

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SCIENCES

ECONOMICS

Emeriti: (Professors) Takeshi Amemiya, Theodore Anderson, Masahiko Aoki, Kenneth J. Arrow, Paul A. David, Victor R. Fuchs, John G. Gurley, Peter J. Hammond, Donald Harris, Bert G. Hickman, Lawrence J. Lau, Ronald I. McKinnon, Roger G. Noll, Nathan Rosenberg, Thomas Sargent, David A. Starrett, Joseph E. Stiglitz

Honorary Emerita: (Professor) Anne O. Krueger

Chair: Lawrence Goulder

Professors: Kyle Bagwell, B. Douglas Bernheim, Michael J. Boskin, Timothy F. Bresnahan, Lawrence Goulder, Avner Greif, Robert E. Hall, Han Hong, Caroline Hoxby, Matthew O. Jackson, Peter Klenow, Mordecai Kurz, Jonathan Levin, Thomas E. MaCurdy, Paul R. Milgrom, John H. Pencavel, Monika Piazzesi, Joseph Romano, K. Martin Schneider, Ilya Segal, John B. Shoven, Robert Staiger, John B. Taylor, Frank Wolak, Gavin Wright

Associate Professors: Liran Einav, Muriel Niederle, Luigi Pistaferri

Assistant Professors: Ran Abramitzky, Manuel Amador, Nicholas A. Bloom, Giacomo DeGiorgi, Doireann Fitzgerald, Kyna Fong, Peter R. Hansen, Matthew Harding, Nir Jaimovich, Seema Jayachandran, Jakob Kastl, Fuhito Kojima, Aprajit Mahajan, Kalina Manova, Petra Moser, Michele Tertilt

Acting Assistant Professor: Anamarie Pieschacon

Senior Lecturer: Geoffrey Rothwell

Lecturers: Marcelo Clerici-Arias, Maria Fitzpatrick, Ward Hanson, Hamilton Helmer, Damon Jones, F. Victor Stanton, Faye Steiner, Mark Tendall

Courtesy Professors: Anat Admati, Lawrence Baker, David Baron, Jay Bhattacharya, Jeremy Bulow, Walter Falcon, John Ferejohn, Alan Garber, Judith Goldstein, Ilan Guttman, Stephen Haber, Peter Blair Henry, Saumitra Jha, David Kreps, N. Grant Miller, Rosamond Naylor, Maria Ogneva, Bruce Owen, A. Mitchell Polinsky, Peter C. Reiss, D. John Roberts, James Strnad, Alan Sykes, Barry Weingast, Robert Wilson

Instructor: Alexander Gould

Visiting Professors: Suzi Kerr, Nathan Nunn

Visiting Associate Professor: Yadira Gonzalez de Lara

Mail Code: 94305-6072

Phone: (650) 725-3266

Web Site: <http://economics.stanford.edu>

Courses offered by the Department of Economics are listed under the subject code ECON on the *Stanford Bulletin's* Explore-Courses web site.

The department's purpose is to acquaint students with the economic aspects of modern society, to familiarize them with techniques for the analysis of contemporary economic problems, and to develop in them an ability to exercise judgment in evaluating public policy. There is training for the general student as well as for those who plan careers as economists in civil service, private enterprise, teaching, or research.

The undergraduate program provides an excellent background for those going on to graduate work in the professional schools (for example, business and law) and may also be structured to prepare students for a Ph.D. program in economics. The department's cur-

riculum is an integral part of Stanford's programs in International Relations, Public Policy, and Urban Studies.

The primary objective of the graduate program is to educate students as research economists. In the process, students also acquire the background and skills necessary for careers as university teachers and as practitioners of economics. The curriculum includes a comprehensive treatment of modern theory and empirical techniques. Currently, 20 to 25 students are admitted each year.

The faculty interests and research cover a wide spectrum of topics in most fields of economics, including behavioral economics, comparative institutional analysis, econometrics, economic development, economic history, experimental economics, industrial organization, international trade, labor, macro- and microeconomic theory, mathematical economics, environmental economics, and public finance.

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS

The total number of units required for the major is 80. Students are encouraged to complete the core courses 1-6 below, as early as possible. Ideally, students should complete the core during the sophomore year, before taking upper division courses. Courses may not be taken before the prerequisites are completed. The required number of field courses is four. There is great flexibility in the choice of electives, including upper-division math and statistics.

Of the 80 units required for the major, at least 55 must be taken at Stanford in California. Students cannot declare Economics as their major or minor until they have completed ECON 50 with a grade of 'B' or better.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ECONOMICS MAJOR (80 UNITS)

1. ECON 1A (5 units): micro and elementary economics.
2. ECON 1B (5 units): macroeconomics. Prerequisite: ECON 1A.
3. ECON 102A (5 units): introduction to statistical methods. It is recommended that students satisfy this basic statistics requirement before proceeding with the rest of the program. Prerequisite: MATH 41 or equivalent.
4. ECON 50 (5 units, grade of 'B' or better): basic price theory. Prerequisites: ECON 1A and MATH 51 (letter grade required).
5. ECON 51 (5 units): intermediate microeconomics. Prerequisite: ECON 50.
6. ECON 52 (5 units): intermediate macroeconomics. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and 1B.
7. ECON 102B (5 units): econometrics. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and 102A. Material in ECON 102B is used in a number of field courses. Students are advised to design their program of study so that ECON 102B is not taken in their senior year but early in their program.

Field Courses (must be taken at Stanford in California; 20 units)—Four courses must be chosen from among ECON 111, 115, 118, 126, 137, 140,* 141, 145, 147, 149, 153, 157, 158, 160, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169, 179 (5 units each).

Writing in the Major Course (5 units)—This requirement is fulfilled by ECON 101. This course should be taken only after completing ECON 51 and 52, 102B, and at least two field courses.

Electives (20 units)—Choose from Economics courses numbered from 100 through 198, excluding 190 and 191. Up to 10 units may be satisfied by MATH 113, 114, 115, 136, 151, 171, 175; or STATS 200, 206, 207, 217, 218, 237.

A maximum of 10 units of transfer credit or of ECON 139D, Directed Reading, may be taken under this section. Suitable transfer credit must be approved in writing by the Associate Director of Undergraduate Studies. Advanced undergraduate majors with strong quantitative preparation may enroll in graduate (200-level) courses with permission of the Director of Undergraduate Studies and the course instructor. Some courses offered by Overseas Studies may be counted towards this requirement. The department does not give credit for internships.

* Students may not count units from both ECON 135 and 140 towards their major as the courses are too similar in content.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

No courses receiving Department of Economics credit under the preceding requirements may be taken credit/no credit, and 55 of the 80 units required for the major must be taken at Stanford in California.

Students scoring a 5 on both the advanced placement microeconomics and advanced placement macroeconomics exam may petition the Director of Undergraduate Studies to have the ECON 1A (but not 1B) course requirement waived. Students do not receive units credit for placing out of ECON 1A.

A grade point average (GPA) of 2.0 (C) or better must be received for all units applied toward the preceding requirements.

To use transfer credit in partial satisfaction of the requirements, the student must obtain written consent from the department's Associate Director of Undergraduate Study, who establishes the amount of credit to be granted toward the department requirements (see the *Information Book for Economics Majors*). Students must have completed all Stanford prerequisites for approved transfer credit courses in order to use those courses towards the Economics major.

Course prerequisites are enforced. Students taking courses to satisfy prerequisites in another department or institution must petition for transfer credit approval in order to satisfy course prerequisites.

The time limit for satisfactory completion of a course is one year from the date an incomplete is given, although instructors may set a shorter time limit. Students are responsible for seeing that all grades of 'incomplete' are cleared within the time limit.

SAMPLE PROGRAMS

Sample listings of upper-division economics electives may be examined in the department's *Information Book for Economics Majors*, available at <http://www-econ.stanford.edu/academics/degrees-ugrad.html>. Sample programs are provided for the following areas of emphasis: (1) liberal arts, (2) pre-business, (3) quantitative, (4) international, (5) political economy and regulation, and (6) preparation for graduate school in economics.

HONORS PROGRAM

The honors program offers an opportunity for independent research, creativity, and achievement. It is designed to encourage a more intensive study of economics than is required for the normal major, with course and research work of exceptional quality. Honors students may participate in an Honors Research Symposium during Spring Quarter, with those nominated for prizes making oral presentations. The honors program requires:

1. Completing all requirements for the major.
2. Achieving a grade point average (GPA) of at least 3.5 for the 80 units required of the Economics major. See details in the *Information Book for Economics Majors*.
3. Complete ECON 102B and at least two lecture courses most relevant for the proposed topic of the honors thesis by the end of the junior year. (These can be included in the basic 80 units.)
4. Candidates must write an honors thesis in their senior year for at least one unit and up to 10 units of credit (ECON 199D). The thesis must be of very high quality and written under the direction of a member of the department or its affiliated faculty. Units of 199D do not count toward the course work requirements for the basic economics major, or in the computation of the GPA requirement for honors. Students who take ECON 199D for 10 units may apply 5 of those units to meet the Writing in the Major (WIM) requirement. Such students complete the major with at least 85 units overall.

Juniors interested in the honors program should attend an informational meeting scheduled by the honors program director during the first week of each quarter. At this meeting, students receive information on organizing an honors project and are given

details on honors programs. Prospective candidates for the honors program should submit an application to the director no later than the end of the first month of the third quarter before graduation (typically Autumn Quarter of the senior year). Also required, later in the same quarter, is a three-page thesis proposal that must be approved by the thesis adviser.

