

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 from 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