is distorted by basic structural factors in the labor market that make housing unaffordable for a significant minority of people. This is a social policy devised to counter that fact. (B - 369). (B).
macroeconomics: "Addresses the issue of economics as a whole." (B - 63-68, 77-81). (B).
Magnitude: theory that dramatic events create openings for public policy. (S - 124). (S).
malnutrition: Blau defined malnutrition as something which hunger can lead to. MD: But Blau indicates that people get hungry before they become malnourished. Actually, poor nutrition is often and even most often experienced by people who do not experience hunger. Malnutrition isn't just absence of food and presence of hunger. To do: more facts on this. (B - 417). (B).
managed care: Managed care refers to the use by insurance companies of contracts with health care providers to provide medical care to their insured population. The managed care unit of the insurance company monitors the care through processes such as requirements that specialized care be pre-approved by the primary care physician, utilization review of ongoing care, and concurrent review of inpatient care, with these combinations differing depending upon the type of managed care plans (including health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organizations (PPOs), and point-of-service plans (POS). (B - 388-390, 407-408, 413). (B).
Managed Care: system in which a person's medical care is controlled by the insurer. (S - 250). (S).
manufacturing: Manufacturing Belt/Rust Belt is an area in parts of the Northeastern United States, Mid-Atlantic States and portions of the Upper Midwest. The term Rust Belt signified the collapse of the steel industry and the restructuring of industry, with the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs in the region. From Wikipedia: "In 1960 31% of US workers labored in manufacturing. By 2004 that % has been cut to 12%. Economic changes have transformed the job market." (B - 325). (B).
market economy: "A system for distribution and allocation of goods" (Blau, pg 14). (B - 14). (B).
market populism: A conservative ideology of the 1990's that believed the will of the people was best expressed through the success or failure of the markets as opposed to the political process. (B - 281-282). (B).
Marxism: A theoretical perspective that contends there is a ruling class that derives its power from its position in a capitalist economy. (B - 101-102). (B).
Marxist theory: Marxist theory maintains that beneath the seemingly stable and harmonious social order depicted by most mainstream social scientists lie deep conflicts rooted in power differentials. The unequal groups inevitable clash because members of the dominant groups benefit materially and psychically from the prevailing structures, while members of powerless groups suffer the penalties and deprivations that accompany subordination. (B - 212-216). (B).
mass society theory: to do (B - 194-195, 197). (B).
master frames: to do (B - 227-230). (B).
Maternity Leave: Time off from employment during pregnancy and the neonatal period. Maternity leave
policies vary widely. Some employers grant several months off before and after the birth with full pay and restoration on the job on return. Others permit virtually no paid time off or grants only a few days of “sick leave”. Most social workers have long argued for more generous maternity leave policies, saying that their absence discriminates against women or does not recognize that the nation’s future well-being depends on encouraging healthy reproduction. (Barker). (DSW).

Maternity leaves: Job-protected leaves from employment for employed women at the time they are due to give birth and following childbirth (or adoption is some countries). In some countries the pre-birth leave is compulsory as is a 6-10 week leave following birth. In some other countries beneficiaries may combine pre- with post-birth leave. (K). (K).

McCarthyism: McCarthyism is a term which describes the practice of labeling your political adversary as a Communist without evidence or any means of substantiation. In the United States there was a period termed the second "Red Scare" where Communism was thought to have infiltrated the American social structure. Many innocent Americans, particularly in the Government, where accused of being Communist and lost their jobs. So extreme where the unsubstantiated allegations, people where even placed in prison with no real evidence. (B - 271, 272, 275). (B).

Means Test: Determination of client eligibility for a benefit or service based upon evaluation of income and assets. (K). (K).

Means-tested Benefits: Benefits granted to people if their assets and income do not exceed a given threshold (which is normally very low). Funding for such benefits falls exclusively on public (general) revenues. (e.g. TANF; Food Stamps; SSI, Medicaid). (K). (K).

Medicaid: federal health care program, primarily for low-income people, (S - 42, 218, 225, 239, 244, 251, 271). (S).

Medicaid (Title XIX of the Social Security Act): Means-tested program that pays for medical costs of specified groups among the poor. Funded by federal and state (and sometimes local) government. Enacted in 1965. Eligibility criteria and federal matching funds vary from state to state. (K). (K).

Medicaid as Supplement to Medicare: Medicare beneficiaries who are also eligible for Medicaid number 7.5 million. 22 per Medicaid pays the monthly Medicare Part B premium and other out of pocket costs, medically-necessary procedures not covered by Medicare such as transportation for medical care, eyeglasses, hearing aids, dental care, etc.. (B - 392). (B).

Medicaid - federal matching rate: Federal support to states follows a federal matching rate, in which the federal government pays between 50 and 80 percent of the cost. The formula is such that the poorer the state's per capita income, the higher the percent covered. MD: This formula benefits poor states particularly in the South. Despite the higher rate of reimbursement from the federal government, however, many Southern states have the lowest levels of coverage and the strictest eligibility. (B - 387-388, 390-394). (B).

Medicaid Long-Term Care Coverage: Medicaid is the primary source of coverage for nursing home long-term care (as opposed to skilled nursing care on a short-term basis, which is covered by Medicaid, Medicare and other plans). Blau pointed out that in one report, 90% of nursing homes are understaffed and that it would cost $7.6 billion to bring them up to standards. MD: Although there are shortages of trained personnel, the major reason is low wages and salaries and the fact that the majority of nursing home providers are now for-profit providers, providing incentives to keep down payroll costs. (B - 392). (B).

Medicaid provision of private insurance coverage: Each state designs its own programs and some states have opted to apply for waivers allowing them to pay private insurers a fixed amount per person to provide coverage instead of Medicaid. Although Blau criticizes this practice, it is possible to require that coverage be consistent with state insurance regulations, Medicaid or even Medicare or federal employee standards. Many proposals for national health insurance involve eliminating Medicaid entirely and having states pay (with federal support) for private coverage of all
uninsured persons. Since all insurance plans are now regulated at the state level, requiring that federal standards apply would reduce the impact of states with substandard regulation requirements (a function already provided in the case of Medicare). (B - 392). (B).

Medicaid - variation among states in coverage and eligibility: A means-tested categorical program authorized under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Each state designs its own programs, but eligibility and coverage varies widely. As pointed out on page 390, in some states a poor single mother whose income is 75% of the poverty line may receive no coverage whereas in others they receive full coverage. In still others they may have partial coverage or not be able to find a provider. (B - 387-388, 390-394). (B).

Medicare: federal health care program, primarily for elderly people (S - 42, 239, 243, 251, 261). (S).


Medicare and HIV/AIDS: Medicare is a major provider of health care to people with HIV/AIDS who are otherwise eligible for Medicare or quality due to being disabled either for other reasons or due to HIV/AIDS status producing a disability qualifying them for Social Security Disability. For more information, see: http://www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/7171-03.pdf (B - 394-395). (B).

Medicare Glossary: For a Medicare glossary of terms, see http://www.medicare.gov/Glossary/Search.asp (B - not covered). (B).

Medicare MAGI (Medicare Adjusted Gross Income): MD: The Medicare Adjusted Gross Income is defined for the purposes of determining the Medicare Part B premium to be a "combination of your adjusted gross (taxable) income and tax exempt interest income" (http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/10161.html). As can be seen, this provides for a hidden tax on income from municipal bonds and other forms of tax exempt interest received by Medicare Part B recipients. Fact check: I don't know how much money is raised by this provision, but I oppose it. Although it seems to be a form of progressive taxation, it further undermines the social insurance character of Medicare. (B - 395). (B).