MINOR IN ECONOMICS

The minor in Economics has two main goals: to acquaint students with the rudiments of micro- and macroeconomic theory that are required of all majors; and to allow students to build competence in the application of this theory to two fields of economics of their choosing, and the opportunity to specialize further in any one of these fields by taking one additional advanced course in the Department of Economics.

COURSE WORK

1. ECON 1A (5 units): micro and elementary economics.
2. ECON 1B (5 units): macroeconomics. Prerequisite: ECON 1A.
3. ECON 50 (5 units, grade of 'B' or better): basic price theory. Prerequisites: ECON 1A and MATH 51 (letter grade required).
4. ECON 51 (5 units): intermediate microeconomics. Prerequisite: ECON 50.
5. ECON 52 (5 units): intermediate macroeconomics. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and 1B.
6. Two field courses (10 units; must be taken at Stanford in California) must be chosen from the following list: ECON 102A, 102B, 111, 115, 118, 126, 137, 140,* 141, 144, 145, 147, 149, 153, 157, 158, 160, 165, 166, 168, 179.

* Students may not count units from both ECON 135 and 140 towards their minor as the courses are too similar in content.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

If the candidate's major requires basic economics courses (items 1 through 5), then only half of the units from those courses apply toward the economics minor. To attain the overall 35 units required by the minor, the student must take additional economics courses numbered from 100 through 198.

At least 20 out of the 35 units for the minor must be taken at Stanford. Students must have completed all Stanford prerequisites for approved transfer credit courses in order to use those courses towards the Economics minor.

No courses receiving Department of Economics credit under the preceding requirements may be taken credit/no credit. A grade point average (GPA) of 2.0 or better must be received for all units applied toward the minor.

Students must complete their declaration of the minor no later than the last day of the preceding quarter before their degree conferral.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN ECONOMICS

Graduate programs in economics are designed to ensure that students receive a thorough grounding in the methodology of theoretical and empirical economics, while at the same time providing specialized training in a wide variety of subfields and a broad understanding of associated institutional structures. Toward these ends, the program is arranged so that the student has little choice in the curriculum at the outset but considerable latitude later on.

Students admitted to graduate standing in the department are expected to have a strong background in college-level economics, mathematics, and statistics. Preparation ordinarily consists of a college major in economics, a year-long calculus sequence that includes multivariate analysis, a course in linear algebra, and a rigorous course in probability and statistics.

GRADUATE FIELDS

A. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

To receive credit for this field, students must complete two courses from 214, 216 and 217, and submit a paper from one of these courses. Students wishing to do research in the field are ad-

vised to take courses in international economics, such as 266, and in comparative institutional analysis.

B. ECONOMIC HISTORY/INSTITUTIONS

The requirement for the field is one research paper on a subject approved by one of the faculty teaching any of the following courses: 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229.

C. MONETARY THEORY AND ADVANCED MACROECONOMICS

Requirements for this field are completion of two courses from 233, 234, and 235.

D. PUBLIC FINANCE

To receive credit for the field, students must complete 241 and 242 by passing the final examinations, and submit an acceptable research paper on a topic approved by the instructor for either course. Students may take Public Finance as a field and still count 243 and/or 244 toward satisfying their distribution requirements.

E. ECONOMICS OF LABOR

To receive credit for this field, students must complete two courses from 246, 247, and 248.

F. ECONOMICS OF INDUSTRY

To receive credit for the field, students must complete 257 and 258 and submit one research paper, the subject of which has been approved in advance by one of the faculty teaching 257, 258, or 260.

G. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

To receive credit for this field, students must complete 265 and 266. Taking one or more of 267, 268, or 269 is recommended. A research paper from any of these courses must also be submitted.

H. ECONOMETRICS

A student may satisfy the requirements for the econometrics field by completing the requirements of one of two subfields:

H-1: Theoretical Econometrics: To receive credit in the theoretical econometrics subfield, students must complete 273A and 273B.

H-2: Applied Econometrics: To receive credit in the applied econometrics subfield, students must complete 273A and either 274 or 275. Students must also complete a course or set of courses that is empirically oriented. The last requirements must be approved by the Director of Graduate Study in consultation with the instructor of 274 or 275.

I. MICROECONOMIC THEORY

To receive credit for this field, students must complete two courses from the following: 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 287, 289, 291.

J. ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

To receive credit for this field, students must complete 250 and 251. Students can petition to substitute another environment/natural resource course (e.g., MS&E 248) for either of these.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Other programs leading to dual degrees may be arranged. For example, the Ph.D. in Economics combined with one or two years of study in the School of Law, leading to the nonprofessional Master of Legal Studies (M.L.S.) degree. A dual degree program does not permit counting any courses toward both the Economics and the Law degrees. For more information, see <http://www.law.stanford.edu/program/degrees>.

FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSISTANTSHIPS

The department awards a number of fellowships for graduate study. Many first-year and a few second- or third-year students are typically awarded full fellowships, including a stipend and tuition. All students whose records justify continuation in the program may be assured support for the second through fourth years in the form of employment as a teaching or research assistant. These half-time appointments provide a stipend and tuition allowance. Entering

students are not normally eligible for research or teaching assistantships.

MASTER OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS

University requirements for the master's degree are described in the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin.

The department does not admit students who plan to terminate their graduate study with the M.A. degree. Students may, but need not, elect this degree in preparation for the Ph.D. degree. A master's option is also available to Ph.D. candidates from other departments.

Admission—Prospective students must have completed the Stanford requirements for a B.A. in Economics or approximately equivalent training. Since students are required to take some of the same courses as Ph.D. candidates, similar preparation in mathematics and statistics generally is expected. Prospective applicants should submit their credentials together with a plan of study to the Director of Graduate Study for approval.

Requirements—A master's program must satisfy these criteria:

1. Completing, at Stanford, at least 45 units of credit beyond those required for the bachelor's degree, of which at least 40 units must be in the Department of Economics. Students must complete ECON 202 and at least three other 200-level courses. They must receive a grade of 'B-' or better in ECON 202. Undergraduate courses must be numbered 105 or higher. No seminar courses numbered 300 or above can be counted.
2. Demonstrating competence in empirical methodology by receiving a grade of 'B-' or better in both ECON 270 and 271, or by receiving a grade of 'B-' or above in each of ECON 102A, B, and C.
3. Submitting two term papers (or a thesis of sufficient quality). At least one of these papers must be deemed to represent graduate-level work. Normally, this means that it is written in connection with a 200-level course. A maximum of 10 units of credit can be earned for a thesis toward the 45-unit degree requirement.
4. A grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 must be maintained for all master's level work. All courses must be taken for a letter grade.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ECONOMICS

University requirements for the Ph.D. are described in the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin.

Admitted students must be adequately prepared in calculus, linear algebra, and statistics (see above). When deemed appropriate, a student may be required to complete the necessary background preparation at Stanford. All students take a common core curriculum at the outset and later branch out into the desired fields of specialization. Well-prepared students should anticipate spending, with some overlap, approximately two years in course work and another two years in seminars, independent study, and dissertation research. The goal is to complete the program in four years, although some types of research programs may require at least five years to complete. The department has a strong commitment to guiding students through the program expeditiously.

Questions and petitions concerning the program and the admissions process should be addressed to the Director of Graduate Study, who has responsibility for administering the graduate program.

Specific requirements are best discussed in two stages, the first consisting of requirements for admission to candidacy and the second involving further requirements for earning the degree.

Admission to Candidacy for Ph.D.—A student may apply for admission to candidacy when the following minimal requirements are met:

1. Successful results on comprehensive examinations in core economics (the examinations based on material from ECON 202, 203, 204; and 210, 211, 212), and econometrics (the examination based on material from ECON 270, 271, 272).

2. Completing the requirements in two additional fields of specialization from the list below or, if approved in advance by the Director of Graduate Study, in one such field together with a substantial amount of work toward a second field taught in a related department. Advanced fields include econometrics, economic development, economic history, industrial organization, international economics, labor economics, microeconomic theory, monetary theory and advanced macroeconomics, environmental economics and public finance.

Each field listed above can be satisfied by completing two courses, although students in some fields may be advised to add a third course, which can then be counted toward the distribution requirement discussed later. All courses (or comprehensive exams, when offered) must be passed with a grade of 'B' or better.

3. Completing a candidacy paper, normally written in conjunction with one of the special fields selected above. Satisfactory presentation of this paper or another research paper is required in Autumn Quarter of the third year, along with an additional presentation of an expanded research paper in Spring Quarter is also required for admission to candidacy.

It is expected that the student meet, and indeed exceed, the above standards by the end of the third year of residency. When this is not possible for any reason, the Director of Graduate Study should be consulted as early as possible during the third year. Once it is deemed that the above standards have been met, the student should complete the Application for Candidacy for Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. After approval, candidacy remains valid for five years (although it can be terminated earlier by the department if progress is deficient); it can be renewed or extended beyond this period only under unusual circumstances.

