

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SCIENCES

PUBLIC POLICY

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litical Science), Barry Weingast (Political Science), Jeremy Weinstein (Political Science), Frank Wolak (Economics)

Lecturers: Laura Arrillaga (Graduate School of Business), Frank Benest (Public Policy), Ward Hanson (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research), Tammy Frisby (Hoover Institution), Gopi Shah Goda (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research), Jonathan D. Greenberg (Law), Russell Hancock (Public Policy), Adrienne Jamieson (Bing Stanford in Washington), Damon Jones (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research), Anjini Kochar (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research), Eva Meyersson Milgrom (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research), Mark Tendall (Economics), Teceta Thomas Tormala (Psychology), Scott Wallsten (Bing Stanford in Washington), Patrick Windham (Public Policy)

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

Courses offered by the Public Policy Program are listed under the subject code PUBLPOL on the *Stanford Bulletin's* Explore-Courses web site.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS IN PUBLIC POLICY

The undergraduate Public Policy curriculum is intended to expose students to the basic concepts and tools used in evaluating public policy options and outcomes, and to prepare students for entry-level positions in organizations concerned with such analysis. Although the concepts and tools are of wider applicability, the institutional context is chiefly American. Economics and quantitative analyses are central to but not sufficient for modern public policy analysis; political science, law, philosophy, organizational behavior, and cognitive psychology are among other necessary disciplinary perspectives. Political philosophy and ethics form the foundations of public policy. Political science offers insights to the decision making process and information needs of a democracy. Organizational behavior focuses on the decisions made outside the market environment in hierarchies, bureaucracies, and teams. Nearly all public policy is formulated as law, and economic analysis of legal rules and institutions is key to effective implementation of policy decisions.

The Public Policy Program offers a Bachelor of Arts, an honors program, and a minor for undergraduates, as well as a coterminal M.A. in Public Policy.

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN PUBLIC POLICY

The core courses in the Public Policy Program develop the skills necessary to assess the performance of alternative approaches to policy implementation, evaluate the effectiveness of policies, understand the political constraints faced by policy makers, and appreciate the conflicts in fundamental human values that often animate the policy debate. After completing the core, students apply these skills by focusing their studies in one of several areas of concentration. The areas of concentration address specific fields of public policy, types of institutions, or a deeper development of the tools of policy analysis. Students design their own concentrations with the help of their faculty advisers and the approval of the program director. Students must submit a list of their proposed concentration course work and a brief written defense of its coherence in advance of taking concentration courses. Areas of concentration are not declared on Axess. They do not appear on the transcript or diploma.

Recent areas of concentration include, but are not limited to:

- Advanced Methods of Policy Analysis
- Design of Public Institutions
- Development and Growth Policies
- Education
- Environment, Resources, and Population
- Health Care
- International Policies

Law and the Legal System
Social Policy: Discrimination, Crime, Poverty

Completion of the program in Public Policy requires 87 units of course work.

1. *Preparatory courses (44 units)*—POLISCI 2; ECON 1A, 1B, 50, 51, 102A, 102B; MATH 51; MS&E 180 or PSYCH 138. The U.S. Government and politics requirement can be fulfilled by taking POLISCI 2, passing a diagnostic exam offered by the Public Policy program, or by receiving a score of at least 4 on the Advanced Placement exam in U.S. government and politics (which appears on your Stanford transcript). ECON 50 and 51 must be taken for a letter grade. A maximum of 10 units of the other prerequisite courses may be taken as credit/no credit.
2. *Core courses*—A 25-unit sequence of 5-unit PUBLPOL courses (101, 102, 103A, B, C, or D, 104, and 106), which students should plan to complete by the end of junior year. All core courses must be completed for a letter grade.
3. *Concentration*—Majors must complete at least 15 units of course work in a concentration. The post-core course work must be approved by a faculty adviser and the director. Concentration course work must be completed for a letter grade.
4. Seniors are required to participate in one quarter (at least 3 units) of the Senior Seminar (PUBLPOL 200A, B, or C). Majors also must submit at least one research paper during the senior year and present it during the Senior Seminar. The senior paper may be a term paper or report for either the senior seminar or another course, or an honors thesis. PUBLPOL 200B (Winter Quarter) is organized as a practicum in which small student teams analyze real world policy problems faced by Bay Area agencies and produce a report for use by the client. The senior seminar must be completed for a letter grade.
5. Students must complete the Public Policy core, concentration area courses and the senior seminar with an overall grade point average (GPA) of 2.3 (C+) or higher.
6. It is recommended that the major be declared by the end of sophomore year but no later than the end of Autumn Quarter of the junior year. Application forms are available in the Public Policy Program office and on the web site.

The Public Policy Program encourages students to attend the Bing Stanford in Washington Program and to participate in appropriate Stanford internship programs, especially those available through the Haas Center for Public Service.

