

CHAPTER 2—SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

TEST BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Circle the letter beside the correct answer. There is only one correct answer per question.

1. When a social issue is a wide spread condition, unless it is addressed, it could become a social problem. Which of the following was highlighted in your text that describes an existing and concerning issue today?
 - a) racism
 - b) aging populations
 - c) child abuse
 - d) poverty

ANS: b

REF: p. 32

BLM: Higher Order

2. In today's society, which of the following social conditions are social policymakers unlikely to view as a social problem?
 - a) racism
 - b) crime
 - c) child poverty
 - d) divorce

ANS: d

REF: p. 32

BLM: Higher Order

3. At what stage during policy development would the focus be on differentiating between social conditions and social issues?
 - a) Stage 1: Identifying Social Problems and Issues
 - b) Stage 2: Understanding Social Issues and Problems
 - c) Stage 3: Consulting and Reviewing
 - d) Stage 4: Formalizing Policy

ANS: a

REF: p. 32

BLM: Higher Order

4. Which of the following would NOT be considered a factor to determine what is and what is not a social problem?
- a) A large segment of the population must recognize the circumstance to be undesirable in some way.
 - b) Any group of people in society must identify a particular circumstance to be undesirable in some way.
 - c) The circumstance must create a measurable degree of economic or social hardship, psychological or physical injury, or other negative consequence that people want changed.
 - e) The undesirable circumstance must ignite some kind of collective response aimed at fixing the situation.

ANS: b

REF: p. 32

BLM: Higher Order

5. Which of the following describes what social exclusion is associated with?
- a) globalization and free trade agreements
 - b) globalization and a shift from an industrial to a post-industrial era
 - c) globalization and free markets
 - d) globalization and poverty

ANS: b

REF: p. 33

BLM: Remember

6. Which social problem do policymakers often see as being synonymous with social exclusion, since each condition can cause the other?
- a) racism
 - b) crime
 - c) poverty
 - d) domestic violence

ANS: c

REF: p. 34

BLM: Remember

7. What do longitudinal surveys track for the social welfare field?
- a) the progress of a large group of people over a short and concentrated period of time
 - b) the events encountered by people over a ten year period
 - c) the time it takes for people to make life transitions
 - d) the economic factors that influence the job opportunities and economic health

ANS: c

REF: p. 35

BLM: Higher Order

8. According to your text, if you were examining an existing social policy, which data collection tool would be the most useful in the social welfare field?
- a) an opinion survey
 - b) a longitudinal survey
 - c) a think tank
 - d) a focus group

ANS: b

REF: p. 35

BLM: Remember

9. The Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) is one of the most comprehensive studies in the world. Which of the following describes the scope and breadth of this study?
- a) to track about 50 000 Canadian adults for at least twenty years, with a focus to gather information on factors related to health, disease, and disability as people age
 - b) to track and compare about 50 000 Canadian and American adults for at least twenty years, with a focus to gather information on factors related to health, disease, and disability as people age
 - c) to track about 100 000 Canadian adults for at least thirty years, with a focus to gather information on factors related to health, disease, and disability as people age
 - d) to track and compare about 100 000 Canadian and American adults for at least thirty years, with a focus to gather information on factors related to health, disease, and disability as people age

ANS: a

REF: p. 35

BLM: Remember

10. In 2010, the government made changes to the Canadian Census, which many professional groups criticized. What occurred?
- a) The census was to be conducted every five years, compared to previous format of every three years.
 - b) The census was to be conducted every ten years, compared to previous format of every five years.
 - c) They scrapped the mandatory long-form census questionnaire in favour of a voluntary household survey.
 - d) They scrapped the voluntary long-form census questionnaire in favour of a voluntary household survey.

ANS: c

REF: p. 36

BLM: Remember

11. What is a social or economic indicator?
- a) a test to determine program eligibility
 - b) a policy directed at raising the standard of living
 - c) a piece of data that represents an aspect of a social problem
 - d) a type of personality that is doomed to chronic unemployment

ANS: c REF: p. 37 BLM: Remember

12. At what stage during policy development would the focus be on social and economic indicators?
- a) Stage 2: Understanding Social Issues and Problems
 - b) Stage 3: Consulting and Reviewing
 - c) Stage 4: Formalizing Policy
 - d) Stage 6: Evaluating Policies

ANS: a REF: p. 37 BLM: Higher Order

13. At what stage during policy development would the involvement of the policy community or “stakeholders” take place?
- a) Stage 2: Understanding Social Issues and Problems
 - b) Stage 3: Consulting and Reviewing
 - c) Stage 4: Formalizing Policy
 - d) Stage 6: Evaluating Policies

ANS: b REF: p. 39 BLM: Higher Order

14. Due to Canada’s constitution, different levels of government work together on policy matters, particularly in the area of federalism and cost-sharing arrangements. Which of the following articulates the country legislative power and responsibilities?
- a) Each level of government has its own sources of revenue, but the authority to pass certain laws must be done in consultation with the federal government.
 - b) Each level of government has its own sources of revenue and the authority to pass certain laws.
 - c) Each level of government must consult with the federal government on all policy matters.
 - d) Each level of government must first conduct regional studies to receive the local authority before it can request changes to budgetary policy.

