Background: Welfare-to-work programmes have replaced passive welfare recipiency as a means of fighting poverty in many developed countries during the latest decades. There is a belief that placing welfare recipients into subsidised jobs and/or strengthening their skills and knowledge will help them acquire steady jobs. There has, however, been no systematic review of the effects of such programmes on employment, earnings and welfare payments searching systematically for studies from all parts of the world. Objectives: To estimate the effects of work programmes, including elements such as job s Welfare is a program that helps people who have no other way of supporting themselves or their families. The goal of welfare, wherever pos-sible, is to help people find work so that they can be self-supporting. Eligible: To meet certain requirements; to qualify for. There are two welfare programs in Manitoba: Employment and Income Assistance (also known as EI/A or provincial wel-fare), and Municipal Assistance (sometimes called city welfare). Some groups of welfare recipients are expected to prepare for and look for work. These include: Single parents with children over the age of six and in school. While the examples we use are related to Welfare, advocacy skills can be used to solve almost any problem. 21. Self Advocacy. Welfare-to-Work Programs. gale. views updated. Chapter 9 welfare-to-work programs. Three additional activities work-related job skills training, work-related education, and satisfactory attendance at high school or its equivalent became countable only if the parent or caretaker spent twenty hours in the other nine activities. Therefore, after 1998, when recipients worked five or ten hours more, they spent the hours beyond twenty in activities ten to twelve and received credit for them as a work participant. For the estimated one-third of welfare recipients with a low literacy level, the National Governors' Association in 1997 urged "greater flexibility to count basic education activities toward the work requirement." Welfare Recipients. Related terms: Unemployment. In the face of increasing demands that welfare recipients move into work as quickly as possible, the question has emerged, &quot;How do we design a safety net that supports work?&quot; If one believes that work is preferable to welfare, then providing the public support that enables steady workers to support their families becomes increasingly important. Tough work requirements, enforced by time limits, will not only reduce welfare costs, but, more importantly, replace the entitlement status and permissiveness of the current system with values of responsibility and self-sufficiency. Related Books. Turning Point. By Darrell M. West and John R. Allen. Under &quot;workfare,&quot; welfare recipients are expected to work in return for their cash grants, but do not receive hourly wage payments and are not eligible for the Earned Income Tax Credit. The primary goal of most of the paid work experience programs described above has been to improve future transitions to private sector employment, though less intensive variants of this approach have also been used to raise the current employment rates of those with poor job prospects. In contrast, the primary purpose of &quot;workfare&quot; has been to raise current work activity among welfare recipients. Some new evidence on these mandatory work programs for welfare recipients paints a more positive picture.