Medicare Part A Benefit Period: Medicare Part A coverage involves a substantial deductible ($952 in 2006) at the beginning of each benefit period. A benefit period begins when a patient enters a hospital and ends 60 days after leaving the hospital or skilled nursing facility. MD: This eliminates a moral hazard which might be created by a deductible-related disincentive for medically necessary re-hospitalization within that 60 day period. However, it also creates a perverse incentive for unnecessary re-hospitalization within that 60-day period as well as at all times, since hospitalization is required prior to any admission to a skilled nursing facility. Fact check: during the 60-day period, can you be re-admitted to the skilled nursing facility you left? I think the answer is no, and that is related to the above. (B - 394-5). (B).


Medicare Part B Premiums: According to the Federal Register
"Section 4571 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) (Pub. L. 105-33) permanently extended the provision that the premium be based on 50 percent of the monthly actuarial rate for aged enrollees (that is, 25 percent of program costs for aged enrollees)." For a chart of the latest premiums, see: http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/10161.html#premium. As the chart shows, individuals with a MAGI of $85,000 or less or legally married couples whose marriage is complicit with the Federal Defense of Marriage Act and who have a MAGI of less than $170,000 pay $96.40 a month. The Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 provides for a sliding scale of payments for those with higher income, with the payment being $134.90 for the next tier and a maximum of $308 for those earning over $213,000/426,000 for individuals and couples, respectively. That act did not change the Section 4571 provisions otherwise. Typically, premiums are deducted from SS checks. MD: the important thing to recognize here is that Part B's status as a social insurance program has gradually eroded. As of the early 1970s, according to Table III.C6.—Standard Part B Monthly Premium Rates, Actuarial Rates, and Premium Rates as a Percentage of Part B Cost of the 2008 Annual Report of the Trust Fund, 50% of the annual Part B cost was paid by premiums, whereas now the premium rate is 25%, with the remainder of the cost paid from the general fund. Clearly the reasoning for this was the rising cost of the premium for elderly and disabled Part B beneficiaries. However, an alternative funding mechanism, namely the implementation of a Medicare Part B contribution on top of the Part A premium for all taxpayers, along with perhaps making Medicare Part B mandatory, was not implemented. As a result, not only is Medicare Part B not universal (it is optional), it is increasingly a welfare program rather than a social insurance program. (B - 395). (B).

Medicare Part B: Also know as SMI (Supplemental Medical Insurance). Although Blau says that financing for Medicare Part B remains secure, that is somewhat misleading, as it implies that Medicare Part B premium payments by beneficiaries cover the bulk of the cost of care provided under that provision. However, according to Social Security Administration, "For most beneficiaries, the government pays a substantial portion—75 percent—of the Part B standard premium and the beneficiary pays the remaining 25 percent." (http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/10161.html). This is pursuant to legislation which annually adjusts the Medicare Part B beneficiary premium to no less than 25% of the annual total cost of Part B-financed health care costs. But what this means is that the social insurance character of Medicare Part B has eroded, with the great bulk of the expense now covered not by the Medicare trust fund into which Part B premiums are paid but rather by federal general fund expenditures. (B - 395). (B).

Medicare parts A, B, C and D: Medicare coverage is provided through four parts, including Part A (inpatient care in hospitals and skilled nursing facilities, as well as some home health service and hospice care); Part B (optional partially-premium based coverage for physician and allied health care services and laboratory services not delivered as part of an inpatient hospital or skilled nursing stay); Part C (the Medicare Advantage plan for Medicare HMOs offered by private insurers); Part D (the Medicare prescription drug coverage). (B - 394-5). (B).

Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act: legislation that expanded Medicare coverage to pay for prescription drugs. (S - 6, 48, 49). (S).

Medicare Supplement Insurance: Blau reports that 90% of Medicare recipients have supplemental insurance from employers, Medicaid or private plans. However, the monthly cost of such plans now has risen to as much as $300 a month. (B - 395). (B).

Medigap: private insurance that pays for health services not covered by Medicare. (S - 243). (S).

microeconomics: "Addresses the behavior of individual entities such as firms and households, with the setting of prices in particular. (B - 63, 68-69, 77-78). (B).

minimum wage: "The minimum wage establishes a floor for other wages" and is "Set above what
someone is supposed to get from public assistance but below every other wage" (pg. 91). This minimum level is then used by other workers in the job market as a means to measure their own economic well-being. The effect of an increase in minimum wage would therefore be used by these same workers as a reason for their own wages to increase. VM: Blau states that the use of the minimum wage is used by employers as a means to control costs and increase profits. (B - 91-92). (B).

Minimum wage: federally mandated lowest hourly wage that employers may legally pay their workers (S - 174, 197). (S).

monetary policy: "Monetary policy, which resides with the Federal Reserve Bank, consists of member banks that monitor the condition of the economy and establish the interest rate the Fed sets for other banks that want to lend money." (B - 80-80). (B).

monopolies: to do (B - 234, 248, 254). (B).

monopoly: A monopoly is a corporation that effectively dominates its industry(Blau & Abramovitz, 2007, p.65) (B - 65). (B).

Morone's theory of the cycle of social reform: to do (B - 122-123). (B).

NAFTA: to do (B - 327-334). (B).

National health insurance: Blau points out that all developed countries other than the US have a national health insurance plan. The lack of such a plan is one of four major weaknesses of US health policy, which also include inequality of provision, the high number of uninsured, and the relative lack of coverage for mental health. (B -405). (B).

National Farm Workers Job Program: to do (B - 336). (B).

National Health Insurance: health insurance coverage provided by the federal government for all citizens. (S - 63, 240). (S).

National School Lunch Program: to do (B - 421, 327, 429, 432-433, 438). (B).

National Tenants Union: A short-lived national organization, but the Ann Arbor Tenant's Union still exists today as a result of the work of the earlier organizers. Other tenants groups such as the Metropolitan Council on Housing in New York still exist as well. (B - 380). (B).

Negative Income Tax.: A refundable tax credit, providing individuals with incomes below the tax threshold, with a cash benefit. See EITC, for an example. (K). (K).

neoclassical liberalism:: (B - 135). (B).

new social movement theory: New social movement theory - is a theory that attempts to explain the plethora of new movements that have come up in various Western societies since the 60's. New social movements are a result of the development of the postindustrial economy and the movements are unique and different from previous social movements of the industrial economy. (B - 209-212). (B).

New Deal: the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt following the Great Depression. (S - 35, 36, 140). (S).

New Deal: to do (B - 271). (B).

No Child Left Behind Act: federal legislation mandating higher teaching outcomes for public schools. (S - 222, 232). (S).

non-decision policy making: is a means by which demands for change in the existing allocation of benefits and privileges in the community can be suffocated before they are even voiced; or kept covert; or killed before they gain access to the relevant decision making arena; or failing all these things, maimed or destroyed in the decision-implementing state of policy making process. (B - 27). (Chapter # 2).

Non-Sectarian.: Secular or not-religious auspices for the delivery of social services. (Can be non-profit or for profit.) (K). (K).

Nondiscrimination: absence of discrimination (S - 105). (S).

Nonprofit Organization: voluntary charity groups that fall under Internal Revenue Code section 501c(3).
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): legislation that cut tariffs and taxes between Mexico, the United States, and Canada (S - 282, 283). (S).

OAA (Old Age Assistance): Cash assistance for the poor elderly enacted in original Social Security Act (1935) and replaced by SSI which was legislated in 1972 and implemented in 1974. (K). (K).

OASI (Old Age and Survivor's Insurance): OASI (Old Age and Survivor's Insurance) - Federal social insurance programs, under the Social Security Act of 1935. Provides cash benefit to aged and retired persons as well as their surviving dependents, regardless of income. (K). (K).

OECD: O.E.C.D (Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development. An international organization made up of 29 countries, largely the advanced industrialized countries, with headquarters in Paris, France. The mission of the OECD is to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth, employment, and a rising standard of living in member countries while maintaining financial stability; contributing to sound economic expansion; and to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral basis. (K). (K).

Older Americans Act of 1965: policy for developing a nationwide network to coordinate services for elderly people. (S - 42, 261, 262). (S).