Further Requirements for the Ph.D. Degree—

4. *Distribution Requirement:* Students must complete four other graduate-level courses meeting the following requirements:
 - a. at least one course from the area of economic history, unless history is one of the two fields of specialization.
 - b. courses in at least two fields other than the two fields of specialization. Distribution courses cannot be crosslisted in those fields.
 - c. with advance approval of the Director of Graduate Study, some of these distribution courses may be drawn from related fields taught in other departments. However, including courses taken to meet either the specialization or distribution requirements, no more than two courses in total may be taken outside the Economics department.
5. *Teaching Experience:* Each student must serve as a teaching assistant for at least one quarter. It is strongly recommended that this requirement be satisfied before the final year of residence.
6. *Seminar Participation:* Each student is expected to participate in at least two all-year research seminars by the end of the fourth year of residence. Normally, participation in a seminar requires one or more oral presentations and the submission of a research paper (which, however, need not be completely separate from dissertation research).
7. *Ph.D. Dissertation:* The process involves selecting a topic, choosing an appropriate adviser, submitting a prospectus (signed by the adviser) outlining the proposed research, selecting a three-member reading committee (usually all from the Department of Economics, although exceptions can be made under certain circumstances), passing the University oral examination at which these three faculty (and two other members of the Academic Council) ask questions about the completed research, and submitting a final draft of the work signed by all members of the reading committee. The student is advised to initiate this process as early as possible.

PH.D. MINOR IN ECONOMICS

PH.D. MINOR

To be recommended for the Ph.D. degree with Economics as a minor subject, a student must qualify in three fields of economics, at least one of which must be in the core economics sequence. The standard of achievement in these fields is the same for minor as for major candidates, including the department's comprehensive examinations where appropriate.

JOINT DEGREE PROGRAM IN PH.D. IN ECONOMICS AND MASTER OF PUBLIC POLICY

The Ph.D./M.P.P. joint degree is designed for students who wish to prepare themselves for careers in areas relating to both policy and economics. Students interested in this degree first apply to the Economics Department, indicating an interest in the joint program. There is one admissions application and one fee. If the decision is made by the department to admit the applicant, the file is then forwarded to the M.P.P. program. An admission decision, based on the information in the Ph.D. application, is made promptly, and the department informs the student of the decision.

Students may also apply to the M.P.P. after having commenced study in the Economics Department at Stanford, by first receiving the consent of the Director of Graduate Studies in Economics and then applying to the Public Policy program.

Students must have a faculty adviser from the Economics Department to assist with the planning and supervising of the joint program. The adviser is usually chosen from among the department's Public Policy-affiliated faculty.

Tuition and financial aid arrangements are made through the Economics Department.

Requirements for the M.P.P./Ph.D. in Economics: Core M.P.P. curriculum of 45 units: PUBLPOL 301B (4 units), 302A (2 units), 302B (4 units), 304A (4 units), 304B (4 units), 305A (4 units), 305B (4 units), 306 (4 units), 307 (4 units), 309 (10 units), 311 (1 unit)

JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS IN ECONOMICS WITH THE SCHOOL OF LAW

J.D./M.A. AND J.D./PH.D.

The Department of Economics and the School of Law offer a joint program leading to either a J.D. degree combined with an M.A. degree in Economics, or to a J.D. degree combined with a Ph.D. in Economics.

The J.D./M.A. and J.D./Ph.D. degree programs are designed for students who wish to prepare themselves for careers in areas relating to both law and economics. Students interested in either joint degree program must apply and gain entrance separately to the School of Law and the Department of Economics and, as an additional step, must secure permission from both academic units to pursue degrees in those units as part of a joint degree program. Interest in either joint degree program should be noted on the student's admission applications and may be considered by the admission committee of each program. Alternatively, an enrolled student in either the Law School or the Economics department may apply for admission to the other program and for joint degree status in both academic units after commencing study in either program.

Joint degree students may elect to begin their course of study in either the School of Law or the Department of Economics. Faculty advisers from each academic unit participate in the planning and supervising of the student's joint program. Students must be enrolled full time in the Law School for the first year of law school, and, at some point during the joint program, may be required to devote one or more quarters largely or exclusively to studies in the Economics program regardless of whether enrollment at that time is in the Law School or in the Department of

Economics. At all other times, enrollment may be in the graduate school or the Law School, and students may choose courses from either program regardless of where enrolled. Students must satisfy the requirements for both the J.D. and the M.A. or Ph.D. degrees as specified in this bulletin or by the School of Law.

The Law School approves courses from the Economics Department that may count toward the J.D. degree, and the Economics department approves courses from the Law School that may count toward the M.A. or Ph.D. degree in Economics. In either case, approval may consist of a list applicable to all joint degree students or may be tailored to each individual student's program. The list may differ depending on whether the student is pursuing an M.A. or a Ph.D. in Economics.

In the case of a J.D./M.A. program, no more than 45 quarter hours of approved courses may be counted toward both degrees. In the case of a J.D./Ph.D. program, no more than 54 quarter hours of approved courses may be counted toward both degrees. In either case, no more than 36 quarter hours of courses that originate outside the Law School may count toward the Law degree. To the extent that courses under this joint degree program originate outside the Law School but count toward the Law degree, the Law School credits permitted under Section 17(1) of the Law School Regulations shall be reduced on a unit-per-unit basis, but not below zero. The maximum number of Law School credits that may be counted toward the M.A. or the Ph.D. in Economics is the greater of: (a) 5 quarter hours in the case of the M.A. and 10 quarter hours in the case of the Ph.D.; or (b) the maximum number of hours from courses outside of the department that M.A. or Ph.D. candidates in Economics are permitted to count toward the applicable degree under general departmental guidelines or in the case of a particular student's individual program.

Tuition and financial aid arrangements are normally made through the school in which the student is then enrolled.

For more information, see <http://www.law.stanford.edu/program/degrees>.

OVERSEAS STUDIES COURSES IN ECONOMICS

For course descriptions and additional offerings, see the listings in the *Stanford Bulletin's* ExploreCourses web site (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu>) or the Bing Overseas Studies web site (<http://bosp.stanford.edu>). Students should consult their department or program's student services office for applicability of Overseas Studies courses to a major or minor program.

AUTUMN QUARTER

BEIJING

OSPBEIJ 46. Introduction to Chinese Economy. 5 units, Dong Chen, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

BERLIN

OSPBER 115X. German Economy: Past and Present. 4-5 units, Ingo Klein, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

FLORENCE

OSPFLO 35. European Economic and Monetary Integration. 5 units, Pompeo Della Posta, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

MOSCOW

OSPMOSC 62. Economic Reform and Economic Policy in Modern Russia. 5 units, Vladimir Mau, Vadim Novikov, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

PARIS

OSPPARIS 124X. Building the European Economy: Economic Policies and the Challenges Ahead. 5 units, Jacques Le Cacheux, GER:DB:SocSci

SANTIAGO

OSPSANTG 130X. Latin American Economies in Transition. 5 units, Ignacio Briones, GER:DB:SocSci

WINTER QUARTER

BERLIN

OSPBER 161X. The German Economy in the Age of Globalization. 4-5 units, Ingo Klein, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

PARIS

OSPPARIS 91. Globalization and its Effect on France and the European Union. 5 units, Eloi Laurent, Jacques Le Cacheux, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

SANTIAGO

OSPSANTG 160X. Latin America in the International Economy. 5 units, Ignacio Briones, GER:DB:SocSci

SPRING QUARTER

BEIJING

OSPBEIJ 55. Chinese Economy in Transition. 5 units, Li'an Zhou, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

KYOTO

OSPKYOTO 215X. Political Economy of Japan. 4-5 units, Toshihiko Hayashi, GER:DB:SocSci

PARIS

OSPPARIS 33. The Economics of Climate Change: Policies in Theory and in Practice in the EU and the US. 5 units, Christian de Perthuis, Benoit Leguet, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

SANTIAGO

OSPSANTG 119X. The Chilean Economy: History, International Relations, and Development Strategies. 5 units, Oscar Munoz, GER:DB:SocSci

ECONOMICS (ECON)

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN ECONOMICS

ECON 1A. Introductory Economics A

The economic way of thinking and the functioning of a market economy. The behavior of consumers and firms, markets for goods and inputs, and principles of international exchange. Applications and policy issues in economics. GER:DB-SocSci
5 units, *Aut (Taylor, J), Win (Wright, G), Sum (Wong, J)*

ECON 1B. Introductory Economics B

Aggregate economic relationships, including output, employment, inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates. Short-run fluctuations and long-run growth. Issues in monetary and fiscal policy. Prerequisite: 1A. GER:DB-SocSci
5 units, *Win (Clerici-Arias, M), Spr (Boskin, M), Sum (Leeson, R)*

ECON 11N. Understanding the Welfare System

(F,Sem) Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Welfare reform legislation and the devolution revolution. The transfer of responsibility for antipoverty programs to the states. How recent reforms change the welfare system and who is likely to be affected. Food stamps, AFDC, TANF, SSI, and Medicaid. Income transfer programs such as earned income tax credit and income taxes, and labor market regulations such as minimum wages and overtime rules. Economic principles to understand the effectiveness of these programs and their consequences on the behavior of families. Pre- or corequisite: ECON 1. Recommended: basic understanding of labor markets, taxes, and transfers.
2 units, *Aut (MacCurdy, T)*

ECON 13SC. Economic Policies of the Presidential Candidates
Modern finance theory. Financial instruments including stocks, bonds, options, mutual funds, and exchange-traded funds. Historical returns on asset classes. Equity analysis. Capital pricing model. Efficient market hypotheses. Index funds. Meetings with financial managers and venture capitalists.

2 units, not given this year

ECON 17N. Energy, the Environment, and the Economy

(F,Sem) Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. The relationship between environmental quality and production and consumption of energy. Can environmentally-friendly energy production and consumption compete with conventional sources? How to estimate and compare environmental impact costs of non-renewable sources such as fossil fuels and nuclear power versus renewable sources such as solar and wind power. Implicit subsidies in conventional energy sources and the environmental costs of these subsidies. Regulatory and legal barriers to more environmentally friendly energy sources.

