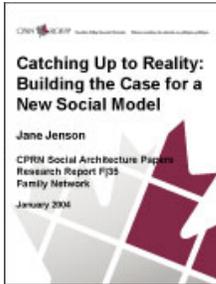


CPRN's Social Architecture Series



Research Report F|35: [*Catching Up to Reality: Building the Case for a New Social Model*](#) by Jane Jenson – In this, the first of the Social Architecture Papers, Jane Jenson goes back to the 1940s and traces the way social and economic patterns have shifted over time. She identifies the new social realities of Canada in 2004, and argues that the roles and responsibilities of market, family, state and community need to catch up – the time has come for a new social model for Canada.

Research Report F|36: [*The Canadian Social Model: The Logics of Policy Development*](#) by Gerard Boychuk – The second paper provides an introduction to and comparison of the various policy logics that have informed major social policies since the 1950s in Canada, that is, health, education, and income maintenance. In addition to providing a careful analysis of the Canadian situation, Gerard Boychuk's paper is also an invaluable source of cross-time quantitative information about spending levels and the distribution of benefits within the Canadian social model.



Research Report F|37: [*Social Protection Reforms in Europe: Strategies for a New Social Model*](#) by Bruno Palier – By examining both the national level and that of the European Union, Bruno Palier provides a two-level analysis of the patterns of challenge and change in the many systems of social protection in Europe. He also considers in detail the politics of reform, including the strategies used within countries and those deployed within the institutions of the European Union so as to ensure a modernization of the European Social Model.

Research Report F|38: [*One Discourse, Three Dialects: Changing the Social Model in Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States*](#) by Roxanne M. Pawlick and Sharon M. Stroick – The fourth Social Architecture Paper provides a very detailed comparative policy analysis of the three “liberal welfare regimes” usually treated as most similar to Canada, that is, the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom. In addition to a narrative analysis of the ways these three countries have altered their social models, the research report provides a unique set of comparative inventory tables of the specific programs in place in each country.



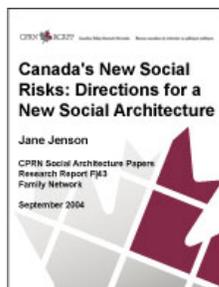
Research Report F|39: [*Urgent Need, Serious Opportunity: Towards a New Social Model for Canada's Aboriginal Peoples*](#) by Frances Abele – The report provides a rich synthesis of the diversity of Aboriginal peoples in Canada and the challenges facing them. Challenges include those that also confront non-Aboriginal Canadians and those that affect most particularly the futures of Aboriginal peoples, whether living in cities or on reserves, in southern Canada or the North. The paper then turns to a description of the policies and programs of the current social architecture and its support for Aboriginal people living in Canada, concluding with a set of remarks about possible ways to redesign it.

Research Report F|40: [*Lessons from Abroad: Towards a New Social Model for Canada's Aboriginal Peoples*](#) by Martin Papillon and Gina Cosentino – The sixth paper provides one of the very few systematic comparisons of social policy and programs directed toward indigenous peoples in Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The authors provide a synthetic overview of programs for health, income security and education in these three countries, as well as a comparison of their similarities and differences. The paper points to some lessons Canada could draw from these experiences of our neighbour and our fellow ex-colonies.



Research Report F|41: [*Coordinating Interdependence: Governance and Social Policy Redesign in Britain, the European Union and Canada*](#) by Denis Saint-Martin – The research report provides a structured comparison of the efforts of three jurisdictions – Great Britain, the European Union, and Canada – to respond to governance challenges presented by the new configuration of roles. After reviewing the literature on the “new governance,” Denis Saint-Martin describes the goals and strategies used in each of the three cases, synthesized in an innovative typology capturing the differences across these three cases.

Research Report F|42: [*Citizens' Values and the Canadian Social Architecture: Evidence from the Citizens' Dialogue on Canada's Future*](#) by Mary Pat MacKinnon – Drawing on the findings of another major CPRN project, Citizens' Dialogue on the Kind of Canada We Want, Mary Pat MacKinnon provides a synthetic overview of the values Canadians express when they are invited to reflect deeply, over the course of a full day, with their fellow citizens about their hopes for the future and their ideas for getting there. This paper reveals that Canadians remain committed to fundamental values of equity and sharing, even as they understand the need to make significant adjustments to “ways of doing” in the face of new challenges presented by external forces such as global markets and by changing Canadian circumstances.



Research Report F|43: [*Canada's New Social Risks: Directions for a New Social Architecture*](#) by Jane Jenson – The research report provides a synthesis of the year-long analysis undertaken by Canadian and international experts for the Social Architecture research series organized by the Family Network of CPRN. Its starting point is that any social protection system for risk sharing is significantly greater than a set of separate government programs. It is the expression of overarching values and a vision that define the desired social objectives, the economic functions of social policy and the appropriate role of the state. To use an architectural metaphor, the edifice of social protection is based on an overall blueprint that provides its coherence.

The Social Architecture Series is available at:
<http://www.cprn.org/en/network.cfm?network=1>

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