HONORS PROGRAM

The Public Policy Program offers students the opportunity to pursue honors work during the senior year. To graduate with honors in Public Policy, a student must:

1. Apply for admission to the honors program no later than the end of Spring Quarter of the junior year.
2. Complete the requirements for the B.A. in Public Policy and achieve an overall grade point average (GPA) of 3.5 in the following courses: the Public Policy core; concentration area courses; the Senior Seminar; PUBLPOL 199, Senior Research; and PUBLPOL 105. Students are encouraged to complete PUBLPOL 105 by the end of Spring Quarter of the junior year and take PUBLPOL 200A during Autumn Quarter. Courses not taken at Stanford are not included in calculating the GPA.
3. During Senior year, enroll in at least 8 but no more than 15 units of PUBLPOL 199, Senior Research, with the thesis adviser. Students need to contact the program office to have their thesis adviser listed as a 199 instructor. The honors thesis must demonstrate mastery of relevant analytical tools and address a policy issue. All PUBLPOL 199 units must receive a final grade of at least a 'B+.'
4. The honors thesis must be submitted to both the thesis adviser and the Public Policy Program office. In order to be considered for University and department awards, the final thesis must be submitted to the program office no later than the third Wednesday in May in both hard copy and electronic forms. All

other theses must be submitted by the last Friday in May in both hard copy and electronic forms.

Students who intend to pursue honors work should plan their academic schedules so that most of the core courses are completed before the beginning of the senior year, and all of the core and concentration courses are completed by the end of Winter Quarter of senior year. This scheduling gives students both the time and the necessary course background to complete their honors thesis during Spring Quarter. In addition, honors students are encouraged to enroll in PUBLPOL 197, Junior Honors Seminar, during Winter or Spring Quarter; this course focuses on developing a research plan and the research skills necessary to complete an honors thesis.

To apply for honors, a student must submit a completed application to the Public Policy Program office with a brief description of the thesis. Applications are found online or in the program office. The student must obtain the sponsorship of a faculty member who approves of the thesis description and who agrees to serve as a thesis adviser. Students intending to write a thesis involving more than one discipline may wish to have two advisers, at least one of whom is affiliated with the Public Policy Program.

Graduation with honors requires that the thesis be approved by both the adviser and the program director. The role of the director is to assure that the thesis deals with an issue of public policy and satisfies the standards of excellence of the program. However, the grade for the honors thesis (PUBLPOL 199 units) is determined solely by the adviser.

Members of the core faculty in Public Policy are available to provide assistance in selecting a thesis topic and adviser.

MINORS IN PUBLIC POLICY

The Public Policy Program offers a minor that is intended to provide students with interdisciplinary training in applied social sciences. Students who pursue the minor are required to take the courses listed below for a total of 35 units in Public Policy and its supporting disciplinary departments. Because University rules prohibit double-counting courses, the requirements for a minor differ according to the student's major requirements. Courses for the minor must be completed for a letter grade.

For students whose major department or program requires no courses in economics and political science, the requirements for a Public Policy minor are:

<i>Subject and Catalog Number</i>	<i>Units</i>
ECON 1A,B, 50, 51	20
POLISCI 2*	5
PUBLPOL 101	5
PUBLPOL 104	5

For students who are Economics majors or who satisfy a major requirement by taking ECON 50, but have taken no courses in political science, the requirements for a Public Policy minor are:

ECON 51	5
POLISCI 2*	5
PUBLPOL 101	5
PUBLPOL 102	5
PUBLPOL 103A or B or C or D	5
PUBLPOL 104	5
PUBLPOL 106	5

* The U.S. government and politics requirement can be fulfilled by taking POLISCI 2, passing a diagnostic exam offered by the Public Policy program, or by receiving a score of at least 4 on the Advanced Placement exam in U.S. government and politics (which appears on the Stanford transcript).

For students who are Political Science majors or who satisfy a major requirement by taking POLISCI 2 but no courses in Economics, the requirements for a Public Policy minor are:

ECON 1A,B, 50, 51, 102A	25
PUBLPOL 104	5
PUBLPOL 106	5

For Sociology majors, the requirements for a Public Policy minor are:

ECON 1A,B, 50, 51, 102A	25
PUBLPOL 103A or B or C or D	5
PUBLPOL 104	5

For students who major in another interdepartmental program such as International Relations and who satisfy major requirements by taking ECON 50, POLISCI 2, and an introductory course in statistics such as ECON 102A or STATS 60, the requirements for a Public Policy minor are:

ECON 51, 102B	10
PUBLPOL 101	5
PUBLPOL 102	5
PUBLPOL 103A or B or C or D	5
PUBLPOL 104	5
PUBLPOL 106	5

GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN PUBLIC POLICY

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

The Graduate Program in Public Policy offers two master's degrees: Master of Public Policy (M.P.P.), a two-year program leading to a professional degree, and Master of Arts (M.A.), a one-year program not intended as a professional degree. The following joint degree programs, permitting students to complete requirements for two degrees with a reduced number of total residency units, are also offered: Juris Doctor with a Master of Public Policy (J.D./M.P.P.); Juris Doctor with an M.A. of Public Policy (J.D./M.A.); Doctor of Philosophy in Economics, Education, Management Science and Engineering, Psychology, or Sociology with a Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.); Master of Business Administration with a Master of Public Policy (M.B.A./M.P.P.); Master of Arts in International Policy Studies with a Master of Public Policy (M.A./M.P.P.); Master of Science in Management Science and Engineering with a Master of Public Policy (M.S./M.P.P.). Requirements for the joint degrees differ from completing the two degrees separately. See the "Master's Degrees in Public Policy" section for more details.