2 units, Spr (Wolak, F)

ECON 20N. Economy and Economics of Ancient Greece

(F,Sem) Stanford Introductory Seminar. Cultural background for Athens of the 5th and 4th century BC. Strengths and weaknesses of Athenian democracy. Athenian economy of the 4th century BC. Economic ideas of Plato, Aristotle, and Xenophon. Pros and cons of utilitarianism in light of the ethical theories of Plato and Aristotle.

2 units, Win (Amemiya, T)

ECON 50. Economic Analysis I

Individual consumer and firm behavior under perfect competition. The role of markets and prices in a decentralized economy. Monopoly in partial equilibrium. Economic tools developed from multivariable calculus using partial differentiation and techniques for constrained and unconstrained optimization. Prerequisites: 1A and MATH 51. GER:DB-Math

5 units, Aut (Abramitzky, R), Spr (Tendall, M), Sum (Stein, L)

ECON 51. Economic Analysis II

Neoclassical analysis of general equilibrium, welfare economics, imperfect competition, externalities and public goods, intertemporal choice and asset markets, risk and uncertainty, game theory, adverse selection, and moral hazard. Multivariable calculus is used. Prerequisite: 50.

5 units, Aut (Clerici-Arias, M), Win (Tendall, M), Sum (Cojoc, D)

ECON 52. Economic Analysis III

Long-run economic growth and short-run economic fluctuations. Focus on the macroeconomic tools of government: fiscal policy (spending and taxes) and monetary policy and their effect on growth, employment, and inflation. Prerequisites: 1B, 50.

5 units, Win (Jaimovich, N), Spr (Klenow, P), Sum (Desmet, K)

ECON 90. Introduction to Financial Accounting

(Same as ECON 190) How to read, understand, and use corporate financial statements. Oriented towards the use of financial accounting information (rather than the preparer), and emphasizes the reconstruction of economic events from published accounting reports.

5 units, Aut (Ogneva, M), Win (Guttman, I)

ECON 91. Introduction to Cost Accounting

(Same as ECON 191) The use of internal financial data for managerial decision making.

5 units, Spr (Stanton, F)

ECON 101. Economic Policy Analysis

Economic policy analysis, writing, and oral presentation. Topics vary with instructor. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: 51 and 52, 102B, and two field courses. Some sections require additional prerequisites. WIM

5 units, Aut (Pieschacon, A), Win (Steiner, F), Spr (Steiner, F)

ECON 102A. Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists

Description and examples of the use of statistical techniques relevant to economics. Basic rules of probability, conditional probability, discrete and continuous probability distributions. Point estimation, tests of hypotheses, confidence intervals, and linear regression model. Prerequisite: MATH 41 or equivalent. GER:DB-Math

5 units, Aut (Steiner, F), Win (Steiner, F)

ECON 102B. Introduction to Econometrics

Descriptive statistics. Regression analysis. Hypothesis testing. Analysis of variance. Heteroskedasticity, serial correlation, errors in variables, simultaneous equations. Prerequisites: 50, 102A or equivalent. Recommended: computer experience.

5 units, Win (Harding, M), Spr (Hansen, P)

ECON 102C. Advanced Topics in Econometrics

Identification and estimation of the effect of human capital variables on earnings (such as the return to education, tenure), and identification and estimation of labor supply models, focusing on microeconomic data. Topics: instrumental variable estimation, limited dependent variable models (probit, logit, and Tobit models), and panel data techniques (fixed effect and random effect models, dynamic panel data models).

5 units, Spr (Pistaferrri, L)

ECON 103. Applied Econometrics

The construction and use of econometric models for analyzing economic phenomena. Students complete individual projects and core material. Topics vary with the instructor. Enrollment restricted to Juniors and Seniors. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: 52, 102B.

5 units, Win (Bloom, N)

ECON 104. Econometrics Applied to Macroeconomics and Finance

Seminar in quantitative analysis of issues relating to the overall performance of the American and global economies. Emphasis on the recent economic crisis. Requires the execution and presentation of an original research paper using econometric techniques. Prerequisites: Econ 51, 52, 102B. Recommended: Econ 140. Limited enrollment.

5 units, Win (Hall, R)

ECON 106. World Food Economy

The interrelationships among food, populations, resources, and economic development. The role of agricultural and rural development in achieving economic and social progress in low-income nations. Emphasis is on public sector decision making as it relates to food policy.

5 units, Win (Naylor, R; Falcon, W)

ECON 111. Money and Banking

Money, interest rates, banks and other financial institutions at both micro and macro levels. Micro: alternative financial instruments, the determination of interest rates, the yield curve, and the role of banks and other capital market institutions in the intermediation process. Supply of money, regulation, and supervision. Macro: the choice of monetary policy by the central bank, the impact of monetary policy making institutions on this choice and the various channels through which monetary policy affects inflation and real variables in the economy. Emphasis is on the institutional structure of Federal Reserve System and the conduct of monetary policy in the U.S. Prerequisites: 50, 52.

5 units, Win (Schneider, K), Sum (Leeson, R)

ECON 113. Economics of Innovation

The modern, knowledge-based economy characterized by: rapid innovation; a dramatic increase in the rate of production of information and decline in the cost of producing it; and pervasive network externalities or increasing returns to scale. Emphasis is on the role of patents and alternative mechanisms for creating incentives for firms to innovate. Topics include: why there may be too much innovative activity; how patent laws may slow rather than help innovation; and the interaction between public and private sector innovation.

5 units, Spr (Moser, P)

ECON 115. European Economic History

Economic changes and growth in W. Europe from antiquity to the present. The transformation of Europe from an economically and culturally backward part of the world to the center of the pre-WW I world economy. Topics: the role of techniques and sciences, variations of the extent of market activities, institutional changes, international politics, demography. Prerequisites: 51, 52. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, not given this year

ECON 116. American Economic History

The American economy from colonial times to the present. Application of economic analysis to historical issues; the role of history in economic life. Topics: U.S. economic development in global and comparative context; origins and consequences of the American system of technology and business organization; economics of the Great Depression and New Deal; recent U.S. economic performance in historical perspective. Prerequisite: 1A. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul

5 units, Spr (Wright, G)

ECON 117. Economic History and Modernization of the Islamic Middle East

From the rise of Islam to the present. Transformation of region from economically advanced to underdeveloped. Role of religion in economic successes and failures. Current obstacles to development. Topics: Islamic economic institutions; innovation and change; political economy of modernization; interactions with other regions; and economic consequences of Islamism. Prerequisites: ECON 51, 52, 102B.

5 units, not given this year

ECON 118. Development Economics

The economic problems and policy concerns of developing countries. Theories of growth and development; inequality and poverty; credit and labor markets; health and education; politics and corruption. Emphasis is on economic models and econometric evidence rather than case studies. Prerequisites: 50, 52, 102B. GER:EC-GlobalCom

5 units, Aut (Jayachandran, S)

ECON 120. Socialist Economies in Transition

Privatization, restructuring, and institutional change in E. Europe and the former Soviet Union. Analysis of property rights, corporate governance, incentives, and resource allocation in socialist and transitional economies. Emphasis is on liberalization and privatization policies (including mass and voucher programs) as the primary instruments to induce changes in behavior. Prerequisite: 50. Recommended: 51.

5 units, not given this year

ECON 123. Regulation and Competition in Less Developed Countries

The economics and workings of public intervention, control and liberalization of markets in less developed countries. Topics: natural monopoly regulation; institutions and regulatory commitment; infrastructure concessions; regulation and competition in network industries such as telecoms and electricity; liberalization of markets and competition policy; competition and efficiency; antitrust with a weak judiciary. Prerequisite: 51.

5 units, given next year

ECON 124. Contemporary Japanese Economy

Comparative and historical perspective. Micro and institutional aspects, such as firms, the employment system, corporate governance and financial institutions, and the macro economy. Elementary applications of macro- and microeconomics. Prerequisite: 50. GER:EC-GlobalCom

5 units, not given this year

ECON 126. Economics of Health and Medical Care

(Same as BIOMEDIN 156, BIOMEDIN 256, HRP 256) Graduate students with research interests should take ECON 248. Institutional, theoretical, and empirical analysis of the problems of health and medical care. Topics: institutions in the health sector; measurement and valuation of health; nonmedical determinants of health; medical technology and technology assessment; demand for medical care and medical insurance; physicians, hospitals, and managed care; international comparisons. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and ECON 102A or equivalent statistics. Recommended: ECON 51.

5 units, Aut (Bhattacharya, J)

ECON 127. Economics of Health Improvement in Developing Countries

(Same as MED 262) Application of economic paradigms and empirical methods to health improvement in developing countries. Emphasis is on unifying analytic frameworks and evaluation of empirical evidence. How economic views differ from public health, medicine, and epidemiology; analytic paradigms for health and population change; the demand for health; the role of health in

international development. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and 102B, and consent of instructor.

5 units, not given this year

ECON 135. Finance for Non-MBAs

(Same as MS&E 245G) For graduate students and advanced undergraduates. The foundations of finance; applications in corporate finance and investment management. Financial decisions made by corporate managers and investors with focus on process valuation. Topics include criteria for investment decisions, valuation of financial assets and liabilities, relationships between risk and return, market efficiency, and the valuation of derivative securities. Corporate financial instruments including debt, equity, and convertible securities. Equivalent to core MBA finance course, FINANCE 220. Prerequisites: ECON 51, or ENGR 60, or equivalent; ability to use spreadsheets, and basic probability and statistics concepts including random variables, expected value, variance, covariance, and simple estimation and regression.

