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Instructor's Manual - Test Questions

Social Welfare Policy and Social Programs: A Values Perspective

3rd Edition

by

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Chapter 1

Social Welfare Policy and Underlying Values

Addresses EPAS competencies 2.1.1a; 2.1.2d; 2.1.5a,b,c; 2.1.8a,b

Multiple Choice Questions

A residual approach to social welfare policy:

- a) calls for the prevention of social problems through the implementation of social welfare programs
- b) is not possible in the United States
- c) emphasizes collective responsibility
- d) calls for organized public intervention only when the resources of family and the market place break down**
- e) uses residence of recipients to determine eligibility

An institutional approach to social welfare policy:

- a) calls for organized public intervention in emergency situations
- b) calls for the existence of social welfare programs outside of the social structure
- c) calls for the existence of social welfare programs as part of the normal function of society.**
- d) emphasizes individual responsibility
- e) is based on institutions as the sites for service delivery

Social welfare policy is:

- a) only concerned with social problems for low income people
- b) always court mandated
- c) the organized response or lack of a response to a social issue or problem**
- d) a position that must require action
- e) informal and not put into organized programs

Social welfare programs are:

- a) the products of social welfare policies**
- b) designed to help only those who are poor
- c) not helpful in addressing social problems
- d) developed regardless of cost to assist members of society
- e) developed before policies

Selective social welfare programs are:

- a) available to all who apply for services
- b) services that are restricted to only those who can demonstrate proven need**
- c) never institutional in approach
- d) not available through public administration
- e) preferable to categorical benefits

Driving on an interstate highway is

- a) a form of participating in the social welfare system**
- b) a private act with no public involvement
- c) irrelevant to social welfare policy and social programs
- d) a right available only to tax payers
- e) a selective social welfare benefit

The social welfare system can be viewed as four components:

- a) concerns – rights – regulations - outcomes
- b) ideas – social plans – rules - outputs
- c) social issue – policy goals – legislation – program**
- d) priorities – values – beliefs – policies
- e) social values – ideologies – paradigms – goals

Public education is an example of a

- a) Universal and institutional social welfare program**
- b) Selective and residual social welfare program
- c) Residual and universal social welfare program
- d) Institutional and selective social welfare program
- e) Selective and universal social welfare program

True/False Questions

The social welfare system is the organized efforts and structures used to provide for our societal well being (True).

Social welfare policies are the products of social welfare programs (False).

Universal social services are provided to members of society based on their income or means (False).

According to the NASW Code of Ethics, “social workers should advocate for changes in policy and legislation to improve social conditions” (True).

A residual approach to social welfare policy emphasizes prevention (False).

Essay Questions

Define universal and selective services and give an example of each.

Describe the differences between an institutional and residual approach to social welfare policies and programs.

Identify and explain the four components that comprise the social welfare system as outlined in Chapter 1.

How do conflicting values and beliefs impact social welfare policy? Give two examples.

Chapter 2

Historical Foundations of Social Welfare in America

Addresses EPAS competencies 2.1.4a; 2.1.5a,b,c; 2.1.9a,b

Multiple Choice Questions

The Social Security Act did not include

- a) social insurance programs
- b) veterans assistance programs**
- c) public assistance programs
- d) old age assistance
- e) aid to the blind and disabled

Among those categorized by the Elizabethan Poor Laws as worthy of assistance were:

- a) single poor women
- b) orphans**
- c) unemployed poor men
- d) married poor women
- e) rich elderly people

All of the following were a part of the Elizabethan Poor Laws except:

- a) primary responsibility for assistance rests with the family
- b) a distinction between worthy and unworthy poor
- c) local authorities were not involved in providing assistance**
- d) residency requirements
- e) assistance is given only in the case of dire necessity

Social welfare programs developed as a result of the War on Poverty included:

- a) Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
- b) The addition of disability insurance to the Social Security Act
- c) Unemployment insurance
- d) Head Start**
- e) Earned income Tax Credit

Which of the following was an outcome of the Civil War:

- a) women began to be active outside the home in public health careers and social welfare services**
- b) abolishment of pre-Civil War federal programs to provide social welfare benefits
- c) a renewed emphasis on agricultural production
- d) reaffirmation of slavery
- e) the right to vote for women

The progressive era was a time of great social welfare reform. Which of the following did not occur as part of the progressive era?

- a) mothers pension programs
- b) child labor laws
- c) special courts for juvenile offenders
- d) compulsory school attendance laws
- e) aid to dependent children**

Which of the following was not a part of New Deal social welfare policy:

- a) Medical Insurance Act (MIA)**
- b) Social Security Act (SSA)
- c) Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
- d) Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- e) Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)

Charity Organization Societies and the Settlement Movement

- a) Were similar in their approach to social welfare services
- b) Grew out of the War on Poverty
- c) Dominated the social service system of the progressive era**
- d) Are irrelevant to the social work profession
- e) Were a product of Colonial America

True/False Questions

Mary Richmond, the author of "Social Diagnosis" is most famous for founding the Settlement Movement in the late 1800's (False).

The Settlement Movement emphasized individual growth and development (False).

By the late 1700's, 300,000 Africans were brought to this country as slaves (True).

The 1980's was a decade of cutbacks by the federal government in the funding of social welfare programs (True).

In 1935, the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act were embraced by the public (False).

The Great Depression permanently brought the federal government into the provision of social welfare services in the United States (True)

Essay Questions

Describe how industrialization, immigration, urbanization and westward expansion impacted the social welfare system during the 1800's.

Pick one of the following times in history: the Colonial era, the Progressive era, the Great Depression, Social Reform period, or the Economics of the 1990s. Discuss the social conditions of the era. In addition, discuss the social welfare programs that resulted from these social conditions. Finally, what values and beliefs were reflected in the social policy of that time in history?

What are three contributions to the profession of social work from the Charity Organization Societies? What are three contributions to the profession of social work from the Settlement movement? Identify and describe.

The Social Security Act consists of two components: public assistance and social insurance. Describe how these two approaches are different and give examples of programs that fall within each component.