ECONOMICS

Courses offered by the Department of Economics (http://economics.stanford.edu) are listed under the subject code ECON on the Stanford Bulletin’s ExploreCourses web site.

The department’s purpose is to acquaint students with the economic aspects of modern society, to familiarize them with techniques for the analysis of contemporary economic problems, and to develop in them an ability to exercise judgment in evaluating public policy. There is training for the general student as well as for those who plan careers as economists in civil service, private enterprise, teaching, or research.

The department’s curriculum is an integral part of Stanford’s programs in International Relations, Public Policy, and Urban Studies.

The faculty interests and research cover a wide spectrum of topics in most fields of economics, including behavioral economics, comparative institutional analysis, econometrics, economic development, economic history, experimental economics, industrial organization, international trade, labor, macro- and microeconomic theory, mathematical economics, environmental economics, and public finance.

Mission of the Undergraduate Program in Economics

The mission of the undergraduate program in Economics is to acquaint students with the economic aspects of modern society, to familiarize them with techniques for the analysis of contemporary economic problems, and to develop in them an ability to exercise judgment in evaluating public policy. The program introduces students to macro- and microeconomic theory, teaches them to think and write clearly about economic problems and policy issues and to apply the basic tools of economic analysis. The undergraduate major provides an excellent background for those who plan careers in government and private enterprise as well as those pursuing graduate degrees in professional schools or in the field of economics.

Learning Outcomes (Undergraduate)

The department expects undergraduate majors in the program to be able to demonstrate the following learning outcomes. These learning outcomes are used in evaluating students and the department’s undergraduate program. Students are expected to demonstrate:

1. understanding of core knowledge within Economics.
2. ability to analyze a problem and draw correct inferences using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis.
3. ability to write clearly and persuasively and communicate ideas clearly.
4. ability to evaluate theory and critique research within the discipline.

Graduate Programs in Economics

The primary objective of the graduate program is to educate students as research economists. In the process, students also acquire the background and skills necessary for careers as university teachers and as practitioners of economics. The curriculum includes a comprehensive treatment of modern theory and empirical techniques. Currently, 20 to 25 students are admitted each year.

Graduate programs in economics are designed to ensure that students receive a thorough grounding in the methodology of theoretical and empirical economics, while at the same time providing specialized training in a wide variety of subfields and a broad understanding of associated institutional structures. Toward these ends, the program is arranged so that the student has little choice in the curriculum at the outset but considerable latitude later on.

Students admitted to graduate standing in the department are expected to have a strong background in college-level economics, mathematics, and statistics. Preparation ordinarily consists of a college major in economics, a year-long calculus sequence that includes multivariate analysis, a course in linear algebra, and a rigorous course in probability and statistics.

Learning Outcomes (Graduate)

The purpose of the master’s program is to further develop knowledge and skills in Economics and to prepare students for a professional career or doctoral studies. This is achieved through completion of courses, in the primary field as well as related areas, and experience with independent work and specialization.

The Ph.D. is conferred upon candidates who have demonstrated substantial scholarship and the ability to conduct independent research and analysis in Economics. Through completion of advanced course work and rigorous skills training, the doctoral program prepares students to make original contributions to the knowledge of Economics and to interpret and present the results of such research.

Fellowships and Assistantships

The department awards a number of fellowships for graduate study. Many first-year and a few second- or third-year students are typically awarded full fellowships, including a stipend and tuition. All students whose records justify continuation in the program may be assured support for the second through fourth years in the form of employment as a teaching or research assistant. These half-time appointments provide a stipend and tuition allowance. Entering students are not normally eligible for research or teaching assistantships.

Bachelor of Arts in Economics

The total number of units required for the major is 80. Students are encouraged to complete the core courses 1-6 below, as early as possible. Ideally, students should complete the core during the sophomore year, before taking upper division courses. Courses may not be taken before the prerequisites are completed. The required number of field courses is five. There is great flexibility in the choice of electives, including some upper-division math, statistics, and computer science.

Of the 80 units required for the major, at least 55 must be taken at Stanford in California. Students cannot declare Economics as their major or minor until they have completed ECON 50 Economic Analysis I with a grade of ‘B’ or better or received approval from the Director of Undergraduate Study.

All courses counting toward the economics major must be taken for a letter grade and a GPA in the major of 2.0 (C) or better must be achieved.

Requirements for the Economics Major (80 Units)

Core Courses; 30 units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECON 1</td>
<td>Principles of Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECON 50</td>
<td>Economic Analysis I (Prerequisites: ECON 1 and MATH 51 (or CME 100 or CME 100A))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECON 51</td>
<td>Economic Analysis II (Prerequisite: ECON 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECON 52</td>
<td>Economic Analysis III (Prerequisite: ECON 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECON 102A</td>
<td>Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus for Social Scientists (Prerequisite: MATH 41 or equivalent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECON 102B</td>
<td>Applied Econometrics (Prerequisite: ECON 102A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is recommended that students satisfy this basic statistics requirement early in their program.