Oligopoly: Oligopoly refers to the industry that is controlled by several firms. Due to the few participants in this market, each is aware of the actions of others. The decisions of one firm can influence the decisions of other firms (Blau, 66). (B - 66, 77). (B).

Oppression: widespread systematic discrimination. (S - 91, 92). (S).

Outdoor relief: to do (B - 235, 240, 249, 253). (B).

Outsourcing: trend in which jobs that were formerly held by U. S. workers are given to workers in other countries (S - 205). (S).

Ownership society: A conservative concept conceived at the start of the 21st century which stressed the importance of individual choices in social welfare including medical providers, drug prescriptions, and investments. (B - 282). (B).

Pandemic: epidemic occurring across a large geographic region. (S - 252, 287). (S).

Paradigms: patterns or models that provide a conceptual framework. (S - 54, 55, 65). (S).

Parental leaves: Gender-neutral, job-protected leaves from employment which usually follow maternity leaves and permit either men or women to take advantage of the policy and share the leave or choose which of them will use it. If there is no specified maternity leave, a portion of these leaves is usually reserved for women, to ensure a period of physical convalescence and recovery after childbirth. Recently, in some countries, some portion of the parental leave is reserved for fathers, on a "use it or lose it" basis, to create an incentive for fathers to play a more active parenting role. In some countries, these supplementary leaves are unpaid. (K). (K).

Paternity leaves: Job-protected leaves from employment for fathers, for many of the same purposes as maternity and parental leaves, but especially for reasons of gender equity. They are usually much briefer than maternity leaves, function as supplements to such leaves, and are especially important when a second child is born and the first child requires care while mother and newborn may need help. Take-up is usually quite high for these leaves, in contrast to fathers' use of parental leaves. (K). (K).

Pay As You Go or Pay As You Earn (PAYE): Funding Old Age Insurance (pension) benefits by means of current contributions (FICA taxes) rather than full funding in advance. (K). (K).

Pensions: a form of retirement savings, typically tied to prior employment. (S - 269). (S).

Permanency planning: concept that foster care is a temporary service and that children must either be returned to their families or placed for adoption as quickly as possible. (S - 228). (S).


Personal Social Services: Services such as counseling, foster care, senior centers, job placement, or training services designed to provide individualized help (both practical and therapeutic) as well
as linking clients to entitlement programs. May be either publicly or privately delivered. (K).
PL - Public Law (followed by a number, e.: , PL 99-457). Indicates the Congressional session that a law was passed and the number of the law in that session. It is often how legislation is referred to. (K).

Point of Service Plans (POS): A hybrid of HMOs and PPOs, the primary care physician is the gatekeeper but the patient can choose care within the network or outside the network once approved by the primary care physician. (B - 388). (B).

Policy practice: using knowledge of the policy-making process in order to take an active role in influencing the outcome of the process. (S). (S).

Political functions of social welfare policy: Addressed the need to reduce social conflict. All large and diverse societies contain many groups or classes, each with distinct interests and goals, therefore, most governments try to integrate all elements of the population into a coherent system, to win and maintain the people's loyalty, and to legitimize both themselves and the wider social order (Blau & Abramovitz, 2007, pp.36-37). (B - 37). (B).

Political opportunity structures’ theory: Political Opportunity Structures is a theory to define the changing features of a political environment that raises or lowers the cost of using collective action to secure social changes. Based on the work of Charles Tilly, and others. this theory highlights the role of political institutions rather than an individual organization's ability to mobilize resources. In this theory, the ability to create a social movement is linked to the activity of growth and transformation of the state. (B - 206-209). (B).

Politics: Politics, for the purposes of the text, "means the political actors, institutions, and activities involved in the process of governing" (pg. 97). VM: According to Blau, this includes all those individuals, political institutions, groups, and organizations that participate in some way with the political process on any level. It can include activities such as lobbying, signing petitions, being an elected official or participation in a trade or community group. (B - 97-125). (B).

poor houses (almshouses): to do (B - 235-236, 237, 241, 243, 246). (B).
poor laws: to do (B - 235-236, 240, 243). (B).
populism: to do (B - 234, 251). (B).

Postindustrial era: period beginning in the 1980s that emphasized service delivery. (S - 64). (S).

potential hunger: Concept from the 1984 Report of the President's Task Force on Food Assistance. Helps to distinguish between a clinical/medical condition of hunger (insufficient calories) and a situation where the person can't get enough food. Lead to an 18-question food insecurity questionnaire, found at http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err11/ (appendix A) (B - 416). (B).

poverty line: The poverty line is the minimum level of income deemed necessary to achieve an adequate standard of living a given country. This is another indicator of productivity in this country. (B - 72). (B).

Poverty guidelines: simplified level of the poverty thresholds for administrative use. (S - 164). (S).

Poverty threshold: the dollar amount set for the federal poverty measure. (S - 161, 162, 163). (S).

Poverty.: Inadequate income. (a) absolute poverty - deprivation, funds inadequate for basic food, clothing, shelter, health needs; (b) relative poverty -income below some portion of median income. (c) subjective poverty - feeling of deprivation based on societal norms; e.g., being without a phone today would be deprivation, 50 years ago it was not so; (d) poverty line - income level set by federal government based on the cost of a market basket of items, indexed annually to consumer price index; (e) official poverty is defined in U.S. as pre-tax and post transfer - money income before taxes, after receipt of transfers. (Recent debate has suggested inclusions of in-kind "income" to include benefits such as Food Stamps (and for some, cost of health insurance that would cover the equivalent of Medicare/Medicaid.) See also, Absolute Poverty Line and Relative Poverty Line. In the least developed countries, income poverty is defined as per capita income below $1 US and under $2 US in the less developed countries. (World Bank) (K). (K).
pragmatic liberalism: (B - 140). (B).

Pre-school.: Child-care services to children below the age of formal public education, that includes educational and developmental content. (K). (K).

Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO): In this arrangement, insurance companies contract with a group of doctors and hospitals which agree to provide a volume discount in exchange for exclusive access to the insured persons choosing the PPO plan at their place of work. There are certain financial incentives to patients who choose this plan, but if they seek care outside the PPO network, they must pay higher co-insurance amounts. (B - 388). (B).

Prejudice: belief or attitude of dislike for a group based on myths and misconceptions. (S - 91, 92). (S).

Private food assistance network: to do (B - 421, 430-432). (B).

Private social service agencies: (S - 9, 79, 83). (S).

Privatization.: Increased use of private sector in providing social benefits and services, such as greater reliance on occupational welfare or proprietary child care services or nursing homes. May involve reduced role of government and increased role of market in funding, delivery, and/or regulation. (K). (K).

production, factors of: The factors of production are the resources employed to produce goods and services. The three groups of resources that are used to make all goods and services are generally land, labor, and capital (Blau, 64). (B - 64). (B).

productivity: Productivity refers to "the quantity of goods and services that the economy produces" (p. 71). Productivity involves two items which show growth, how humans show efficiency and hard work and the machine factor, what machines can do to increase or supplement the human. (B - 71, 90). (B).

progressive tax: is a tax by which the tax rate increases as the taxable amount increases (Wikipedia). (B - 80). (B).

Progressive era: era from 1875 to 1925 during which communities and the government took on more responsibility for social welfare (S - 33). (S).

Progressive Era: A time of economic structural change; where the new corporate economy swept through the United States, transforming the class structure of small towns where traditionally middle class small farmers, independent businessmen, and self employed professionals had long thrived in their communities. monopolies made great fortunes in this period, which led this era's reformers utilized a combined effort of moralism and empirical analysis based on observation of the poor to work diligently towards the resurrection of the individual at a time where the individual was diminishing at the hands of large political and economic forces, this bringing political focus to the corruption, bringing in, Antitrust legislation, federal Income Tax, Worker's Compensation and mother's pension reform-bringing new appreciation to social welfare, yet slowing welfare reform. (B - 253-260). (B).

progressive tax: a tax that is proportionately higher for people with high incomes than for people with lower incomes. (S - 195). (S).

