

# **Chapter 18**

## **Domestic Policy**

# A Model of the Policy-Making Process

- The stages of the process
  - Problem recognition and definition
  - **Agenda setting**
  - **Policy formulation**
  - **Policy adoption**
  - Budgeting
  - **Policy implementation**
  - Policy evaluation

**\_\_\_\_\_ theory assumes that no single group could ever gain monopoly control over any substantial area of policy.**

- A. pluralist
- B. elite
- C. bureaucratic
- D. interest group
- E. democratic

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# The Evolution of Health Policy

- Medicare – for disabled and over 65
- Medicaid – for low income
- Health Insurance
  - National health insurance first considered in 1930s.
  - Most people use single-payer private healthcare system.
  - Costs are rapidly increasing.
  - No universal health care.

# Public Health

- Government sponsors research at National Institutes of Health.
- Government plays a major role in public health management.

You don't need to be a **SUPERHERO** to manage your diabetes.

You need to control your **ABCs**.

If you have diabetes, you are at high risk for heart attack and stroke. But you can fight back. You can control the ABCs of diabetes and live a long and healthy life. Ask your health care provider what your A1C, blood pressure, and cholesterol numbers are and ask what they should be. Then talk about the steps you can take to reach your ABC goals. You have the power to help prevent heart attack and stroke. Control your ABCs.

Talk to your health care provider today.



**Heart**  
Control the  
**Diabetes**  
ABCs  
— A1C  
— Blood Pressure  
— Cholesterol

For a free brochure about the ABCs of diabetes, call 1-800-438-5383 or visit [www.ndep.nih.gov](http://www.ndep.nih.gov).

A resource from the National Diabetes Education Program, sponsored by the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**A National insurance was first seriously considered in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. the 1930s
- B. the Reagan administration
- C. the 1960s
- D. 1912 under President Wilson
- E. 2008

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# Healthcare for all?

- United States is the only major industrialized nation with out a universal healthcare system
- Over 45 million Americans, 16% of Americans do not have health insurance.
- Many Americans just don't have access to medical care
- We spend over \$1.9 trillion on healthcare (\$1,900,000,000,000)



# United States Healthcare

- United States spends more than any other industrialized nation on healthcare
- Goals of government for healthcare reform...
  - make healthcare affordable to everyone
  - control ballooning costs
  - balance equality of healthcare with freedom to see best possible doctors

# Basics of Medicare and Medicaid

- Medicare is primarily for elderly
- Medicaid for the qualifying poor
- State Children's health insurance program for needy families
- Originated from Johnson's Great Society



