

PUBLIC POLICY PROGRAM

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Lecturers: Laura Arrillaga, Frank Benest, Colleen Flaherty, Ward Hanson (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research), Jonathan D. Greenberg (Law), Anjini Kochar (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research), Eva Meyersson Milgrom (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research), Roger Printup, Mary Sprague, Patrick Windham

Department Phone: (650) 725-0109

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

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

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.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS BACHELOR OF ARTS

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. Areas of concentration change as the Stanford curriculum evolves. A list of recommended courses for each current concentration is available in the program office. Students may, with the written consent of their adviser and the director of the program, propose their own area of concentration. These areas of concentration are not declared on Axxess; they do not appear on the transcript or diploma.

Recent areas of concentration include:

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

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

1. 44 units of prerequisite courses: POLISCI 2; ECON 1A,B, 50, 51, 102A, 102B; MATH 51; and MS&E 180. ECON 50 must be completed with a grade of 'B' or better. ECON 51 must be taken for a letter grade. A maximum of 10 units of the other prerequisite courses may be taken credit/no credit.
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 101, 102, 103A or B, 104, and 106). All core courses must be completed for a letter grade. A grade point average (GPA) of C (2.0) or higher in the core courses is required.
3. Majors must complete at least 15 units of course work in an area of concentration. The post-core course work must be approved by a concentration adviser and the director. Concentration course work must be completed for a letter grade.
4. Seniors are required to participate in one quarter (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 before the Senior Seminar. The senior paper may be a term paper for either the senior seminar or another course, or an honors thesis. Effective 2006-07, PUBLPOL 200B (Winter Quarter), is organized as a practicum in which small student teams analyze real world policy problems faced by Bay Area government 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 and their concentration area courses with a grade point average (GPA) of 2.0 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 participate in various Stanford internship programs, especially those available through the Haas Center for Public Service and Stanford in Washington.

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 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. All 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 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	5
PUBLPOL 104	5
PUBLPOL 106	5

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, 1B, 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	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	5
PUBLPOL 104	5
PUBLPOL 106	5

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 a grade point average (GPA) of 3.5 in the following courses: the Public Policy core; the student's 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 PUBLPOL 200A during Autumn Quarter. Courses not taken at Stanford are not included in calculating the GPA.
3. Submit an honors thesis by enrolling in at least 8 but no more than 15 units of PUBLPOL 199, Senior Research, during the senior year and receive a final grade on the senior thesis of at least a 'B+'. The honors thesis must demonstrate mastery of relevant analytical tools and address a policy issue.

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, 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 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, at least one of whom is a member of the Public Policy affiliated faculty.

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. In order to be considered for University and department awards, the final thesis must be submitted to the program office by mid-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.

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

COURSES

WIM indicates that the course satisfies the Writing in the Major requirement.

PUBLPOL 101. Politics and Public Policy—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. Students taking this course may not take POLISCI 123 for credit. Prerequisite: POLISCI 2. GER:DB-SocSci
5 units, Win (Brady, D)

PUBLPOL 102. Organizations and Public Policy—Analysis of public organizations, emphasizing problems of effective management and incentives in a non-market environment. Prerequisite: ECON 1A. GER:DB-SocSci
5 units, Win (Bendor, J)

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 104. Economic Policy Analysis—(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. Theoretical foundations of policy making and analysis, and applications to program adoption and implementation. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and 102A.
5 units, Spr (Kessler, D)

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.) The design and consequences of legal rules. Common ideas that run through law including individual rationality, economic efficiency, conventional and Coasian analyses of externalities, enforcement, costs, and market consequences of legal restrictions on contract terms. Private versus public enforcement of law; the tradeoff between certainty and severity of punishment; the choice between ex post and ex ante sanctions; and the choice between property and liability rules. Applications to property, intellectual property, contract, criminal, tort, family, and environmental law. Prerequisite: ECON 51. WIM

5 units, Win (Owen, B)

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 issues related to technology, culture, race, sexuality, civil liberties, terrorism, homeland security, and capital punishment. Sources include judicial opinions, interdisciplinary legal scholarship, ethnography, literature, and film. Prerequisite: POLISCI 2 or consent of instructor.

5 units, Aut (Greenberg, J)

PUBLPOL 126. Networking with Government to Achieve Social Change—(Same as GSBGEN 593.) The role of government in the change process, the values and mindsets of government leaders, assets and resources that public agencies bring to the change initiative, limits of government action, and leadership strategies for promoting collaboration between sectors. Guest speakers, case studies, team projects. Students develop business plans for a social innovation project.

2 units, Win (Benest, F)

PUBLPOL 127. Politics, Constitutions, and Building America—(Same as POLISCI 225D, URBANST 168.) How Americans built their infrastructure; why financing infrastructure has changed. Sources include economic history, political history, public finance theory, and political economy theory.

5 units, Win (Wallis, J)

PUBLPOL 145. Globalization and Labor Conditions—The politics and economics of alternative private and public policies aimed at improving labor conditions around the world. Do international trade, offshore outsourcing, international migration, and multinational corporations undermine working conditions and labor rights?