Provider: the organization that creates or manages social services. (S - 4). (S).

psychoanalytic social movement theory: to do (B - 194-195, 196-197, 211). (B).

public choice theory: an organized collection of people who seek to influence political decisions. (B - 100-101). (B).

public housing authority: While the Low Income Housing Tax Credit responds to housing market failure by subsidizing private construction of affordable apartments, the public housing authority was designed to build public housing units as an additional response. The well-known "projects" were the result. (B - 357, 372-373, 378). (B).

public poverty: "The poverty you encounter on your daily commute" (p. 359). Blau compared public poverty (poverty noticeable to the public) and private poverty (poverty often hidden from the public). Public poverty can be a trigger to social change activity, if it can't be explained way by
blaming the victim or other measures to obscure it. (B - 351-2, 359). (B).

Public assistance: government-funded effort to provide economic assistance to people who fall below a certain income level and are considered to be in poverty (S - 38, 84, 145). (S).

Public Assistance: Cash benefit provided to the poor on the basis of a means test. Financed out of general tax revenues. Public Assistance programs in the U.S. include TANF and SSI. Eligibility requirements and dollar amounts vary among states, and within some states. (K). (K).

Public housing: federally funded housing assistance programs for low-income people. (S - 175). (S).

Public policy: general term for the decisions, laws, and regulations put forth by governing bodies. (S - 121). (S).

Public social services: social services provided by the federal, state, local, or tribal government. (S - 9). (S).

Pure public goods: MC: The consumption of a public good by one individual does "not interfere with" (Blau, 69) the consumption of the good by anyone else. The public good does not target any one individual or group of people nor is it excluded from any individual or group. Examples of public good are: radio, national defense system, environmental conditions such as clean air and water, parks, public fireworks and authorship and invention rights. (B - 69). (B).

Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998: An act which sought to prevent crime by raising the income eligibility standards for public housing. This also sought to reduce the moral hazard in which there were disincentives for public housing residents to find good jobs (out of the rational fear they would have to move out of public housing, only later to lose the job). Also had a mandatory volunteering component and a controversial element which required signing off on a release of information from local drug treatment centers. The goal may have been income diversification, but no new housing was provided. (B - 359, 373, 383). (B).

rational choice theory: Rational Choice Theory is predicated on the idea that an individual makes decisions (ranging from the decision to buy a car or join a social movement) based on weighing the relative costs and benefits of their options. This theory presumes that individuals are both able to be autonomous in their reasoning, and that this reasoning reflects narrow self interests rather than common goals and values. (B - 203). (B).

rational crowd theory: This theory attempts to define collective behavior as rational. The behavior of participating in a crowd is seen as rational because participants calculate the benefits against the possibly risk of participating. The theory defines the crowd as a "temporary gathering of people who share a common focus of attention and who influence one another, rather than as a mindless, unruly mob." Behavior of the crowd could be harmless, harmful or negative, or positive. The theory allows for different types of crowds including "the casual, the conventional, the expressive, the acting, and the protest." According to this theory certain civil disorders are also viewed as rational. (B - 200). (B).

Rational policy making: form of public policy development that stresses knowledge of all values, possible policy alternatives, and consequences of those alternatives when making policy. (S - 122). (S).

rationing - health care: Blau points out that whether we realize it or not, all countries engage in health care rationing. He outlines several ways this takes place. First, is rationing through the market, since ability to pay determines access to resources. Second are implicit strategies, such as when
geographic access to facilities is limited, or there are long waiting lists, or restrictions on referral to specialists, something which can be done both by public and private health care systems.

Third, there is formal rationing, when decisions are made in a public or democratic manner about things such as the national health care budget and how it should be spent. MD: Another form of formal rationing takes place when private employers negotiate with unionized employers about what types of coverage should be provided. Blau points out that realizing that we engage in this kind of rationing already would conflict with your belief that we have a great deal of patient choice, when in actuality our options may be more restricted than we realize. (B - 385-386, 390, 404, 407). (B).

recession: is a term that is used to describe economic condition at the bottom of the cycle; technically when the economy shrinks in two consecutive quarters (6 months), it is then considered a recession (Blau & Abramovitz, 2007, p.74). (B - 74). (B).

Recipient: the person or group who is in receipt of social services. (S - 4). (S).

Reconstruction: The Era between 1863-1877; when the Republican Party Coalition dominated politics-consistently denouncing democrats as the Party of the South and implemented new policies; supporting the African American vote and enacting the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and initiated the Freeman's Bureau. (B - 249). (B).

Redistribution.: Transfer of monies, benefits and services from one group in the society to another so its members receive a balance different from that created through the marketplace. (K). (K).

Refugees: people who leave their countries of origin to escape political turmoil or persecution (S - 280). (S).

regressive tax: A tax that taxes the rich and poor individuals at the similar rate (Blau, 80) (B -80). (B).

Regressive tax: a tax that is proportionately greater for people with low incomes than for people with higher incomes. (S - 146, 195). (S).

relative deprivation theory: Relative Deprivation theory emerged to explain why the most deprived people, that is those experiencing absolute material deprivation such as hunger illness and poverty, engage in collective behavior less frequently than better-off individuals and groups. Early theorists concluded that either the poor spend all their time in trying to survive or that their personality characteristics and/or living conditions produce a culture of fatalism and passivity. Relative Deprivation theory claims that maladaptive social structures create identities; however more recent discussions in this area indicate that identities are socially constructed; more a product of an individual's interactions with society and is subject to continuous redefinition. (B - 201-203, 211). (B).

Relative poverty: poverty based on societal standards for assessing the minimum needed for a reasonable living situation (S - 161). (S).

Relative Poverty Line.: Defining poverty as some portions of a normative standard in a country, usually a proportion of median income. Relative poverty lines are usually expressed as being between 40 or 50 percent of median income. In the United States the absolute poverty line was about 44% of median income when first established in 1963, but is now just about 40%. (In the EU a "low income" threshold is defined as below 60 percent of median income.) (K). (K).

representative democracy: to do (B - 103). (B).

Republicanism: "Republicanism reflects an implicit belief that the individual has a fundamental sense of expanding political rights and economic possibilities" (Blau, 2008, p.238). Blau goes on to explain that there is an expectation that one will benefit from their hard work (p.238). (B - 238-239, 281). (B).

Residual social welfare policy: public intervention that is organized only when the normal resources of family and marketplace break down. (S - 7). (S).

resource mobilization theory: Resource mobilization - is an social movement theory that stresses the ability of its people to acquire resources which move people toward their goals. This theory
assumes individuals are rational and views social movements as goal oriented activity. Individuals in this view weighing the coast and benefits of movement participation and decide to act only if benefits out weight the costs. (B - 204-205, 208). (B).

restrictive covenants: Provisions of deeds which restricted ownership to persons of the "Caucasian race." Also used against Jews in some areas of the country. (B - 357). (B).

robber barons: Robber Baron is a tern that revived in the 19th century in the United States (Blau, 65). HC: This is a reference to a businessmen or banker who are dominates the industry and in turn, gains a large sum of money. Term may now refer to someone who uses questionable business practices to gain power and wealth. (B - 65). (B).

robber barons: to do (B - 234, 248). (B).

Safety Net.: Income security programs that provide aid when primary and secondary sources of support (earnings and social insurance benefits) are absent or inadequate. (K). (K).

SCHIP in Ohio and State by State: Under SCHIP legislation, states can decide according to Blau, whether to expand their Medicaid program to cover additional children, enroll children without coverage in new plans they said up, or experiment with a combination. This has resulted in substantial state by state differences. According to Wikipedia, "In Ohio, SCHIP funds are used to expand eligibility for the state's Medicaid program. Thus all Medicaid rules and regulations (including cost sharing and benefits) apply. Children from birth through age 18 who live in families with incomes above the Medicaid thresholds in 1996 and up to 200% of the federal poverty level are eligible for the SCHIP Medicaid expansion program. In 2008, the maximum annual income needed for a family of four to fall within 100% of the federal poverty guidelines was $21,200, while 200% of the poverty guidelines was $42,400.[21] For a conservative analysis of state by state variation, see http://www.heritage.org/research/HealthCare/wm1586.cfm . Under the law, states can implement premium assistance plans, and this is still more possible under the recent presidential proclamation (see State Children's Health Insurance Plan). However, few have done so, according to an analysis by the Henry J. Kaiser Foundation: http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7782.pdf (B - 397-398). (B).