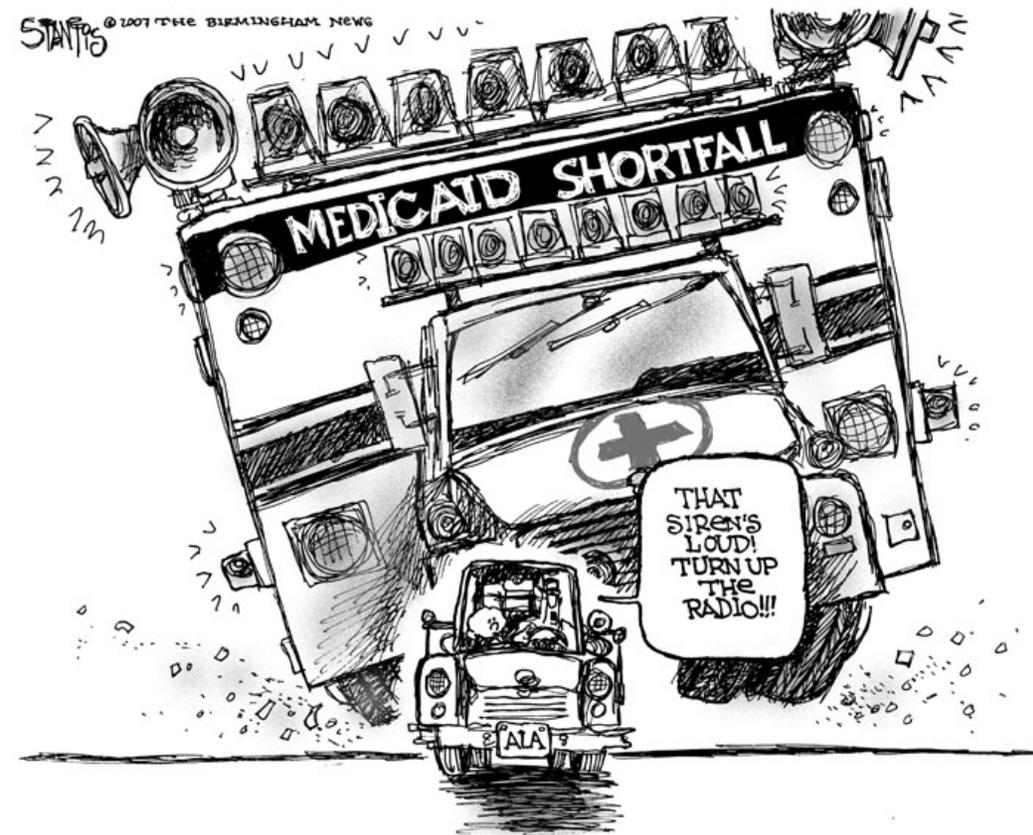
# Medicare

- Health insurance program for those 65 and over (85% of program)
- also covers those who are deemed disabled (14%)
- over 41 million people covered at a cost of \$271 billion



# Parts of Medicare

- Part A = pays for care in hospitals
- Part B = doctors services for out patient care (some part paid by patient)
- Part D = prescription drug coverage



# The Evolution of Education Policy

## The Foundations of Education Policy

- Originally each state determined educational policies
- From school houses to public education
- Role in political socialization in a democracy

# Twentieth-Century Challenges

- The Cold War and the space race
- Liberal education reforms
  - *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
  - Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1968
  - [Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972](#)
- Conservative education reforms: privatization

# The No Child Left Behind Act

NCLB intends to promote

- [results-oriented accountability](#)
- state and local flexibility in use of national funds
- proven methods of achieving high-quality education outcomes
- [school choice](#)

# **NCLB intends to promote all of the following EXCEPT**

- A. privatization of education
- B. school choice
- C. success educational methods
- D. flexible use of national funding
- E. results-oriented accountability

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COME AWAY FROM THE WINDOW! YOU DON'T WANT TO BE A CHILD LEFT BEHIND, DO YOU?

SOUNDS GOOD TO ME!

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Is it true this law was initially named the  
"Test-Developer's Full-Employment Act?"



# The Evolution of Energy and Environmental Policy

- 20<sup>th</sup> century cheap fossil fuels and economic boom
- Smog and other environmental problems emerge

# The Foundations of Energy and Environmental Policy

- Energy policy
  - By 1970s, U.S. dependent on foreign oil
  - Oil embargo crisis.
  - Government set conservation and efficiency standards; creates DOE
- Environmental policy
  - National Environmental Policy Act of 1970
  - **Clean Air Act of 1970**
  - Clean Water Act of 1970
  - Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974

# Energy and Environmental Policy Hibernates

- Reagan champion of deregulation
  - 1981 National Energy Policy Plan, ended the price and allocation controls on crude oil and petroleum
- Bush and Clinton do little with exception of
  - Clean Air Act of 1990
  - Energy Policy Act of 1992

## Energy and Environmental Policy Returns to Prominence

- 9/11 energy policy central to national security
- Increasing concern about **global warming**
  - Kyoto Protocol in 1997
  - States take the lead in environmental policy.

**The Kyoto Protocol, which committed countries to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, was ratified by the U.S. in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. It was never ratified.
- B. 1997
- C. 1998
- D. 2000
- E. 2008

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# Toward Reform: Ongoing Challenges in Domestic Policy

- Health Policy
- Education policy
  - NCLB and Obama's policies
- Energy and Environmental Policy
  - States adopt Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) that require set amounts of electricity to be generated from alternative sources.

**Today, most of the electricity in the United States is generated by**

- A. wind farms.
- B. hydroelectric dams.
- C. nuclear power plants.
- D. natural gas.
- E. coal burning plants.

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## ***How does government identify public policy problems?***

Public policy problems are circumstances that can be addressed by government action. One example is disaster relief. During and after Hurricane Katrina, the New Orleans Centre housed many people displaced by the storm.



Photo courtesy: AP/Wide World Photos

## ***How does an issue get on the governmental agenda?***

The immigration issue secured a place on the national agenda following the passage of a controversial Arizona state law. Here, civil rights leaders, including the Reverend Al Sharpton, protest the bill on Cinco de Mayo.