Courses in the graduate program in Public Policy offer advanced skills necessary to assess the performance of alternative approaches to policy making and implementation, evaluating program effectiveness, understanding the political constraints faced by policy makers, and appreciating the conflicts in fundamental human values that often animate policy debate. After completing the graduate core curriculum, students apply these skills by focusing their studies in a 2-quarter, 10 unit practicum for the M.P.P., or a 5 unit master's thesis for the M.A. Students in the M.P.P. program also complete at least one concentration tailored to the student's primary degree program or the student's interests and skills.

COTERMINAL M.A. IN PUBLIC POLICY

The coterminal M.A. in public policy is a structured program designed to impart the basic analytical tools of public policy analysis, or to permit public policy majors to specialize in an applied field of policy analysis. Most students will complete their M.A. in a fifth year at Stanford; occasionally students may be able to complete their B.A. and coterminal M.A. in the fourth year.

Students seeking the coterminal M.A. in Public Policy follow one of two tracks through the program:

- Track A for students majoring in Public Policy consists of at least 45 units of course work as follows: 31 or more units in an area of concentration, 4 or 5 units of applied econometrics (PUBLPOL 105 or 303C), and participation in a 10-unit Practicum or a faculty-supervised internship. All 45 units must be taken in upper division (100-level) courses, and at least 25 of those units must be at the graduate level (200-level and above). Track A students must also complete ECON 52 and PUBLPOL 302B, which do not count toward the 45 units. Each Concentration consists of a set of required core courses and a variety of electives. Students must present a coherent written study plan to support concentration course choices, designed in consultation with a faculty adviser and approved by the program director.

- Track B, for students who have not majored in Public Policy, consists of at least 45 units of core subjects in the analysis of public policy. The following preparatory courses are required, but do not count toward the 45-units: MATH 51, POLISCI 2, ECON 1A, 1B, 50, 51, 102A and 102B. The following core courses are required and do count toward the required 45 units: PUBLPOL 201 (political science) or PUBLPOL 304A (collective action), PUBLPOL 301A (microeconomics), PUBLPOL 202 or MS&E 180 (organizations), PUBLPOL 307 (political philosophy), PUBLPOL 301B (cost-benefit analysis), PUBLPOL 105 (applied econometrics) or PUBPOL 303C (Bayesian econometrics), PUBLPOL 206 or 302B (economic analysis of law) and one of the following: PUBLPOL 305A (decisions) or PUBLPOL 305B (social psychology). At least 23 units of the Public Policy core must be taken at the graduate level (200-level and above).

Application and Admission—There are two application deadlines for the 2009-10 academic year: November 13, 2009 and February 19, 2010. Seniors wishing to apply to the coterminal program must apply by November 13, 2009.

To apply for admission to the Public Policy coterminal M.A. program, students should submit the following materials directly to the Public Policy office:

- the coterminal application;
- 1-2 page statement of purpose;
- a preliminary program proposal;
- a current unofficial undergraduate transcript;
- two confidential letters of recommendation from Stanford faculty members familiar with the student's academic work.

All applicants must have completed (or be currently enrolled in) required preparatory course work (MATH 51, POLISCI 2, ECON 1A, 1B, 50, 51, 102A and 102B) prior to application.

University regulations govern both the coterminal M.A. degree application process and the requirements for the degree. Undergraduates with strong academic records may apply for admission upon completion of 120 units, but no later than the quarter prior to the expected completion of the undergraduate degree. The University requires that units for a given course may not be counted to meet the requirements of more than one degree; that is, no units may be "double-counted." Also, no courses taken more than two quarters prior to admission to the coterminal master's program may be used to meet the 45-unit University minimum requirement for the master's degree.

To graduate with a coterminal M.A. in Public Policy, students must:

- Take all courses applied to the coterminal master's degree for a letter grade. No units are counted for courses in which a student earns a grade less than B-. (Courses offered only for C/NC or other non-letter grade system may be applied upon approval of a petition to the program director.)
- Achieve a cumulative grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 (B) or better for all courses taken towards the M.A.
- Comply with all relevant University and program deadlines and policies.

Advising—Coterminal M.A. students in Track B (for non-majors) should meet with their assigned faculty adviser upon acceptance to the program. Students in Track A (for majors) must meet with their proposed faculty adviser prior to application as well as upon acceptance. Advisers in Track A must confirm that the courses proposed for each applicant's course of study are likely to be taught during the applicable period, or that appropriate substitute courses are available. Public Policy student services will verify scheduling of courses.

Financial Aid—The Public Policy Program does not provide financial assistance to coterminal M.A. students. For information on student loans and other sources of support, please consult the Stanford Financial Aid Office. Students who enter public service employment with local, state, or federal agencies, schools, or cer-

tain non-for-profit organizations may obtain forgiveness for educational loans, based on years of public service employment.

