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Chapter 2

Title: Ch02-01
1. Identify two advantages of the fragmentation of American government.
a. Varies. Advantages include the following: Having a number of decision makers involved in every decision should reduce errors, as all must agree before a proposal can become law or be implemented as an operating program. The existence of multiple decision makers should also permit greater innovation both in the federal government and in state and local governments. Diffused policymaking power reduces the capacity of central government to run roughshod over the rights of citizens or the interests of socioeconomic groups. Numerous points of access to policymaking permit losers at one level of government, or in one institution, to become winners at another point in the process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 21
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-02
2. Identify two disadvantages of the fragmentation of American government.
a. Varies. Disadvantages include the following: It is sometimes difficult to accomplish anything, and elected politicians with policy ideas find themselves thwarted by the large number of decision points in the policymaking system. Programs may cancel each other out as a result of separate policy fiefdoms. The apparent inability or unwillingness of policymakers to choose among options means that policies will be incoherent and the process continues seemingly without any closure. It also means that because potential conflicts are resolved by offering every interest in society some support from the public sector, taxes and expenditures are higher than they might otherwise be.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 21-22
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-03
3. _____ is a situation in which different institutions block one another from developing and enforcing policies.
*a. gridlock
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 22
Question Type: FIB

Title: Ch04-04
4. The division of government into many separate policy fiefdoms means that policy programs may cancel one another out.
*a. True
b. False
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: page 22
Question Type: TF

Title: Ch02-05
5. The lack of policy coordination evident in the Department of Agriculture subsidizing tobacco farmers while the Surgeon General has antismoking policies is evident in which characteristic of American government?
a. federalism
b. separation of powers
*c. fragmentation
d. iron triangle
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 22
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-06
6. Fragmentation of American government leads to which of the following public policy outcomes?
a. coordinated policy decisions among all levels of government
b. leaner government budgets
c. limited access for stakeholders to gain their preferred policy
*d. incoherent policies
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 22
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-07
7. Which amendments to the U.S. Constitution affirm the reservation of powers to the states and to the people?
a. First and Fourth
b. Eighth and Fourteenth
*c. Ninth and Tenth
d. Fifth and Sixth
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 22
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-08
8. Which article of the U.S. Constitution establishes the supremacy of federal law when conflicts exist between federal and state and local law?
a. Article One
b. Article Three
*c. Article Six
d. Article Nine
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 22

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Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-09
9. Which of the following best describes a system of government in which powers are shared among different levels of government?
*a. federalism
b. separation of powers
c. intergovernmental relations
d. neocorporatism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 22
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-10
10. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following are types of federalism that have evolved in U.S. policymaking over time?
*a. “layer cake” federalism
*b. “marble cake” federalism
*c. “picket fence” federalism
d. “separation of powers” federalism
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 23
Question Type: MS

Title: Ch02-11
11. Which type of federalism represents a breakdown of the formerly watertight separation of governmental functions and the establishment of a system of intergovernmental relations negotiated through central political officials?
a. “layer cake” federalism
*b. “marble cake” federalism
c. “picket fence” federalism
d. “separation of powers” federalism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 23
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-1212. Given a system of intergovernmental relations, the centralization of control in the federal government has decreased.
a. true
*b. false
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 24
Question Type: TF

Title: Ch02-13
13. The state of Oregon receives a categorical grant from the federal government to assist with

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drug rehabilitation efforts. Which of the following is likely to occur as a result?
a. absolute federal control of drug rehabilitation activities in the state
*b. increased federal control of state drug rehabilitation activities
c. increased state control over the distribution of federal monies
d. no change in federal control of state drug rehabilitation efforts
Cognitive Domain: Analytical
Answer Location: page 24
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-1414. Which is NOT one of the methods exercised by the federal government to control state and local governments?
*a. development blocks
b. federal grant making
c. intergovernmental relations
d. mandates, funded and unfunded

Title: Ch02-15
15. The federal government passes legislation that requires states to provide veterans with access to dental care. This is an example of which of the following?
a. block grant
b. categorical grant
c. developmental grant
*d. mandate
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 24
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-16
16. One of the primary factors complicating intergovernmental relations has been the proliferation of local governments in the United States.
*a. true
b. false
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 25
Question Type: TF