Photo courtesy: JOSHUA LOTT/Reuters/La ndov

## ***How are hortatory techniques used to implement public policy?***

The “Don’t Mess with Texas” campaign is one of the most visible examples of a hortatory technique.



## ***How did Title IX change education?***

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 greatly expanded educational and athletic opportunities for women. As a result of these gender equity requirements, women's lacrosse is one of the fastest growing collegiate sports.

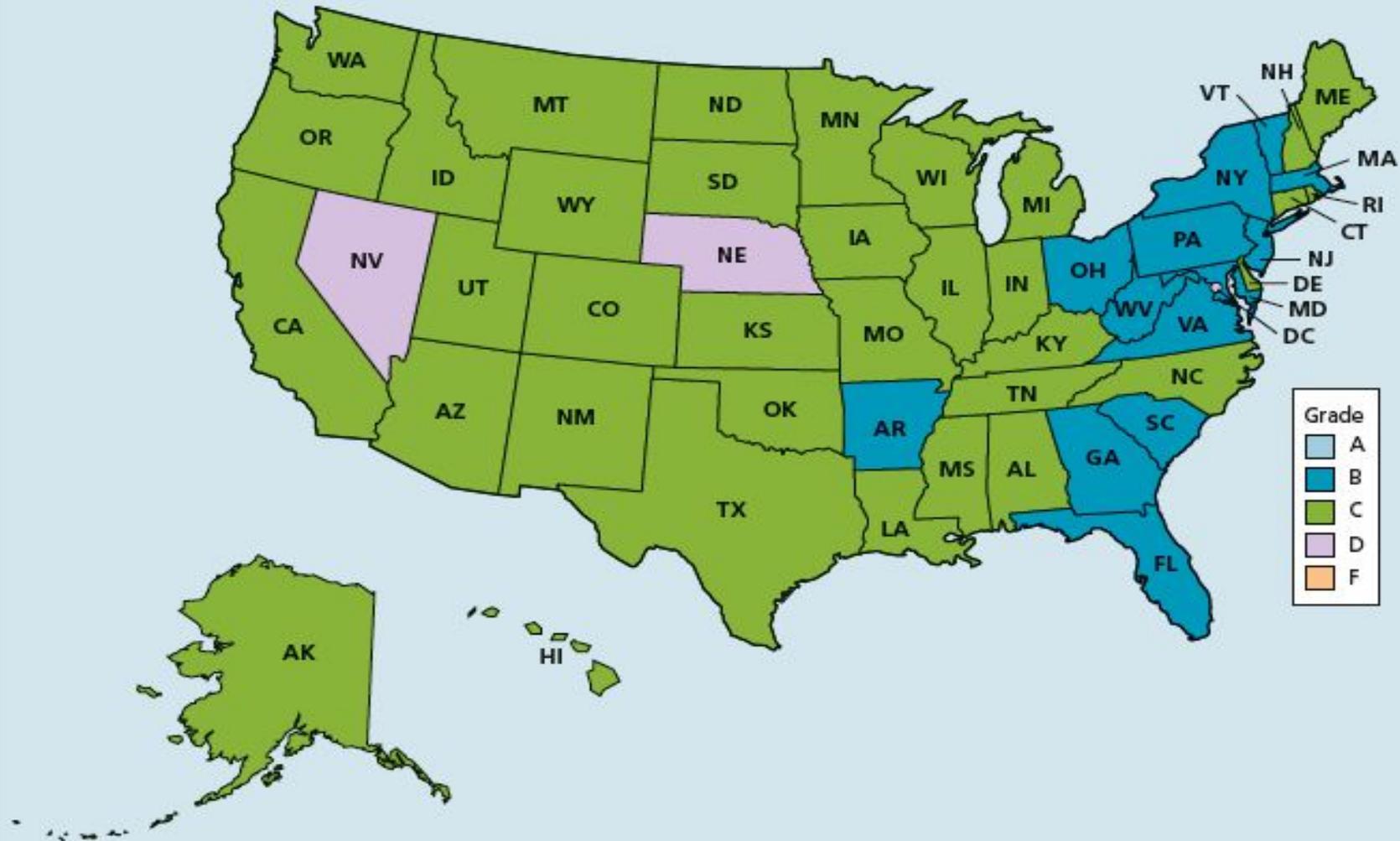


Photo courtesy: Meghan O'Connor McDonogh/Catholic Lacrosse

# ANALYZING VISUALS

## State Education Report Cards

This map shows state education report cards across the United States as of January 2010, as reported in *Education Week*. The report measures the quality of education and relative education outcomes and assigns each state a "grade." Analyze the map and then answer the questions.



