

Multiple Choice

1. Of the following presidents, which one succeeded in remedying significant problems of access to health care?

- A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- B. Harry Truman
- C. Lyndon Johnson
- D. George H. W. Bush

Ans: C

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2. The Office of Personnel Management specifications for policy analysts include which quantitative methods?

- A. Statistical analysis
- B. Cost-benefit analysis
- C. Computer simulation models
- D. All of the above

Ans: D

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3. Today, when people refer to the “health care system,” they generally mean:

- A. holistic approaches to health.
- B. medical care systems.
- C. the social environment that affects one’s access to health care.
- D. preventive services.

Ans: B

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4. Which of the following is an example of a social determinant of health?

- A. A person’s genetic predisposition to disease
- B. Government health care policy
- C. The CDC’s response to a communicable disease threat
- D. A person’s level of education

Ans: D

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5. According to McGinnis and Foege, half of our health status can be attributed to:

- A. our behaviors.
- B. genetics.
- C. environmental factors.
- D. the effectiveness of government programs.

Ans: A

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6. Between 1900 and 1995, average life expectancy in the United States increased by _____ years.
- A. 25
 - B. 30
 - C. 45
 - D. 50

Ans: B

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7. The questions addressed by health policy:
- A. can be very different depending on whom you ask.
 - B. are set by the state governments.
 - C. produce fairly straightforward answers.
 - D. can be answered in a multitude of ways by different participants, whose interests often conflict.

Ans: D

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8. Which of the following is the initial stage of the policy analysis process?
- A. Problem identification
 - B. Qualitative analysis
 - C. Process definition
 - D. Process analysis

Ans: A

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