Seasonal unemployment: changes in employment over different times of year. (S - 189). (S).

Second Harvest: to do (B - 418, 429, 431, 437). (B).

Sectarian.: Auspices of and funding from a specific religious group. May or may not serve primarily members of that religious group. (Usually non-profit.) (K). (K).

Section 8: Two methods of providing housing by the government through what is called "project based" and "tenant based". The government grants vouchers for specific areas in the community where land lords have agreed to be paid a set amount for their rental property homes, where as the project based is a mass quantity of apartments all financially handled by the government funds at extremely low rental fee. (B - 370-371). (B).

Supplemental Security Income: Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (Title XVI) - A federal means-tested income support program for the aged, blind, and disabled that is funded out of general revenues. Eligibility requirements are stringent and consist of resource limits, need for substantial medical documentation and determination of disability status (physical, mental and substance use). Take for example that individuals with substance abuse were originally eligible for SSI. As of 1996 this in no longer the case, they are ineligible unless that individual possesses another disabling condition. The eligibility requirements for children drastically changed with ruling of the Supreme Court on, Sullivan v. Zebley, in which the definition of disability for children was found to be more restrictive than that of adults and was subsequently struck down. The 1996 welfare reform law now mandates that SSI evaluate children's conditions every three years. (B - 291, 293-294). (B).

Selectivity: restriction of services to those who can demonstrate need through established eligibility criteria. (S - 8, 10). (S).
Selectivity: Eligibility criteria for recipient of social benefits or services that target a particular group and usually include means-testing. (K). (K).

Separate but equal doctrine: to do (B - 250). (B).

Service Strategy: A policy instrument that provides the client with goods and services rather than with the cash needed to obtain them. (Examples are surplus food, child care services, counseling, public housing and public education.) (K). (K).

Settlement House Movement: The liberal wing of the charity Movement, which began in the late 1880's. Defined by Blau as a movement to reduce the gap between the rich and poor, still stressing social and economic conditions. (B - 253, 257, 259). (B).

Settlement Movement: approach to social services that emphasized workers living among the people in order to best serve the community. (S - 34, 74). (S).

Severe or serious mental illness (SMI): having a diagnosable mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder that interferes with or limits one or more major life activities. (S - 247). (S).

Single payer system: One of the proposals for a national health insurance system is the single payer plan. There is House legislation HR 676 on this, as well as companion Senate legislation introduced by Sen. Bernie Sanders of Vermont, the only self-proclaimed socialist member of the U.S. Senate. Such a plan would essentially involve Medicare for All. This legislation has little chance of passing, but aspects of it may be found in the final plan and advocacy for it has drawn much social work support. For one analysis of why the nation might eventually need to move to a single payer plan, see http://www.dollarsandsense.org/archives/2009/0309bybee.html. Despite the unlikely passage of this legislation, the Wall Street Journal is worried about the possible end of private health insurance. In a April 12, 2009 article, "The End of Private Insurance", the article argued, that Democrats favor a "public option" within the new national health insurance system. It would be funded by taxpayers, and managed by government, like Medicare. This plan would compete with private alternatives. Rep. Pete Stark, a longtime advocate of Medicare for all, responded in an April 13 letter: "I read with amusement the Journal's editorial, "The End of Private Health Insurance" (April 13), which parrots the talking points of the health insurance lobby. It's worth examining how the health insurance market works under the rules the private insurers have set themselves. Take the example set by Jay Gellert, CEO of the private health insurance plan Health Net, and the new chairman of the board of directors of America's Health Insurance Plans, the private insurance companies' lobbying group. Under Mr. Gellert's leadership, Health Net rewarded employees based on how many individual policyholders they could drop from the rolls of the insured and how much money was saved. Over the past decade, Health Net has been forced to pay hundreds of millions in fines and court settlements for unfairly rescinding people's coverage after enrolling them. Insurance companies have been reaping billions in profits by denying people care and coverage. No wonder they don't want to compete with a public health insurance plan that would keep them honest and be accountable to the people. (B - 405, 409-410). (B).

Social conservatism: (B - 139). (B).

Social movements: to do (B - 191). (B).

Social policy: to do (B - 19). (B).

Social problems: to do to do (B - 7-8). (B).

Social protest: refers to rapid, short lived community-based activities such as marches, sit-ins, pickets, boycotts and civil disobedience. Protests involve groups of people ... that do not depend on long-lasting formal organizational structures. Social protest is a rational and political means of seeking social change, especially for the poor. Often, the only resource available to the poor and the powerless struggling for social change is the power of protest, that is, the power to disrupt the status quo. Protests or the politics of disruption, are possible only under certain political conditions. People have to be ready to question the legitimacy of the system. Poor people's
movements must create conditions to intensify the crisis so that the elite become more willing to grant concessions. Disruptive rallies, sit-ins, boycotts and rent strikes challenge the dominant group's vision of a satisfied public, polarize public opinion, and otherwise create problems for the elite. Success brings important reforms and needed gains. Success also confronts movement leaders with powerful incentives to tone down their activities, to adopt less disruptive tactics to reintegrate themselves into regular political channels, and to form traditional movement organizations (Abramovitz). (B - 189-191, 192). (B).

social reform: to do (B - 242, 247, 252-260). (B).

social security retirement: The largest social program in the United States that provides pension and benefits to retired workers and their families through the use of contributions made during a person's work career. (B - 291, 295, 296-297, 316, 231-322). (B).

social spending: Social spending refers to the total amount of money that is spent on social programs each year. These programs include Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, TANF, etc. In 2006, social spending amounted to around 34% of the total federal budget (Blau, 2007, p. 80). (B - 80). (B).

social spending: "The total amount of money that is spent on social programs, including Social Security, Medicaid, and Medicare," about one third of the total federal budget in 2006. Also see discretionary spending and mandatory spending. (B - 80). (B).

social structure of accumulation: "Different systems of production - and their accompanying socioeconomic institutions - characterize different economic periods" (Blau, 67). MC: An attempt to explain the periods of capitalist economic growth in distinct stages (e.g., industrial era vs postindustrial era). (B - 67-68). (B).

social welfare: Social welfare gives people access to goods and services they would not otherwise have (Blau, 2008, p.233). "In the beginning, social welfare in the U.S. meant direct aid to the poor. Yet, social welfare measures have expanded to combat inequality and now include a wide variety of programs such as job training and affirmative action (Blau, p.234). (B - 232-288). (B).

social welfare policy: The way society responds or does not respond to social need. It involves political conflict over the nature and causes of and solutions to social problems (Blau 18). It is a type of public policy which is a system of laws, regulatory measures, courses of action, and funding priorities promulgated by a government entity or its representatives (Blau 19). It refers to the principles and, activities, or framework for action adopted by a government to ensure a socially defined level of individual, family, and community well-being. It is found in the form of social welfare programs (Blau 20). (B - 20-32). (B).

Social Assistance: An alternative term used internationally to describe public assistance. (K). (K).

Social construction: shared reality that occurs when those who are dominant in a society define a group's characteristics and determine the group's value to society. (S - 65). (S).

Social control: actions of those in positions of power that control and direct the behavior of the needy. (S - 60). (S).

Social Darwinism: to do (B - 250-251, 280). (B).

Social empathy: use of insight gained about people's life conditions to develop public policies that are sensitive to people's needs based on the realities of their living situations. (S - 67, 201). (S).