3-5 units, Aut (Admati, A)

ECON 136. Market Design

Use of economic theory, experiments, and empirical analysis to design market rules and institutions. Topics include: competitive bidding and auction design; matching algorithms to allocate resources in the absence of prices; organization of regulated exchanges. Applications may include auctions for natural resources, sponsored search advertising, the medical residency match, and carbon trading markets. Recommended: 51.

5 units, Win (Levin, J)

ECON 137. Information and Incentives

Incentives in situations where one part has more information than another. A part may have better information about things that it controls (moral hazard), or about things that are outside of its control (adverse selection). The general structure of incentive problems and the design of contracts and institutions to deal with such problems. Applications: executive and employee compensation, sharecropping, financial contracts and credit rationing, insurance, markets with unobservable quality, monopolistic price discrimination, regulation of natural monopolies, income taxation and redistribution, the provision of public goods, and auctions. Prerequisite: 51

5 units, Win (Gonzalez de Lara, Y)

ECON 138. Risk and Insurance

Nature of economic risk and its effect on allocation of resources. Preferences among risky prospects: expected utility theory and the theory of risk aversion. Subjective versus objective probabilities. Market allocation of risk and the role of insurance markets under complete information. Insurance under asymmetric information, moral hazard, and adverse selection. Can insurance markets function well in a competitive equilibrium? Role of asset markets in allocating risk. How some risks corporations face are associated with price fluctuations and can be hedged in financial markets. Hedging strategies using futures markets, and options and other derivative assets. Hedging credit risks. Prerequisite: 50.

5 units, Aut (Kurz, M; Tong, K)

ECON 139D. Directed Reading

May be repeated for credit.

1-10 units, Aut (Staff), Win (Staff), Spr (Staff), Sum (Staff)

ECON 140. Introduction to Financial Economics

Modern portfolio theory and corporate finance. Topics: present value and discounting, interest rates and yield to maturity, various financial instruments including financial futures, mutual funds, the efficient market theory, basic asset pricing theory, the capital asset pricing model, and models for pricing options and other contingent claims. Use of derivatives for hedging. Prerequisites: 51, 102A.

5 units, Win (Kurz, M), Spr (Piazzesi, M), Sum (Harding, M)

ECON 141. Public Finance and Fiscal Policy

(Same as PUBLPOL 107) What role should and does government play in the economy? What are the effects of government expenditure, borrowing, and taxation? Policy topics: budget surpluses/deficits; tax reform; social security, public goods, and externalities; fiscal federalism; public investment; and cost-benefit analysis. Prerequisites: 51, 52.

5 units, Spr (Boskin, M)

ECON 144. Family Economics

Topics at the intersection of economics and demography. Causes and consequences of historical trends such as the demographic transition, the increase in female labor force participation and its macroeconomic implications, the connection between economic development and family laws (child labor laws, women's rights), and policies affecting families and children (such as parental leave policies, social security policy, education subsidies). Economic models of household bargaining, fertility choice, and intergenerational transfers. Prerequisites: 51.

5 units, Spr (Tertilt, M)

ECON 145. Labor Economics

Analysis and description of labor markets. Determination of employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages. Welfare programs and work effort. Wage differentials by schooling, experience, gender, and race. Economics of discrimination. Earnings inequality and changes in inequality. Employment contracts, labor unions, and bargaining. International comparisons. Prerequisites: 50, 51, 102B. GER:EC-Gender

5 units, Aut (DeGiorgi, G), Win (Pencavel, J)

ECON 146. Economics of Education

How a decision to invest in education is affected by factors including ability and family background. Markets for elementary and secondary schooling; topics such as vouchers and charter schools, accountability, expenditure equalization among schools, and the teacher labor market. The market for college education emphasizing how college tuition is determined, and whether students are matched efficiently with colleges. How education affects economic growth, focusing on developing countries. Theory and empirical results. Application of economics from fields such as public economics, labor economics, macroeconomics, and industrial organization. Prerequisites: 50, 102B.

5 units, Spr (Fitzpatrick, M)

ECON 147. Economics of Human Resources

Investments in human capital including education, on-the-job training, government training, and health. The effects of human capital accumulation on wages and wage growth and on wage differentials by gender and race. Sample selections and experimental data. Poverty and inequality. Optional research project for public policy organization on labor market/human resources issues. Prerequisite: 51.

5 units, Win (DeGiorgi, G; Pistaferri, L)

ECON 150. Economic Policy Analysis

(Same as PUBLPOL 104, PUBLPOL 204) The relationship between microeconomic analysis and public policy making. How economic policy analysis is done and why political leaders regard it as useful but not definitive in making policy decisions. Economic rationales for policy interventions, methods of policy evaluation and the role of benefit-cost analysis, economic models of politics and their application to policy making, and the relationship of income distribution to policy choice. Theoretical foundations of policy making and analysis, and applications to program adoption and implementation. Prerequisite: ECON 50.

5 units, Win (Jones, A)

ECON 151. Path Dependence in Private Action and Public Policy: Decision Making in the Shadow of History

(Same as PUBLPOL 130) The historically contingent development of economic, social, and political behaviors at micro and macro levels. History's role in individual and organizational decision making. When can extraneous events have persisting effects upon public institutions, private organizations, and government agencies? Science and technology policy making; precedent-based judicial and administrative proceedings; and institutional reforms and regulatory initiatives illustrate positive feedback dynamics; self-organization and emergent properties in complex systems; conditions of lock-in to and escapes from sub-optimal equilibria in economic and social arrangements. Prerequisite: ECON 50, 51. Recommended: Completion of at least one upper level economics course.

3-5 units, Win (David, P)

ECON 153. Economics of the Internet

Applications of microeconomic theory to Internet businesses: auctions, online transactions, entry barriers, valuation, pricing of facilities, policy for broadband communications, network economics, standards, economics of information. Prerequisites: 51 and one of 102B, 103, 104, 113, 135, 137, 140, 149, 157, or 160.

5 units, not given this year

ECON 154. Economics of Legal Rules and Institutions

(Same as PUBLPOL 106, PUBLPOL 206) Design and consequences of laws, given alternative policy objectives. Welfare approach to legal policy; deontological perspectives including Kant, Locke, Mill, and Rawls. Economic efficiency and agent rationality, law as mitigation of market and cognitive failures, effects of law on expectations and incentives, balancing costs of type I and type II legal errors. Empirical studies of law's effects. Applications: property, tort, contract, antitrust, discrimination, crime, legal procedure. Examples chiefly from U.S. law, but analytical tools of general applicability. Prerequisite: ECON 50.

5 units, Aut (Owen, B)

ECON 155. Environmental Economics and Policy

Economic sources of environmental problems and alternative policies for dealing with them (technology standards, emissions taxes, and marketable pollution permits). Evaluation of policies addressing regional air pollution, global climate change, water allocation in the western U.S., and the use of renewable resources. Connections between population growth, economic output, environmental quality, and human welfare. Prerequisite: ECON 50. GER: DB-NatSci

5 units, Win (Kerr, S)

ECON 156. Cooperative and Regulatory Approaches to Environmental Policy

Economic, political, and institutional frameworks for understanding the causes and potential solutions to environmental problems. Environmental policy formation, implementation and evaluation; environmental markets and taxes. Applications include: mitigating climate change, protecting biodiversity, managing fisheries, and maintaining water and air quality. Prerequisite: Econ 50 or consent of instructor.

5 units, Spr (Kerr, S)

ECON 157. Imperfect Competition

The interaction between firms and consumers in markets that fall outside the benchmark competitive model. How firms acquire and exploit market power. Game theory and information economics to analyze how firms interact strategically. Topics include monopoly, price discrimination, oligopoly, collusion and cartel behavior, anti-competitive practices, the role of information in markets, anti-trust policy, and e-commerce. Sources include theoretical models, real-world examples, and empirical papers. Prerequisite: 51.

5 units, Win (Kastl, J)

ECON 158. Regulatory Economics

The history, economics, and legal background of the institutions under which U.S. industry is subject to government control. Topics: economics and practice of public utility regulation in the communications, television, transportation, energy, and postal delivery sectors and health and safety regulation. Emphasis on the application of economic concepts in evaluating the performance and policies of government agencies. Antitrust law will be introduced and discussed where necessary. Prerequisite: 51 or equivalent intermediate microeconomics course.

5 units, Win (Wolak, F)

ECON 160. Game Theory and Economic Applications

Mathematical introduction to game theory and its applications to economics. Topics: strategic and extensive form games, Nash equilibrium, subgame-perfect equilibrium, Bayesian equilibrium, and perfect Bayesian equilibrium. The theory is applied to repeated games, auctions, and bargaining. Examples from economics and political science. Prerequisites: 51 and course in calculus, or consent of instructor.

5 units, not given this year

ECON 162. Monetary Economics

Dynamic analysis of the role of money and monetary policy in the macro economy, using calculus. Topics: the exchange process and the role of money; inside and outside money; inflation and the inflation tax; international monetary systems; the indeterminacy of floating exchange rates; policies to fix the exchange rate and inflationary incentives; currency crises and speculative attacks; money and interest-bearing government debt; the government's budget constraint and the coordination of monetary and fiscal policies; hyperinflations and stabilizations; the effect of the national debt on consumption, savings, investment and output; time consistency of government policies. Prerequisite: 52.