Material in ECON 102B Applied Econometrics is used in a number of field courses. Students are advised to take ECON 102B Applied Econometrics early in their program.

Field Courses; 25 units
Must be taken at Stanford in California.

Select five of the following: 25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON 102C</td>
<td>Advanced Topics in Econometrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 111</td>
<td>Money and Banking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 112</td>
<td>Financial Markets and Institutions: Recent Developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 113</td>
<td>Economics of Innovation (not offered this year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 118</td>
<td>Development Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 125</td>
<td>Economic Development, Microfinance, and Social Networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 126</td>
<td>Economics of Health and Medical Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 128</td>
<td>Economic Development: A Historical Perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 135</td>
<td>Finance for Non-MBAs 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 136</td>
<td>Market Design 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 137</td>
<td>Decision Modeling and Information 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 140</td>
<td>Introduction to Financial Economics 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 141</td>
<td>Public Finance and Fiscal Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 145</td>
<td>Labor Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 146</td>
<td>Economics of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 149</td>
<td>The Modern Firm in Theory and Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 155</td>
<td>Environmental Economics and Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 157</td>
<td>Imperfect Competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 158</td>
<td>Regulatory Economics (not offered this year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 160</td>
<td>Game Theory and Economic Applications 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 164</td>
<td>The Law and Economics of the World Trading System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 166</td>
<td>International Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 178</td>
<td>Behavioral Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 179</td>
<td>Experimental Economics (not offered this year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 180</td>
<td>Honors Game Theory 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 181</td>
<td>Honors Information and Incentives 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 182</td>
<td>Honors Market Design 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 198</td>
<td>Junior Honors Seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 199D</td>
<td>Honors Thesis Research</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electives: 20 units
Must be taken at Stanford in California. This course should be taken only after completing ECON 51 Economic Analysis II and ECON 52 Economic Analysis III, ECON 102B Applied Econometrics, and at least two field courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON 101</td>
<td>Economic Policy Seminar</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flexible Tracks
Flexible Tracks listings of upper-division economics courses are provided to emphasize the diverse interests of Economics majors. Flexible Tracks do not add major requirements. Flexible Tracks may be examined in the department’s Information Book for Economics Majors (http://economics.stanford.edu/undergraduate). Flexible Tracks are provided for the following areas of emphasis (field courses are in bold):

- Behavioral & Experimental (Econ 27N, 136 (or 182), 137 (or 181), 160 (or 180), 178, 179)
- Finance (Econ 110, 111, 112, 140 (or 135), 141, 143, 152, 183)
- International & Development (Econ 106, 114, 116, 118, 120, 121, 124, 125, 127, 128, 162, 164, 166)
- Policy (ESF 1, Econ 11N, 13SC, 17N, 19Q, 22N, 23N, 27N, 45, 7BN, 111, 113, 118, 126, 141, 145, 146, 150, 152, 154, 155, 158, 159)
• Research (Econ 102C, 103, 136 (or 182), 137 (or 181), 160 (or 180), 198, 199D, 202, 210)
• Strategy (Econ 19Q, 113, 136 (or 182), 137 (or 181), 149, 157, 158, 160 (or 180))

Honors Program
The honors program offers an opportunity for independent research, creativity, and achievement. It is designed to encourage a more intensive study of economics than is required for the normal major, with course and research work of exceptional quality. Honors students submit their theses in writing and present them during the Honors Research Symposium during Spring Quarter. The honors program requires:

1. Completing all requirements for the major; plus five additional units, bringing the total to 85 units.
2. Achieving a grade point average (GPA) of at least 3.5 for the required courses of the Economics major (excluding ECON 139D Directed Reading and ECON 199D Honors Thesis Research). See details in the Information Book for Economics Majors.
3. Complete ECON 102B Applied Econometrics and at least two lecture courses most relevant for the proposed topic of the honors thesis by the end of the junior year. (These can be included in the basic 80 units.)
4. Candidates must write an honors thesis in their senior year for at least one unit and up to 10 units of credit (ECON 199D Honors Thesis Research). Winter registration for one unit under the supervision of the Director of the Honors Program is mandatory for all honors students. The thesis must be of very high quality and written under the direction of a member of the department or its affiliated faculty. Units of ECON 199D Honors Thesis Research do not count toward the course work requirements for the basic economics major, or in the computation of the GPA requirement for honors.

Juniors interested in the honors program should contact the honors program director for more information. Prospective candidates for the honors program should submit an application to the director no later than October 20 for Spring Quarter degree conferral. Also required, in the same quarter, is a three-page thesis proposal that must be approved by the thesis adviser.

Minor in Economics (35 Units)
The minor in Economics has two main goals: to acquaint students with the rudiments of micro- and macroeconomic theory that are required of all majors; and to allow students to build competence in the application of this theory to two fields of economics of their choosing, and the opportunity to specialize further in any one of these fields by taking one additional advanced course in the Department of Economics.