MASTER'S DEGREES IN PUBLIC POLICY

MASTER OF PUBLIC POLICY AND MASTER OF ARTS IN PUBLIC POLICY JOINT DEGREES

Juris Doctor and Master of Public Policy (J.D./M.P.P.)

Juris Doctor and Master of Arts of Public Policy (J.D./M.A.)

Doctor of Philosophy in Education and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)

Doctor of Philosophy in Economics and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)

Doctor of Philosophy in Management Science & Engineering and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)

Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)

Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)

Master of Business Administration and Master of Public Policy (M.B.A./M.P.P.)

Master of Arts in International Policy Studies and Master of Public Policy (M.A./M.P.P.)

Master of Science in Management Science & Engineering and Master of Public Policy (M.S./M.P.P.)

MASTER OF PUBLIC POLICY DUAL DEGREE (M.P.P.)

MASTER OF ARTS IN PUBLIC POLICY DUAL DEGREE (M.A.)

PREREQUISITES

Graduate students in Public Policy are expected to be literate in mathematics and economics at the Stanford equivalent of MATH 51 and ECON 50 before beginning the curriculum. A no-credit "boot camp" refresher course in mathematics and economics is offered in the two weeks preceding the start of Autumn quarter.

ADMISSIONS

Applications for graduate study in Public Policy are accepted only from Stanford students currently enrolled in any graduate degree program or from external applicants seeking a joint degree. External applicants for joint degrees must apply to the department or school offering the other graduate degree (i.e., Ph.D., M.A., M.S., M.B.A., or J.D.), indicating an interest in the M.P.P. joint degree program; applicants admitted to the other degree program are then evaluated for admission to the M.P.P. program. Students currently enrolled in any Stanford graduate program may, with the consent of that program, apply either for the applicable joint degree program or for the dual M.P.P. or M.A. degree. Applications are reviewed and accepted on a rolling basis but must be received by the Public Policy Program office no later than April 1, 2010.

CURRICULUM

Core curriculum consisting of the following courses—PUBLPOL 301A,B, 302A,B, 303A,B, 304A,B, 305A,B, 306 (M.P.P. students only), 307, 311 (1 quarter only).

Practicum (M.P.P. students only)—10 units of PUBLPOL 309.

Concentration (M.P.P. students only)—Course work in a specialized field, chosen from the approved list of concentration courses with the prior approval of the student's faculty adviser and the program director.

Master's Thesis (M.A. students only)—Students complete a 5-unit thesis by contacting the program office with the name of their advisor and enrolling in PUBLPOL 310 during the quarter of their choosing. The 5-units can be spread over multiple quarters, and an 'N' grade will be given during any quarters prior to Spring. The thesis must be submitted to the Public Policy Program office in both electronic and hard copy no later than the last Friday in May. The final grade for PUBLPOL 310 is the M.A. thesis grade.

PUBLIC POLICY JOINT DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

1. A joint degree is regarded by the university as distinct from either of its component degrees, and requirements for the joint degree generally differ from the sum of the requirements for the individual degrees.
2. All core courses must be taken for a letter grade and must be completed with an overall grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 (B) or better.
3. Up to a maximum of 45 units, or one year, of the university residency requirement can be credited toward both degree programs (put differently, the joint degree requirements may contain up to 45 units less than the sum of the individual degree unit requirements). For example, a J.D./M.P.P. has a four-year residency requirement, one year less than the sum of the requirements for the separate degrees. This recognizes that there is a subject matter overlap between the fields comprising the joint degree.
4. The Public Policy Program strives to encourage an intellectual, professional, and social community among its students. For this reason, joint degree students are expected to devote one year of full-time study at Stanford (usually the second) entirely to the Program, rather than spacing public policy courses throughout their graduate careers.
5. All graduate degree candidates must submit a Master's Degree Program Proposal to the Public Policy office by the end of Autumn Quarter and must amend this proposal formally if plans for meeting the degree requirements change.
6. Year-long participation in the weekly colloquium (PUBLPOL 311) is required for all first-year M.P.P. and M.A. students, and strongly encouraged for second-year M.P.P. students. One unit of credit is given, for which students may register in any quarter.
7. Public Policy students are never required to repeat a course which duplicates material they have already mastered. Students may, by petition, substitute a different course (generally in the same subject area) for a course whose material would be duplicative. This flexibility does not, however, reduce the unit requirements for any degree.
8. Joint degree students are expected to have and to consult regularly with an academic adviser. The adviser is generally a member of the faculty of both of the joint degree programs. The program director is available to make adviser recommendations.
9. In order to take advantage of the reduced residency requirement, joint M.P.P. students must define their area of concentration from among courses offered in their non-public-policy program. For example, J.D. students must select one of the M.P.P. concentrations offered by the School of Law, and M.B.A. students must select their concentration from the Public and Global Management curriculum at the G.S.B.
10. M.P.P. degree students are not permitted to enroll in the practicum (PUBLPOL 309) without having completed the following public policy core courses: 301A, 301B, 303A, 303B, 304B, 306, 307.
11. All joint M.A. students must submit a 5-unit Master's Thesis, written under the guidance of an adviser who is a member of the Public Policy-affiliated faculty on a topic approved by the program director in advance. Students provide the program office with the name of their thesis adviser during Autumn Quarter and enroll in PUBLPOL 310 units.