ANS: b REF: p. 40 BLM: Higher Order

15. During the great depression, the constitutional agreement between the federal and provincial governments changed. Which scenario describes what occurred?
- a) The provincial governments were responsible for employment matters, but the costs to assist the growing number of unemployed workers skyrocketed, so the federal government bore more of the expense and responsibility.
 - b) The federal government was responsible for employment matters, but the costs to assist the growing number of unemployed workers skyrocketed, so the provincial governments bore more of the expense and responsibility.
 - c) The provincial governments were responsible for health related matters, but the costs to assist the growing number of the injured and sick grew, so the federal government bore more of the health care expense and responsibility.
 - d) The federal government was responsible for health related matters, but the costs to assist the growing number of the injured and sick grew, so the provincial governments bore more of the health care expense and responsibility.

ANS: b

REF: p. 40

BLM: Remember

16. Under the Canada Social Transfer (CST) each province and territory receives an equal per capita payment. What percent of the CST finances social assistance, child-care services, and social services across Canada?
- a) 25 percent
 - b) 30 percent
 - c) 70 percent
 - d) 75 percent

ANS: d

REF: p. 40–41

BLM: Remember

17. What percent of the Canada Social Transfer (CST) goes toward supporting postsecondary education?
- a) 25 percent
 - b) 30 percent
 - c) 70 percent
 - d) 75 percent

ANS: a

REF: p. 41

BLM: Remember

18. In what year will the legislation governing the Canada Social Transfer (CST) expire, requiring the governments to re-negotiate a new funding arrangement?
- a) 2014
 - b) 2015
 - c) 2016
 - d) 2017

ANS: a REF: p. 41 BLM: Remember

19. Which province originally based its approach to social welfare on English civil law, which favours the delivery of social services by private charities?
- a) British Columbia
 - b) Alberta
 - c) Manitoba
 - d) Ontario

ANS: d REF: p. 41 BLM: Remember

20. In 1999, the federal, provincial, and territorial leaders signed Canada's Social Union Framework Agreement (SUFA). Which of the following provinces chose NOT to participate in SUFA?
- a) Alberta
 - b) Ontario
 - c) New Brunswick
 - d) Quebec

ANS: d REF: p. 44 BLM: Remember

21. In Canada, interest groups tend to be categorized according to their unique characteristics and methods of lobbying for changes in social policy. Which of the following groups would NOT be considered an interest group?
- a) The Government of Canada's Department of Human Resources and Skills Development
 - b) Canadian Labour Congress
 - c) Canadian Association of Social Workers
 - d) National Council of Welfare

ANS: a REF: p. 45–46 BLM: Remember

22. Recently, Canada was criticized for failing to fulfill certain obligations under the international human rights law; specifically the United Nations' International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights. Which of the following have analysts highlighted?

- a) Canada's growing rates of poverty and homelessness
- b) Canada's growing rates of domestic violence and illegal guns
- c) Canada's growing rates of poverty and domestic violence
- d) Canada's growing rates of homelessness and illegal guns

ANS: a

REF: p. 48

BLM: Remember

23. If you support the policies of an active labour market, which of the following statements would NOT support your agenda?

- a) increase the length of maternity and paternity leaves
- b) discourage dependency on the state
- c) help unemployed workers gain the knowledge and skills they need to quickly enter or re-enter the workforce
- d) strengthen people's attachment to the paid labour force

ANS: a

REF: p. 48

BLM: Remember

24. Before a bill can even be passed, to become law at the federal level, readings must take place in both the House of Commons and the Senate. How many readings in total does this include?

- a) three
- b) four
- c) six
- d) eight

ANS: c

REF: p. 50

BLM: Remember

25. According to your text, at what stage during policy development would the introduction of two generic models be used—specifically the logic and a process model?