Core Courses: 20 units
- ECON 1 Principles of Economics 5
- ECON 50 Economic Analysis I (Prerequisites: ECON 1 and MATH 51 or CME 100 or CME 100A) 5
- ECON 51 Economic Analysis II (Prerequisite: ECON 50) 5
- ECON 52 Economic Analysis III (Prerequisite: ECON 50) 5

Minor Field Courses: 10 units
Must be taken at Stanford in California
- ECON 102A Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists 5
- ECON 102B Applied Econometrics 5
- ECON 102C Advanced Topics in Econometrics 5
- ECON 111 Money and Banking 5
- ECON 112 Financial Markets and Institutions: Recent Developments 5
- ECON 113 Economics of Innovation 5
- ECON 118 Development Economics 5
- ECON 125 Economic Development, Microfinance, and Social Networks 5
- ECON 126 Economics of Health and Medical Care 5
- ECON 128 Economic Development: A Historical Perspective 5
- ECON 135 Finance for Non-MBAs 1
- ECON 136 Market Design 2
- ECON 137 Decision Modeling and Information 4
- ECON 140 Introduction to Financial Economics 1
- ECON 141 Public Finance and Fiscal Policy 5
- ECON 145 Labor Economics 5
- ECON 146 Economics of Education 5
- ECON 149 The Modern Firm in Theory and Practice 5
- ECON 155 Environmental Economics and Policy 5
- ECON 157 Imperfect Competition 5
- ECON 158 Regulatory Economics (not offered this year) 5
- ECON 160 Game Theory and Economic Applications 3
- ECON 164 The Law and Economics of the World Trading System 5
- ECON 166 International Trade 5
- ECON 178 Behavioral Economics 5
- ECON 179 Experimental Economics (not offered this year) 5
- ECON 180 Honors Game Theory 2
- ECON 181 Honors Information and Incentives 4
- ECON 182 Honors Market Design 2
- ECON 198 Junior Honors Seminar 5
- ECON 202 Microeconomics 1 2-5
- ECON 210 Macroeconomics 1 2-5

1 Students may not count units from both ECON 135 Finance for Non-MBAs and ECON 140 Introduction to Financial Economics towards their minor as the courses are too similar in content.
2 Students may not count units from both ECON 136 Market Design and ECON 182 Honors Market Design towards their minor as the courses cover similar subject matter.
3 Students may not count units from both ECON 160 Game Theory and Economic Applications and ECON 180 Honors Game Theory towards their minor as the courses cover similar subject matter.
4 Students may not count units from both ECON 137 Decision Modeling and Information and ECON 181 Honors Information and Incentives towards their minor as the courses cover similar subject matter.
5 Students may enroll with permission of the Director of Undergraduate Studies and the course instructor.

Electives: 5 units
Select from: Any ECON courses offered for letter grades

Other Requirements
Students cannot declare Economics as their minor until they have completed ECON 50 Economic Analysis I with a grade of ‘B’ or better or received approval from the Director of Undergraduate Study. At least 20 out of the 35 units for the minor must be taken at Stanford. Students must have completed all Stanford prerequisites for approved transfer credit courses in order to use those courses towards the Economics minor.

No courses receiving Department of Economics credit under the preceding requirements may be taken credit/no credit. The combined
total of all units for the minor must equate to the grade point average (GPA) of 2.0 (C) or better.

Students must complete their declaration of the minor no later than the last day of the preceding quarter before their degree conferral.

**Master of Arts in Economics**

University requirements for the master’s degree are described in the “Graduate Degrees (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees)” section of this bulletin.

The department does not admit students who plan to terminate their graduate study with the M.A. degree. Students must be currently enrolled in a Ph.D. program at Stanford before adding the Economics M.A. degree. Economics students may, but need not, elect to add this degree in addition to their current Ph.D. degree after they have been enrolled at Stanford for at least one quarter. A master’s option is also available to currently enrolled Ph.D. candidates from other departments.

**Admission**

Prospective students must have completed the Stanford requirements for a B.A. in Economics or approximately equivalent training. Since students are required to take some of the same courses as Ph.D. candidates, similar preparation in mathematics and statistics generally is expected. In order to add this degree to their program plan, current Ph.D. students should submit a Graduate Authorization Petition via Axess and submit an M.A. program proposal form to the student services manager for approval.

**Degree Requirements**

A master’s program must satisfy these criteria:

1. Completing, at Stanford, at least 45 units of credit beyond those required for the bachelor’s degree, of which at least 40 units must be in the Department of Economics. Students must complete ECON 202 Microeconomics I or ECON 202N Microeconomics I For Non-Economics PhDs and at least three other 200-level courses. They must receive a grade of ‘B’ or better in ECON 202 Microeconomics I or ECON 202N Microeconomics I For Non-Economics PhDs. Undergraduate courses must be numbered 105 or higher (with the exception of the ECON 102A Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists,ECON 102B Applied Econometrics,ECON 102C Advanced Topics in Econometrics sequence listed below). No seminar courses numbered 300 or above can be counted.