OVERSEAS STUDIES COURSES IN PUBLIC POLICY

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

PARIS

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

WINTER QUARTER

CAPETOWN

OSPCPTWN 35. The Political Economy of AIDS. 5 units, Nicoli Natrass

FLORENCE

OSPFLO 78. An Extraordinary Experiment: Politics and Policies of the "New" European Union. 5 units, Leonardo Morlino, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

OXFORD

OSPOXFRD 18. Making Public Policy: An Introduction to Political Philosophy, Politics and Economics. 4-5 units, Robert McMahon, GER:DB:SocSci

PARIS

OSPPARIS 153X. Health Systems and Health Insurance: France and the U.S.—a Comparison. 4-5 units, Jean-Marie Fessler, GER:DB:SocSci, EC:GlobalCom

SANTIAGO

OSPSANTG 86. Global Issues, Local Politics, and American Foreign Policy. 4-5 units, Thomas Fingar
OSPSANTG 160X. Latin America in the International Economy. 5 units, Ignacio Briones, GER:DB:SocSci

SPRING QUARTER

CAPETOWN

OSPCPTWN 40. Education in the Post-Apartheid City. 4 units, Aslam Fataar

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
OSPPARIS 59. Plagues of Europe: How Infections Have Shaped Politics, Society, and Biology in France and Beyond. 4 units, Julie Parsonnet, GER:DB:SocSci

SANTIAGO

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

PUBLIC POLICY (PUBLPOL)

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN PUBLIC POLICY

PUBLPOL 101. Politics and Public Policy

(Same as POLISCI 123, PUBLPOL 201) How policies come to be formed. How interests compete within public institutions to turn ideas into policies. Examples of this process from contemporary policy areas, including tax, social welfare, and environmental policy; results evaluated using equity and efficiency criteria. Prerequisite: POLISCI 2 (or equivalent for Public Policy majors). GER:DB:SocSci

5 units, Spr (Frisby, T)

PUBLPOL 102. Organizations and Public Policy

(Same as PUBLPOL 202) Analysis of organizational processes emphasizing organizations that operate in a non-market environment. Prerequisite: ECON 1A. GER:DB:SocSci

5 units, Spr (Bendor, J)

PUBLPOL 103A. Introduction to Political Philosophy

(Same as ETHICSOC 30, PHIL 30, POLISCI 3) State authority, justice, liberty, and equality through major works in political philosophy. Topics include human nature and citizenship, the obligation to obey the law, democracy and economic inequality, equality of opportunity and affirmative action, religion, and politics. GER:DB-Hum, DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

5 units, Spr (Hussain, N)

PUBLPOL 103B. Ethics and Public Policy

(Same as MS&E 197, STS 110) Ethical issues in science- and technology-related public policy conflicts. Focus is on complex, value-laden policy disputes. Topics: the nature of ethics and morality; rationales for liberty, justice, and human rights; and the use and abuse of these concepts in policy disputes. Case studies from biomedicine, environmental affairs, technical professions, communications, and international relations. GER:DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

5 units, Win (McGinn, R)

PUBLPOL 103C. Justice

(Same as ETHICSOC 171, IPS 208, PHIL 171, PHIL 271, POLISCI 136S) Focus is on the ideal of a just society, and the place of liberty and equality in it, in light of contemporary theories of justice and political controversies. Topics include protecting religious liberty, financing schools and elections, regulating markets, assuring access to health care, and providing affirmative action and group rights. Issues of global justice including human rights and global inequality. GER:DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

4-5 units, Aut (Cohen, J)

PUBLPOL 103D. Ethics and Politics of Public Service

(Same as ETHICSOC 133, PHIL 175A, PHIL 275A, POLISCI 133) Ethical and political questions in public service work, including volunteering, service learning, humanitarian assistance, and public service professions such as medicine and teaching. Motives and outcomes in service work. Connections between service work and justice. Is mandatory service an oxymoron? History of public service in the U.S. Issues in crosscultural service work. Integration with the Haas Center for Public Service to connect service activities and public service aspirations with academic experiences at Stanford. GER:DB:SocSci

5 units, Win (Reich, R)

PUBLPOL 104. Economic Policy Analysis

(Same as ECON 150, 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)

PUBLPOL 105. Quantitative Methods and Their Applications to Public Policy

Reviews material covered in prerequisites with applications of qualitative independent variable techniques to labor market data. Maximum likelihood estimation and qualitative dependent variable models with an application to voting models. Final papers estimate influence of quantitative and qualitative independent variables on Congressional voting probabilities. Prerequisites: ECON 102A,B. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Rothwell, G)

PUBLPOL 106. Economics of Legal Rules and Institutions

(Same as ECON 154, PUBLPOL 206) Design and consequences of laws, given alternative policy objectives. Welfarist 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. WIM

5 units, Aut (Owen, B)

PUBLPOL 107. Public Finance and Fiscal Policy

(Same as ECON 141) 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)

PUBLPOL 112. Public Leadership in Theory and Practice

(Same as POLISCI 225S) Models from Aristotle to the Harvard School of Business concerning what leaders are supposed to do. Students develop expectations of what interactions between national political leaders would be like under each of these theories and a reasonably large (n=300-800) database of actual interactions between presidents and other leaders in business, unions, congress, and administration, using recorded conversations from Kennedy through Nixon. Students assess their expectations and reach conclusions about the usefulness of these theories of leadership and how leadership in public policy making might differ substantially from leadership in enterprise.