5 units, not given this year

ECON 164. Law, Economics and Politics of International Trade

(Same as POLISCI 216) Taught by an economist, a lawyer and a political scientist. Examines aspects of the WTO system from legal, economic and political perspectives. Integrates a careful examination of topical legal issues with theoretical and empirical research in economics and political science to develop both positive and normative themes regarding the WTO as an international institution. Overview of the economics and politics of international cooperation on trade, and an introduction to the WTO as an institution and its core obligations. Topics may include: the dispute resolution system; the choice between multilateral and regional or bilateral trade agreements; the role of developing countries in the WTO; and the relationship between WTO law, domestic regulation and national sovereignty. Prerequisite: Econ 51 or equivalent undergraduate microeconomics.

2-5 units, Win (Goldstein, J; Sykes, A)

ECON 165. International Finance

Introduction to international macroeconomics. Topics: intertemporal approach to the current account, international investment patterns, sovereign debt, crises in international financial markets, real and nominal exchange rate determination and exchange rate policy. Prerequisite: ECON 52.

5 units, Aut (Fitzgerald, D), Sum (Desmet, K)

ECON 166. International Trade

Comparative advantage in production and trade among nations; increasing returns, imperfect competition, and trade; the nature of the gains from trade, winners, and losers; international migration and multinational companies; trade policy and international trade agreements; theory and evidence. Prerequisite: 51.

5 units, Win (Staiger, R)

ECON 167. European Monetary and Economic Integration

The economics of the European Community and the internal market. Analysis of current competition, transportation, and factor market policies, including the problems of agriculture and unemployment. Fiscal harmonization and mercantilist rivalry. European Monetary Union (EMU): genesis, implementation, and consequences of a common currency and central bank. Foreign exchange and foreign trade. Prerequisites: 51, 52, or equivalents.

5 units, not given this year

ECON 168. Topics in International Finance

(Same as ECON 268) (Graduate students register for 268.) Monetary foundations of international exchange; the rules of the game since Bretton Woods. Foreign exchange risk under the world dollar standard. Hedging, forward covering, and interest parity relationships. International capital flows and the current account. Global trade imbalances; China and Japan versus the U.S. Inflation versus exchange rate targeting in developing countries. Prerequisite for undergraduates: 52; recommended: 165.

5 units, Win (McKinnon, R)

ECON 169. International Financial Markets and Monetary Institutions

(Same as ECON 269) (Graduate students register for 269.) How nations are linked financially through money, capital, and exchange markets, emphasizing policy issues including the role of the International Monetary Fund, monetary and exchange rate policy, prevention and resolution of financial crises in emerging markets, current account imbalances, and capital mobility. Development and use of macroeconomic models of international financial linkages and microeconomic models of hedging, optimal selection of currencies for invoice and trade credit, and parity rela-

tionships in futures, swaps, and options markets. Prerequisite: 165.

5 units, not given this year

ECON 179. Experimental Economics

Methods and major subject areas that have been addressed by laboratory experiments. Focus is on a series of experiments that build on one another. Topics include decision making, two player games, auctions, and market institutions. How experiments are used to learn about preferences and behavior, trust, fairness, and learning. Final presentation of group projects. Prerequisites: 50, 51, 102A.

5 units, Win (Niederle, M)

ECON 190. Introduction to Financial Accounting

(Same as ECON 90) How to read, understand, and use corporate financial statements. Oriented towards the use of financial accounting information (rather than the preparer), and emphasizes the reconstruction of economic events from published accounting reports.

5 units, Aut (Ogneva, M), Win (Guttman, I)

ECON 191. Introduction to Cost Accounting

(Same as ECON 91) The use of internal financial data for managerial decision making.

5 units, Spr (Stanton, F)

ECON 198. Junior Honors Seminar

(Same as PUBLPOL 197) Primarily for students who expect to write an honors thesis. Weekly sessions discuss writing an honors thesis proposal (prospectus), submitting grant applications, and completing the honors thesis. Readings focus on writing skills and research design. Students select an adviser, outline a program of study for their senior year, and complete a prospectus by the end of the quarter. Enrollment limited to 25.

5 units, Win (Rothwell, G), Spr (Rothwell, G)

ECON 199D. Honors Thesis Research

In-depth study of an appropriate question and completion of a thesis of very high quality. Normally written under the direction of a member of the Department of Economics (or some closely related department). See description of honors program. Register for at least 1 unit for at least one quarter. Meets first week of Autumn Quarter (see Stanford Daily for details).

1-10 units, Aut (Staff), Win (Staff), Spr (Staff), Sum (Staff)

GRADUATE COURSES IN ECONOMICS**ECON 202. Core Economics: Modules 1 and 2**

(Non-Economics graduate students register for 202N.) Open to advanced undergraduates with consent of instructors. Theory of the consumer and the implications of constrained maximization; uses of indirect utility and expenditure functions; theory of the producer, profit maximization, and cost minimization; behavior under uncertainty; partial equilibrium analysis and introduction to models of general equilibrium. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: thorough understanding of the elements of multivariate calculus and linear algebra.

2-5 units, Aut (Segal, I)

ECON 202N. 202 For Non-Economics Ph.D. Students

Core Economics modules 1 and 2 for non-Economics Ph.D. students.

2-5 units, Aut (Staff)

ECON 203. Core Economics: Modules 5 and 6

(Non-Economics graduate students register for 203N.) Non-cooperative game theory including normal and extensive forms, solution concepts, games with incomplete information, and repeated games. Externalities and public goods. The theory of imperfect competition: static Bertrand and Cournot competition, dynamic oligopoly, entry decisions, entry deterrence, strategic behavior to alter market conditions. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: 202.

2-5 units, Win (Bernheim, D)

ECON 203N. 203 For Non-Economics Ph.D. Students

Non-cooperative game theory including normal and extensive forms, solution concepts, games with incomplete information, and repeated games. Externalities, public goods, and asymmetric information. The theory of imperfect competition and other applications. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: 202N or consent of instructor.

2-5 units, Win (Staff)

ECON 204. Core Economics: Modules 9 and 10

The theory of contracts, emphasizing contractual incompleteness and the problem of moral hazard. Incentive regulation. Competition with imperfect information, including signaling and adverse selection. The theory of resource allocation over time, competitive equilibrium, and intertemporal efficiency. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: 203.

2-5 units, Spr (Jackson, M)

ECON 210. Core Economics: Modules 3 and 7

Dynamic economics applied to aggregate economic fluctuations and economic growth. Solving dynamic, stochastic rational expectation models using discrete time dynamic programming. Growth theory (neoclassical models, growth accounting, technical change, endogenous growth) using optimal control theory. Limited enrollment.

2-5 units, Aut (Amador, M; Jaimovich, N)

ECON 211. Core Economics: Modules 11 and 12

Capital asset pricing models, equilibrium with securities, pricing of securities, and arbitrage. Overlapping generations models with incomplete market structure and sunspots. Foundations of Bayesian dynamic learning. Investment theory and empirics, including adjustment costs and the q theory; consumption theory and empirics, focusing on the life-cycle model; and the labor market. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: 210.

2-5 units, Win (Tertilt, M; Schneider, K)

ECON 212. Core Economics: Modules 4 and 8

Monetary theory: economic fluctuations, the role of money (overlapping generations, cash in advance, money in the utility function), dynamic impact of changes in money on the economy, natural rate of unemployment and job creation/destruction, exchange rate determination, international transmission of money, dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models. Macroeconomic policy: rationale for central bank independence, time inconsistency, the impact of public debt, rules versus discretion, interest rate versus money rules, international monetary policy coordination, rational expectations, econometric policy evaluation. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: 203, 211.

2-5 units, Spr (Taylor, J; Piazzesi, M)

ECON 214. Development Economics I

Microeconomic analysis of markets and institutions in developing countries. Topics: the role of the household; health and nutrition; education; property rights; governance; and technology. Emphasis is on empirical tests of and evidence for theoretical models. Prerequisites: 202 or 202N, 270.

2-5 units, Aut (Jayachandran, S)

ECON 216. Development Economics III

Use of quantitative theory to understand various aspects of the growth and development process. Emphasis on family and demographic issues and their importance for development. Theoretical models of fertility and marriage decisions, and their empirical relevance. Unified growth theories: demographic transition and industrial revolution. Family institutions such as marriage payments and polygamy. The political economy of family-related institutions, e.g. the evolution of women's and children's rights. Female labor supply and development. Theories of disease and development. Prerequisite: 202, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212, 270, 271, 272.

2-5 units, Spr (Tertilt, M)

ECON 220. Political Economy I

Positive and normative theories of political economy. Positive topics include direct democracy, electoral competition, legislative policy making, agenda setting, lobbying, comparative constitutions, and intergenerational politics, with applications to income taxation, redistribution, and the size of government. Normative topics include social choice theory with and without interpersonal comparisons, Pareto efficiency with public goods, potential Pareto improvements, welfare measurement, cost benefit analysis, and analysis of economic policy reform.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 221. Political Economy II

Continuation of 220. Preparation for advanced research in applied political economy. Focus is on econometric methods (panel data, IV, treatment estimation, nonlinear models, random coefficients, duration models, factor analysis) with applications to economic

and political development, economic voting, war and economic interdependence, corruption, legislative behavior, and social networks.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 224. Science, Technology, and Economic Growth

Upper-division undergraduates may enroll with consent of instructor. The roles played by the growth of scientific knowledge and technical progress in the development of industrial societies. Emphasis is on the interactions between science and technology, and the organizational factors which have influenced their effectiveness in contributing to productivity growth.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 225. Economics of Technology and Innovation

Theoretical and empirical analysis of innovation. Topics include optimal design of patents laws and alternative mechanisms to create incentives for innovation, such as technology transfer to developing countries, (compulsory) licensing, and patent pools. Emphasis on empirical analyses of both historical and contemporary data.