5 units, not given this year

PUBLPOL 164. Comparative Public Policy—Problems, answers, underlying political philosophies, and impacts of public policy choices in areas such as aging populations, health care costs, illegal immigration, terrorism, pollution, and competition from low-cost countries. Focus is on N. America and Europe. GER:DB-SocSci

3 units, not given this year

PUBLPOL 168. Global Organizations and Policy—Analytical tools derived from the social sciences to analyze global organizations and projects, and applied to the trade offs 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 180. Social Innovation—The mechanisms and features of social innovation defined as the process of inventing, securing support for, and implementing novel solutions to social needs and problems. Focus is on the social, economic, technical, and organizational mechanisms underlying innovations. Sources include social science theory and research, and insights from the practical world. GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, not given this year

PUBLPOL 182. Persuasive Policy: Shaping Policy Debates with Online Tools—The increasing reliance on web sites and other electronic tools to shape the policy debates, convince the undecided, and mobilize supporters. Techniques for translating policy documents into credible and persuasive content. Examples include the economic costs of the Iraq war, education policy choices in California, and global warming. Required participation in SIEPR policy forum. Prerequisite: ECON 1A,B (formerly ECON 1).

2 units, Aut (Hanson, W)

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 history and industry; foundation models and infrastructure; philanthropic strategy and grantmaking; accountability and board governance; global and corporate philanthropy; and public policy engagement. Readings: business school cases and industry articles. Guest speakers include individual donors and foundation presidents. Final project: students evaluate grant proposals and make funding recommendations. Enrollment limited to 15. GER:DB-Hum

5 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. Prerequisite: ECON 1A,B (formerly ECON 1).

5 units, Win (Kochar, A)

PUBLPOL 185. Managing Public Policy—The role of administration in the U.S. government. Major issues include political control of government agencies, role of the civil service, reinventing government, contracting out government services, budgeting, and human resource administration. GER:DB-SocSci

5 units, not given this year

PUBLPOL 187. The Unintended Consequences of Technology—How human inventions impact other inventions, society, the individual, and history. Unintended social consequences of technologies such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, automobiles, and jet travel. Group projects focus on the design of a national survey to gauge the social effects of Internet technology (IT) on how people spend their time, including the impact of Internet use on non-work activities such as sleep and time spent with friends and family. Practical and innovative techniques in statistical analysis. GER:DB-SocSci

3-4 units, Spr (Nie, N)

PUBLPOL 188. California Politics: Past, Present, and Future—(Same as POLISCI 221V.) Changing patterns of politics from the mid-19th century to the present. Emphasis is on the role of institutions in structuring the state's politics. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul

5 units, not given this year

PUBLPOL 189. Latinos in American Politics—(Same as POLISCI 221U.) Evolution of Latino participation in American politics from the mid-19th century to the present. Issues include conquest, immigration, the Chicano movement, national origin diversity, gender, political parties, and office holding. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-AmerCul

5 units, not given this year

PUBLPOL 194. Technology Policy—The evolution of U.S. technology policy and how policy is made. Topics: federal technology policy before and after WW II; the debate over using R&D programs to promote economic growth and competitiveness; the impact of federal policy on the development of the Internet and biotechnology; and stem-cell research and digital copyrights as examples of controversies over the social impact of technological activities. Prerequisites: 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. 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. Enrollment limited to 25.

5 units, Win, Spr (Rothwell, G)

PUBLPOL 198. Directed Readings in Public Policy

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

PUBLPOL 199. Senior Research—May be repeated for credit.

1-15 units, Aut, Win, 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.

3-5 units, Aut (Flaherty, C)

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

3-5 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.

3-5 units, Spr (Sprague, M)

PUBLPOL 231. Political Economy of Health Care in the United States—(Same as MGTECON 331, 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, Spr (Kessler, D)

COGNATE COURSES

See respective department listings for course descriptions and General Education Requirements (GER) information. See degree requirements above or the program's student services office for applicability of these courses to a major or minor program.

ECON 1A,B. Introductory Economics

5 units, A: Aut (Clerici-Arias, M), Win (Wright, G), B: Win, Spr (Staff)

ECON 51. Economic Analysis II

5 units, Win, Sum (Staff)

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

5 units, Aut (Tendall, M), Win (Staff)

ECON 102B. Introduction to Econometrics

5 units, Win (Mahajan, A), Spr (Staff)

EDUC 377. Comparing Institutional Forms—(Same as GSBGEN 346.)

4 units, Win (Powell, W)

MATH 51. Linear Algebra and Differential Calculus of Several Variables

5 units, Aut (Levy, D), Win (Oprea, D), Spr (Lucianovic, M), Sum (Staff)

MS&E 180. Organizations: Theory and Management

4 units, Aut (Eisenhardt, K), Spr (Hinds, P)

PHIL 30. Introduction to Political Philosophy—(Same as ETHICSOC 30, POLISCI 3.)

5 units, Win (Stone, P)

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.

FLORENCE

PUBLPOL 120P. Global Environmental Problems

4 units, Spr (Gaeta, P)

PARIS

PUBLPOL 111P. Health Systems and Health Insurance: France and the U.S., a Comparison across Space and Time—(Same as HUMBIO 120X.) GER:DB-SocSci

4-5 units, Win (Fessler, J)