Source: "Fresh Course, Swift Current: Momentum and Challenges In the New Surge Toward Common Standards," *Education Week*. [www.edweek.org](http://www.edweek.org).

- Which states have the lowest ranking for overall quality of public schools?
- Why do you think school quality rankings vary substantially from state to state?
- How might policy makers use this data to improve educational equity in the United States?

## ***What are charter schools?***

Charter schools are semi-public institutions that are run by universities, non-profits, or corporations. Many charter schools, such as Harlem Success Academy, seen here, have achieved outstanding results in traditionally under-privileged communities.



Photo courtesy: Harlem Success Academy

## ***What does an energy crisis look like?***

After the OPEC oil embargo in 1973, soaring gas prices and shrinking supplies led to a rationing of gas in the United States and long lines at the gas pumps. Today, people are looking for ways to be less reliant on this politically volatile, nonrenewable resource.



Photo courtesy: Bill Pierce/Cathy Images

# What do Americans think about health insurance reform?

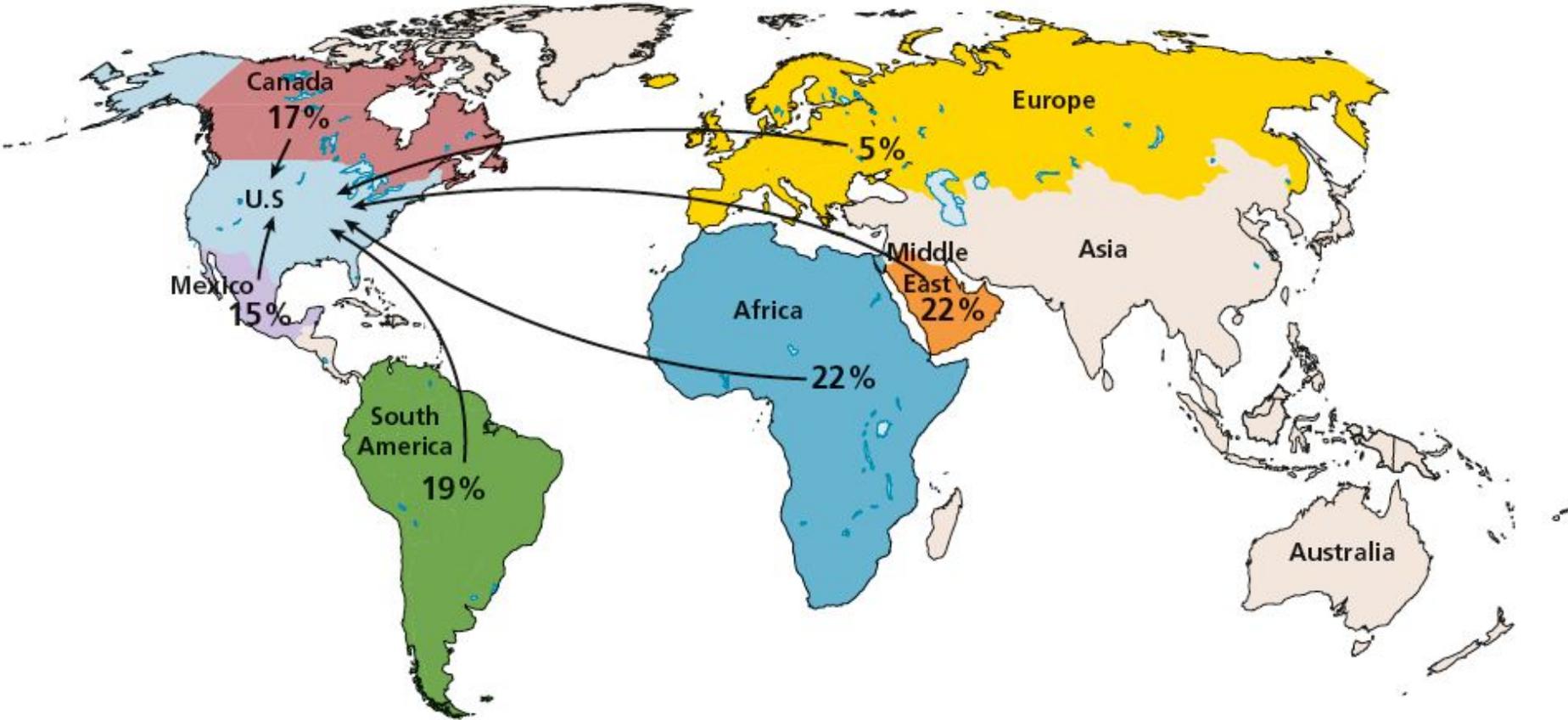
**Table 17.1** *What do Americans think about health insurance reform?*