Title: Ch02-17
17. Which is NOT a true statement regarding the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1994?
a. The act required the Congressional Budget Office to estimate mandated costs of legislation and report this information to Congress.
b. The act did not fully preclude the federal government from enacting unfunded mandates.
*c. The act was retroactive and affected mandates existing at the time of its passage.
d. The act allowed the federal government to impose federal priorities on the states.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 25
Question Type: MC

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Title: Ch02-18
18. On average, how many local governments were created every year?
a. 200
b. 300
*c. 500
d. 600
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 25
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-19
19. *a. Varies. Identify one problem that results from the proliferation of special-purpose governments.
a. Problems include the following: Intergovernmental coordination may frustrate citizens. Leaders of special-purpose governments are not elected. Citizens can only indirectly influence decision making through state and local governments.
Cognitive Domain: Analytical
Answer Location: pages 25-26
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-20
20. The federal grant system has been purchasing a more _____ form of government.
a. decentralized
*b. centralized
c. mandated
d. separated
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 26
Question Type: FIB

Title: Ch02-21
21. What is federalism? Identify and describe the types of federalism that have evolved in the U.S. in terms of policymaking. Describe how does federalism affects policymaking in the modern political environment.
*a. Varies. Federalism is the constitutional allocation of governmental powers between the federal and state governments. Students should identify and define layer cake federalism, marble cake federalism, picket fence federalism, and intergovernmental relations. Intergovernmental relations (IR) is a better explanation of federalism in the modern political environment. IR is more oriented toward administrative issues; more functionally specific and lacks coherence that might result if higher political officials were obliged to be involved int eh principal decisions; without the mechanisms that could generate effective policy control and coordination. Students should conclude with discussion of how IR has led to increased centralization of federal control through grant processes, regulation and mandates.
Cognitive Domain: Analytical

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Answer Location: pages 22-25
Question Type: Essay

Title: Ch02-22
22. Compare and contrast the presidential administrations since Reagan on economics. Discuss the use of federal funding and mandates (funded or unfunded) in these administrations. Be sure to identify each of the administrations as either a decentralizing or a centralizing agent, and provide an example consistent with your response for each.
*a. Varies. Discuss the attempts at decentralization in the Reagan and George H.W. Bush administrations, including reductions in federal support. Students should highlight the recession of the early 1990s and the resulting shift in the economy from state to federal focus. Students should also discuss the attempts to limit unfunded mandates in the 1990s and how the use of mandates have been increasing. Clinton was a decentralizing while George W. Bush was a centralizing force. Clinton passed welfare reform in 1996; Bush involved the federal government in No Child Left Behind and established another federal agency to add to the bureaucracy. Bush also increased federal involvement in law enforcement and health issues. Obama has expanded the increased centralization of the George W. Bush administration. The Stimulus Package and Affordable Care Act greatly expanded role of, and control exercised, by the federal government.
Cognitive Domain: Analytical
Answer Location: pages 24-27
Question Type: Essay

Title: Ch02-23;TF; "Federalism"
23. The fiscal crisis inherited by the Obama administration resulted in more centralization.
*a. true
b. false
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: pages 26-27
Question Type: TF
Title: Ch02-24
24. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. The Constitutions specifically distributes the powers of government among which three branches?
*a. legislative
*b. executive
c. bureaucratic
*d, judicial
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 27
Question Type: MS
Title: Ch02-25
25. Which is the principal result of building inter-institutional coalitions?
a. divided government
b. institutional competition
c. major revamping of policies

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*d. small, incremental policy changes
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 28
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-26.
26. The constitutional separation of powers ensures any number of _____ exist in the federal government which in turn makes initiating policy difficult and preventing change relatively easy.
*a. veto points
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 27
Question Type: FIB

Title: Ch02-27
27. The bureaucracy possesses some legislative, executive, and judicial functions.
*a. true
b. false
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 27
Question Type: TF

Title: Ch02-28;TF; "Separation of Powers"
28. The increasing partisanship in Congress has increased the difficulty of producing desired major policy changes.
*a. true
b. false
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 28
Question Type: TF

Title: Ch02-29
29. Though not granted specific constitutional authority, describe the bureaucracy's role in policy activities.
*a. Varies. The bureaucracy is the institution most active in policy change. Workers who comprise the bureaucracy work closely with the individuals and interests to which they provide services. They also have own interest in specific policy areas. Bureaucracy has wide latitude to elaborate upon congressional legislation and adjudicate the application of laws within each policy area. Can use influence to expand budgets, impede or block policy change, and set congressional policy agendas.
Cognitive Domain: Analytical
Answer Location: pages 27-28
Question Type: SA

