

Major Milestones in Poverty Reduction in Ontario										
Milestone	First Upper Canada Statute	Charity Aid Act – Upper Canada	Confederation	First Distinct Government Role in Poverty Alleviation	First Mothers Allowance	First Social Assistance Rates (Direct Cash Relief)	First Nutrition Standards in assistance to poor	Canada Assistance Plan	Report of the Social Assistance Review Committee	Poverty Reduction Strategy
Date	1792	1836	1867	1889	1920	1932	1943	1967	1988	2008
Significance	No Poor Law in Upper Canada  No government responsibility for poor or poverty	First public declaration of public responsibility of poor assigned to Churches and charity	Clarification of Provincial responsibility for issues related to poverty and civil rights	Call for assumption of public administration of relief to poor as opposed to Gov't funding in support of charities or churches	First cash assistance specifically aimed at poverty reduction (6 years after Workers' Compensation for selected target group (1914)	Led to 1935 Unemployment Relief Act where governments mandated to meet needs of all poor for the first time	First public assistance rates based on nutritional standards of Need – led to 43 annual SPC Guides to Family Budgeting	First Canada wide cost sharing of public assistance with Canada wide standards	Widely seen as most comprehensive review of social assistance in Ontario and Canada	First Targets and measures in Legislation  Annual reporting etc.
Report	Law – proclaims Upper Canada as government.	Law	BNA Act s.91&92  British North America Act of 1867	Goldwin Smith: Social Problems: An Address delivered to the Combined City Charities; 1889 (Toronto)	"Mothers Allowance: An Investigation" by W.R Riddell & Margaret Kirkpatrick Strong	Wallace Campbell: "Provincial Policy on Administrative Methods in the Matter of Direct Relief in Ontario" Royal Commission	Report of Dr. E.W. McHenry, U of T School of Hygiene  <u>Report of Food Allowances for Relief Recipients in Ontario, U of T, 1943</u>	Law: Family Benefits and General Welfare Assistance	Transitions  (Judge George Thomson )  <u>Back on Track, Time for Action, PMSSR, Turning Point</u> Spinoff reports	Breaking the Cycle
Primary Sources or Authors	Richard Splane, History of Social Welfare in Ontario 1791-1893, University of Toronto, 1965.				Clifford Williams, <u>Decades of Service</u> , History of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, 1984. James Struthers, <u>The Limits of Affluence, Welfare in Ontario, 1920-1970</u> , University of Toronto 1994 Press Margaret Hillyard Little, <u>No car, No radio, No Liquor Permit, p.191-197.</u> ; Stapleton & Laframboise, <u>The Campbell Report</u> , 2005			n/a		
Comment	"That nothing in this Act shall...introduce any of the laws of England respecting maintenance of the poor"	First Buildings in 1837 - Following Rebellion and Lord Durham Report, Toronto inaugurates first House of Industry in 1848 – Façade at Elizabeth & Elm in Toronto dates from 1837 and 1848	Clarification of provincial role to alleviate poverty within Confederation	Led to first public assistance 'worker' (relieving Officer) in Toronto in 1893	Mothers (widows only) paid \$55 a month in Toronto if they had at least two children, British subject and were "fit mothers"	Campbell's rates of cash relief formed framework for Croll's mandate to pay cash relief	16,000 recipients remained on assistance in 1943 after over 300,000 received help in 1930's –led to Mothers Allowance Increases	First standards across Canada – no residency requirement – assets, earnings	First Report to call for Child Benefits outside of welfare, reduced role of social assistance,	First Report to set legislative targets and measures for the alleviation of poverty.
Key Leader(s)	Lt. Gov John Graves Simcoe	Sir Francis Bond Head	John S. Macdonald, first Premier of Ontario, John A MacDonalad, P.M.	Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier	United Farmers of Ontario (UFO) Nellie McClung  Agnes McPhail	Minister David Croll implemented Campbell report under Hepburn	Dr. Percy Vivian Minister, George Drew, Premier	Minister John Yaremko, Deputy James Band	Minister John Sweeney  Premier David Peterson	Deb Matthews, Premier Mc Guinty
Rationale	-Utopian  - Centralist  -feared capacity of government to fulfill	-Pressure of British Reform of Poor Law -WL Mackenzie led 1837 rebellion in	National Government – separation of powers –Federal gov't did not have income tax until 1917.	State – municipal role in administration which did not occur before 1893	Influenza, war return, suffragettes, munitions widows with no pensions.	Firing of civil servants with Conservative membership, municipal bankruptcy	Different caseload of 16,000 people – concern for nutrition & vitamins	Federal role in public assistance rationalization of services & programs	Welfare unpopular but public saw as inadequate.	OCB in place  Ontario public opinion.
Reason for inclusion in milestones	Clear non-responsibility of state for poverty; Upper Canada only	First legislative statement in Upper Canada of responsibility to fund anti-poverty 44 years after Simcoe Law in 1792	Clarification of Provincial responsibility Constitutionally for poverty-related programs	First successful call for direct state intervention in poverty reduction	First direct cash relief for poverty issue of individuals that was not related to war effort.	First legislative call for direct cash relief to all poor – 1935 – first time in legislation	First evidence-based link of direct cash to nutrition needs of poor	First agreement of provinces with national rules for cash assistance -  National standards	First report calling for comprehensive approach for poverty and reduced role of social assistance	First time a Canadian government provides targets and measures to reduce poverty in legislation after largest market crash in history,