5 units, Spr (Staff)

PUBLPOL 119. Sociology of Terrorism

(Same as SOC 109, SOC 209) Multidisciplinary, including psychology, sociology, political science, and economics. Comparison of terrorist organizations and movements across institutions, places, and times; their motives, tactics, financing, and organization. Guest lecturers. Sources include movies, novels, and research literature. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Meyersson Milgrom, E)

PUBLPOL 121. Policy and Climate Change

Science and economics, including recent findings. History and evolution of local, state, regional, national, and international policy. California's recent landmark climate change bill. Future policy prospects, emphasizing national and international levels.

5 units, Aut (Nation, J)

PUBLPOL 125. Law and Public Policy

How lawyers argue and judges decide cases versus other forms of rhetoric and decision making. Legal reasoning and dispute resolution within Anglo-American common law and in comparative perspective across diverse societies. The relationship between law and public policy on current issues related to culture, technology, race, education, sexuality, abortion, gun control, civil liberties, national security and the environment. Sources include judicial opinions, interdisciplinary legal scholarship, ethnography, literature, and film. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Greenberg, J)

PUBLPOL 130. Path Dependence in Private Action and Public Policy: Decision Making in the Shadow of History

(Same as ECON 151) 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)

PUBLPOL 135. Regional Politics and Decision Making in Silicon Valley

Dynamics of regional leadership and decision making in Silicon Valley, a complex region composed of 40 cities and four counties without any overarching framework for governance. Formal and informal institutions shaping outcomes in the region. Case studies include transportation, workforce development, housing and land use, and climate change.

3 units, Spr (Benest, F; Hancock, R)

PUBLPOL 154. Politics and Policy in California

State politics and policy making, including the role of the legislature, legislative leadership, the governor, special interests, campaign finance, the public, ballot initiatives, the state constitution, the media, and the role of research organizations. Case studies include pension reform, health care, term limits and other political reform measures, open primaries, infrastructure improvements, and the budget. Changes in constitutional and in state statutes that can improve policy making in California.

5 units, Win (Nation, J)

PUBLPOL 168. Global Organizations: Managing Diversity

Analytical tools derived from the social sciences to analyze global organizations and projects, and applied to the tradeoffs between different designs of teams and organizations. Focus is on tribal mentality and how to design effective organizations and projects for policy implementation within and across institutional settings. Recommended: 102, MS&E 180, or SOC 160. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Meyersson Milgrom, E)

PUBLPOL 172. Psychology and Public Policy

(Same as PSYCH 119) Applications of psychology to public and social policy. Factors that affect the influence of psychological research and individual psychology on the creation of policy, and the influence of policy on attitudes and behavior at the personal and societal levels. Topics include education, health care, and criminal justice.

5 units, Win (Tormala, T)

PUBLPOL 183. Philanthropy and Social Innovation

Philanthropy's role in modern society and the translation of its vision and capital into social action. Topics: individual giving; philanthropic landscape and models; foundation mission and infrastructure; philanthropic strategy and grantmaking; accountability and knowledge management; global and corporate philanthropy; and public policy engagement. Readings: business school cases and industry articles. Guest speakers include individual donors and foundation presidents. Discussion Seminar- attendance mandatory. Enrollment limited to 15. GER:DB-Hum

2 units, Spr (Arrillaga, L)

PUBLPOL 184. Poverty and Policies in Developing Economies

Economic models of growth and poverty, differences in growth rates among countries, and the persistence of poverty. Models of physical and human capital accumulation, and recent theories of the importance of institutions, social capital, and political factors. The effectiveness of social policies in developing countries, emphasizing India, in the light of theories of growth and poverty, and in terms of immediate goals and long-term consequences. Policies include schooling and health, anti-poverty, banking, and political decentralization. Prerequisites: ECON 1A,B. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Spr (Kochar, A)

PUBLPOL 194. Technology Policy

How the U.S. federal government promotes, uses, and regulates new technologies; how it decides technology policies; and debates over how to use technology to advance national goals. Topics: American attitudes towards technology; technologies for defense, homeland security, energy, health, and economic competitiveness; and when and how to regulate nanotechnology, stem-cell research, government surveillance, and digital copyright. Recommended: POLISCI 2.

5 units, Win (Windham, P)

PUBLPOL 197. Junior Honors Seminar

(Same as ECON 198) 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)

PUBLPOL 198. Directed Readings in Public Policy

1-5 units, Aut (Staff), Win (Staff), Spr (Staff)

PUBLPOL 199. Senior Research

May be repeated for credit.