Title Ch02-30

30. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following is a critique of U.S. policymaking specifically linked to the divided government mandated by constitutional separation of powers?
*a. policymaking is accomplished by the lowest common denominator
*b. decisive policy action is impossible
*c. incremental policy change is the norm
d. grant process leads to centralization of government power
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 28
Question Type: MS

Title Ch02-31
31. Rather than passing legislation to end agricultural subsidies, Congress shifts priorities in subsidy awarded from dairy farms to corn growers. This is an example of which of the following?
a. intergovernmental relations
b. federalism
c. conservatism
*d. incrementalism
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 28
Question Type: MC

Title Ch02-32
32. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following is viewed as an advantage of incremental policy changes?
*a. policy stability
b. policy revamping
*c. limitation of errors
*d. reversibility
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 28
Question Type: MS

Title: Ch02-33”
33. Identify the three principal actors that compose an iron triangle.
*a. congressional committees and subcommittees, interest groups, and administrative agencies
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 29
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-34
34. In addition to the usual tools of information and campaign funds that interest groups use to support their work, interest groups also have votes at their disposal.
*a. true
b. false
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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Answer Location: page 30
Question Type: TF

Title: Ch02-3535. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY Which factor(s) combine to give committees and subcommittees substantial power over legislation?
*a. the expertise of committee and subcommittee members
*b. the biased nature of committees and subcommittees
*c. interaction with administrative agencies
d. campaign funds
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 30
Question Type: MS

Title: Ch02-36;C36. Congresspersons from _____ would most likely serve on an agricultural committee.
a. California and Texas
*b. Iowa and Nebraska
c. Maine and Massachusetts
d. Seattle and Virginia
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 30
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-3737. Describe what is meant by the term “iron triangle”. Explain the symbiotic relationship of actors in an iron triangle. Use the following actors: the Defense Department (agency), defense contractors (interest groups), and the Armed Services Committee (congressional committee).
*a. Varies. The term iron triable refers to the (cozy) relationships that develop across institutional lines within government. The underlying phenomenon of this term is that government rarely acts as a unified institution making integrated policy choices, but tends to endorse the decisions made by portions of the government. Defense contractors need the Defense Department to deliver services to its members and to provide a friendly point of access to government; defense contractors also need the Armed Services Committee as a point of access and as an internal advocate in Congress. The Defense Department needs defense contractors to mobilize political support for its programs among the affected clientele. The Department also needs support for budget funding from the Armed Services Committee. And the Armed Services Committee needs defense contractors to mobilize votes for its members and to explain to group members how and why they are doing a good job in Congress. The committee needs support from the Department of Defense in policy suggestion and providing services to members’ constituents.
Cognitive Domain: Analytical
Answer Location: pages 30-31
Question Type: Essay

Title: Ch02-38
38. The text notes that each functional policy area tends to operate in isolation from the

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remainder of the government. What is the practical result of this approach? Additionally, identify and discuss the principal actors in iron triangles, what each contributes to the iron triangle, and the relationship that develops among the principal actors through the policymaking process. Provide a specific example of each contribution and discuss generally how the needs of each actor are fulfilled through the iron triangle.
*a. Varies The practical result of this approach is that the powers and legitimacy of government are used to advance individual or group interests in society rather than the general public interest. The principal actors in iron triangles are (1) interest groups, (2) congressional committees or subcommittees, and (3) administrative agencies. Interest groups deliver votes and possess information valuable to government officials; congressional committees or subcommittees possess and contribute to the triangle expertise, direct benefits to constituencies, and wield power over the policymaking process; and administrative agencies contribute a means to achieve desired goals along with possessing their own policy ideas. Each actor in the iron triangle needs the other two to reach its goal. The style that develops from this sense of dependence is symbiotic. Examples of the fact that each of the actors needs the other actors in the iron triangle include the following: The pressure group needs the agency to deliver services to its members and to provide a friendly point of access to government. The agency needs the pressure group to mobilize political support for its programs among the affected clientele. Letters from constituents to influential representatives and senators must be mobilized to argue that the agency is doing a good job and could do an even better job if given more money or a certain policy change. The pressure group needs the congressional committee again as a point of access and as an internal advocate in Congress. And the committee needs the pressure group to mobilize votes for its members and to explain to group members how and why they are doing a good job in Congress. The pressure group can also be a valuable source of policy ideas and research for busy politicians. Finally, the committee members need the agency as an instrument for producing services to their constituents and for developing new policy initiatives. The agency has the research and policy analytic capacity that Congress members often lack, so committees can profit from their association with the agencies. And the agency obviously needs the committee to legitimate its policy initiatives and provide it with funds.
Cognitive Domain: Analytical
Answer Location: pages 30-31
Question Type: Essay

