Courses Eligible for MA/MPP Elective Credit

Gateway for Health Care Policy concentration

BIOMEDIN 432. Analysis of Costs, Risks, & Benefits of Health Care - Autumn 13-14
How to do cost/benefit analysis when the output is difficult or impossible to measure. How do M.B.A. analytic tools apply in health services? Literature on the principles of cost/benefit analysis applied to health care. Critical review of actual studies. Emphasis is on the art of practical application.
Units: 4, Instructors: Owens; Goldhaber-Fiebert

ECON 126. Economics of Health and Medical Care - Autumn & Winter 13-14
Institutional, theoretical, and empirical analysis of the problems of health and medical care. Topics: demand for medical care and medical insurance; institutions in the health sector; economics of information applied to the market for health insurance and for health care; measurement and valuation of health; competition in health care delivery. Graduate students with research interests should take ECON 248. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and ECON 102A or Stats 116 or the equivalent. Recommended: ECON 51.
Units: 5, Instructors: Aut – Bhattacharya, Win - Dickstein

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.
Units: 3, Instructors: Bundorf; Kessler

MS&E 292. Health Policy Modeling - Winter 13-14
Primarily for master's students; also open to undergraduates and doctoral students. The application of mathematical, statistical, economic, and systems models to problems in health policy. Areas include: disease screening, prevention, and treatment; assessment of new technologies; bioterrorism response; and drug control policies.
Units: 3, Instructors: Brandeau

BIOMEDIN 251. Outcomes Analysis - Spring 13-14
Methods of conducting empirical studies which use large existing medical, survey, and other databases to ask both clinical and policy questions. Econometric and statistical models used to conduct medical outcomes research. How research is conducted on medical and health economics questions when a randomized trial is impossible. Problem sets emphasize hands-on data analysis and application of methods, including re-analyses of well-known studies. Prerequisites: one or more courses in probability, and statistics or biostatistics.
Units: 3, Instructors: Bhattacharya
Gateway for Resources, Environment, and Energy Concentration

ECON 250. Environmental Economics - Spring 13-14
Theoretical and empirical analysis of sources of and solutions to environmental problems, with application to local pollution challenges and global environmental issues such as climate change. Topics include: analysis of market failure, choice of environmental policy instruments, integrating environmental and distortionary taxes, environmental policy making under uncertainty, valuing environmental amenities, and measuring/promoting sustainable development.
Units: 2-5, Instructors: Goulder

ECON 251. Natural Resources and Energy Economics - Winter 13-14
Management and provision non-renewable and renewable natural resources, with considerable attention to energy provision and use. Topics include: fisheries problems and policy; energy industry market structure, pricing, and performance; and policies to facilitate transitions from non-renewable to renewable energy.
Prerequisites: 202, 203, 204, 271, and 272, or equivalents with consent of instructor.
Units: 2-5, Instructors: Allcott; Kolstad

This course serves as an introduction to federal environmental law, regulation, and policy in the United States. The course begins with a discussion of the property law roots of environmental law and the risk assessments and regulatory frameworks essential to understanding the current US approach to environmental problems. Next, the course focuses on federal statutes including the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act. The course concludes with a discussion of current EPA efforts to address emissions of greenhouse gases.
Units: 3, Instructors: Wara

MS&E 243. Energy and Environmental Policy Analysis – Spring 13-14
Concepts, methods, and applications. Energy/environmental policy issues such as automobile fuel economy regulation, global climate change, research and development policy, and environmental benefit assessment. Group project.
Prerequisite: MS&E 241 or ECON 50, 51.
Units: 3, Instructors: Sweeney

Gateway for Legal & Regulatory Intervention Concentration

ECON 157. Imperfect Competition - Autumn 13-14
The interaction between firms and consumers in markets that fall outside the benchmark competitive model. How firms acquire and exploit market power. Game theory and information economics to analyze how firms interact strategically. Topics include monopoly, price discrimination, oligopoly, collusion and cartel behavior, anti-competitive practices, the role of information in markets, anti-trust policy, and e-commerce. Sources include theoretical models, real-world examples, and empirical papers. Prerequisite: ECON 51.
Terms: Aut | Units: 5 | Grading: Letter or Credit/No Credit
Instructors: Kastl
**LAW 238. Administrative Law – Autumn and Spring 13-14**  
Administrative agencies interpret statutes, promulgate regulations, and adjudicate disputes, thereby affecting vast areas of life -- from employment to food and drug safety, from the environment to energy markets, and from telecommunications to immigration. This course surveys the law of the administrative state, considering rationales for delegation to administrative agencies, procedural and substantive constraints of agency decision-making, and the judicial review of agency actions.  
Units: 4, Instructors: Ho

