The Welfare State in Europe – 15 hours course for Erasmus students

Final test - sample questions

1. Which country was first to introduce of social insurance pension?
   a. Germany
   b. Great Britain
   c. France
   d. United States of America

2. Which country was first to introduce family allowances?
   a. Austria
   b. Australia
   c. Germany
   d. Sweden

3. Depauperization of public welfare means
   a. receipt of public welfare becomes not a barrier to political participation but a benefit of full citizenship
   b. public welfare spending cross 3% of GDP line
   c. at risk of poverty rate fell below 60% of median income
   d. claiming social benefits becomes a barrier to realization of political rights

4. Sequential pattern of implementation of three social policy programs: old-age pension (OA), workmen’s compensation (WC), and family allowances (FA) was as follows (from the first to the last in time)
   a. WC, OA, FA
   b. FA, OA, WC
   c. OA, WC, FA
   d. WC, FA, OA

5. Index of social insurance coverage in Western Europe cross 50 points in
   a. 1920s
   b. 1930s
   c. 1940s
   d. 1950s
6. What is replacement rate?
   a. Benefits to previous income from work
   b. Income of household to average income of all households in society
   c. Benefits to social insurance contribution
   d. Income of the poorest individual to income of his/her household

7. Impact of social transfers on the at-risk-of-poverty is an indicator of
   a. Welfare state effort
   b. Welfare state outcome
   c. Welfare state generosity
   d. Welfare state eligibility

8. Liberal welfare regime is characterized by degree of decommodification of labour and the basis for entitlement as follows
   a. High / need
   b. Low / contribution
   c. Moderate / citizenship
   d. Low / need

9. What is welfare mix?
   a. one of the welfare regimes with mixture of balanced social transfers and services
   b. measure of the actual insulation of people’s welfare from social risks
   c. the articulation of the state, households, and the market, to provide protection of living standards against social risks
   d. measuring welfare state by outcomes, generosity and effort indicators

10. What is decommodification?
    a. the articulation of the state, households, and the market, to provide protection of living standards against social risks
    b. measuring welfare state by outcomes, generosity and effort indicators
    c. one of the welfare regimes with mixture of balanced social transfers and services
    d. measure of the actual insulation of people’s welfare from social risks

11. In Harold Wilensky’s late theory of the welfare state development the main explaining factor was
    a. Class struggle
    b. Cultural shift from materialism to postmaterialism
    c. Economic growth
    d. Globalization
12. In power resources theory of the welfare state development the main explaining factor was
   a. Distribution of power between classes in society
   b. Power of the state elite over the economic resources
   c. Shift of power from center to periphery in world system
   d. Moving the power form the state to global and local levels of governance

13. Welfare backlash constituency is bigger in
   a. social-democratic regime of the welfare state
   b. capitalist societies with strong economy
   c. institutional type of the social policy strategy
   d. marginal type of the social policy strategy