2. Demonstrating competence in empirical methodology by receiving a grade of ‘B’ or better in both ECON 270 Intermediate Econometrics I and ECON 271 Intermediate Econometrics II, or by receiving a grade of ‘B’ or above in each of ECON 102A Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists, ECON 102B Applied Econometrics, and ECON 102C Advanced Topics in Econometrics.

3. Submitting two term papers (or a thesis of sufficient quality). At least one of these papers must be deemed to represent graduate-level work. Normally, this means that it is written in connection with a 200-level course. A maximum of 5 units of credit can be earned for a thesis (Econ 400 or comparable thesis course in home department) toward the 45-unit degree requirement. In lieu of this paper requirement, students may elect to take two additional 200+ level Economics courses.

4. A grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 must be maintained for all master's level work. All courses must be taken for a letter grade.

**Doctor of Philosophy in Economics**

University requirements for the Ph.D. are described in the “Graduate Degrees (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees)” section of this bulletin.

Students admitted to graduate standing in the department are expected to have a strong background in college-level economics, mathematics, and statistics. Preparation ordinarily consists of a college major in economics, a year-long calculus sequence that includes multivariate analysis, a course in linear algebra, and a rigorous course in probability and statistics. When deemed appropriate, a student may be required to complete the necessary background preparation at Stanford. All students take a common core curriculum at the outset and later branch out into the desired fields of specialization.

Well-prepared students should anticipate spending, with some overlap, approximately two years in course work and another two years in seminars, independent study, and dissertation research. A minimum of 135 completed units is required for the degree. The goal is to complete the program in four years, although some types of research programs may require at least five years to complete. The department has a strong commitment to guiding students through the program expeditiously.

Questions and petitions concerning the program and the admissions process should be addressed to the Director of Graduate Study, who has responsibility for administering the graduate program.

Specific requirements are best discussed in two stages, the first consisting of requirements for admission to candidacy and the second involving further requirements for earning the degree.

**Admission to Candidacy for Ph.D.**

A student may apply for admission to candidacy when the following minimal requirements are met:

**Graduate Core**

1. Successful completion of core sequences in microeconomics, macroeconomics, and econometrics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Microeconomics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 202 Microeconomics I 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 203 Microeconomics II 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 204 Microeconomics III 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Macroeconomics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 210 Macroeconomics I 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 211 Macroeconomics II 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 212 Macroeconomics III 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Econometrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 270 Intermediate Econometrics I 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 271 Intermediate Econometrics II 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 272 Intermediate Econometrics III 2-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To pass a sequence, an overall grade of B is required for the sequence, and individual course grades must be B- or better.

2. Completing the requirements in two additional advanced fields of specialization from the list below or, if approved in advance by the Director of Graduate Study, in one such field together with a substantial amount of work toward a second field taught in a related department (e.g. GSB Finance). Students may request permission from the Director of Graduate Study to create a field not listed as an advanced field below, such as International Finance. Requirements for completing a field can usually be satisfied by completing two courses and a paper, although students in some fields may be advised to add a third course, which can then be counted toward the distribution requirement discussed later. A minimum grade average
Further Requirements for the Ph.D. Degree

1. Third Year Seminar: presentation of an expanded research paper in Spring Quarter of the third year.

2. Distribution Requirement: Students must complete four other graduate-level courses meeting the following requirements:
   a. at least one course from the area of economic history, unless history is one of the two fields of specialization.
   b. courses in at least two fields other than the two fields of specialization. Distribution courses cannot be crosslisted in those fields.
   c. with advance approval of the Director of Graduate Study, some of these distribution courses may be drawn from related fields taught in other departments. However, including courses taken to meet either the specialization or distribution requirements, no more than two courses in total may be taken outside the Economics department.
   d. all courses used to fulfill distribution requirements must be passed with a grade of B or better.

3. Teaching Experience: Each student must serve as a teaching assistant for at least one quarter. It is strongly recommended that this requirement be satisfied before the fourth year of residence.

4. Seminar Participation: Each student is expected to participate in at least two all-year research seminars by the end of the fourth year of residence. Normally, participation in a seminar requires one or more oral presentations and the submission of a research paper (which, however, need not be completely separate from dissertation research). Detailed information on fulfilling the seminar requirements can be found on the Economics department website (http://economics.stanford.edu).

5. Ph.D. Dissertation: The process involves selecting a topic, choosing an appropriate adviser, submitting a prospectus (signed by the adviser) outlining the proposed research, selecting a three-member reading committee (usually all from the Department of Economics, although exceptions can be made under certain circumstances), passing the University oral examination at which these three faculty (and two other members of the Academic Council) ask questions about the completed research, and submitting a final draft of the work signed by all members of the reading committee. The student is advised to initiate this process as early as possible.

Graduate Fields

A. Behavioral and Experimental Economics
To receive credit for this field, students must take the following three courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON 278</td>
<td>Behavioral and Experimental Economics I</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 279</td>
<td>Behavioral and Experimental Economics II</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 277</td>
<td>Behavioral and Experimental Economics III</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research papers and presentations are requirements of these courses.