Social Exclusion: A multi-dimensional concept, involving economic, social, political, cultural, and special aspects of disadvantage and deprivation, often described as the process by which individuals and groups are wholly or partly excluded from participation in their society, as a consequence of low income and constricted access to employment, social benefits and services, and to various aspects of cultural and community life. A key component is the framing of the issue as social and community exclusion, rather than individual and personal responsibility. While some policy scholars use the term interchangeably with income poverty - or income poverty and unemployment - - it is increasingly distinguished from financial poverty and focused
rather on constricted access to civil, political, and social rights and opportunities. (K). (K).

Social Expenditure (referred to, also, as "social welfare expenditure" and "social protection expenditures"): Expenditure of the government (public social expenditure) and the private sector on health, income transfers, education, housing, employment, personal social services. The size, composition, share borne by government, number of beneficiaries, provide a picture of a country's social policy. (K). (K).

Social Indicators: Quantitative measures about demographic, environmental, and societal conditions that are used in establishing comprehensive and balanced planning. (Barker). (DSW).

Social Indicators.: Quantitative measures that have been shown to be valid and reliable and provide a picture of social conditions over time. (K). (K).

Social insurance: collectively funded program for workers and their dependents that provides economic resources at the conclusion of employment due to retirement, disability, or death. (S - 37, 38, 84, 139-159, 144). (S).

Social Insurance: Government programs to protect citizens against statutorily stipulated risks, such as loss of income due to old age, disability, death of a breadwinner, unemployment, and work-related injury and sickness. Social insurance programs are characterized by compulsory contributions and participation, presumptive needs, clearly defined benefit formulas, and the absence of the means test. Unlike private insurance programs, benefits under social insurance programs are not necessarily proportional to contributions. Major social insurance programs in the United States are Old Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance (OASDHI); Unemployment Insurance; workers’ compensation; and state temporary disability insurance. (Barker). (DSW).

Social Insurance.: Government cash benefit programs that protect against loss of income due to certain "social risks" such as old age, death of a breadwinner, unemployment, disability, (and in other countries sickness, maternity, divorce). (OASI is the major U.S. social insurance program.) The main component (in most countries) of "social security" are old age and retirement pensions, health insurance, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, sickness benefits. Benefits depend on previous employment history and are independent of a claimant's personal or family income. Benefits are financed from contributions which may be levied on any combination of workers, employers and the state. (K). (K).

Social investment: spending public money to create ways for people and communities to grow and develop; the outcome is increased social well-being. (S - 87). (S).

Social justice: the level of fairness that exists in society, and the goal of achieving fairness (S - 14, 90-119). (S).

Social Minimum.: Level of personal or household income which is regarded necessary for a person or family to exist in a given society without major deprivation. (K). (K).

Social Policy: The activities and principles of a society that guide the way it intervenes in and regulates relationships among individuals, groups, communities, and social institutions. These principles and activities are the result of the society’s values and customs and largely determine the distribution of resources and level of well-being of its people. Thus, social policy includes plans and programs in education, healthcare, crime, and corrections, economic security, and social welfare. made by governments, voluntary organizations, and the people in general. It also includes social perspectives that result in society’s rewards and constraints. (Barker). (DSW).

Social Policy.: Laws, actions, regulations, and other interventions of government designed to ensure that all citizens have at least a minimum standard of living regardless of their ability to participate in the market. There are 5 or 6 generally accepted social policy fields (e.g., income transfers, education, health care, employment, housing, personal social services). (K). (K).

Social Protection (See also, Social Policy; Social Welfare): Social Protection is a term used in Europe, especially in the EU, and is defined as: "all interventions from public or private bodies intended
to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The list of risks or needs that may give rise to social protection is fixed by convention as follows: 1. Sickness/Health care   2. Disability   3. Old Age   4. Survivors   5. Family/children   6. Unemployment   7. Housing   8. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified. (K). (K).

Social Sector.: That part of government activities that address the needs of its clients through social policy or social protection (e.g., income transfers, health care, education, are components of the social sector). (K). (K).

Social Security (Internationally).: The institutions and measures of social insurance and social assistance aimed at providing income and social security to the population. There are five 'pillars' of social security, i.e. (1) pensions and survivor benefits; (2) health care, sickness and disability transfers; (3) family and child benefits; (4) unemployment benefits; and (5) social assistance. The term is also used as a parallel to "Social Protection" (K). (K).

Social Security (US).: Old Age and Survivor's Insurance (OASI). (Pensions, life insurance, and disability cash benefits.) (K). (K).

Social Security Act: to do (B - 254, 261). (B).

Social Security Act of 1935: Single most significant piece of federal legislation for the development of income support for poor people and retired workers and their dependents (S - 3). (S).

Social Security Trust Fund: account in which the federal government holds the tax contributions for the OASDI program (S - 2, 147). (S).

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG): federal funds for a variety of social services, primarily children’s services (S - 219). (S).

Social welfare: the well-being of society. (S - 2). (S).

Social welfare policy analysis: the investigation and inquiry into the causes and consequences of public policies. (S - 120-138, 121). (S).

Social welfare policy: collective responses to social problems for the maintenance of social well-being (S - 2). (S).

Social welfare programs: the products or outcomes of social welfare policies. (S - 2). (S).

Social welfare systems: The organized efforts and structures used to provide for societal well-being (S - 7). (S).

socialist feminism: Socialist feminism focuses upon both the public and private spheres of a woman's life and argues that liberation can only be achieved by working to end both the economic and cultural sources of women's oppression. (B -216-217). (B).

soft money organizations and communities.: Soft money deals with the money used for campaigning purposes. "Hard" money is the funds that go directly to the candidate, where as "soft" money is sent to the national and local. (B - 120). (B).

SSI (Supplemental Security Income): The federal public assistance program, established in 1972, that provides a minimum cash income for poor people who are elderly, have a disability, or are blind. Eligibility for SSI is to determine by a means test and not related to one’s previous work record. Funding comes from the federal treasury and is usually supplemented by state funds. It is administered primarily by the Social Security Administration (SSA), although its funds do not come from the money earmarked for financing Old Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance (OASDHI). The SSI program’s benefits and eligibility were modified in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193). (Barker). (DSW).

be supplemented by states. (K). (K).

State Child Health Insurance Program (SCHIP): Title XXI of the Social Security Act, enacted in 1997, expanding health insurance coverage for children in low-income families and expanding the federal share of the costs of this federal and state program. (K). (K).

State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP): Health Insurance program for children (S - 225, 240, 245). (S).


State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP): A program of the HHS, known as Title XXI, established as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to provide health insurance to children whose families earn too little to afford private health insurance but earn too much to qualify for Medicaid. The program is administered by the states and coordinated by the Center for Medicaid and Medicaid Services. Their Web site address is http://www.cms.hhs.gov/schip. (Barker). . ()

status strain theory: This theory argues that people join social movements when their perceived position in society changes for the worse. It is a social-psychological paradigm that borrows from symbolic interaction theory for its basis. Considered a truism (a self-evident truth) among political sociologists that posits societies and middle-class groups in declining situations will more often turn to leaders who offer over-simplistic nationalistic, chauvinistic, racist or fascist solutions to other complex problems. An example of this would be the rise of fascist regimes in Europe between the two World Wars as a response to the economic boom, change in mores and social restructuring of the 1920's. Fascist leaders presented their respective societies with simplistic solution to their problems. (B - 201-203). (B).

sticky price: A price for goods or services that fails to respond quickly to a change in demand; an exception among the factors that work together in the ongoing determination of an equilibrium price which supply and demand establish by constant readjustment to one another. (B - 69). (B).