Title: Ch02-39
39. The Association for the Advancement of Retired People testifies in a committee hearing as to the positive support that retired people receive from the Department of Health and Human Services with regard to controlling hospitalization costs. During the hearing they advocate for expanding the role of the Department in the area of cost control. This is an example of which relationship support interaction in an iron triangle?
a. interest group-committee
b. committee-agency
*c. interest group-agency
d. interest group-presidency
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 31
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-40
40. The cooperative relationship between the actors in an iron triangle is described as _____.
*a. symbiotic
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 31
Question Type: FIB

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Title: Ch02-41
41. President Clinton and his administration are given credit for which governmental reorganization?
a. the creation of the Director of National Intelligence
*b. the implementation of the National Performance Review
c. the implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act
d. the reorganization of the Government Accounting Office (GAO)
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 33
Question Type: MC

Type: E
Title: Ch02-4242. Charles O. Jones described the current pattern of iron triangles in American government as “big sloppy hexagons” instead of “cozy little triangles.” Explain why the concept of an iron triangle may be less applicable in contemporary times.
*a. Varies Issue networks and policy communities involving large numbers of interested parties, each with substantial expertise in the policy area, now appear more descriptive of policymaking in the United States as well as other industrialized democracies. These structures of interest groups surrounding an issue are less unified about policy than were the iron triangles, and they may contain competing ideas and types of interests to be served through public policy.
Cognitive Domain: Analytical
Answer Location: page 33
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-4343. The structures of issue networks and policy communities surrounding an issue are more unified regarding policies than is the case with iron triangles.
a. true
*b. false
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 33
Question Type: TF

Type: E
Title: Ch02-4444. Define the concepts of issue networks and policy communities, and identify one characteristic of either of these concepts.
*a. Varies. These entities are less unified than their predecessor the iron triangle. Each represents, generally, large numbers of interested parties with substantial expertise in specified policy areas. Each may contain competing ideas. Characteristics include size, membership, indeterminacy, and lack of coherence of the networks, among others.
Cognitive Domain: Analytical
Answer Location: page 33
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-45
45. Expert and functional policy subsystems divide the authority of the government and attempt

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to appropriate the mantle of the public interest for their own more _____ interests.
*a. private
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: pages 33-34
Question Type: FIB

Title: Ch02-46
46. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following are elements of an iron triangle?
*a. interest group
*b. congressional subcommittee
c. presidential policy advisor
*d. bureaucracy
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: pages 29
Question Type: MS

Title: Ch02-47
47. The organization Mothers against Drunk Driving provides research to a congressional transportation subcommittee which shows evidence that an effective tool for reducing drinking and driving is to increase random police checkpoints in areas near college campuses. The subcommittee votes to increase funding to local law enforcement agencies for the purpose of increasing checkpoints. This is an example of which relationship support interaction in an iron triangle?
*a. interest group-committee
b. committee-agency
c. interest group-agency
d. interest group-presidency
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 30
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-48
48. A congressman on an agricultural subcommittee requests that a unit from FEMA respond to a flooding crisis within a farming area in his state. FEMA sends out a disaster response team. This is an example of which relationship support interaction in an iron triangle?
a. interest group-committee
*b. committee-agency
c. interest group-agency
d. interest group-presidency
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 30
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-49
49. Which of the following is a reason that some argue the model of the iron triangle is no longer as relevant in describing U.S. policymaking, i.e., the iron is “rusiting”?

