

CHAPTER 12 Public Policy and Government Performance

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Comparative public policy
 - a. examines the causes and consequences of policy decisions.
 - b. is the set of programs and activities designed to encourage economic development in a particular country.
 - c. is an output of a political system designed to alter some aspect of political, economic, or social conditions.
 - d. is the set of approaches related to international relations, national security, and defense.
 - e. is the set of government approaches designed to improve economic, social, and political conditions within a country.
2. The study of the inner workings of government institutions is known as
 - a. public administration.
 - b. public policy.
 - c. policy choice.
 - d. intermestic policy.
 - e. public choice.
3. Which of the following focuses on international relations, national security, and defense?
 - a. Public policy
 - b. Development policy
 - c. Foreign policy
 - d. Redistributive policy
 - e. Intermestic policy
4. The set of government approaches designed to improve economic, social, and political conditions within a country is known as
 - a. development policy.
 - b. social welfare policy.
 - c. domestic policy.
 - d. intermestic policy.
 - e. public policy.
5. Which best characterizes the difference between laws and policies?
 - a. Laws are plans designed to altering some aspect of behavior and policies are specific acts of a government that alter the rules for individual and collective behavior.
 - b. Laws are broader than policies.
 - c. Policies are plans designed to altering some aspect of behavior and laws are specific acts of a government that alter the rules for individual and collective behavior.
 - d. All policies are part of one or more laws, but not all laws are related to a policy.
 - e. Policy and law refer to the same thing and can be used interchangeably
6. Public policy is an output of a political system designed to
 - a. encourage economic development in a particular country.
 - b. alter some aspect of political, economic, or social conditions.
 - c. relate to international relations, national security, and defense.

- d. improve economic, social, and political conditions within a country.
 - e. reduce poverty by making the wealth in a particular society less unequal.
7. Those who study public policy consider inaction to be a policy when it
- a. is an unconscious choice on the part of the government.
 - b. occurs over time and in the face of pressure on the government to act.
 - c. has the effect of law.
 - d. captures the attention of the media.
 - e. alters some aspect of the broader social and political spectrum.
8. Outer-directed linkage refers to situations in which
- a. external factors influence domestic policies.
 - b. domestic factors shape foreign policy.
 - c. policies affect one another.
 - d. economic factors affect social policy.
 - e. domestic factors shape domestic policy.
9. The label for the set of government policies that share the traits of domestic and foreign policy is
- a. intermestic policy.
 - b. mercantilism.
 - c. comparative public policy.
 - d. state capitalism.
 - e. development policy.
10. Which best describes what type of policy trade and immigration policies are?
- a. Foreign policy
 - b. Intermestic policy
 - c. Fiscal policy
 - d. Domestic policy
 - e. Monetary policy
11. When a government takes in more revenue than it spends in a given fiscal year it has a
- a. subsidy.
 - b. budget deficit.
 - c. free market capitalist system.
 - d. budget surplus.
 - e. social democratic system.
12. When a government spends more in a given fiscal year than it receives in revenue than it has a
- a. budget deficit.
 - b. subsidy.
 - c. free market capitalism system.
 - d. budget surplus.
 - e. social democratic system.
13. A system of progressive taxation is one in which
- a. government revenue is derived primarily from income taxes instead of property or consumption taxes.
 - b. tax rates are the same for everyone, but the rich pay more because they have greater

- wealth.
 - c. government revenue is derived primarily from taxes of property or consumption taxes instead of income.
 - d. the tax rate increases as one's income increases.
 - e. the government taps into the broadest possible sources of revenue including income, consumption, and property.
14. The central bank of the United States is the
- a. Bank of America.
 - b. Bank of the United States.
 - c. Central Reserve Bank of the United States.
 - d. World Bank.
 - e. Federal Reserve System.
15. Development policy
- a. is designed to improve economic, social, and political conditions within a country.
 - b. deals with international relations, national security, and defense.
 - c. shares the traits of domestic and foreign policy.
 - d. is designed to encourage economic growth in a particular country.
 - e. examines the causes and consequences of policy decisions.
16. The process in which the government takes over existing private companies is
- a. nationalization.
 - b. oligopoly.
 - c. protectionism.
 - d. privatization.
 - e. mercantilism.
17. Government disbursements to a company that allow the company to sell its product less expensively both domestically and abroad are called
- a. tax credits.
 - b. tariffs.
 - c. subsidies.
 - d. quota.
 - e. market forces.
18. Privatization refers to the process of
- a. the government taking over existing private companies that are often given monopoly status.
 - b. minimal government involvement in regulation of the economy and little social welfare spending.
 - c. government ownership of the means of production and government control of economic decisions.
 - d. selling government-owned enterprises to the general public or to foreign investors.
 - e. the government developing its own companies that are often given monopoly status.
19. A regular payment from the government to individuals after they reach retirement age is a
- a. state pension.
 - b. subsidy.
 - c. tax credit.