- a) Stage 2: Understanding Social Issues and Problems
- b) Stage 3: Consulting and Reviewing
- c) Stage 4: Formalizing Policy
- d) Stage 6: Evaluating Policies

ANS: d

REF: p. 54

BLM: Higher Order

26. At the end of a parenting skills program for lone parents, program evaluators found that the participants demonstrated more effective ways of disciplining their children. In this case, what had the evaluators measured?
- a) outputs of the program
 - b) inputs of the program
 - c) outcomes of the program
 - d) activities of the program

ANS: c

REF: p. 54

BLM: Higher Order

27. At what stage during policy development would the amending, replacing, or repealing of policies occur?
- a) Stage 2: Understanding Social Issues and Problems
 - b) Stage 3: Consulting and Reviewing
 - c) Stage 4: Formalizing Policy
 - d) Stage 6: Evaluating Policies

ANS: d

REF: p. 58

BLM: Higher Order

28. In what year was the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms enacted?
- a) 1961
 - b) 1967
 - c) 1979
 - d) 1982

ANS: d

REF: p. 58

BLM: Remember

29. Policies have been legislated, and then later declared illegal or unconstitutional. To challenge public policies in the courts, by claiming there has been a violation of rights, under which sections of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms would most challenges fall?
- a) the interpretation of sections 7 and 9
 - b) the interpretation of sections 7 and 15
 - c) the interpretation of sections 3 and 15
 - d) the interpretation of sections 3 and 9

ANS: b

REF: p. 58

BLM: Remember

30. Canadian courts concluded that while security is a worthy social goal, government is not responsible for ensuring it. Responding to this position, the Supreme Court of British Columbia went one step further and ruled that while government may not be responsible for a person's security, it must not impede a person's right to seek his or her own security. Which of the following describes the issue at hand?
- a) Seventy homeless people could not find beds in local shelters so they set up tents in a public park in Victoria, British Columbia.
 - b) A registered sex offender was released; the public was not notified, yet one informed citizen chose to hand out flyers alerting the neighbourhood in Victoria, British Columbia.
 - c) The raids and vandalism following the Vancouver Olympics caused many merchants to hire their own security, and this even included their belief that even the public spaces (sidewalks) outside their premises were within their rights.
 - d) Fearing a legal grow-op existed in their Victoria, British Columbia, community, citizens staged sit-ins on the steps of parliament to end the growing and production of marijuana, despite the fact that citizens are entitled to this legal right based on Canada's medicinal marijuana policies.

ANS: a

REF: p. 58

BLM: Remember

TRUE / FALSE

Directions: Put a "t" in the blank if the statement is true, or an "f" if the statement is false.

___1. The term *public policy* refers to a policy developed by government.

ANS: t

REF: p. 30

___2. Social policy is NOT concerned with the development and implementation of postsecondary education.

ANS: f

REF: p. 30

___3. An example of a personal policy would be a directive from your parents to always attend class.

ANS: f

REF: p. 30

___4. Every social condition is a social problem.

ANS: f

REF: p. 32

___5. Although Canada's social policies must be sustainable, they do NOT have to be inclusive.

ANS: f REF: p. 33

___6. Canada is one of the few countries in the world that has never supported racist immigration policies.

ANS: f REF: p. 33

___7. Focus groups are NOT considered a data collection tool.

ANS: f REF: p. 35

___8. The Canadian Association of Social Workers (CASW) wrote a letter on behalf of its membership expressing their concern over the decision to make changes to the Government of Canada's Census.

ANS: t REF: p. 36

___9. Canada's Constitution Act of 1867 gave the provinces the bulk of responsibility for delivering and funding social welfare programs.

ANS: t REF: p. 40

___10. Because of the rigid division of powers outlined in Canada's Constitution Act, the federal and provincial governments CANNOT share the responsibility for social welfare programs.

ANS: f REF: p. 40

___11. In Canada, it is NOT unusual for governments to intentionally delay a bill's enactment so that the public can consider the content of the proposed policy.

ANS: t REF: p. 52

___12. A process model of policy analysis identifies the connections between the activities of a policy and the achievement of its goals.

ANS: f REF: p. 55

___ 13. If a lens introduced by Malcolm Shookner in 2002 was being implemented, issue regarding participation, opportunities, recognized competence would be identified under Elements of Inclusion.

ANS: t REF: p. 56

___ 14. The life-course approach to social policy analysis studies the stages of life such as infancy, childhood, youth, adulthood, and old age.

ANS: f REF: p. 57

___ 15. Once a bill is passed by Parliament or a provincial legislature, there is no way to repeal or change it.

ANS: f REF: p. 58

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. List all the stages of Social Welfare Policy Development, and explain three of those stages.

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: p. 31; Exhibit 2.1 provides an overview. Most of the chapter's content is devoted to this question.

2. Federalism is often criticized for inhibiting social policy and the development of social welfare programs and services. Briefly explain why federalism may have this affect on social policy and programs.

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: p. 40–41

3. In one sentence, explain what an interest group is and what it aims to do.

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: p. 45

4. At the federal level, social policy proposals are introduced as bills to either the House of Commons or the Senate. Identify the two types of bills, and briefly explain how they differ from each other.

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: p. 50–51; Exhibit 2.7

5. Identify and explain the sections of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms that would address potential policies that were introduced, and even legislated, that are considered illegal or “unconstitutional.”

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: p. 58–59