

PUBLIC POLICY PROGRAM

Director: Roger Noll (Economics)
Associate Director: David Brady (Political Science, Business)
Affiliated Faculty: Lucius Barker (Political Science), Donald Barr (Human Biology, Jonathan Bendor (Business), Coit Blacker (Institute for International Studies), Timothy Bresnahan (Economics), John Cogan (Hoover Institution), Andrew Creighton (Sociology), Gregory Dees (Business), Morris Fiorina (Political Science, Hoover Institute), Judith Goldstein (Political Science), Lawrence Goulder (Economics), Mark Hlatky (Health Research and Policy), Daniel Kessler (Business), Michael Kirst (Education), Anne Krueger (Economics), Thomas MaCurdy (Economics), Mark McClellan (Economics), Robert McGinn (Science, Technology, and Society), Milbrey McLaughlin (Education), Terry Moe (Political Science), Susan Okin (Political Science), Susan Olzak (Sociology), Leonard Ortolano (Civil and Environmental Engineering), A. Mitchell Polinsky (Law), Nathan Rosenberg (Economics), Geoffrey Rothwell (Economics), Debra Satz (Philosophy), Myra Strober (Education), James Sweeney (Management Science and Engineering), Barton Thompson (Law), Nancy Tuma (Sociology), Barry Weingast (Political Science), Frank Wolak (Economics), Carolyn Wong (Political Science)
Lecturers: Alison Alter, David Koitz, Roger Printup, Timothy Stanton, Patrick Windham
Acting Assistant Professors: Jose Gonzalez, Scott Wallsten

Government plays an important, ubiquitous role in contemporary society. Moreover, the growing complexity of public policies, the political processes that give rise to them, and the organizations that implement them have created a need in government, business, and the nonprofit sector for people who understand how government operates. The Public Policy Program provides students the foundational skills and institutional knowledge necessary for understanding the policy process, and provides an interdisciplinary course of study in the design, management, and evaluation of public sector programs and institutions. The major in Public Policy is useful as preparation for employment as an analyst in government agencies or business, as a foundation for postgraduate professional schools in business, education, law, and public policy, and as preparation for graduate study in the social sciences, especially economics, political science, and sociology.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

BACHELOR OF ARTS

The core courses in the Public Policy Program develop the skills that are necessary for understanding the political constraints faced by policy makers, assessing the performance of alternative approaches to policy implementation, evaluating the effectiveness of policies, and appreciating the sharp 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 may deal with a specific field of public policy, with types of institutions, or with deeper development of the tools of policy analysis. A list of recommended courses for each concentration is available in the Public Policy Program office. Areas of concentration are:

Advanced Methods of Policy Analysis
Business Policies
Design of Public Institutions
Development and Growth Policies
Education
Environment, Resources, and Population
Health Care
International Policies
Law and the Legal System
Science and Technology Policy
Social Policy: Discrimination, Crime, Poverty
Urban and Regional Policy

Completion of the program in Public Policy requires 83 units of course work.

1. Forty-five units of prerequisite courses: Political Science 1 or 10; Economics 1, 50, 51, 102A, 102B; Sociology 160 or Management Science and Engineering 180; and either Mathematics 19 and 20, or 41. In addition, students may be required to take Economics 50M before enrolling in Economics 50, and are encouraged to take Mathematics 42 and 51, and at least one course in linear algebra.
2. The 25-unit sequence of 5-unit core courses, which students should plan to complete by the end of their junior year (see below for descriptions 101-105). To satisfy the core requirement in Organizations, students may take Public Policy 102A or 102B, and to satisfy the core requirement in Philosophy students may take Public Policy 103A or 103B.
3. During the senior year, majors must complete 15 units of course work in a problem-focused area. The 15 units of post-core course work must be approved by an adviser, who is appointed when the student selects an area of concentration. This usually is done midway through the junior year, and must be done *no later than* the end of the second week of Autumn Quarter in the senior year.
4. Seniors are required to participate in one quarter of the Senior Seminar (Public Policy 200). Majors also must submit at least one research paper during the senior year and present it before the Senior Seminar. The senior paper may be a term paper for either the senior seminar or another course, or an honors thesis.
5. A maximum of 10 units may be taken on a satisfactory/no credit basis in the prerequisite courses for the Public Policy core. All courses required for Public Policy majors must be taken for a letter grade.
6. Students must complete the Public Policy core and their concentration area courses with a grade point average (GPA) of 2.0 or higher.
7. To become a major in Public Policy and to be nominated for the A.B. degree, students must complete an application, available in the Public Policy Program office. For additional information, drop by or phone (650) 723-3452.