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

PUBLPOL 200A. Senior Seminar

Students conduct original research for oral presentations and a paper on a policy-related topic. Topic and methods of analysis determined by student in consultation with instructor. Goal is to improve analytical, research, writing, and communication skills. Prerequisites: core courses in Public Policy or consent of instructor.

3 units, Aut (Goda, G)

PUBLPOL 200B. Senior Seminar: Conducting Policy Analysis for Local Agencies

Students conduct original research for oral presentations and a paper on a policy-related topic. Topic and methods of analysis determined by student in consultation with instructor. Goal is to improve analytical, research, writing, and communication skills. Prerequisites: core courses in Public Policy or consent of instructor. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, Win (Sprague, M)

PUBLPOL 200C. Senior Seminar

Students conduct original research for oral presentations and a paper on a policy-related topic. Topic and methods of analysis determined by student in consultation with instructor. Goal is to improve analytical, research, writing, and communication skills. Prerequisites: core courses in Public Policy or consent of instructor.

3 units, Spr (Sprague, M)

PUBLPOL 307. Justice

(Same as ETHICSOC 171, IPS 208, PHIL 171, PHIL 271, POLISCI 136S, PUBLPOL 103C) Focus is on the ideal of a just society, and the place of liberty and equality in it, in light of contemporary theories of justice and political controversies. Topics include protecting religious liberty, financing schools and elections, regulating markets, assuring access to health care, and providing affirmative action and group rights. Issues of global justice including human rights and global inequality. GER:DB-Hum, EC-EthicReas

4-5 units, Aut (Cohen, J)

GRADUATE COURSES IN PUBLIC POLICY**PUBLPOL 201. Politics and Public Policy**

(Same as POLISCI 123, PUBLPOL 101) How policies come to be formed. How interests compete within public institutions to turn ideas into policies. Examples of this process from contemporary policy areas, including tax, social welfare, and environmental policy; results evaluated using equity and efficiency criteria. Prerequisite: POLISCI 2 (or equivalent for Public Policy majors).

5 units, Spr (Frisby, T)

PUBLPOL 202. Organizations and Public Policy

(Same as PUBLPOL 102) Analysis of organizational processes emphasizing organizations that operate in a non-market environment. Prerequisite: ECON 1A.

5 units, Spr (Bendor, J)

PUBLPOL 204. Economic Policy Analysis

(Same as ECON 150, PUBLPOL 104) 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)

PUBLPOL 206. Economics of Legal Rules and Institutions

(Same as ECON 154, PUBLPOL 106) 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)

PUBLPOL 231. Health Care Regulation, Finance and Policy

(Same as HRP 391) (SAME AS LAW 348) Provides the legal, institutional, and economic background necessary to understand the financing and production of health services in the U.S. Potential topics include: health reform, health insurance (Medicare and Medicaid, employer-sponsored insurance, the uninsured), medical malpractice and quality regulation, pharmaceuticals, the corporate practice of medicine, regulation of fraud and abuse, and international comparisons.

3 units, Win (Kessler, D)

PUBLPOL 301A. Microeconomics

(Same as IPS 204A) Microeconomic concepts relevant to decision making. Topics include: competitive market clearing, price discrimination; general equilibrium; risk aversion and sharing, capital market theory, Nash equilibrium; welfare analysis; public choice; externalities and public goods; hidden information and market signaling; moral hazard and incentives; auction theory; game theory; oligopoly; reputation and credibility.

4 units, Aut (Bulow, J)

PUBLPOL 301B. Cost-Benefit Analysis and Evaluation

(Same as IPS 204B) Ex ante and ex post evaluation of projects and policies, value of life calculations, and welfare evaluation of public and private decisions. Welfare measures; tradeoffs between efficiency and equity. Second best. Statistical decision theory. Use of incentives in implementing policies. Relationship between microeconomic analysis and public policy making. Economic rationales for policy interventions. Economic models of politics and application to policy making. Relationship of income distribution to policy choice.

4 units, Spr (Lim, C)

PUBLPOL 302A. Introduction to Law

Differences between common and civil law systems; judge-made law and judicial process; courts and litigation; legislation and its interpretation; administrative law and regulation. Separation of powers and federalism; constitutional law and civil liberties; criminal justice; empirical studies of the legal profession and legal behavior; social change and its impact on the legal order; law and economic development.

2 units, Aut (Friedman, L)

PUBLPOL 302B. Economic Analysis of Law

(Same as LAW 277.) How legal rules and institutions can correct market failures. The economic function of contracts; role of legal remedies to resolve disputes when contracts fail. The choice between relying on private parties, through litigation, and governmental agents, through regulation, to correct externalities. Economics of litigation; how private incentives to bring lawsuits differ from the social value of litigation. Economic motives to commit crimes; optimal governmental response to crime. Specific topics include: the Coase Theorem; the tradeoff between the certainty and severity of punishment; the choice between ex ante and ex post sanctions; negligence versus strict liability; property rules; remedies for breach of contract; and the American rule versus the English rule for allocating litigation costs. Prerequisites: intermediate-level microeconomics; some calculus.