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a. interest no longer have access to congressional hearings
b. division between the executive and legislative branches is so far gone that they no longer communicate with each other
c. Congress no longer has discretionary funds to spend outside of entitlement programs
*d. so many interest groups are prevalent, it is difficult to exclude any interest from policy decision making
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 33
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-50
50. Which of the following best describes the concept that large numbers of interested parties, each with substantial policy expertise, now appear more descriptive of policymaking in the U.S.?
a. corporatism
b. incrementalism
*c. issue networks
d. iron triangles
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 33
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-5151. The bridge to an uninhabited island in Alaska is an example of _____.
a. corporatism
b. iron triangles
c. incrementalism
*d. pork barrel spending
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 35
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-5252. Which requires consideration of alternative uses of money or an alternative source of revenue?
a. annual budget allocations
b. logrolling
*c. PAYGO
d. pork barrel politics
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 35
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-53
53. Which of the following is an example of congressional actors minimizing conflict by giving each other what each wants?
*a. logrolling
b. budget manipulation
c. incrementalism

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d. gridlock
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 34
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-54
54. Congressman Baker from Louisiana votes to approve additional corn subsidies for farmers in Iowa. In return, Congressman Harkin from Iowa votes to approve additional funding for levee protection in Louisiana. This is an example of which of the following?
a. corporatism
b. iron triangle
*c. logrolling
d. gridlock
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 34
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-55
55. Which of the following is a special spending provision added to bills by congressional members for their individual constituencies?
a. policy innovation
*b. earmark
c. logroll
d. mandate
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 35
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-56
56. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following is characteristic of logrolling and pork barrel spending?
a.
*b. minimizes conflict among members of Congress
*c. effective when government has sufficient wealth
*d. can lead to budget deficits
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: pages 35-36
Question Type: MS

Title: Ch02-57
57. Explain what is necessary for logrolling and pork barrel spending to be effective policy tools. What are the limitations and consequences of these mechanisms?
*a. Varies. Requires sufficient wealth and economic growth for these measures to be comfortably sustainable within budget constraints. The use of logrolling and pork barrel spending during leaner economic times has contributed to massive government deficits.

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Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 35
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-58
58. Public and private interests and organizations have become so _____ that it is difficult to ascertain where the boundary between the two sectors lies.
*a. intermingled
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 35
Question Type: FIB

Title: Ch02-59
59. Describe how the blurring of the lines between the public and private sectors has changed the role of interest groups.
*a. Varies. The use of quasi-public organization has expanded the role of the private sector in the public domain. The growth of institutions for formal representation of interest group has given those groups a more powerful position in policymaking. Instead to vying for access, interest groups are given formal access and can exert a legitimate claim to their position in government.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 35
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-60
60. Which of the following refers to the representation in politics of members of the political community not as residents of a geographical area but as members of functionally defined interest in society?
a. incrementalism
b. iron triangles
*c. corporatism
d. diversity
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 36
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-61
61. Which of the following is a reason for U.S. policymakers choosing to privatize some public activities?
*a. U.S. antigovernment ethos
b. reliance on grant funding
c. separation of powers
d. culture of paternalism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 36
Question Type: MC

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Title: Ch02-62
62. Which area of the public sector has the highest level of public employment?
a. police protection
*b. education
c. postal service
d. social services
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 38
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-63
63. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Identify concerns raised due to the increased involvement of the private sector in public activities.
*a. accountability
b. logrolling
c. pluralism
*d. loss of public trust
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 37
Question Type: MS

Title: Ch02-64
64. The increased use of the private entities in the public sector can be described as governing at the _____ of the state.
*a. margins
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 37
Question Type: FIB

Title: Ch02-65
65. Discuss the increasing "blurred lines" between the public and private sectors in policymaking. What methods has government adopted that blur these lines? Provide examples. What is the role of interest groups in this framework? Identify concerns raised by introducing the private sector into public policymaking and implementation.
*a. Varies. Public and private interests and organizations have become so intermingled it is difficult to tell where the boundaries between the two lie. The relationship works in both directions. Public activities have increasing private sector involvement at the same time that the private sector has increased activities in the public domain. Privatization of public activities has been used as a tool to reduce government cost in providing public service. Examples include privatization of hospitals, prison, and garbage collection, etc.. Interest groups have developed formal institutions for representation in policy formation and policy implementation. They have been granted formal access to government and can claim legitimacy in the role of policy making. Corporatism, direct involvement of interest groups in public decision-making, has been increasing in the U.S. Special interests are actively used by government in the formation and implementation of policy. Examples include Dept. of Agriculture using local farming

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organizations to monitor crop allotment programs, medical societies used to review Medicare and Medicaid services, airline cabin attendants enforcing seat belt laws, etc. Concerns include the questions of who is ultimately responsible for public policy when the duties are either shared with the private sector or completely managed by private organizations – who is held accountable when something goes wrong. Does government risk a loss of public trust by increasing the role of the private sector?
Cognitive Domain: Analytical
Answer Location: pages 35-37
Question Type: Essay