The Public Policy Program offers a two-quarter course sequence to prepare students for making effective academic use of an internship (Public Policy 182A and B). Students may also participate in the Integrated Scholar Intern Program, combining directed reading and research with an internship. Information about this program is available in the Public Policy Program office.

MINORS

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 at least three of the five core courses, and 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.

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

Course No. and Subject	Units
Economics 1, 50, 51; Public Policy 104	20
Public Policy 103	5

Either of the following sequences:

Political Science 1 or 10 and Public Policy 101; or	
Sociology 160 or Management Science and Engineering 180 and	
Public Policy 102	10

For students who are Economics majors or who satisfy a major requirement by taking Economics 51, but no courses in political science, the requirements for a Public Policy minor are:

Political Science 1 or 10; Public Policy 101	10
Public Policy 103	5
Public Policy 104	5
Public Policy 105	5
Sociology 160 or Management Science and Engineering 180 and	
Public Policy 102	10

For students who are Political Science majors or who satisfy a major requirement by taking either Political Science 1 or 10, but no courses in Economics, the requirements for a Public Policy minor are:

Economics 1, 50, 51; Public Policy 104	20
Public Policy 103	5
Sociology 160 or Management Science and Engineering 180 and Public Policy 102	10

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

Economics 1, 50, 51; Public Policy 104	20
Political Science 1 or 10; Public Policy 101	10
Public Policy 103	5

For students who major in another interdepartmental program (such as International Relations) and who satisfy major requirements by taking both Economics 51 and Political Science 1 or 10, the requirements for a Public Policy minor are:

Economics 102B; Public Policy 105	10
Public Policy 101	5
Public Policy 103	5
Public Policy 104	5
Sociology 160 or Management Science and Engineering 180 and Public Policy 102	10

HONORS PROGRAM

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

1. Apply for admission to the honors program no later than the end of the second week of Autumn Quarter of the senior year.
2. Complete the requirements for the A.B. in Public Policy and achieve a grade point average (GPA) of 3.3 in the following courses: the Public Policy core, the student's concentration area courses, the Senior Seminar, and Public Policy 199 (senior research). Courses not taken at Stanford are not included in calculating the GPA.
3. Enroll in at least 8 but no more than 15 units of Public Policy 199 during the senior year and receive a final grade on the senior thesis of at least a 'B+.'

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 a senior research project in Spring Quarter. In addition, juniors who may wish to pursue a senior thesis are encouraged to enroll in Public Policy 197 (Junior Honors Seminar) during Winter Quarter. This course focuses on developing a research plan and the research skills necessary to complete a thesis.

To apply, a student must submit a completed application to the Public Policy Program office with a brief description of the thesis. 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. To be admitted to the honors program, students must:

1. Submit a completed application for honors work to the Public Policy Program office by the end of the second week of Autumn Quarter of the senior year.
2. Achieve a GPA of at least 3.3 in Public Policy courses by the end of the junior year.

The honors thesis must be submitted to both the thesis adviser and the Public Policy Program office. Graduation with honors requires that the thesis be approved by both the adviser and the Director of the Public Policy Program. 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 is determined solely by the adviser. The thesis adviser sets the deadlines for receiving the final draft of the thesis; the director sets the deadline for theses to be considered for University and department awards. In order to graduate with honors at the Spring commencement, a student must submit a final bound copy of the thesis to the Public Policy Program office no later than Fri-

day, June 1. In order to be considered for awards given to outstanding senior theses, a student must submit a copy of the thesis to the Public Policy Program office no later than Wednesday, May 16.

Members of the core faculty in Public Policy are listed above and are available to provide assistance in selecting a senior thesis topic. For additional information, contact the Public Policy Program office.

COURSES

(WIM) indicates that the course meets the Writing in the Major requirements.

50. Current Trends in Policy Making—Guest speakers address current policy issues (the environment, health care, education, and the budget). Policy discussions stress the interactive learning that puts students in the positions of the policy makers.

3 units, Spr (Noll)

101. Politics and Public Policy—(Same as Political Science 101P.) The domestic policy-making process, emphasizing how elected officials, bureaucrats, and interest groups shape government policies in various areas including tax, environmental, and social-welfare policy, given their goals and available tactics. How public policies are formulated and implemented. The results of this process using equity and efficiency criteria. Prerequisite: Political Science 1 or 10.

