

# Evaluating eligibility rules

[Law](#), [Contract Law](#)



All three are open 24/7 and each can accommodate up to twenty youths a night. As with cost social services, the determining of financial and clinical eligibility is the deciding factor for these at-risk youth benefiting from the programs provided beyond emergency services. The services they provide after eligibility has been established are case management, physical and mental health services, chemical dependency services, legal assistance, school engagement, job readiness and assistance, and finding safe and stable housing.

There are many types of criteria that can be evaluated for a variety of different organizations such as: prior contributions, administrative rule, private contracts, professional discretion, judicial decision, attachment to the workforce, and means testing which are only specific to eligibility rules as there are many forms of benefits and services which are only specific criteria to benefits and services such as standardization, target efficiency, trade-offs, cost-effectiveness, substitutability, coerciveness/intrusiveness.

Some criteria specific to eligibility rules such as over-illumination's, overwhelming costs, off-targeting benefits and stigma/alienation are criteria specific benefits which are considered facial problems that work against the achievement of a functional policy and programs and definitely work against adequacy, equity, and efficiency.

These special problems are most often created by the presence of the eligibility rules which have direct relation to those listed as special problems and if relevant to this organization they will be discussed as evaluated for merit of its fit with the social problem conception that underlies the program

or policy under consideration. " For a program or policy to be a coherent solution to a social problem, those who receive the programs benefits and/or services must be included within the group whom the social problem analysis identifies as having a problem," (Chambers ; Wedded, 2005, Chi. , p. 118). This evaluation will cover the criteria for benefits and services and criteria for eligibility rules of this particular organization's social policies and programs. Already known are the benefit types which are affiliated with this particular organization thus with such benefit types also provides an implication of goals, and objectives for adequacy, equity, and efficiency. This organization meets the criteria for a Value-critical Appraisal of Social Policy Programs. Basic Policy Collectivities | 1. Purposes. Long term & Short term. Manifest 1 1.

Specific to goals and objectives (a) not just service and delivery but the end product. (b) clarity, insurability, manipulability. Implications of goals and objectives for adequacy, equity, and efficiency. 3. Fit of goals and objectives with the social problem analysis: problem definition and variables (consequences) in causal analysis. I Forms of Benefits and Services 1 1. Personal social services (" expert services")2. " Hard benefits": cash, goods, Commodities. Credits/vouchers. Subsidies. Government loan guarantees. Protective regulations. Power over decisions

Each party donates or exchanges what the other needs or wants in which some come with specific stipulations. Often promises to contribute a certain amount to a certain organization within a specific allotment of time are made in order for them to receive what they are in need of now. The Cocoon House

has promised, demonstrated and provided the end result they proposed. Every business arrangement, any affiliations, and all involvements with are for the betterment of the at-risk youths and young adults that are homeless within Washington. Weakness in eligibility rules were not shown nor implicated.

These rules were well-formed, clear and concise and most-likely will avoid any political intervention in the operation of the organization unless intentionally welcomed. The Judgment of the evaluated eligibility rules are believed to be fair and sufficient. They are believed to be such because they fit with the social problem analysis and problem definition/ target group specifications along with the Reference Chambers, D. E. , & Wedded, K. R. (2005). *Social Policy and Social Programs: A Method for the Practical Public Policy Analyst* (thee. ). Boston, MA: Allan and Bacon