

PUBLIC POLICY PROGRAM

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Courses given in Public Policy Program have the subject code PUBLPOL. For a complete list of subject codes, see Appendix B.

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 with the foundational skills and institutional knowledge that are 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. For more details about the Public Policy Program, including updated information about course offerings and other activities, see the program web site, <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/publicpolicy/>.

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
- Media and Policy
- Science and Technology Policy
- Social Entrepreneurship
- Social Policy: Discrimination, Crime, Poverty
- Urban and Regional Policy

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

1. 35 units of prerequisite courses: POLISCI 2; ECON 1, 50, 102A, 102B; SOC 160 or MS&E 180; and either MATH 19 and 20, or 41. In addition, students may be required to take ECON 50M before enrolling in ECON 50, and are encouraged to take MATH 42 and 51, and at least one course in linear algebra.
2. Five additional units of analytical skills courses. Among the courses that satisfy the requirement are ECON 51, 52, 102C; HISTORY 206 and POLISCI 151A, 152. For current information about courses that fulfill this requirement, check with the program office.
3. 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 Philosophy, students must take PUBLPOL 103A or 103B.
4. 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.
5. Seniors are required to participate in one quarter (3 units) of the Senior Seminar (PUBLPOL 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.
6. A maximum of 10 units may be taken on a satisfactory/no credit basis in the prerequisite courses for the Public Policy core. All remaining courses required for Public Policy majors must be taken for a letter grade.
7. Students must complete the Public Policy core and their concentration area courses with a grade point average (GPA) of 2.0 or higher.
8. To become a major in Public Policy and to be nominated for the B.A. degree, students must complete an application, available in the Public Policy Program office.

The Public Policy Program offers a two quarter course sequence to prepare students for making effective academic use of an internship (PUBLPOL 182A,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 34 or 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:

<i>Course No. and Subject</i>	<i>Units</i>
ECON 1, 50; PUBLPOL 104	15
POLISCI 2 and PUBLPOL 101	10
SOC 160 or MS&E 180, and PUBLPOL 102	9-10

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

POLISCI 2; PUBLPOL 101	10
PUBLPOL 103	5
PUBLPOL 104	5
PUBLPOL 105	5
SOC 160 or MS&E 180, and PUBLPOL 102	9-10

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 1, 50, 102A; PUBLPOL 104	20
PUBLPOL 103	5
SOC 160 or MS&E 180, and PUBLPOL 102	9-10

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

ECON 1, 50, 102A; PUBLPOL 104	20
POLISCI 2; PUBLPOL 101	10
PUBLPOL 103	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 102B; PUBLPOL 105	10
PUBLPOL 101	5
PUBLPOL 103	5
PUBLPOL 104	5
SOC 160 or MS&E 180, and PUBLPOL 102	9-10

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 B.A. 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 PUBLPOL 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 PUBLPOL 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 PUBLPOL 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 Friday, May 30. 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 21.

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

COURSES

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

PUBLPOL 60. Contemporary Issues in Health Policy: Public and Private Solutions—(Graduate students register for 160; same as HRP 240.) Invited lecture series. Public and private policy makers address how they and their organizations aim to improve quality, access, and cost of health care in the U.S. Initiatives that address current problems of the health care system and the challenges and complexities of achieving these aims. Recommended: HUMBIO 160 and some economics background.

1 unit (Singer) not given 2003-2004

PUBLPOL 61. Contemporary Issues in Health Policy: Improving Quality of Care—(Graduate students register for 161; same as HRP 241.) Invited lecturer series. Health care, pharmaceutical, and information technology leaders review their efforts to improve quality of health care. Improvement strategies currently employed by high-performing organizations, and obstacles to widespread implementation.

