## Public Policies vs. Social Policies (and Subset: Social Welfare Policies)

Though sometimes overlapping, public and social policies generally address different aspects of governance and society. While public policies tend to be more about the governance of public sector activities and infrastructure, social policies focus on the well-being and equitable treatment of the citizens in a society. Here are five examples of each:

## **Public Policies**

1. Taxation Policy: Public policy concerning the system of levying taxes on individuals and corporations. This includes the structure of tax rates, tax exemptions, and tax credits.

2. Environmental Policy: Regulations and laws aimed at protecting the environment. This might include policies on emissions, conservation efforts, and regulation of pollutants.

3. Education Policy: Public policy related to the education system, including the funding of schools, curriculum standards, teacher qualifications, and policies concerning higher education and vocational training.

4. Healthcare Policy: Public policy that determines how healthcare is delivered and financed. This includes policies on public health, health insurance, medical research, and the regulation of pharmaceuticals and medical devices.

5. Foreign Policy: The strategies and decisions a government makes regarding its relations with other countries, including trade agreements, diplomatic relations, military alliances, and humanitarian aid.

## **Social Policies**

1. Welfare Programs \*: Policies designed to support individuals and families in need. This can include unemployment benefits, food assistance programs, and housing subsidies.

2. Social Security: A social insurance program that provides financial support to retirees, disabled individuals, and survivors of deceased workers.

3. Employment Equity Policies: Policies aimed at ensuring fair treatment of all employees and job applicants, addressing issues like gender, racial, and age discrimination.

4. Public Health Initiatives: Social policies aimed at improving health outcomes for the population. This can include vaccination programs, public awareness campaigns about healthy living, and initiatives to reduce drug and alcohol abuse.

5. Child and Family Services: Policies and programs that support child welfare, including child protection services, foster care, adoption services, and family support programs to ensure the safety and well-being of children.

**Social welfare policies** \* are designed to assist and support individuals and families in need, focusing on improving their well-being and quality of life. Here are five examples:

1. Universal Health Care: A policy where the government provides or ensures access to health care for all citizens. It often involves government funding and administration of health services, aiming to ensure that medical treatment is available and affordable for everyone, regardless of their financial situation.

2. Public Pension Schemes: These government-run programs provide a regular income to retired individuals. Typically funded through taxes or other contributions during the individual's working life, these schemes aim to ensure financial security for the elderly.

3. Unemployment Benefits: Policies provide financial support to temporarily unemployed individuals. These benefits help to mitigate the financial hardship of unemployment, while also stabilizing the economy by maintaining consumer spending during economic downturns.

4. Food Assistance Program: Initiatives like food stamps or food banks that provide food to those who cannot afford it. These programs aim to combat hunger and malnutrition, particularly in lower-income households or during economic crises.

5. Subsidized Housing: Policies that offer affordable housing options to low-income individuals and families. This can include public housing provided directly by the government, or subsidies that help cover the cost of private housing, ensuring that everyone has access to safe and affordable living conditions.