Street-level bureaucrats: service workers at the lower levels of the social welfare system. (S - 125). (S).

structural functionalism: This school of thought places a high value on the harmonious functioning of all parts of the society to produce a stable environment. Structural functionalism therefore argues that social conflict and big social changes are destructive as they upset the stability and harmony of the environment. (B - 198). (B).

structural perspective: An approach which, rather than blaming the victim, involves recognizing factors such as the housing affordability gap, the housing shortage, the rising housing wage as the causes of homelessness. (B - 351-2). (B).

structural strain theory: This theory assumes that social movements are a product of people's grievances that stem from rapid social, economic, and political change. This theory focuses on motivation and behaviors of the "impulsive and deviant" individuals. Collective action is seen as "spontaneous, contentious, and socially pathological." This theory belongs to the school of structural functionalism. This theory depicts necessary conditions that need to occur before social movements can begin. These four conditions are: 1. structural conduciveness 2. structural strain 3. generalized beliefs that fuel the movement 4. the presence of other participating factors that sharpen the strain and weaken social control. (B - 194-195, 197-199). (B).

Structural unemployment: inability to find employment due to lack of necessary education or training required for the jobs available. (S - 189). (S).

Subsistence Minimum.: Minimum income needed to provide a bare subsistence in a given society. It is usually associated with the absolute poverty line and involves major deprivations. (K). (K).

Substance abuse: the misuse of alcohol or illegal drugs, or both. (S - 254). (S).

suburbs: Suburbs are located close to large cities, when these communities started to pop up across this
country the towns and people seemed to be like they were cut from the same design. Suburbs started out to be residential communities that were single family homes, over time multi-dwelling apartments were built. Most residents commute to a nearby city for employment (Blau, 2007, p.356). (B - 350, 356, 358, 378, 3820. (B).

Summer Food Service Program for Children: to do (B -420-421, 429, 432-433). (B).

Supplement Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): federal program designed to provide nutrition and health assistance for low-income pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children (S - 175, 218, 224). (S).

Supplement Security Income (SSI): Assistance for any person who is aged, blind, or disabled and whose income falls below the poverty line (S - 173, 246, 261, 265). (S).

supply and demand: MC: Supply is how much of an item is available. Demand is how much people desire that item. The final market price of any given item is the reflection of the economy's supply and demand quotient. (B - 68-69). (B).

Supply and demand: the interplay between products and services offered and the extent of the desire and ability to buy those products and services. (S). (S).

Supply Subsidy: DSW. (The concept of providing funds to organizations of allocating funds to establish new organizations so that they can provide services. This is in contrast to the demand subsidy concept, in which funds or vouchers are provided to individuals and families so that they can purchase goods and services in the existing service-providing market. Public housing is an example of the supply concept, and food stamps are an example of demand subsidy. (Barker)).

Supply Subsidy.: Direct funding to provider so that services are available to the client in the community (e.g., public health, housing, and child care). (K). (K).

Surplus: situation in which the government ends the year with more revenue than the amount spent. (S). (S).

Targeting.: Directing an intervention or policy instrument at a group that appears particularly vulnerable to a specific social problem, or to a particular problem. Often equated with selectivity and a focus on the poor. (K). (K).

tax expenditures: A provision in the tax code that allows the taxpayer to forgo payment of taxes that would otherwise be due. Examples are: Deductions for each dependent child in the home, deductions on local property taxes and also interest on mortgages. This was to off set the struggles for those in financial need but ended up benefitting the wealthy as well. (B - 373-375, 376). (B).

Tax Benefits.: Policy instruments that may act as income transfers for individuals or families. Two major categories: (a) tax allowances - pre-tax deductions (e.g., dependent or personal exemption; (b) tax credits - deductions taken against tax liability (e.g., child care tax credit). These tax credits may be refundable (with a cash benefit provided to those with incomes below the tax threshold, such as the EITC) or non-refundable (of value only to those with incomes above the tax threshold, such as the Child Tax Credit). (K). (K).

Tax Policy.: Using tax system to effect policy outcomes (use of tax benefits/credits as a social policy instrument). (K). (K).

Taxes: compulsory payments made to the government. (S - 194). (S).

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): the public assistance program created by 1996 legislation that replaced the federal guarantee of support for poor families with time limits and other restrictions (S - 47, 170, 172, 220, 223). (S).

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) - TANF replaced AFDC in 1996 as the main U.S. welfare program ending the guarantee of federal assistance seed in AFDC. During TANF's original authorization from 1997-2002 each state received a fixed block grant. Thus setting a five-year lifetime limit on the receipt of public assistance with the exception of those that would qualify for a hardship exemption. TANF also
stipulated that the head of household would have to be employed within two years of receiving TANF and barred aid to legal immigrants who entered the U.S. after the passage of the law on 8-22-96. (B - 307-310). (B).

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF): The means-tested cash assistance program, that replaced AFDC as of 7/1/97. Benefit levels vary by state, beneficiaries are required to go to work within two years of claiming the benefit, receipt of cash assistance is limited to a lifetime maximum of 5 years overall. The benefits are funded through block grants to states giving states great flexibility in program design. (K). (K).

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF): The U.S. federally structured welfare program established in 1996 to consolidate the Aid to Families with Dependant Children (AFDC) programs, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program, and Emergency Assistance. The program is part of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. (P.L. 104-193). TANF gives the states more authority to create and manage their own welfare programs. States are authorized to cut their welfare spending by up to 25 percent without losing the fixed federal block grants. Unlike the AFDC program, TANF cash assistance is not considered an entitlement. In its original law, lifetime eligibility of benefits was limited to a total number of five years, and benefits to legal immigrants were restricted. One provision, which limited the amount a welfare recipient who moves into a state with higher benefits receives to the amount previously received in the lower-paying state, was invalidated in a 1997 Supreme Court decision. TANF was reauthorized in somewhat modified form in 2002 under the Working Toward Independence legislation. TANF is usually pronounced “tanif.” Detailed information about TANF and its authorizing legislation are made available by the Administration for Children and Family Services (ACF) of the HHS. Their Web site address is http://www.acf.hhs.gov/news/welfare (Barker). (DSW).

the social functions of social welfare policy: seek to enhance the functioning and well-being of individuals and families. In order to avoid chaos, all societies need to maintain predictable patterns of behavior, to ensure that individuals comply with societal norms and rules, and to educate people to carry out their socially defined work and family roles. (B - 32-34). (B).

the theory of the underclass: This theory is a part of the mass society theory that regards collective behavior a consequence of anomie and social disintegration. This theory "depicts the poor as outside of the mainstream and explains their poverty as a product of improper attitudes, values, and behavior." (B - 197). (B).

The Great Society: The Great Society is a term that describes social reform that occurred under the Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson. The goal of social reform was the elimination of poverty and racial injustice. The role of government in social reform was increased and domestic spending created many programs like Head Start, Job Corps, Medicaid and Medicare. Major legislation was passed including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and 1965. The social reform programs were heavily criticized and were overshadowed by the Vietnam War and the actual cost of the programs themselves. (B - 270-272). (B).

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA; P.L. 104-193). The new "welfare" law: replaces AFDC with TANF, sets time limits for receipt, mandates work, ends entitlement to assistance and provides block grant funding giving states great flexibility in designing TANF program. It also protects the entitlement status of Food Stamps and Medicaid, but makes some changes. Includes 9 "Titles" or provisions: TANF is Title I (See below). Other provisions include the expansion of child support enforcement, redefining disability for children under SSI, eliminating federally funded benefit receipt by immigrants who entered the country after 8/22/96, expanding child care funding, restricting Food Stamp eligibility, and curtailing child nutrition programs, but sustaining child welfare. (K). (K).

The War on Poverty: The War on Poverty is a phrase coined by Former President Lyndon B. Johnson as
part of the Great Society. During a State of the Union address, then President Johnson talked about the needed legislation to address the poverty rate across the U.S., which was close to nineteen percent. As a result, Congress passes the Economic Opportunity Act and created the Office of Economic Opportunity to administer the funding directed towards poverty. (B - 269, 274, 276). (B).

The Workforce Investment Act: "In 1998 the WIA was triggered by doubts about the preparedness of the workforce for coming economic changes." "The WIA provides 3 tiers of service. Job search assistance is the first tier. If one fails to get a job they qualify for the next tier. The second tier includes more intensive services such as assessment and case management to help workers get a job. Only when they fail the first two tiers are they eligible for job training in the third tier." (B - 325-337, 343, 348). (B).