1 unit (Singer) not given 2003-04

PUBLPOL 101. Politics and Public Policy—(Same as POLISCI 123.) The domestic policy making process, emphasizing how elected officials, bureaucrats, and interest groups shape government policies in areas including tax, environmental, and social welfare policy, given their goals. The results of this process using equity and efficiency criteria. Prerequisite: POLISCI 2. GER:3b

5 units, Spr (Brady)

PUBLPOL 102. Organizations and Public Policy—Analysis of public organizations, emphasizing problems of effective management and incentives in a non-market environment. Prerequisite: SOC 160 or MS&E 180.

5 units, Win (Bendor)

PUBLPOL 103A. Introduction to Political Philosophy—(Same as PHIL 30, ETHICSOC 30.) Issues of state authority, justice, liberty, and equality, approached 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:3b

5 units, Win (Hussain)

PUBLPOL 103B. Ethics and Public Policy—(Same as STS 110, MS&E 197.) Ethical issues in science- and technology-related public policy conflicts. Goal is to develop 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.

5 units, Win (McGinn)

PUBLPOL 104. Economic Policy—(Same as ECON 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: the theoretical foundations of policy making and policy analysis, and applications to the adoption and implementation of programs. (WIM)

5 units, Win (Noll)

PUBLPOL 105. Quantitative Methods and Their Applications to Public Policy—Reviews material covered in required 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.

5 units, Spr (Rothwell)

PUBLPOL 124T. Legislatures, Courts, and Public Policy—(Same as POLISCI 124T.) How courts exert power and play a role in creating policy in the U.S. How courts fit into the system of separated powers. Can or should courts read their own values into law? Can the elected branches check the power of unelected judges? What is good government and how do courts fit into it? Case study of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 including political maneuvers to pass it and recent Supreme Court cases involving affirmative action.

5 units, Spr (Rutten)

PUBLPOL 160. Contemporary Issues in Health Policy: Public and Private Solutions—(See 60; same as HRP 240.)

1 unit (Singer) not given 2003-04

PUBLPOL 161. Contemporary Issues in Health Policy: Improving Quality of Care—(See 61; same as HRP 241.)

1 unit (Singer) not given 2003-04

PUBLPOL 163. Formal Organizations—(Same as SOC 160/260.) Organizational structure: diversity and common elements. Rational, natural, and open systems perspectives on structure. Environmental and technological determinants of structure. Applications to business concerns, public bureaux, hospitals, schools. GER:3b

5 units, Win (Dauber)

PUBLPOL 166. Organizational Theory and Design—Internal process and structure of organizations and the relationship between organizations and their competitive, institutional, and legal environments. Topics include organizational structure, bureaucracy, organizational culture, power and politics in organizations, institutional theory, resource dependence theory, organizational ecology, social network theory, and responses to government regulation. Case studies from nonprofit and public sectors.

5 units, Spr (Wang)

PUBLPOL 168. The Matrix of Change: Managing Diversity—(Same as SOC 168/268.) Diversity in organizations consists of racial, cultural, and gender differences, and differences in perspectives and interests among employees based on profession, assignments, or compensation. Diversity as a source of strength when different perspectives lead to insight and information and when pay differences leave room to reward superior performance; and as a barrier to communication and cooperation. Policy and managerial issues concerning when and how far to encourage diversity and how to harness its strengths and mitigate the conflicts it can create.

5 units, Spr (Meyersson-Milgrom)

PUBLPOL 169. East Asian Development and Foreign Policy—E. Asian political economy and its implications for U.S. foreign policy. Major issues in E. Asian political economy and security, how to evaluate competing U.S. responses, and proposals for solving policy problems.

5 units, Win (Mo)

PUBLPOL 182A. Policy Making and Problem Solving at Local and Regional Level: Contested Issues in Silicon Valley—In an era of devolution and calls for integrated service provision, much innovative policy formulation and implementation takes place at the local and regional levels. The theory and practice of these processes focusing on contested public issues in Silicon Valley including land use, transportation, housing, public health, public finance, and environmental protection. The social, institutional, and organizational landscape within metropolitan regions, and theories of metropolitan politics. Optional internships with corporate, government, and nonprofit organizations involved in public issues. Students with an internship must also enroll in 182B. Prerequisite: consent of instructor after formal application.