5 units, Spr (Brady)

102A. Organizations and Public Policy—(Same as Sociology 166/266.) Concepts and methods for analyzing the influence of organizations on the setting and implementation of public policy. Varying conceptions of organizations as corporate actors and as social contexts. The roles of organizations in relation to public policy; organizations as decision makers and problems solvers, as change agents, and as clients. Prerequisite: Sociology 160 or Management Science and Engineering 180.

5 units, given 2001-02

102B. Organizations and Public Policy—Analysis of public organizations, stressing problems of effective management and incentives in a non-market environment. Prerequisite: Sociology 160 or Management Science and Engineering 180.

5 units, Win (Bendor)

103A. Introduction to Political Philosophy/Theory—(Same as Philosophy 30.) Critical introduction to issues of state authority, justice, liberty, and equality, approached through major works in political philosophy. Topics: human nature and citizenship, the obligation to obey the law, democracy and economic inequality, equality of opportunity and affirmative action, religion and politics. Readings: Locke, Rousseau, Mill, Marx, Rawls, and some cases of practical application, including Supreme Court cases. GER:3a (DR:8)

5 units, Aut (Satz)

103B. Ethics and Public Policy—(Same as Science, Technology, and Society 110.) Ethical issues in science- and technology-related public policy conflicts. Develops the capacity for rigorous critical analysis of complex, value-laden policy disputes. Topics: the natures of ethics and morality; the natures of and rationales for liberty, justice, and human rights; and the use and abuse of these concepts in recent and current policy disputes. Cases from: biomedicine, environmental affairs, the technical professions, communications, and international relations. If there is sufficient student demand, one of the weekly seminar sections may be offered in French. GER:3a (DR:8)

5 units, Win (McGinn)

104. Economic Analysis I—(Same as Economics 150.) 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. Readings: theoretical foundations of policy making and policy analysis, and applications to the adoption and implementation of programs in several areas. Prerequisite: Economics 51. (WIM)

5 units, Win (Noll)

105. Quantitative Methods and their Application to Public Policy—Applications of statistical methods, rather than methodology per se. Risk assessment in the evaluation of biohazards and medical techniques and technologies; comparisons of such information-gathering techniques as surveys, experiments, or simulation studies; methods of expressing and evaluating uncertainty; and the interpretation of such quantitative techniques of data analysis as regression. Prerequisites: Economics 102A, 102B.

5 units, Spr (Rothwell)

160. Comparative West European Institutions—(Same as International Relations 160, Political Science 120A.) How institutions shape politics and policies in Western Europe. Electoral laws, parliamentary systems, and government institutions at the national level influence the quality and nature of representation, political competition, and policy outcomes. Institutional developments at the subnational level and within the European Union challenge the domestic politics and policies of the European nation states.

5 units, Aut (Alter)

161. Comparative Political Economy of Post-Socialist Transitions—(Same as International Relations 161, Political Science 121A.) The post-Socialist economic and political transitions ongoing in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, investigating attempts to build market economies and democratic governments. The politics of constitutional choice and variation in reform strategies and outcomes across the cases. Prerequisites: Economics 1, Political Science 1 or 10.

5 units, Aut (Alter)

175. Economic Development in Latin America since 1980—Structural policy reforms and their effect in Latin America since 1980. The debt crisis as an end of import substitution policies in the region. Various macroeconomic stabilization plans in the region. The “first generation Washington Consensus” structural reforms. Progress in second generation reforms and what lies ahead in institution building. The problems are approached in a regional context using country examples to evaluate the effectiveness of the policies. Prerequisites: Economics 51, 52.

3 units, Win (Gonzalez)

182A,B. Policy Making and Problem-Solving at the Local and Regional Level—In an era of devolution and calls for “integrated service-provision,” much innovative policy formulation and implementation takes place at the local and regional level. The theory and practice of these processes, focusing on Silicon Valley as a case study. The social, institutional, and organizational landscape within metropolitan regions, and theories of metropolitan politics; alternative theories of community and economic development; collaboration as an approach to policy-making and problem-solving. Weekly seminars; a speaker series; and internships with collaborative community and economic development efforts in Silicon Valley. Enroll both quarters. Prerequisite: consent of instructor after formal application.