**NBIO 201. Social and Ethical Issues in the Neurosciences – Spring 13-14**  
Influences on public debate and policy of scientific advances in the study of the brain and behavior: theories of brain function; philosophical and scientific approaches; advances in the neurosciences, possible uses in medical therapy, and interventions involving genetic screening, genetic selection, enhancement of neurological functioning, and manipulation of behavior; questions related to medical therapy, social policy, and broader considerations of human nature such as consciousness, free will, personal identity, and moral responsibility. May be taken for 2 units without a research paper. Prerequisite: Neuroscience, Biology, or Symbolic Systems major; or Human Biology core; or consent of instructor.  
Units: 2-4, Instructors: TBD

**Gateway for International and National Security Policy Concentration**

**IPS 201. Managing Global Complexity – Spring 13-14 (by instructor approval only)**  
Is international relations theory valuable for policy makers? The first half of the course will provide students with a foundation in theory by introducing the dominant theoretical traditions and insights in international relations. The second half of the course focuses on several complex global problems that cut across policy specializations and impact multiple policy dimensions. Students will assess the value of major theories and concepts in international relations for analyzing and addressing such complex global policy issues.  
Units: 3, Instructors: Stoner-Weiss

**IPS 210. Politics of International Humanitarian Action - Autumn 13-14**  
The relationship between humanitarianism and politics in international responses to civil conflicts and forced displacement. Focus is on policy dilemmas and choices, and the consequences of action or inaction. Case studies include northern Iraq (Kurdistan), Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo, and Darfur.  
Units: 3-5, Instructors: Morris

**IPS 211. Transitions from War to Peace - Spring 13-14**  
How to find sustainable solutions to intractable internal conflicts that lead to peace settlements. How institutions such as the UN, regional organizations, and international financial agencies attempt to support a peace process. Case studies include Bosnia, East Timor, Kosovo, Burundi, Liberia, and Afghanistan.  
Units: 3-5, Instructors: Morris

**IPS 244. US Policy Toward Northeast Asia - TBD**  
Case study approach to the study of contemporary U.S. policy towards Japan, Korea, and China. Historical evolution of U.S. foreign policy and the impact of issues such as
democratization, human rights, trade, security relations, military modernization, and rising nationalism on U.S. policy. Case studies include U.S.-Japan trade tensions, anti-Americanism in Korea, and cross-strait relations between China and Taiwan. Units: 5, Instructors: Armacost; Straub; Fingar; Sneider

**Gateway for Education Policy Concentration**

**EDUC 347: The Economics of Higher Education - Winter 13-14**
Topics: the worth of college and graduate degrees, and the utilization of highly educated graduates; faculty labor markets, careers, and workload; costs and pricing; discounting, merit aid, and access to higher education; sponsored research; academic medical centers; and technology and productivity. Emphasis is on theoretical frameworks, policy matters, and the concept of higher education as a public good. Stratification by gender, race, and social class. Units: 4, Instructors: Bettinger

**EDUC 306A: Economics of Education in the Global Economy - Autumn 13-14**
Case material considers development problems in the U.S. and abroad. Discussion sections on economic aspects of educational development. Units: 5, Instructors: Carnoy

**EDUC 271x: Education Policy in the United States - Spring 13-14**
The course will provide students from different disciplines with an understanding of the broad educational policy context. The course will cover topics including a) school finance systems; b) an overview of policies defining and shaping the sectors and institutional forms of schooling, c) an overview of school governance, d) educational human-resource policy, e) school accountability policies at the federal and state levels; and f) school assignment policies and law, including intra- and inter-district choice policies, desegregation law and policy. Units: 5, Instructors: Loeb

**EDUC 221A: Policy Analysis in Education - Autumn 13-14**
Major concepts associated with the development, enactment, and execution of educational policy. Issues of policy implementation, agenda setting and problem formulation, politics, and intergovernmental relations. Case studies. Goal is to identify factors that affect how analysts and policy makers learn about and influence education. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: consent of instructor. Units: 4-5, Instructors: Newman

**Gateway for Science and Technology Policy Concentration**

**PUBLPOL 353. Science and Technology Policy – Autumn 13-14**
U.S. policies for science and technology, political institutions that create and carry out these policies, processes for conducting science and developing technology, international aspects of science and technology, and the roles of scientists, engineers, and physicians in creating and implementing policy. Assignments: analyzing the politics of particular legislative proposals, assessing options for trying to reach a policy objective, and preparing mock memos and testimony. Units: 4-5, Instructors: Slayton
**PUBLPOL 354/ECON 113. Economics of Innovation - Spring 13-14**
The modern, knowledge-based economy characterized by: rapid innovation; a dramatic increase in the rate of production of information and decline in the cost of producing it; and pervasive network externalities or increasing returns to scale. Emphasis is on the role of patents and alternative mechanisms for creating incentives for firms to innovate. Topics include: why there may be too much innovative activity; how patent laws may slow rather than help innovation; and the interaction between public and private sector innovation. Prerequisites: 51,102B. Units: 5, Instructors: Moser