B. Econometrics
A student may satisfy the requirements for the econometrics field by completing the requirements of one of two subfields:

- **B-A: Theoretical Econometrics:**
  To receive credit in the theoretical econometrics subfield, students must complete:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON 273</td>
<td>Advanced Econometrics I</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 274</td>
<td>Advanced Econometrics II</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **B-B: Applied Econometrics:**
  To receive credit in the applied econometrics subfield, students must complete:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON 275</td>
<td>Time Series Econometrics (not offered this year)</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 276</td>
<td>Computational Econometrics</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Economic Development
To receive credit for this field, students must complete two courses from the following list and present a research proposal in each course:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON 214</td>
<td>Development Economics I</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 215</td>
<td>Development Economics II</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 216</td>
<td>Development Economics III</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 217</td>
<td>Topics in International Macroeconomics: Theory and Evidence for Latin America (not offered this year)</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students must pass an oral exam at the end of the second year. Regular attendance at the development economics workshop is required.

D. Economic History/Institutions
Students must complete two courses from the following list and develop a research proposal in each course:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON 225</td>
<td>Economics of Technology and Innovation (not offered this year)</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 226</td>
<td>U.S. Economic History</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 227</td>
<td>European Economic History</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 228</td>
<td>Institutions and Organizations in Historical Perspective</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Presentation of a research proposal is required at the end of the second year. Regular attendance (at least four quarters) at the economic history workshop is required.

E. Economics of Labor
To receive credit for this field, students must complete two courses and term papers from:
ECON 246  Labor Economics I  2-5
ECON 247  Labor Economics II  2-5
ECON 248  Labor Economics III  2-5

F. Environmental, Resource and Energy Economics
To receive credit for this field, students must complete:

ECON 250  Environmental Economics  2-5
ECON 251  Natural Resource and Energy Economics  2-5

G. Finance
To receive credit for the field, students must complete two courses from:

ECON 236  Financial Economics I  2-5
ECON 237  Financial Economics II  2-5
FINANCE 622  Dynamic Asset Pricing Theory  4
FINANCE 624  Corporate Finance Theory  4
FINANCE 625  Empirical Asset Pricing  4

A 20-minute research project proposal is required.

H. Industrial Organization
To receive credit for the field, students must complete:

ECON 257  Industrial Organization I  2-5
ECON 258  Industrial Organization II A  2-5

1 ECON 251 can substitute for ECON 258 only, as long as the student is not also using ECON 251 to fulfill requirements for the Environmental field.

2 Students who select Industry as a primary focus are expected to also take ECON 260.

I. International Economics
To receive credit for this field, students must complete two courses and research papers from:

ECON 265  International Economics I  2-5
ECON 266  International Economics II  2-5
ECON 267  Topics in International Trade (recommended)  2-5

Students writing a thesis in International Economics should take all three courses in the sequence.

J. Macroeconomics
Requirements for this field are completion of two courses from:

ECON 233  Advanced Macroeconomics I  2-5
ECON 235  Advanced Macroeconomics III (not offered this year)  2-5
ECON 236  Financial Economics I  2-5
ECON 237  Financial Economics II  2-5

Presentation of a research proposal in each course is required. ECON 236 and 237 may not be double-counted towards both the macroeconomics and the finance field.

Units  K. Market Design  2-5
To receive credit for this field, students must take two from the following and give a research presentation:

ECON 283  Theory and Practice of Auction Market Design  2-5
ECON 285  Matching and Market Design  2-5
ECON 289  Advanced Topics in Game Theory and Information Economics  2-5

Units  L. Microeconomic Theory  2-5
To receive credit for this field, students must complete two courses from the following and give a research presentation:

ECON 282  Contracts, Information, and Incentives  2-5
ECON 286  Game Theory and Economic Applications  2-5
ECON 291  Social and Economic Networks  2-5

M. Public Economics
To receive credit for the field, students must complete:

ECON 241  Public Economics I  2-5
ECON 242  Public Economics II  2-5

Regular attendance at the Public Economics workshop is required.

Ph.D. Minor in Economics

To be recommended for the Ph.D. degree with Economics as a minor subject, a student must qualify in three fields of economics, at least one of which must be in the core economics sequence (Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Econometrics). The standard of achievement in these fields is the same for minor as for major candidates, including minimum grade requirements, paper submissions and research presentations where appropriate. All courses used for the Ph.D. minor must be taken for a letter grade.

Joint Degree Programs in Economics with the School of Law
J.D./M.A. and J.D./Ph.D.

The Department of Economics and the School of Law offer a joint program leading to either a J.D. degree combined with an M.A. degree in Economics, or to a J.D. degree combined with a Ph.D. in Economics.

The J.D./M.A. and J.D./Ph.D. degree programs are designed for students who wish to prepare themselves for careers in areas relating to both law and economics. Students interested in either joint degree program must apply and gain entrance separately to the School of Law and the Department of Economics and, as an additional step, must secure permission from both academic units to pursue degrees in those units as part of a joint degree program. Interest in either joint degree program should be noted on the student’s admission applications and may be considered by the admission committee of each program. Alternatively, an enrolled student in either the Law School or the Economics department may apply for admission to the other program and for joint degree status in both academic units after commencing study in either program.