- d. tariff.
 - e. kickback.
20. Policies aimed at reducing poverty by making the wealth in a particular society less unequal are
- a. development policies.
 - b. intermestic policies.
 - c. comparative public policies.
 - d. domestic policies.
 - e. redistributive policies.
21. Social welfare programs are best considered
- a. intermestic policy.
 - b. monetary policy.
 - c. fiscal policy.
 - d. development policy.
 - e. redistributive policy.
22. An approach to dealing with significant racial, ethnic, and cultural divisions that accepts minority identities is
- a. recognition of claims for territorial independence.
 - b. segregation.
 - c. social welfare.
 - d. integration.
 - e. ethno-federalism.
23. A first order policy change occurs when
- a. policies become similar over time globally or in a particular region.
 - b. the details of the policy change, but the general approach to the policy remains the same.
 - c. the policy's underlying goals are unchanged, but significant changes are implemented in how the goal is pursued.
 - d. policies are aimed at reducing poverty by making the wealth in a particular society less unequal.
 - e. the goals behind a policy are dramatically altered.
24. A second order policy change occurs when
- a. the goals behind a policy are dramatically altered.
 - b. the policy's underlying goals are unchanged, but significant changes are implemented in how the goal is pursued.
 - c. policies become similar over time globally or in a particular region.
 - d. details of the policy change, but the general approach to the policy remains the same.
 - e. policies are aimed at reducing poverty by making the wealth in a particular society less unequal.
25. A third order policy change occurs when
- a. the policy's underlying goals are unchanged, but significant changes are implemented in how the goal is pursued.
 - b. policies become similar over time globally or in a particular region.
 - c. the goals behind a policy are dramatically altered.
 - d. the details of the policy change, but the general approach to the policy remains the same.
 - e. the funding source to support the policy changes.

26. A free-market capitalist system
- involves a substantial role for government in the regulation of the economy and the establishment of social welfare programs.
 - rests on the principle that conditions of economic exchange are set by interactions between suppliers and purchasers.
 - was a combination of state-led development measures and authoritarian political practices.
 - benefits a small number of economically and politically powerful individuals.
 - is a form of capitalism that accepts the general principle of free market economics, but allows significant government involvement in the economy in order to protect domestic economic interests.
27. Socialism is
- a system in which the government does not engage in economic planning or oversee an extensive welfare state, rather, it owns certain individual enterprises, which are typically in lucrative industries such as energy.
 - a system in which the government intervenes in the economy to guide economic activities in an effort to foster economic growth.
 - a set of government programs that provide significant welfare benefits and services.
 - a system in which the state owns the means of production, employs workers, and makes decisions about production and distribution.
 - a system that allows significant government involvement in the economy in order to protect domestic economic interests.
28. The spread of a new policy from an initial country to others is referred to as
- policy creep.
 - policy diffusion.
 - comparative public policy.
 - progressive policy.
 - intermestic policy.
29. Looking at the broadest sample of cases over the long term, the strongest predictor of expenditures on particular government programs in a democracy is the
- promises made by campaigns in the last election by the ruling party.
 - writings and other public documents advocating policy changes issued by those heading the agencies in charge of the programs.
 - public opinion polls about which programs are most popular.
 - importance of the policy to the well being and security of the country.
 - previous amount spent on that program.
30. Which British leader tried to dramatically alter the goals of the United Kingdom's social welfare policies?
- Tony Blair
 - Margaret Thatcher
 - Gordon Brown
 - John Major
 - Edward Heath
31. The most frequent policy issue discussed at the House of Commons Question Time is
- health policy.