3-5 units, Win (Stanton)

PUBLPOL 182B. Policy Making and Problem Solving at Local and Regional Level: Community and Economic Development—Introduction to alternative theories and practice of community and economic development and cross-sector collaboration as approaches to influencing public policy making and problem solving at local and regional levels. Emphasis on non-hierarchical, participatory, and collaborative processes of community problem solving and decision making across economic sectors, neighborhoods, and ethnic groups. Regional and local policies and community contexts which support or inhibit such processes. Field trips; optional internships with corporate, government, and nonprofit organizations involved in public issues. Prerequisite consent of instructor after formal application; students with an internship: 182A.

3-5 units, Spr (Stanton)

PUBLPOL 183. Philanthropy: Effecting Social Change and Innovation in the Public Sector—Philanthropy's role in modern society and the translation of its vision and capital into social action. How individuals, foundations, corporations, and philanthropic organizations engage in social investing. Topics: the individual and philanthropy; philanthropic history and industry; foundation strategy and infrastructure; philanthropy and the political landscape; corporate philanthropy and social responsibility; global social investing; grant making; outcome assessment; and social innovation. Readings: business school cases, and theoretical and industry articles. Guest speakers include global philanthropists, foundation presidents, and Silicon Valley business leaders. Final project: students write grant proposals. Enrollment limited to 15.

5 units, Win (Arrillaga)

PUBLPOL 185. Managing Public Policy—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.

5 units, Win (Printup)

PUBLPOL 187. IT and Society: Unanticipated Consequences of New Technologies—Hands-on design of a national survey of 5,000 Americans to gauge the effects of IT developments on how people spend their time. Study focus is on the impact of Internet use on non-work activities such as time spent with friends and family. Lectures and readings on unintended social consequences of earlier technologies such as railroads, telegraph, telephones, automobiles, and jet travel. Improvements on prior studies. GER:3b

4 units, Spr (Nie)

PUBLPOL 188. California Government and Politics—California, with 34 million people and the world's fifth largest economy, would rank as a superpower if it were a nation. Are California's political institutions suited to these responsibilities? Overview of California's social, politi-

cal, and institutional history, and its politics, elections, and policy making. Distinctive political features such as term limits, the open primary system, and the difficulties posed by Proposition 13. How to track and analyze legislation. How California influences and is influenced by Pacific Rim nations. Guest speakers from Sacramento, and optional field trips to the state capitol.

5 units (Hancock) not given 2003-04

PUBLPOL 189. Introduction to Civil Society and the Nonprofit Sector—The development of the idea of civil society from early Enlightenment Europe to the contemporary U.S. Historical and theoretical foundations. Contemporary features of the nonprofit sector including its legal, economic, political, and ethical dimensions. The structure and operation of modern philanthropy and the challenges of the 21st century.

4 units, Spr (Sievers)

PUBLPOL 190. Social Innovation and the Social Entrepreneur—Invited lecture series. The perspectives and endeavors of thought leaders and entrepreneurs who address social needs in the U.S. and around the world through innovative private for-profit, and nonprofit and non-governmental organizations, or public institutions. Investigation of topics covered in greater detail in 191 and 192. Recommended: concurrent enrollment in 193 for students developing U.S. and international social entrepreneurship initiatives.

1 unit, Aut (Edwards, Phills, Bloom)

PUBLPOL 191. Business Concepts and Skills for the Social Sector—Recommended for students taking 192. Core concepts in organizational mission, strategy, marketing, finance, decision making, and organizational behavior for U.S. and international organizations. 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 case studies. Enrollment limited to 30. Prerequisite: ECON 1. Corequisite: 193. Recommended: students with no background in organizations, business strategy, and finance benefit from taking 191 before taking 192.