Joint degree students may elect to begin their course of study in either the School of Law or the Department of Economics. Faculty advisers from each academic unit participate in the planning and supervising of the student’s joint program. Students must be enrolled full time in the Law School for the first year of law school, and, at some point during the joint program, may be required to devote one or more quarters largely or exclusively to studies in the Economics program regardless of whether enrollment at that time is in the Law School or in the Department...
of Economics. At all other times, enrollment may be in the graduate school or the Law School, and students may choose courses from either program regardless of where enrolled. Students must satisfy the requirements for both the J.D. and the M.A. or Ph.D. degrees as specified in this bulletin or by the School of Law.

The Law School approves courses from the Economics Department that may count toward the J.D. degree, and the Economics department approves courses from the Law School that may count toward the M.A. or Ph.D. degree in Economics. In either case, approval may consist of a list applicable to all joint degree students or may be tailored to each individual student’s program. The list may differ depending on whether the student is pursuing an M.A. or a Ph.D. in Economics.

In the case of a J.D./M.A. program, no more than 45 quarter hours of approved courses may be counted toward both degrees. In the case of a J.D./Ph.D. program, no more than 54 quarter hours of approved courses may be counted toward both degrees. In either case, no more than 36 quarter hours of courses that originate outside the Law School may count toward the Law degree. To the extent that courses under this joint degree program originate outside the Law School but count toward the Law degree, the Law School credits permitted under Section 1717(1) of the Law School Regulations shall be reduced on a unit-per-unit basis, but not below zero. The maximum number of Law School credits that may be counted toward the M.A. or the Ph.D. in Economics is the greater of: (a) 5 quarter hours in the case of the M.A. and 10 quarter hours in the case of the Ph.D.; or (b) the maximum number of hours from courses outside of the department that M.A. or Ph.D. candidates in Economics are permitted to count toward the applicable degree under general departmental guidelines or in the case of a particular student's individual program.

Tuition and financial aid arrangements are normally made through the school in which the student is then enrolled.

For more information, see the Law School’s Degrees and Joint Degrees (http://www.law.stanford.edu/program/degrees) web site.

**Joint Degree Program in Ph.D. in Economics and Master of Public Policy**

The Ph.D./M.P.P. joint degree is designed for students who wish to prepare themselves for careers in areas relating to both policy and economics. Students interested in this degree first apply to the Economics Department at Stanford, by first receiving the consent of the Director of Graduate Studies in Economics and then applying to the Public Policy program.

Students may also apply to the M.P.P. after having commenced study in the Economics Department at Stanford, by first receiving the consent of the Director of Graduate Studies in Economics and then applying to the Public Policy program.

Students must have a faculty adviser from the Economics Department to assist with the planning and supervising of the joint program. The adviser is usually chosen from among the department’s Public Policy-affiliated faculty.

Tuition and financial aid arrangements are made through the Economics Department.

### Requirements for the M.P.P./Ph.D. in Economics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core M.P.P. curriculum of 45 units</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 301B Economic Policy Analysis for Policymakers</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 302A Introduction to American Law</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Programs

Other programs leading to dual degrees may be arranged. For example, the Ph.D. in Economics combines with one or two years of study in the School of Law, leading to the nonprofessional Master of Legal Studies (M.L.S.) degree. A dual degree program does not permit counting any courses toward both the Economics and the Law degrees. For more information, see the Law School’s Degrees and Joint Degrees (http://www.law.stanford.edu/program/degrees) web site.


**Honorary Emeriti:** (Professor) Anne O. Krueger

**Chair:** B. Douglas Bernheim

**Professors:** Kyle Bagwell, B. Douglas Bernheim, Nicholas A. Bloom, Michael J. Boskin, Timothy F. Bresnahan, Nadarajan (Raj) Chetty, Mark Duggan, Liran Einav, Matthew Gentzkow, Lawrence Gould, Avner Greif, Robert E. Hall, Han Hong, Caroline Hoxby, Matthew O. Jackson, Peter Klenow, Jonathan Levin, Thomas E. MaCurdy, Paul R. Milgrom, Muriel Niederle, Monika Piazzesi, Luigi Pistaferri, Joseph Romano, Alvin Roth, K. Martin Schneider, Ilya Segal, John B. Shoven, John B. Taylor, Frank Wolak

**Associate Professors:** Ran Abramitzky, Dave Donaldson, Pascalline Dupas, Fuhito Koijima

**Assistant Professors:** Adrien Auclert, Gabriel Carroll, Arun Chandrasekhar, Gregor Jarosch, Pablo Kurlat, Bradley Larsen, Melanie Morten, Petra Persson, Florian Scheuer, Isaac Sorkin