Title: Ch02-66
66. Why is it that government expenditures and employment figures do not represent an accurate picture of government influence on the economy?
*a. Varies. Government influences the economy indirectly through regulation, loan guarantees, and tax policies, and these actions do not significantly affect government employment and expenditures. Further, the blurring line between the public and private sectors means that some of the government's work is done in the private sector and is therefore not accounted for in expenditure and employment figures.
Cognitive Domain: Application/Analytical
Answer Location: pages 37, 41
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-67
67. Identify two factors responsible for the declining share of employment in the federal government.
a. Factors include the expansion of federal grants to state and local governments; the fact that the programs that state and local governments run are labor-intensive; and the shift from defense to social programs and spending that reflects this shift; among others.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 39
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-68
68. Since the World War II era, public expenditures have increased to what portion of gross national product?
a. 1/4
*b. 1/3
c. 1/2
d. 2/3
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 37
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-69

69. Explain why growth levels of public expenditures are more than twice as large as growth levels in public employment.
*a. Varies. Differences in the pattern of change are largely due to the raise in transfer programs. These programs require spending large amounts of money, but require relatively few administrators to manage the programs. Further, purchases of goods and services from the private sector require large expenditures but almost no public employment.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: pages 38-39
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-70
70. Which of the following is one of the reasons for the decline in federal public employees?
a. decreased federal transfer programs
b. growth in labor intensive federal activities
c. decreased federal borrowing
*d. expansion of grants to states and localities
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 39
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-71
71. Which of the following is true of the federal government's spending priorities since World War II
a. the major focus has been on defense spending rather than social welfare spending
b. the federal government has significantly reduced entitlement spending
*c. there has been a shift from spending on defense programs toward social welfare programs
d. grant programs to states have been declining
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 35
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-72
72. What is true about state government public sector employment?
*a. it is labor intensive
b. it is declining as relative to federal employment
c. emphasis is on transportation related employment
d. since 2000 has been declining as a percentage of total employment
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 39
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-73
73. Which of the following public services has seen the largest gains in employment?
a. Social Security
b. police and fire protection

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c. homeland security
*d. education
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 40
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-74.
74. Explain the effect of entitlement programs on public spending patterns in the U.S. in recent decades.
*a. Varies. Most social programs are entitlement programs. Once government creates benefits for a particular group, it is difficult to remove these benefits. This is especially true for the retired elderly. Government would find it difficult to either remove Social Security benefits after this groups years of contributions or expect this group to return to the workforce to make up for a loss of benefits. Public expenditures are increasingly directed toward the elderly. As the U.S. population ages, government spending for this group will increase. Reducing the size of the government's social budget will be difficult. Healthcare changes will likely expand the level of social spending.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 41
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-75
75. _____ has been the major form of government intervention in the economy in the U.S.
*a. Regulation
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 41
Question Type: FIB

Title: Ch02-76
76. Which of the following is a mechanism, other than public expenditures and employment, used by the U.S. government to influence the economy?
a. corporate spending
*b. mortgage tax deductions
c. affordable care act
d. intergovernmental relation
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 35
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-77
77. Describe the growth in public employment since the World War II era. What has been the difference in employment in the federal and state governments?
*a. Varies. Overall public employment has increased from about 11% of total employment to over 15% of total employment. Federal government's share of employment has dropped from

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33% of public employment to 12%. Federal government's drop in employment is largely due to expansion of transfer programs which are costly, but require relatively fewer employees to administer the programs. Conversely, state governments are involved in labor intensive services (education and police & fire protection). Major growth of government employment has occurred at the state and local levels.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: pages 37-39
Question Type: SA

Title: Ch02-78
78. A factor in the federal government's declining share of employment is which of the following?
a. overall spending decreases in federal government programs
*b. shift from defense programs toward social programs
c. shift toward spending in more labor intensive programs
d. shift in wartime spending since 2001
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: page 39
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-79
79. Which of the following is a major contributor to limitations in the federal government's ability to decrease social program spending?
a. high birth rates
b. logrolling
c. immigration rates
*d. aging population
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: page 41
Question Type: MC

Title: Ch02-80
80. An estimate of the regulatory impact of government on the economy in 2012 was _____.
a. $1 trillion
b. $ 525 billion
c. $216 billion
d. $115 billion
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: page 41
Question Type: MC

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