Blueprint for America

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CHAPTER 4: TRANSFORMATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM

1. For instance, Robinson and Miller reported (JC Robinson and K Miller; Total Expenditures per Patient in Hospital-Owned and Physician-Owned Physician Organizations in California; JAMA. 2014; 312(16): 1663-1669. doi:10.1001/jama.2014.14072) that when hospitals owned doctor groups, per patient expenditures increased 10-20%, or up to $1,700 extra per patient per year. Capps (C. Capps, D. Dranove, C. Ody; “The Effect of Hospital Acquisitions of Physician Practices on Prices and Spending”; Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, Working Paper Series, February 2015) found that specialist services prices increased by 34% after joining a health system.


6. See, for example, Soeren Mattke, Edward Kelley, Peter Scherer, Jeremy Hurst, Maria Luisa Gil Lapetra, and the HCQI Expert Group Members, “Health Care Quality Indicators Project: Initial Indicators Report,”


20. A. Senger, “Measuring Choice and Competition in the Exchanges:
Still Worse than Before the ACA,” Heritage Foundation, Issue Brief 4324 on Health Care, December 22, 2014.


32. Health Insurance Mandates in the States, 2012; Victoria Craig Bunce; Council for Affordable Health Insurance 2013.
33. Comprehensive assessment of ACA factors that will affect individual market premiums in 2014, J.T. O’Connor; Milliman (https://www.ahip.org/MillimanReportACA04252013/).
35. J. Schroeder, Doermer School of Business and Management Sciences, Indiana University–Purdue University Fort Wayne, 2007.


51. “Questions about the ACA Medicaid expansion,” Alison Mitchell; Memorandum, Congressional Research Service, January 30, 2015


60. CEAs of Europe, “The United Kingdom alone, the total number of
patients on the waiting list for diagnosis or start of treatment reached 3.4 million in May 2015, the highest since 2008, including the 11.8 percent of hospitalized patients whose wait exceeded eighteen weeks; 18 percent of UK cancer patients referred for “urgent treatment” were forced to wait more than two full months for initiation of treatment (see www.england.nhs.uk; NHS Quarterly Monitoring Report, July, 2015, Kings Fund).

62. NHS 2014 budget, The NHS budget and how it has changed, The King’s Fund


65. June, 2015 survey; Rasmussen Reports

66. April, 2015 survey; Rasmussen Reports

CHAPTER 6: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

MONETARY REFORM


7. See their commentary in the conference proceedings also published in the *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control* 49 (December 2014).


9. Hearings on March 3, 2015, Before the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, United States Senate.


16. Contrast the IMF’s “The Liberalization and Management of Capital Flows: An Institutional View,” November 14, 2012, which states that “capital flow management measures [that is, capital controls] can be useful,” with the IMF’s “Communiqué of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund,” news release 97/44, September 21, 1997, which called for “an amendment of the Fund’s Articles” to promote “an orderly liberalization of capital movements.”


18. These are goals articulated by Paul Volcker in his “Remarks” at the Bretton Woods Committee Annual Meeting, May 21, 2014.

**CHAPTER 7: A BLUEPRINT FOR EFFECTIVE FINANCIAL REFORM**


CHAPTER 8: EDUCATION AND THE NATION’S FUTURE

1. The figure reports the separate influence of aggregate test scores for nations on real annual growth in GDP per capita between 1960 and 2000. Underlying this is a regression analysis that also includes the initial GDP per capita in 1960, reflecting the fact that nations starting behind can grow faster because they just have to imitate what is done elsewhere instead of inventing new things. For details, see Hanushek and Woessmann (2015).

2. The details of these projections can be found in Hanushek, Peterson, and Woessmann (2013) and Hanushek and Woessmann (2015). The gains are calculated as the difference between projected GDP based on current labor force quality and improved quality through better schooling. Real GDP at current quality is projected to grow at 1.5 percent per year.

3. These calculations use estimates of the variation in teacher quality from existing value-added studies and from labor market studies of the value of added achievement to project added earnings for teachers at different quality levels (see Hanushek, 2011). The estimates for different size classes assume that added students over the range of the projections have no impact on class achievement. This assumption is controversial; see Krueger (1999) and Hanushek (2003). Class size or students taught refers to full-time equivalents for teachers with multiple classes of students.

4. As is well-known, families also exert a strong force on child learning, but the discussion here focuses on schools, because that is where policy has greatest leverage and legitimacy. Since the emphasis on families in the Coleman Report in 1966, some have discounted schools, but current research makes it clear that schools and teachers have large potential impacts. See Coleman et al. (1966) and the re-evaluation in Hanushek (2016).

5. The Washington, DC, system increases the base pay for the best teachers while firing the least effective, thus changing the career pay according to performance. See the evaluation by Dee and Wyckoff (2015). See also Figlio and Kenny (2007).


7. See changes in state policies in National Council on Teacher Quality (2015).

8. An appellate court overturned this ruling in 2016, and final judgment
has yet to be reached. But even this appellate court indicated that existing
tenure and dismissal laws were harming California students.

9. Carnoy and Loeb (2002), Hanushek and Raymond (2005), Figlio and
Loeb (2011).


11. See, for example, Bishop (1995, 1997) and Woessmann et al. (2009).
The college entry examinations in the United States do provide external exit
examinations on a voluntary basis, but no research exists about potential
impacts on the K-12 schools.


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IN BRIEF: A WORLD AWASH IN CHANGE


CHAPTER 12: DIPLOMACY IN A TIME OF TRANSITION

7. “American Diplomacy at Risk.”
10. Ibid., 90.
12. Ibid., 39.
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