**Lecturers:** Steve Ballmer, Marcelo Clerici-Arias, Gopi Shah Goda, Alexander Gould, Ward Hanson, Hamilton Helmer, Ro Khanna, Chris Makler, Lilia Maliar, Scott M. McKeon, Igor Popov, Cristian Santesteban, Thomas Shanahan, F. Victor Stanton, Ogden Stoianovski, Mark Tendall

**Courtsy Professors:** Anat Admati, Susan Athey, Jay Bhattacharya, Jeremy Bulow, Steve Callander, Darrell Duffie, Marcel Fafchamps, James Fearon, Stephen Haber, Guido Imbens, Charles Kolstad, David Kreps, Edward Lazear, Rosamond Naylor, Peter C. Reiss, D., Gregory Rosston, Kenneth Singleton, Andrzej Skrzypacz

**Courtsy Associate Professor:** Saumitra Jha, N. Grant Miller

**Courtsy Assistant Professor:** Rebecca Diamond, Peter Koudijs, Mar Reguant

**Visiting Professors:** Patrick Kehoe

**Visiting Assistant Professors:** Elena Pastorino

**Lectures**:

- Anat Admati, Susan Athey, Jay Bhattacharya, Jeremy Bulow, Steve Callander, Darrell Duffie, Marcel Fafchamps, James Fearon, Stephen Haber, Guido Imbens, Charles Kolstad, David Kreps, Edward Lazear, Rosamond Naylor, Peter C. Reiss, D., Gregory Rosston, Kenneth Singleton, Andrzej Skrzypacz
- Saumitra Jha, N. Grant Miller
- Rebecca Diamond, Peter Koudijs, Mar Reguant
- Patrick Kehoe
- Elena Pastorino
Overseas Studies Courses in Economics

The Bing Overseas Studies Program (http://bosp.stanford.edu) manages Stanford study abroad programs for Stanford undergraduates. Students should consult their department or program's student services office for applicability of Overseas Studies courses to a major or minor program.

The Bing Overseas Studies course search site (https://undergrad.stanford.edu/programs/bosp/explore/search-courses) displays courses, locations, and quarters relevant to specific majors.

For course descriptions and additional offerings, see the listings in the Stanford Bulletin's ExploreCourses (http://explorecourses.stanford.edu) or Bing Overseas Studies (http://bosp.stanford.edu).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSPBEIJ 24</td>
<td>China's Economic Development</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBEIJ 58</td>
<td>China in the World Economy: Han Dynasty to the Present</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 72</td>
<td>Economics and the City: Evidence from the Division and Reunification of Germany</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 115X</td>
<td>The German Economy: Past and Present</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 161X</td>
<td>The German Economy in the Age of Globalization</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPMA150R3</td>
<td>Contemporary Spanish Economy and the European Union</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPPOXRD 45</td>
<td>British Economic Policy since World War II</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPPARIS 86</td>
<td>Measuring Well-Being and Sustainability in Today's World</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPPARIS 91</td>
<td>Globalization and Its Effect on France and the European Union</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPPARIS 95</td>
<td>Climate Change Economics and Policy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPSANTG 119X</td>
<td>The Chilean Economy: History, International Relations, and Development Strategies</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPSANTG 130X</td>
<td>The Chilean Economy in Comparative Perspective</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Courses

**ECON 1. Principles of Economics. 5 Units.**
This is an introductory course in economics. We will cover both microeconomics (investigating decisions by individuals and firms) and macroeconomics (examining the economy as a whole). The primary goal is to develop and then build on your understanding of the analytical tools and approaches used by economists. This will help you to interpret economic news and economic data at a much deeper level while also forming your own opinions on economic issues. The course will also provide a strong foundation for those of you who want to continue on with intermediate microeconomics and/or intermediate macroeconomics and possibly beyond.

**ECON 1V. Principles of Economics. 5 Units.**

**ECON 5. Applying Economics: Career Options for Econ Majors. 1 Unit.**
Econ majors go on to work for tech giants and startups, big Wall Street firms and nonprofits, legislatures and law firms, academic research and teaching, as well as a variety of "nontraditional" career paths. Each week, this course will bring a remarkable former Econ major back to campus to discuss their career path and how they have applied their econ background in their professional and personal lives. Short background readings on each speaker will be the only assigned work.

**ECON 10. Microcosm of Silicon Valley and Wall Street. 1 Unit.**
Seminar in applied economics with focus on the microcosm of Silicon Valley, how growth companies are originated, managed and financed from start-up to IPO. Round-table discussion format. Applicable to those students with an interest in technology company formation, growth and finance including interaction with Wall Street. Enrollment limited to 10 juniors, seniors and co-term students.