2-5 units, Spr (Moser, P)

ECON 226. U.S. Economic History

The role of economic history as a distinctive approach to the study of economics, using illustrations from U.S. history. Topics: historical and institutional foundations of the U.S. rise to world economic preeminence; economic causes and consequences of slavery; the origins and character of national systems of technology; the Great Depression of the 30s.

2-5 units, Aut (David, P)

ECON 227. European Economic History

European economic history from middle ages to the twentieth century. Topics: competing hypotheses in explaining long term trends in economic growth and cross-country differences in long-term economic growth; formation, function, and persistence of institutions and organizations; the role of institutions and organizations (e.g. apprenticeship, servitude, partnerships, cooperatives, social networks, share cropping, and communes) as solutions to contractual problems; the economics of migration; the changing economic role of the family. Use of economic theory in guiding hypothesis testing, as well as construction of new datasets and the execution of empirical analysis.

2-5 units, Aut (Abramitzky, R)

ECON 228. Institutions and Organizations in Historical Perspective

Emphasis is on the formative period from the 11th to 18th centuries. Formation, function, and evolution of institutions; alternative conceptual frameworks such as neoclassical, transaction cost economics, institutionalism, and Marxism and neo-Marxism; game theory, mechanism design, and contract theory. Institutions related to trade organization, the organization of production, feudalism, mercantilism, and the state.

2-5 units, Win (Greif, A)

ECON 229. Topics in Economic History

Emphasis is on institutions and organizations, such as risk-sharing organizations, and property rights, such as patent laws and their effects on technological change and economic growth. Topics include: competing hypotheses for cross-country differences in long-term growth; the importance of institutions to economic growth; formation, function, and persistence of institutions and organizations; role of patent laws in creating incentives for innovation; informal networks as a mechanism to trade property rights; causes and effects of institutional change; tests of contract theory in history; and long-term migration and its effect on economic development.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 233. Advanced Macroeconomics I

Recent research on the theory and empirical analysis of economic fluctuations, with emphasis on the recent crisis. Coverage and application of modern numerical tools that are used in this literature. Study of different micro datasets that enhance our understanding of economic fluctuations.

2-5 units, Aut (Hall, R; Jaimovich, N)

ECON 234. Advanced Macroeconomics II

Current research in growth and development. Classic growth models (e.g. Romer, Lucas); recent models by Acemoglu, Aghion, and others. Covers diverse mix of evidence across industries and firms (not just countries) to test and quantify theoretical predictions. Topics: role of physical capital, human capital, technological change, allocative efficiency and openness in explaining long run growth and development facts.

2-5 units, Win (Klenow, P)

ECON 235. Advanced Macroeconomics III

Current topics to prepare student for research in the field. Recent research in labor-market friction, reallocation, fluctuations, wage and price determination, innovation, and productivity growth. Research methods, presentations skills, and writing in advanced economics.

2-5 units, Spr (Amador, M)

ECON 239D. Directed Reading

May be repeated for credit.

1-10 units, Aut (Staff), Win (Staff), Spr (Staff), Sum (Staff)

ECON 241. Public Finance and Taxation I

Optimal taxation and design of tax/income transfer systems, including incidence and efficiency. Social welfare. Externalities and public goods. Local public economics, fiscal federalism, and education finance. Prerequisites: 202-204, 210, 270, 271, or equivalent with consent of instructor.

2-5 units, Aut (Hoxby, C)

ECON 242. Public Finance and Taxation II

Topics concerning capital income taxation, including taxation and saving, taxation and risk taking, and the effects of corporate income taxation. Public expenditures, including social insurance programs and education. Prerequisites: 202, 203, 204, 210, 270, 271, or equivalent with consent of instructor. Recommended: 241.

2-5 units, Win (Bernheim, D; Fitzpatrick, M)

ECON 244. Psychology and Economics

Experimental and field evidence related to the psychological mechanisms behind static choice, intertemporal choice, choice under risk and uncertainty, choice in social situations, and hedonics. Models of economic choice based on these findings, and how they improve the explanatory and predictive value of standard theories. Prerequisites: 204, 271, or consent of instructor.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 246. Labor Economics I

The demand for workers and hours of work, substitution among different types of labor in production, technological change, adjustment costs, restrictions on layoffs. The supply of labor, hours of work, participation, life-cycle models of behavior, welfare programs. Wage differentials by schooling, age, cohort, gender, and race. Changes in these wage differentials and differences across countries. Economics of discrimination. Income inequality. Employment contracts and turnover. Models of labor union behavior. Bargaining. Worker-owned enterprises.

2-5 units, Aut (Pencavel, J)

ECON 247. Labor Economics II

Topics in current applied microeconomic research including skill-biased technical change, income distribution, program evaluation, job search, migration, consumption behavior. Student and faculty presentations.

2-5 units, Win (Pistaferrri, L)

ECON 250. Environmental Economics

Sources of environmental problems in market economies; policy options for addressing these problems. Topics include: alternative environmental policy instruments such as taxes, standards, and tradable permits; valuation of non-marketed commodities such as environmental amenities and biodiversity; and environmental policy making under uncertainty. Applications include global climate change and green tax reform. Prerequisites: 202, 203, 204, and 271, or equivalents with consent of instructor.

2-5 units, Aut (Goulder, L; Wolak, F; Kerr, S)

ECON 251. Natural Resource and Energy Economics

Issues in provision and management of non-renewable and renewable natural resources, and energy products and services. Theory and empirical methods related to: market structure, pricing, and performance of important energy and resource industries; sources

of market failure in these industries; and alternative regulatory approaches. Prerequisites: 202, 203, 204, 271, and 272, or equivalents with consent of instructor.

2-5 units, Win (Goulder, L; Wolak, F; Kerr, S)

ECON 257. Industrial Organization 1

Theoretical and empirical analyses of the determinants of market structure; firm behavior and market efficiency in oligopolies; price discrimination; price dispersion and consumer search; differentiated products; the role of information in markets, including insurance and adverse selection; auctions; collusion and cartel behavior; advertising; entry and market structure; market dynamics; strategic behavior.

2-5 units, Aut (Levin, J; Kastl, J)

ECON 258. Industrial Organization 2

Theoretical and empirical analyses of the determinants of market structure; firm behavior and market efficiency in oligopolies; price discrimination; price dispersion and consumer search; differentiated products; the role of information in markets, including insurance and adverse selection; auctions; collusion and cartel behavior; advertising; entry and market structure; market dynamics; strategic behavior.

2-5 units, Win (Kastl, J; Bagwell, K)

ECON 260. Industrial Organization III

Current research and policy questions in industrial organization. Course combines lectures by the instructors with student presentations, with an emphasis on initiating dissertation research in industrial organization. Prerequisites: 257, 258.

2-5 units, Spr (Staff)

ECON 265. International Economics I

International macroeconomics and finance, emphasizing current research. The course is organized around the role of different types of frictions (in asset and goods markets) in explaining features of the international macroeconomy. Prerequisites: 202, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212.

2-5 units, Aut (Fitzgerald, D)

ECON 266. International Economics II

Theory and empirics of the determinants of trade and comparative advantage, income distribution and gains from trade. Firm-level theories of trade and trade with imperfectly competitive markets. Commercial policies, the political economy of trade policy and the economics of trade agreements.

2-5 units, Win (Staiger, R)

ECON 267. Topics in International Trade

Core theoretical and empirical topics in international trade. Classic general equilibrium including comparative advantage, gains from trade and Ricardian, Heckscher-Ohlin and monopolistic competition models, and accompanying evidence. Theory and empirics of trade policy with emphasis on economics of trade agreements.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 268. Topics in International Finance

(Same as ECON 168) (Graduate students register for 268.) Monetary foundations of international exchange; the rules of the game since Bretton Woods. Foreign exchange risk under the world dollar standard. Hedging, forward covering, and interest parity relationships. International capital flows and the current account. Global trade imbalances; China and Japan versus the U.S. Inflation versus exchange rate targeting in developing countries. Prerequisite for undergraduates: 52; recommended: 165.

5 units, Win (McKinnon, R)

ECON 269. International Financial Markets and Monetary Institutions

(Same as ECON 169) (Graduate students register for 269.) How nations are linked financially through money, capital, and exchange markets, emphasizing policy issues including the role of the International Monetary Fund, monetary and exchange rate policy, prevention and resolution of financial crises in emerging markets, current account imbalances, and capital mobility. Development and use of macroeconomic models of international financial linkages and microeconomic models of hedging, optimal selection of currencies for invoice and trade credit, and parity relationships in futures, swaps, and options markets. Prerequisite: 165.

5 units, not given this year

ECON 270. Intermediate Econometrics I

Probability, random variables, and distributions; large sample theory; theory of estimation and hypothesis testing. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: math and probability at the level of Chapter 2, Paul G. Hoel, *Introduction to Mathematical Statistics*, 5th ed.

2-5 units, Aut (Romano, J; Hong, H)

ECON 271. Intermediate Econometrics II

Linear regression model, relaxation of classical-regression assumptions, simultaneous equation models, linear time series analysis. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: 270.

2-5 units, Win (Wolak, F)

ECON 272. Intermediate Econometrics III

Continuation of 271. Nonlinear estimation, qualitative response models, limited dependent variable (Tobit) models. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: 271.