3 units, Spr (Juergens, Schmiede)

PUBLPOL 192. Social Entrepreneurship: Mobilizing Private Resources for the Common Good—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 in the U.S. and internationally. Theoretical issues: defining the social good and assessing the role of market forces, philanthropy, and government. Practical issues: developing an organizational mission, 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 and social value. Readings: business school cases, and theoretical and practical articles. Enrollment limited to 30. Prerequisites: ECON 1 and 191 or equivalent. Corequisite 193.

4 units, Spr (Edwards, Scher)

PUBLPOL 193. Social Entrepreneurship Collaboratory—Interdisciplinary student teams create and develop U.S. and international social entrepreneurship initiatives. Proposed initiatives may be new entities, or innovative projects, partnerships, and/or strategies impacting existing organizations and social issues in the U.S. and internationally. Focus is on each team's research and on planning documents to further project development. Project development varies with the quarter and the skill set of each team, but should include: issue and needs identification; market research; design and development of an innovative and feasible solution; and drafting of planning documents. In advanced cases, solicitation of funding and implementation of a pilot project. Enrollment limited to 30. Prerequisite: 190, 191, or 192, or consent of instructor.

1-5 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Edwards, Bloom)

PUBLPOL 194. Technology Policy—The evolution of U.S. technology policy and the way in which policy is made. 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 Internet privacy and genetic privacy as examples of controversies over the social impact of technological activities. Prerequisites: ECON 1, POLISCI 2.

5 units, Win (Windham)

PUBLPOL 195. Business and Public Policy—The relationships among business, government, and interest groups as strategic actors in the nonmarket environment. Companies attempt to shape public policy through government processes and international politics; interest groups through government processes and by influencing business. Politicians mediate conflicts among businesses and interest groups. Each relationship transcends the conventional view of a business as a market-focused entity that accepts government actions and ignores interest groups. Media and private collective action, business strategies in government arenas, international business and the nonmarket environment, and corporate responsibility and ethics. Prerequisites: ECON 1, POLISCI 2.

5 units, Aut (Woon)

PUBLPOL 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: ECON 50, 52; ECON 52 may be taken concurrently.

5 units (Staff) not given 2003-04

PUBLPOL 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.

5 units, Win (Rothwell)

PUBLPOL 198. Directed Readings in Public Policy

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

PUBLPOL 199. Senior Research

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

PUBLPOL 200A,B,C. Senior Seminar—Designed to give Public Policy students the opportunity to make oral presentations and to write a paper on a topic in public policy. Topic and methods of analysis used are determined by student in consultation with instructor. How to conduct good research in public policy. Prerequisites: completion of core courses in Public Policy or consent of the instructor.

3 units, A: Aut, B: Win, C: Spr (Sprague)

PUBLPOL 209. Economics and Public Policy—(Enroll in MGTECON 309.)

4 units (Kessler) not given 2003-04

PUBLPOL 231. Political Economy of Health Care in the United States—(Same as HRP 391.) The economic tools and institutional and legal background to understand how markets for health care products and services work. Moral hazard and adverse selection. Institutional organization of the health care sector. Hospital and physician services markets, integrated delivery systems, managed care, pharmaceutical and medical

device industries. Public policy issues in health care, medical ethics, regulation of managed care, patients' bill of rights, regulation of pharmaceuticals, Medicare reform, universal health insurance, and coverage of the uninsured. International perspectives, how other countries' health care systems evolved, and what the U.S. can learn from their experiences.

4 units (Staff) not given 2003-04

OVERSEAS STUDIES

Courses approved for the Public Policy major and taught overseas can be found in the "Overseas Studies" section of this bulletin, or in the Overseas Studies office, 126 Sweet Hall.

PARIS

PUBLPOL 111. Health Systems and Health Insurance: France and the U.S., a Comparison across Space and Time—(Same as HUMBIO 153X.)

4-5 units, Win (Chaix-Couturier)

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