

Becoming an Effective Policy Advocate, 7th Edition

Chapter 1: Joining a Tradition of Social Reform

1. Social work policy advocates are qualified to do the following:

- a. Seek policy reforms that are in the general interest.
- b. Work from an ecological or systems perspective.
- c. Develop attributes that support policy advocacy.
- d. All of these choices.

ANS: D

PG: 3-4

2. Structural discrimination is:

- a. Bias against disabled persons through architectural standards.
- b. A series of factors that negatively impinge on specific groups.
- c. An unfair preference for a theoretical approach.
- d. A bias against different populations.

ANS: B

PG: 5

3. Which of the following is NOT a vulnerable population?

- a. Nonconformist groups.
- b. Racial groups.
- c. Dependent groups.
- d. Special interest groups.

ANS: D

PG: 5

4. Which of the following is an example of a compensatory strategy?

- a. Extra tutoring for pupils with specific learning difficulties.
- b. Encouraging employment opportunities for single mothers.
- c. Raising funds for a new wheelchair for a paraplegic citizen.
- d. Helping spouses of alcoholics to form a support group.

ANS: A

PG: 8

5. Policy advocates aim to:

- a. Prevent all social problems.
- b. Help citizens obtain their basic needs.
- c. Change social policy.
- d. Change electoral legislation.

ANS: C

PG: 11

6. What is social policy?

- a. A collective strategy that prevents and addresses social problems.
- b. The viewpoint of legislative leaders.
- c. A program of actions.
- d. The pursuit of justice.

ANS: A

PG: 11

7. Social policy is driven by:

- a. Clients.
- b. Politics.
- c. Regulations.
- d. Goals.

ANS: D

PG: 11

8. A job training program is an example of:

- a. An opportunity-enhancing policy.
- b. A referral policy.
- c. A regulation.
- d. An economic development policy.

ANS: A

PG: 11-12

9. Fragmentation refers to:

- a. The lack of one coherent policy to deal with an issue.
- b. The client's need to visit many different agencies to deal with the same issue.
- c. The lack of consistent services over a period of time.
- d. Staff performing tasks that they have not been trained to do.

ANS: B

PG: 13

10. "Policy practice" refers to:

- a. Clinical practice in policy settings.
- b. Efforts to change policies in legislative, agency and community settings.
- c. A series of class exercises meant to establish an understanding of policy.
- d. A case application of political actions.

ANS: B

PG: 1

11. "Policy advocacy" aims to:

- a. Change clients' attitudes.
- b. Help clients from powerless groups obtain resources and opportunities.
- c. Provide support to advocates.
- d. Encourage clinicians to sponsor new policies.

ANS: B

PG: 1

12. Informal or non-written policies do NOT fit within the definition of social policy:

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: B

PG: 14-15

13. *Actualized* policy includes:

- a. Informal, unwritten policies.
- b. Personal policy actions, such as obeying or disobeying a policy.
- c. Official, written policies.
- d. Personal orientations toward policy.

ANS: B

PG: 15

14. Which of the following is NOT one of the four basic skills policy advocates use?

- a. Empathic skills.
- b. Analytic skills.
- c. Value-clarifying skills.
- d. Interactional skills.

ANS: A

PG: 16

15. Which of the following is a challenge for a policy advocate?

- a. No one is interested in changing existing legislation.
- b. Most people hold the same values regarding the needs of vulnerable populations.
- c. Specific persons or corporations will try to block reforms.
- d. Previous advocates have not succeeded.

ANS: C

PG: 17

16. Devolution of policy means:

- a. Devaluation of policies.
- b. Transferral of policies from federal government to states, counties, and municipalities.
- c. Reduced funding of policies.
- d. The genesis of policy.

ANS: B

PG: 21

17. The first thing a policy advocate needs is:

- a. The backing of a major political party.
- b. A strong position within an agency.
- c. A vision of an ideal world.
- d. Stubbornness and thick skin.

ANS: C

PG: 22

18. Policy advocates should:

- a. Be sensible and take risks.
- b. Seek social reforms no matter the chance of success.
- c. Avoid all risks.
- d. Always seek to decrease conflict.

ANS: A

PG: 23

19. Electoral politics:

- a. Is outside the scope of policy advocacy.
- b. Can only be addressed by professional consultants.
- c. Can only be addressed by special interests.
- d. Helps to determine the extent legislators are amenable to social reform.

ANS: D

PG: 26

20. It is better for a policy advocate to work alone.

- a. True.
- b. False.

ANS: B

PG: 26