5 units, Win, Spr (Stanton)

185. Managing Public Policy: Seminar—The role of public administration in contemporary government. Major issues: administrative structure, control, relations with other branches of government, the problems of internal organization and management, methods of innovation and change, budgeting, and personnel. Enrollment limited to 20. Prerequisite: Political Science 1 or 10.

5 units, Aut (Printup)

186. Social Security and Entitlements, Current Policy and Reform Debate—Limited to advanced undergraduates. Focus is on the nature, issues, and reform options for Social Security and related entitlements, examining fiscal policy implications, differences between public entitlements and private means of preparing for retirement, ideological debate, and politics. Prerequisites: American national government, public policy, public finance, or macro-economics.

3 units, Spr (Koitz)

191. Business Skills for the Social Sector—Recommended for students taking 192. Introduces core concepts in marketing, financial decision making, organizational effectiveness, operations management, and strategy. Focus is on the adaptation of these concepts for use in the social sector, exploring the limits of using business-based methods to serve social objectives. Conceptual articles and some case studies. Prerequisites: Economics 1, junior or senior standing.

4 units, Win (Dees)

192. Social Entrepreneurship—The search for innovative responses to social needs, the role of private initiatives, for-profit and not-for-profit, and the challenges associated with these initiatives. Theoretical issues: defining the social good and assessing the role of market forces, philanthropy, and government. Practical issues: recognizing specific opportunities for social improvement, forming an enterprise that responds to those opportunities, developing organizational and funding strategies, evaluating performance, managing the enterprise, and creating sustained positive impact. Readings: business school cases and a range of theoretical and practical articles. Prerequisites: Economics 1, junior or senior standing.

5 units, Spr (Dees)

194. Technology Policy—The evolution of U.S. technology policy and the way in which policy is made. Students rigorously analyze technology policy issues. Topics: federal technology policy before and after WW II, the debate over using R&D programs and other measures to promote economic growth and competitiveness, the impact of federal policy on the development of the Internet and biotechnology, and nuclear waste disposal and genetic privacy as examples of controversies over the environmental and social impact of technological activities. Prerequisites: Economics 1, Political Science 1 or 10.

5 units, Win (Windham)

195. Business and Public Policy—The multi-faceted relationships between business, government, and interest groups, with emphasis on companies and interest groups as strategic actors in the “nonmarket environment.” Companies attempt to shape public policy through government processes and international politics; interest groups attempt to shape public policy through government processes and by exerting direct influence on businesses; politicians attempt to mediate conflicts of interest between and among businesses and interest groups. Each relationship transcends the conventional view of a business as an exclusively or predominantly market focused entity that takes as given government actions and ignores interest groups and their collective actions. Modules: media and private collective action, business strategies in government arenas, international business and the nonmarket environment, and corporate responsibility and ethics.

5 units, Spr (Staff)

196. The Political Economy of the Federal Budget—Applies the tools of economic analysis to study how the federal government makes its budgetary decisions. The factors that have contributed to the growth in federal spending, taxation, and the national debt; congressional and executive branch budget processes and their effects on government policymaking; spending programs (Social Security, Medicare, welfare, and infrastructure programs). Prerequisites: Economics 51, 52 (Economics 52 may be taken concurrently).

5 units, Win (Cogan)

197. Junior Honors Seminar—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. Seniors working on their theses also may enroll and present their research to the seminar participants. Seniors are required to make substantial progress on their thesis by the end of the quarter.

3 units, Win (Rothwell)

198. Directed Readings in Public Policy

1-5 units (Staff)

199. Senior Research

1-15 units (Staff)

200A,B,C. Senior Seminar—Designed to give Public Policy students the opportunity to make oral presentations and to write a seminar-length

paper on a topic in public policy. Topic and methods of analysis used are determined by student in consultation with instructor. A limited number of lectures and seminars deal with the question of how to conduct “good” research in public policy. Prerequisites: completion of core courses in Public Policy or consent of the instructor.

200A. *3 units, Aut (Wallsten)*

200B. *3 units, Win (Wallsten)*

200C. *3 units, Spr (Wallsten)*

205. European Integration—(Same as International Relations 205, Political Science 219A.) Seminar on the political and economic factors shaping European integration from its conception to the present day. The evolution of the European Union and its governing institutions through the lens of several policy areas. Agricultural, regional, monetary, regulatory, and foreign policy. The debates about democratic accountability, the future of the European Union, and the interplay between EU institutions and the domestic political arenas of member states. Prerequisites: Economics 1, Political Science 1 or 10 or consent of instructor.

5 units, Win (Alter)