2-5 units, Spr (MaCurdy, T)

ECON 273. Advanced Econometrics I

Possible topics: parametric asymptotic theory. M and Z estimators. General large sample results for maximum likelihood; nonlinear least squares; and nonlinear instrumental variables estimators including the generalized method of moments estimator under general conditions. Model selection test. Consistent model selection criteria. Nonnested hypothesis testing. Markov chain Monte Carlo methods. Nonparametric and semiparametric methods. Quantile Regression methods.

2-5 units, Aut (Hong, H)

ECON 274. Advanced Econometrics II

(Formerly 273B); Possible topics: nonparametric density estimation and regression analysis; sieve approximation; local polynomial regression; spline regression; cross validation; indirect inference; resampling methods: bootstrap and subsampling; quantile regression; nonstandard asymptotic distribution theory; empirical processes; set identification and inference, large sample efficiency and optimality.

2-5 units, Spr (Romano, J)

ECON 276. Limited Dependent Variables

(Formerly 274.) Parametric and semi-parametric approaches to the estimation of econometric models with discrete or limited dependent variables. Maximum likelihood, nonlinear panel data, duration models, rank estimation and index models, Bayesian approaches and MCMC. Estimation of discrete choice models with endogeneity, simulation methods and computationally intensive approaches. Estimation of social network models. Random matrix theory. Prerequisite: 273 or consent of instructor.

2-5 units, Win (Harding, M)

ECON 279. Experimental Economics

An introduction to experimental economics, its methods, and major subject areas that have been addressed by laboratory experiments. Focus is on a series of experiments that build on one another, and allow researchers with different theoretical dispositions to narrow the range of potential disagreement. Prerequisites: 202, 203, 204, or consent of instructor.

2-5 units, Aut (Niederle, M)

ECON 281. Normative Decision Theory and Social Choice

Normative principles of behavior, especially in single-person decision trees. Objective and subjective expected utility. Savage, Anscombe-Aumann, and consequentialist axioms. State dependence. Multi-person extensions: social choice, ethics, opinion pooling, and rationalizability in non-cooperative games. Prerequisite: 202 or equivalent. (Hammond)

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 282. Contracts, Information, and Incentives

Issues and recent developments in mechanism design and the theory of contracts. Topics include: hidden characteristics and hidden action models with one and many agents, role of commitment and renegotiation in long-term relationships, incomplete contracts and applications to the theory of the firm.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 283. Advanced Topics in Contracts and Organization

Recent developments and promising research. Topics change from year to year, and may include: reputational concerns and implicit contracts in long-term relationships, property rights and the hold-

up problem, multilateral contracting, communication requirements of allocation problems, communication without full commitment. Prerequisite: 282 or consent of instructors.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 285. Auctions, Bargaining, and Pricing

(Same as MGTECON 602.) Theory of auctions and related literature in bargaining and pricing. Key papers include Myerson and Satterthwaite on bargaining, Myerson on optimal auctions, and Milgrom and Weber's classic work. How markets with complicated preferences and constraints, limitations on the use of cash, or variations in contract details among bidders decisively impair the performance of simple market rules. Emphasis on matching markets such as the National Resident Matching Program, asset auctions such as the spectrum auctions. Literature on dynamic bargaining.

2-5 units, Aut (Kojima, F; Niederle, M)

ECON 286. Game Theory and Economic Application

Solution concepts for non-cooperative games, repeated games, games of incomplete information, reputation, and experiments. Standard results and current research topics. Prerequisite: 203 or consent of instructor.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 287. General Equilibrium Theory

Existence, efficiency, and Walrasian equilibrium in exchange economies. Production, financial markets, incomplete markets, sequence economies with infinitely-lived agents. Prerequisites: 204 or consent of instructor.

2-5 units, not given this year

ECON 290. Multiperson Decision Theory

Students and faculty review and present recent research papers on basic theories and economic applications of decision theory, game theory and mechanism design. Applications include market design and analyses of incentives and strategic behavior in markets, and selected topics such as auctions, bargaining, contracting, and computation.

4 units, not given this year

ECON 291. Social and Economic Networks

Synthesis of research on social and economic networks by sociologists, economists, computer scientists, physicists, and mathematicians, with an emphasis on modeling. Includes methods for describing and measuring networks, empirical observations about network structure, models of random and strategic network formation, as well as analyses of contagion, diffusion, learning, peer influence, games played on networks, and networked markets.

2-5 units, Spr (Jackson, M)

ECON 299. Practical Training

Students obtain employment in a relevant research or industrial activity to enhance their professional experience consistent with their degree programs. At the start of the quarter, students must submit a one page statement showing the relevance of the employment to the degree program along with an offer letter. At the end of the quarter, a three page final report must be supplied documenting work done and relevance to degree program. May be repeated for credit.

1-10 units, Aut (Staff), Win (Staff), Spr (Staff), Sum (Staff)

ECON 300. Third-Year Seminar

Restricted to Economics Ph.D. students. Students present current research. May be repeated for credit.

1-10 units, Aut (Bernheim, D; Jayachandran, S), Spr (Bernheim, D; Hansen, P)

ECON 301. Microeconomic Workshop

1-10 units, not given this year

ECON 305. Economic Applications Workshop

1-10 units, Aut (MaCurdy, T; Pencavel, J; Pistaferri, L; Wolak, F; Bloom, N), Win (Pistaferri, L; MaCurdy, T; Pencavel, J; Wolak, F; Pistaferri, L; McClellan, M), Spr (MaCurdy, T; Pencavel, J; Pistaferri, L; Wolak, F; McClellan, M; Bloom, N)

ECON 310. Macroeconomic Workshop

1-10 units, Aut (Hall, R; Klenow, P; Taylor, J; Amador, M; Jaimovich, N; Bloom, N; Tertilt, M; Kurz, M; Piazzesi, M; Schneider, K), Win (Hall, R; Klenow, P; Taylor, J; Jaimovich, N; Tertilt, M; Amador, M; Kurz, M; Piazzesi, M; Schneider, K), Spr (Hall,

ECON 315. Development Workshop

1-10 units, Aut (DeGiorgi, G; Jayachandran, S; Mahajan, A), Win (Jayachandran, S; Mahajan, A; DeGiorgi, G), Spr (DeGiorgi, G; Mahajan, A; Jayachandran, S)

ECON 320. Political Economy Workshop

May be repeated for credit.

1-10 units, Aut (Bernheim, D; Harding, M; Jackson, M), Win (Bernheim, D; Harding, M; Jackson, M), Spr (Bernheim, D; Harding, M; Jackson, M)

ECON 325. Economic History Workshop

May be repeated for credit.

1-10 units, Aut (Greif, A; Wright, G; Abramitzky, R; Moser, P), Win (Greif, A; Wright, G; Moser, P; Abramitzky, R), Spr (Wright, G; Greif, A; Moser, P; Abramitzky, R)

ECON 341. Public Economics and Environmental Economics Seminar

Issues in measuring and evaluating the economic performance of government tax, expenditure, debt, and regulatory policies; their effects on levels and distribution of income, wealth, and environmental quality; alternative policies and methods of evaluation. Workshop format combines student research, faculty presentations, and guest speakers. Prerequisite: 241 or consent of instructor.

1-10 units, Aut (Boskin, M; Shoven, J; Goulder, L; Hoxby, C), Win (Boskin, M; Shoven, J), Spr (Boskin, M; Shoven, J)

ECON 345. Applications Workshop

1-10 units, Aut (MaCurdy, T; Pencavel, J; Pistaferri, L; Wolak, F; Bloom, N), Win (MaCurdy, T; Pencavel, J; Pistaferri, L; Wolak, F; Bloom, N; McClellan, M), Spr (MaCurdy, T; Pencavel, J; Pistaferri, L; Wolak, F; Bloom, N; McClellan, M)

ECON 354. Workshop in Law and Economics

2-6 units, Aut (Staff)

ECON 355. Industrial Organization Workshop

Current research in the field by visitors, presentations by students, and discussion of recent papers. Students write an original research paper, make a formal presentation, and lead a structured discussion.

1-10 units, Aut (Bresnahan, T; Einav, L; Kastl, J; Levin, J), Win (Bresnahan, T; Einav, L), Spr (Bresnahan, T; Einav, L)

ECON 365. International Trade Workshop

1-10 units, Aut (Lau, L; Fitzgerald, D; Manova, K; Staiger, R), Win (Lau, L; Staiger, R; Wright, M; Fitzgerald, D), Spr (Lau, L; Wright, M; Fitzgerald, D; Staiger, R)

ECON 370. Econometrics Workshop

1-10 units, Aut (Hong, H; Hansen, P; Mahajan, A; Harding, M), Win (Hansen, P; Mahajan, A; Han, L; Harding, M), Spr (Hansen, P; Mahajan, A; Hong, H; Harding, M)

ECON 385. Mathematical Economics Workshop

1-10 units, not given this year

ECON 391. Microeconomic Theory Seminar

Game theoretic (classic and evolutionary analysis of institutions as multiple equilibria). Norms, social embeddedness, organizations as conventions, contract enforcement and corporate governance mechanisms, and states. Institutional complementarities and diachronic institutional linkage. May be repeated for credit.

1-10 units, Aut (Segal, I; Levin, J; Milgrom, P; Niederle, M; Bernheim, D; Kurz, M; Jackson, M), Win (Bernheim, D; Levin, J; Milgrom, P; Niederle, M; Segal, I; Jackson, M; Kurz, M), Spr (Bernheim, D; Levin, J; Milgrom, P; Niederle, M; Segal, I; Jackson, M)

ECON 400. Ph.D. Dissertation

1-15 units, Aut (Staff), Win (Staff), Spr (Staff), Sum (Staff)

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