## **SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK**

## JOB TALK by NAZIM HABIBOV, PhD, MSW, MS

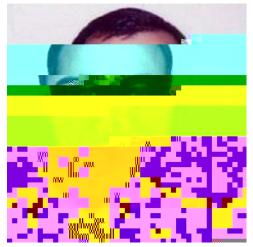
## Topic: Poverty reduction and social security in Canada from Mixed to Neo-Liberal welfare regimes: Estimation from Household Surveys

<u>Date</u>: Friday, March 1, 2013

<u>Time</u>: 12:30

## Loca on: School of Social Work, McGill University, Wendy Patrick Room 3506 University Street Wilson Hall, 1st floor

**NAZIM HABIBOV** is an Associate Professor at the School of Social Work at the University of Windsor. He previously taught in the Social Work department at the University of Calgary. His teaching interests include social policy welfare development and analysis, as well as public program evaluation and research methods in the context of Canadian and international social welfare. He also taught in the areas of program planning, development and admin-



istration, as well as financial management for human services. His practice background includes involvement with various international organizations such as Tacis (Technical Assistance to Commonwealth of Independent States) and UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). His practice background also includes Canadian experience.

**Topic:** Poverty reduction and social security in Canada from Mixed to Neo-Liberal welfare regimes: Estimation from household surveys

Drawing on two nationally representative household surveys, Dr. Habibov investigates changes in poverty reduction effectiveness of social programs in Canada caused by dismantling the mixed welfare regime in favor of a liberal welfare regime. Dr. Habibov measures and explains how the social security system affects poverty before and after regime changes and what types of social security programs become more and less effective in poverty reduction. Dr. Habibov demonstrates that, as a result of regime change, overall poverty reduction of social security declined. However, the decline was fairly modest considering the magnitude of the reforms. Favorable economic conditions played an important role in mitigating negative consequences of the reforms.