**PUBLPOL 355/MS&E 250A. Engineering Risk Analysis – Winter 13-14**
The techniques of analysis of engineering systems for risk management decisions involving trade-offs (technical, human, environmental aspects). Elements of decision analysis; probabilistic risk analysis (fault trees, event trees, systems dynamics); economic analysis of failure consequences (human safety and long-term economic discounting); and case studies such as space systems, nuclear power plants, and medical systems. Public and private sectors. Prerequisites: probability, decision analysis, stochastic processes, and convex optimization. Units: 3, Instructors: Pate-Cornell

**Other Policy Electives**

**PUBLPOL 202: Organizations and Public Policy – Spring 13-14**
Analysis of organizational processes emphasizing organizations that operate in a non-market environment. Prerequisite: ECON 1A. Units: 4-5, Instructors: Bendor

**PUBLPOL 302A: Introduction to American Law – Autumn 13-14**
The structure of the American legal system including the courts; American legal culture; the legal profession and its social role; the scope and reach of the legal system; the background and impact of legal regulation; criminal justice; civil rights and civil liberties; and the relationship between the American legal system and American society in general. Units: 3-5, Instructors: Friedman

**ETHICSOC 180M: Collective Action (formerly PUBLPOL 304A) – Winter 13-14**
Individually rational actions can give rise to results that are collectively irrational. For example, the collective result of our consumption decisions is to warm the planet, destroy the world’s fisheries, and increase reliance on factory farming; at the same time, the decisions of a single individual seem to have no tangible effect on such things. In light of this, what (if anything) are you as an individual required to do in these and other collective action situations, especially when others are not doing their part to prevent things from getting out of control? For example, are you required to reduce your carbon footprint and avoid products that are produced in ethically objectionable ways? Do you have a duty to vote? Is free-riding always ethically objectionable? Can you be required to 'cooperate' in a situation where you know that most others will 'defect'? Finally, from a real-world policy perspective, how can we bring about the best solutions to these and other collective action problems? Is the best policy response always a straightforward function of the variable features of each case? Interdisciplinary readings from authors in philosophy, politics, economics, and law such as Elinor Ostrom, Peter Singer, and Cass Sunstein. Units: 2-4, Instructors: Budolfson
PSYCH 232: Brain and Decision Making – Spring 13-14
Neuroeconomics combines experimental techniques from neuroscience, psychology, and experimental economics, such as electrophysiology, fMRI, eye tracking, and behavioral studies, and models from computational neuroscience and economics. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.
Units: 3, Instructors: Knutson

EDUC 367: Cultural Psychology – Autumn 13-14
The relationship between culture and psychological processes; how culture becomes an integral part of cognitive, social, and moral development. Both historical and contemporary treatments of cultural psychology, including deficit models, crosscultural psychology, ecological niches, culturally specific versus universal development, sociocultural frameworks, and minority child development. The role of race and power in research on cultural psychology.
Units: 3-5, Instructors: LaFrombroise

ETHICSOC 232T: Theories of Civil Society, Philanthropy, and the Nonprofit Sector (POLISCI 236) – Spring 13-14
What is the basis of private action for the public good? How are charitable dollars distributed and what role do nonprofit organizations and philanthropic dollars play in a modern democracy? How do nongovernmental organizations operate domestically and globally? The historical development and modern structure of civil society emphasizing philanthropy and the nonprofit sector. Readings in political philosophy, political sociology, and public policy. WIM for PoliSci students who enroll in PoliSci 236S.
Units: 5, Instructors: Sievers

POLISCI 120B: Campaigns, Voting, Media, and Elections – Winter 13-14
This course examines the theory and practice of American campaigns and elections. First, we will attempt to explain the behavior of the key players -- candidates, parties, journalists, and voters -- in terms of the institutional arrangements and political incentives that confront them. Second, we will use current and recent election campaigns as "laboratories" for testing generalizations about campaign strategy and voter behavior. Third, we examine selections from the academic literature dealing with the origins of partisan identity, electoral design, and the immediate effects of campaigns on public opinion, voter turnout, and voter choice. As well, we'll explore issues of electoral reform and their more long-term consequences for governance and the political process.
Units: 4-5, Instructors: Iyengar; Payson