Theories: systems of ideas to explain something. (S - 54, 55). (S).

Third Party Payment: Financial reimbursement made to the client’s service provider by an insurance company or government funding agency. See also fiscal intermediaries and fourth party. (Barker). (DSW).

Third Party Payment.: Direct financial compensation to service provider or agency to reimburse for services rendered to the client/ consumer (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid or private insurance coverage of medical/ mental health services). (K). (K).

Title XX (of the Social Security Act).: Also known as Social Services Block Grant. First enacted in 1975 and subsequently amended. The only non-categorical federal funds for personal social services. (Covers programs such as day care for low income mothers, child abuse prevention and treatment services and some services to homebound elderly.) (K). (K).

Title XXI (of the Social Security Act) .: State Child Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) enacted in 1997, expanding health insurance coverage for children in low-income families and expanding the federal share of the costs of this federal/state program. (K). (K).

trade deficit: Trade deficit occurs when money flowing out of one country is not reciprocated by the other country this shows a trade deficit. (B - 73-74). (B).

Transaction costs: A term from economics referring to the cost of interpersonal interaction and materials expended in order to administer a particular financial, market or bureaucratic process. These costs are often hidden costs and are not always considered when extolling the supposedly more efficient or inexpensive process chosen, whether that be the introduction of HMOs or the advent of derivative instruments based upon bundled mortgages. (B - uncovered). (B).

Trust Funds.: Percentage of payroll taxes held in "trust" accounts to meet projected actuarial analysis of what OASI (Old Age and Survivor's Insurance), DI (Disability Insurance), and HI (Medicare) needs will be. Usually equal to what is needed to pay out OASI benefits for one year. (K). (K).

Undefined mandate: federally mandated initiatives that require state governments to create programs but do not provide the additional funding needed for the programs. (S). (S).

Undocumented workers: people who are employed but are not legally living in the United States. (S - 284). (S).

unemployment insurance: Unemployment Insurance (UI) - Able to be traced back to the Social Security Act of 1935, unemployment insurance is a blend of states' rights with federal financing where state's set eligibility and benefit levels. The federal tax rate of 0.8 percent is maintained in separate state funds by the federal government. The average length of coverage is 26-weeks with a 13-week extension available since the early 80's and a second 13-week extension available in some states. Eligibility rules, while set by each individual state, still tend to fall within three major focus areas: (1) the amount of recent employment and earnings; (2) demonstrates an ability and willingness to accept appropriate employment; (3) disqualification based on reason for termination from last employment (Blau, 2007, p. 306). Blau 2007 states that UI benefits have two objectives: (1) to provide temporary assistance to employer laid off workers, and (2) to
increase the purchasing power of the unemployed thereby helping to stabilize the economy during a recession (p. 305). Some problems noted with the current UI program are as follows: (1) Provided income but, not retraining which could be a wasted opportunity; (2) Discrimination against women who take time away from work for childcare and cannot easily reestablish their eligibility with UI; (3) The cost of laying off an employee is less than the UI program of paying for the worker's benefits thus leading to increased layoffs. (B - 305-307). (B).

Unemployment: lack of paid employment. (S - 188). (S).

Unemployment Insurance (UI): The program established as part of the Social Security Act to protect workers temporarily from economic hardship caused by involuntary job loss. The federal government levies a payroll tax on nearly all employers and credits most of these funds to each state’s unemployment insurance fund. When an eligible worker becomes unemployed, compensation is paid for a specified time. Applications, eligibility determination, and processing of funds are, for the most part, handled through the states’ public employment offices. The amount and duration of benefits vary from state to state. (Barker). (DSW).


Unemployment Insurance program (UI): Health Insurance program for children (S - 37, 144, 196). (S).

unintended co-entitlement: It is an oversight that allows people to receive funds from several different sources (Blau & Abramovitz, 2007, p.292). (B - 292). (B).

Universal Benefits or Services.: Eligibility based on criteria other than income. (Medicare and OASI are prime examples of Universal programs.) Although available regardless of income, they may be contingent on employment record. They may be in cash, such as family allowances, or in kind, as with the provision of education. (K). (K).

Universality: social services that provide benefits for all members of society, regardless of their income or means. (S - 8, 10). (S).

unworthy poor: to do (B - 241, 287). (B).

Unworthy poor: those who do not deserve to receive aid (S - 27). (S).

urban renewal: Blau traced its originals to the Housing Act of 1949. First, the act provided directly for tearing down slum housing. Second, the Act's incentives for suburbanization. As the cities emptied out, and the resulting need for more highways into the city also threatened existing neighborhoods, this created profitable opportunities for re-development in the cities. A second wave of urban renewal was created by market forces such as gentrification. (B - 359-360, 382). (B).

usual and customary charge: Some providers accept the assignment and don't charge the patient the different between their total charge and the usual and customary charge, leaving the patient only with any co-insurance amount or deductible to pay. This is quite often the practice for patients covered by Medicare. (Blau - uncovered). (B).

Value: the worth, desirability, or usefulness that we place on something. (S - 4). (S).

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): legislation to protect women from violence, particularly domestic violence (S - 109). (S).

Voluntary: private nonprofit social service provider. (S - 83). (S).

Vouchers: Aid earmarked for a specific service or commodity (S - 86). (S).

Vouchers.: A form of demand subsidy (e.g., food stamp, Medicaid) which functions as a cash equivalent for the purchase of specified goods/services. They provide more freedom of choice than a specific service but less than a cash benefit. (K). (K).

War on Poverty: The government policies and programs of the 1960s that were designed to alleviate poverty (S - 42, 165). (S).
wealth redistribution: Regards making quintiles more equal by instituting social welfare programs which give more money to the poor thereby redistributing the wealth. (B - 86). (B).

welfare state: Exists in those societies that make the well-being of people the responsibility of the government (Blau 20). (B - 20). (B).

Welfare-to-Work Program: A public job creation program using federal welfare funds for the low income families who meet the requirements. A program to assist in getting welfare recipients off of welfare and into the work force. (B - 324, 326). (B).

WIC (Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children): The Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children, established in 1972 to provide assistance services under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Agriculture(USDA). The program is designed to protect women, infants, and children who are identified as being at risk of nutritional deficiency as a result of inadequate income, primarily by subsidizing certain food purchases. Their Web site address is http://www.fns.usda.gov (Barker). (B - 421, 426-427, 433, 439). (B).

Window of opportunity: the time period in which political or social events or changes in personnel open the way for a policy to be adopted. (S - 124, 124). (S).

work ethic: Work ethic is the belief that if a person works hard, he or she will prosper. It is based on the idea that there is a moral benefit to work, and that hard work develops good character. (Blau, 2007, p.84). (B -84). (B).

Workers' Compensation: Workers' Compensation (WC) provides monetary benefits to workers injured on the job, and survivors' benefits to dependents of those workers who die as a result of injuries sustained on the job. A type of "no-fault" insurance, WC essentially protects employers from large liability claims filed by employees. As the program is administered by the states, requirements vary widely from state to state. Most states require the employer to obtain insurance either through private insurance companies or from a state-run fund. On average, WC pays injured employees two-thirds of the wages they were earning on the job. There is generally a time limit on the receipt of benefits, but this also varies from state to state. As originally conceived in the early part of the twentieth century, WC was more for the protection of the employer than the employee, as working conditions at that time resulted in injury on the job being far more commonplace than the present day. (B - 291). (B).

Working poor: people who live in poverty even though they are employed. (S - 166). (S).

worthy poor: to do (B - 241, 287). (B).

Worthy poor: The government policies and programs of the 1960s that were designed to alleviate poverty (S - 27). (S).

Youth.: A non-consistently defined age group internationally and in the U.S. Sometimes describing adolescents aged 13-19 and sometimes older young people from age 15-24. (K). (K).