4 units, Win (Polinsky, M)

PUBLPOL 303A. Foundations Of Statistical Inference

(Same as IPS 205A) (Same as LAW 362.) Statistical background and introduction to regression. Topics include hypothesis testing, linear regression, nearest-neighbors regression, and other statistical concepts. Hands-on empirical analysis using popular statistical packages. Goal is to analyze empirical studies, conduct empirical research, and to crossexamine or work with statistical experts.

4 units, Aut (Strnad, J)

PUBLPOL 303B. Econometrics

(Same as IPS 205B) (Same as LAW 366.) Descriptive statistics. Regression analysis. Hypothesis testing. Analysis of variance. Heteroskedasticity, serial correlation, errors in variables, simultaneous equations. The construction and use of models for analyzing economic and social phenomena. Bayesian analysis. Univariate and bivariate analysis. Simple regression model. Multiple regression model. Inference and heteroskedasticity. Linear probability model. Instrumental variables. Maximum likelihood methods. Measurement of social and political attitudes and ideologies. Statistical analysis of large data sets.

4 units, Win (Strnad, J)

PUBLPOL 303C. Bayesian Statistics and Econometrics

(Same as LAW 243.) Linear and nonlinear regression, covariance structures, panel data, qualitative variable models, nonparametric and semiparametric methods, time series, Bayesian model averaging and variable selection. Bayesian methodology including Markov chain Monte Carlo methods, hierarchical models, model checking, mixture models, empirical Bayes approaches, approximations, and computational issues and foundations. Prerequisite: graduate-level econometrics or equivalent.

5 units, Aut (Strnad, J)

PUBLPOL 304A. Politics and Collective Action

(Same as IPS 206A, POLISCI 331S) Classic theories for why collective action problems occur and how they can be solved. Politics of aggregating individual decisions into collective action, including voting, social protest, and competing goals and tactics of officials, bureaucrats, interest groups, and other stakeholders. Economic, distributive, and moral frameworks for evaluating collective action processes and outcomes. Applications to real-world policy problems involving collective action.

4 units, Spr (Stone, P)

PUBLPOL 304B. Organizations

(Same as IPS 206B) Policy reform and organizational resistance. Organizations include government and other bureaucracies such as not-for-profit schools, universities, hospitals, international organizations, political parties, and agencies. Hubris and policy making, including pathologies of decision making and planning, abuse of intelligence, biased information, overselling to publics, lack of knowledge about context, and unintended consequences.

4 units, Spr (Stedman, S; Eden, L)

PUBLPOL 305A. Judgment and Decision Making

(Same as IPS 207A) (Same as LAW 333.) Theories and research on heuristics and biases in human inference, judgment, and decision making. Experimental and theoretical work in prospect theory emphasizing loss and risk aversion. Challenges that psychology offers to the rationalist expected utility model; attempts to meet this challenge through integration with modern behavioral economics. Decision making biases and phenomena of special relevance to public policy such as group polarization, group think, and collective action.

4 units, Win (Brest, P)

PUBLPOL 305B. Public Policy and Social Psychology: Implications and Applications

(Same as IPS 207B, PSYCH 216) Theories, insights, and concerns of social psychology relevant to how people perceive issues, events, and each other, and links between beliefs and individual and collective behavior. Topics include: situationist and subjectivist traditions of applied and theoretical social psychology; social comparison, dissonance, and attribution theories; social identity, stereotyping, racism, and sources of intergroup conflict and misunderstanding; challenges to universality assumptions regarding human motivation, emotion, and perception of self and others; the problem of producing individual and collective changes in norms and behavior.

4 units, Spr (Ross, L)

PUBLPOL 306. Writing and Rhetoric for Policy Audiences

Techniques of effective writing and argument for addressing decision makers, interest groups, and the public. The importance of apparent simplicity; uses and misuses of history and historical analogies; and incentives, cognitive limits, and biases of audiences. Why some arguments become traditional. Sources include historical briefing papers and oral arguments. Students write briefing papers and make oral arguments, individually and in teams. Enrollment limited. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

4 units, Win (Owen, B; Rosston, G)

PUBLPOL 309. Practicum

(Same as IPS 209) Applied policy exercises in various fields. Multidisciplinary student teams apply skills to a contemporary problem in a major policy exercise with a public sector client such as a government agency. Problem analysis, interaction with the client and experts, and presentations. Emphasis is on effective written and oral communication to lay audiences of recommendations based on policy analysis.

1-10 units, Aut (Nation, J), Win (Nation, J)

PUBLPOL 310. Master of Arts Thesis

Restricted to students writing a master's thesis in Public Policy. May be repeated for credit.

1-5 units, Aut (Staff), Win (Staff), Spr (Staff)

PUBLPOL 311. Public Policy Colloquium

Weekly colloquia speaker series required for M.P.P. and M.A. in Public Policy students. Themes vary each quarter.

1 unit, Aut (Owen, B; Rosston, G), Win (Owen, B; Rosston, G), Spr (Owen, B; Stedman, S)

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