- b. fiscal policy.
 - c. trade policy.
 - d. development policy.
 - e. immigration policy.
32. What type of change did the electoral reform referendum in the United Kingdom of May 2011 call for?
- a. Single member district, first-past-the-post voting for the legislature
 - b. Alternative vote system
 - c. Proportional representation
 - d. Prohibiting religious based parties from competing in elections
 - e. Replacing parliamentary government with presidential government
33. Which of the following is a threat to the ability of Germany's welfare state to be financed in future generations?
- a. Shrinking number of workers and the burgeoning number of people reliant on welfare state benefits
 - b. Alcoholism and the emergence of a black market
 - c. Corruption
 - d. Devolution and other constitutional reforms
 - e. The nationalization of key banks
34. The social market economy
- a. accepts the general principle of free market economics but allows significant government involvement in the economy in order to protect domestic economic interests.
 - b. allows for private property and market-driven economic growth, but also accepts a role for the state in directing the proceeds of economic growth and the compensation of those whom the market leaves behind.
 - c. involves a substantial role for government in the regulation of the economy and the establishment of social welfare programs.
 - d. involves minimal government involvement in regulation of the economy and little social welfare spending.
 - e. is a combination of state-led development measures and authoritarian political practices.
35. In which country does the government provide a parent who stays home with a child for the first year after it is born with protection against employment loss and 65 percent of his or her income?
- a. Germany
 - b. Britain
 - c. United States
 - d. Russia
 - e. Mexico
36. Hindutva refers to a policies rooted in
- a. anti-globalization.
 - b. Hindu nationalism.
 - c. caste discrimination.
 - d. Asian economic model.
 - e. reserving a certain percentage of places in public educational institutions and public employment for individuals from groups that are deemed to have been excluded.
37. The PROGRESA program of Mexico was set up to address

- a. national security policy.
 - b. the North American Free Trade Agreement.
 - c. rural poverty.
 - d. immigration.
 - e. debt relief.
38. The central policy issue in Nigeria, affecting the effectiveness of initiatives in all other policy arenas, is
- a. health care.
 - b. social welfare.
 - c. corruption.
 - d. agriculture.
 - e. unemployment.
39. Which of the following policies did both Russian leaders Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin support?
- a. Expanding democracy and popular participation in government
 - b. Decreasing state involvement in the economy
 - c. Opposing the idea of granting independence to territorially concentrated minority groups
 - d. Increasing state involvement in the economy
 - e. Promoting creeping authoritarianism
40. Oligarchic capitalism is a system
- a. that accepts the general principle of free market economics but allows significant government involvement in the economy in order to protect domestic economic interests.
 - b. in which there is minimal government involvement in regulation of the economy and little social welfare spending.
 - c. that involves a substantial role for government in the regulation of the economy and the establishment of social welfare programs.
 - d. of state-led development measures and authoritarian political practices.
 - e. in which a small number of wealthy individuals have significant influence over the economy and economic policy.
41. The Asian economic model is
- a. a system that benefits a small number of economically and politically powerful individuals.
 - b. a system with a substantial role for government in the regulation of the economy and the establishment of social welfare programs.
 - c. a combination of state-led development measures, protectionism, and authoritarian political practices.
 - d. a system with minimal government involvement in regulation of the economy and little social welfare spending.
 - e. a form of capitalism that accepts the general principle of free market economics, but allows significant government involvement in the economy in order to protect domestic economic interests.
42. In which unitary state are lower levels of government increasingly assertive and the central government increasingly acquiescent in implementing policy?
- a. Russia
 - b. Nigeria
 - c. Iran

- d. China
- e. India

ESSAY

1. Compare the policy approach of treating dissent from ethnic minorities in both China and Iran. Note differences in how different minorities are treated within the country in each case. Discuss the external and internal factors that shape policy in the two countries on this issue.
2. Discuss the effects of corruption on the effectiveness of policy. Examine the Topic-in-Country countries that are plagued with corruption. Compare the factors that have sparked corruption and allowed it to flourish. What conclusions can be drawn about the political atmosphere that is conducive to corruption from these cases?
3. Discuss the cultural assumptions on which the conservative corporatist welfare state system is based. Identify the policies that were designed to facilitate the assumptions called for in this lifestyle. Explain what challenges policymakers have in maintaining the policies to support that lifestyle.
4. Discuss how political culture can affect policy choices. Explain both the strengths and limitations on using political culture as a method of analyzing policy choices.
5. Although education may deserve its own policy category, what other policy categories could education fall under and why? How do education policies affect other seemingly unrelated policies, such as immigration and integration? Discuss the ways that education policies vary globally.
6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of capitalist, socialist, and mixed economies. Explain which economic system you think works best.
7. Discuss the difference between foreign and domestic policy, and explain what political and socioeconomic factors affect the outcomes of these policies.