Question	Percentage of Americans Agreeing
Do these changes represent a major change in the direction of the country?	80
Do you support the changes to the health care system that have been enacted by Congress and the Obama administration?	46
Will the overall health care system get better as a result of these changes?	37
Will these changes require everyone to make changes, whether they want to or not?	60
Do you think these changes will increase the federal budget deficit?	65
Is the amount of government involvement in the nation's health care system too much?	49

Source: Washington Post poll, March 22–26, 2010. [www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com).

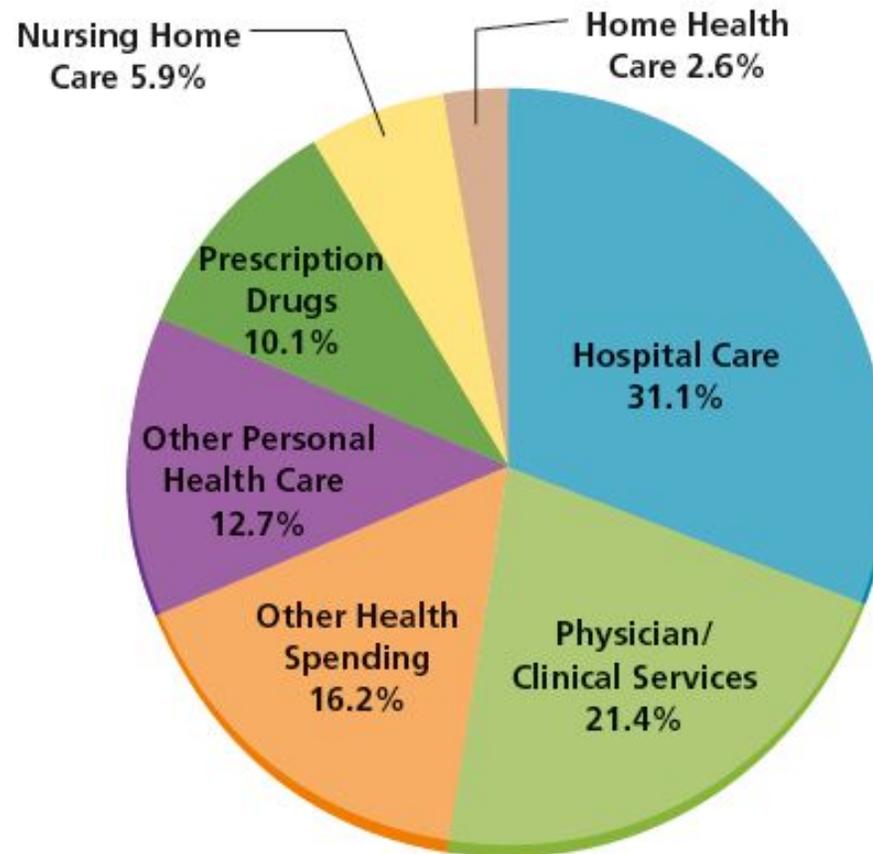
# Where do U.S. oil imports come from?

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Office of Senator Richard Lugar, [lugar.senate.gov/energy/graphs/oilimport.html](http://lugar.senate.gov/energy/graphs/oilimport.html).



# Where do American health care expenditures go?

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, [www.kff.org/insurance/upload/7692\\_02.pdf](http://www.kff.org/insurance/upload/7692_02.pdf).



# How does the United States generate electricity?

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [www.eia.doe.gov](http://www.eia.doe.gov).