**ECON 11N. Understanding the Welfare System. 3 Units.**
Welfare reform passed by the Federal Government in 1996 heralded a dramatic step in how our nation designs and operates its programs that support poor families. The centerpiece of this legislation known as ‘devolution’ transferred much responsibility for these programs to the states. States had their first opportunity since the ‘war on poverty’ of the 1960s to undertake radical changes in setting up their public assistance programs. Recently, many of the reforms instituted in the 1990s are being hotly debated and in some aspects reversed. What flexibility did the states receive under welfare reform, and what considerations are relevant in exercising this flexibility? What selection have states made, and how are their programs and those of the federal government likely to evolve in the future? This seminar will address these questions, exploring how reforms changed welfare and who has been affected by these changes. In addition to covering the patchwork of different programs that currently constitute America's social safety net, the seminar will also scrutinize the makeup and trends in government spending and how our nation defines poverty and eligibility for income support. Moreover, the discussion will illustrate the role that economics plays in assessing the effectiveness of anti-poverty programs and the consequences on families’ behavior. Students will participate in a project in which they develop their own recommendations for devising a safety net for poor families in America.

**ECON 12. Investment Reflections from a Hedge Fund Career: Mindset & Meditation as Competitive Advantage. 1 Unit.**
The class will attempt to relate the most important sources of competitive advantage during the instructor’s fifteen years co-managing Scout Capital, a long-short hedge fund. The class will learn Scout’s investment framework, in order to apply it to real historical cases. The cases are designed both to illustrate the investment framework in action, and to enable the student to experience the perceptual difficulties that confront professional investors. The class will discuss techniques for managing the mental fog that plagues most investors, with an emphasis on meditation. Students should be prepared to commit 15 minutes per day, every day, to meditation practice during the term of the course. Each class will contain a short guided meditation, and a short group reflection on students' meditation experiences.

**ECON 17N. Energy, the Environment, and the Economy. 3 Units.**
Examines the intimate relationship between environmental quality and the production and consumption of energy. Assesses the economics efficiency and political economy implications of a number of current topics in energy and environmental economics. Topics include: the economic theory of exhaustible resources, Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) control (cap and trade mechanisms and carbon fees), GHG emissions offsets, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), the “smart” transmission grid for electricity, nuclear energy and nuclear waste, the real cost of renewable energy, natural gas and coal-fired electricity production, the global coal and natural gas markets, Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) and Low-Carbon Fuel Standards (LCFS), Energy Efficiency Investments and Demand Response, and Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS). For all topics, there will be reading to explain the economics and engineering behind the topic and class discussion to clarify and elaborate on this interaction.
ECON 18A. The Washington Debate About American Competitiveness. 1 Unit.
One of the central challenges for policymakers is how to make sure the United States remains the world’s strongest economy and continues to create good paying jobs. Discusses what the proper role of government should be when it comes to our economy by exploring the history of American economic thought dating back to Alexander Hamilton. Considers the perspective of classical economists, Keynesian economists, and economists identifying themselves as part of the innovation school of economics. Examines various policy alternatives concerning taxes, regulations, immigration, and investment that can foster economic growth.

ECON 18B. Silicon Valley Leaders Take on America’s Economic Future. 1 Unit.
The academic debates about economic policy often miss the perspective of real word business leaders who are navigating a complex, global economy. In this class, we will hear from technology leaders and CEOs from many prominent Silicon Valley companies. They will offer their take on repatriation, immigration, trade issues, and tax reform. We will explore whether there is a disconnect between Congress and Silicon Valley business leaders, and if so, how we can bridge that divide.

ECON 18C. Real World Policy Makers Discuss How the U.S. Can Compete in a Global Economy. 1 Unit.
Silicon Valley leaders and academic economists often do not understand the political constraints policy-makers face when it comes to economic decision-making. We will invite think tank leaders, political leaders, former administration officials, and labor leaders to shed light on what is driving the current economic thinking in Washington. We will explore how Washington views Silicon Valley, and what Silicon Valley companies can do to improve their perception in the Beltway. We also will discuss why Washington policy-makers matter to the future of the Valley, and what they can learn from business leaders here.

ECON 18Q. Measuring the Performance of Governments in the U.S.. 3 Units.
Spending by federal, state, and local governments accounts for about one-third of U.S. GDP and governments employ more than one-in-seven workers in the U.S. For most U.S. residents, government is represented by a complicated web of federal, state, and local policies. There is an increasingly contentious debate about the proper role of the government and regarding the impact of specific government policies. This debate is rarely grounded in a common set of facts. In this seminar, we will explore how each level of government interacts with U.S. residents through government services, public programs, taxes, and regulations. We will examine financial results for different levels of government while considering the net effects of government intervention on the health and economic well-being of individuals and families. Particular attention will be paid to certain sectors (e.g., education, health care, etc.) and to certain groups (e.g., those in poverty, the elderly, etc.). Along the way we will accumulate a set of metrics to assess the performance of each level of government while highlighting the formidable challenges of such an exercise.

Same as: PUBLPOL 19Q

ECON 22N. Causes and Consequences of the Rise in Inequality. 3 Units.
In this class we will discuss the economic and institutional causes of the rise in inequality in the US and other countries over the last 40 years. We will also discuss the consequences of inequality in terms of social justice, economic welfare, aggregate economic performance, intergenerational mobility, and the possible implications of inequality for the recent global financial crisis.

ECON 23N. Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy. 3 Units.
We will explore the evolution and current performance of capitalist and socialist economies, their interaction with democracy, and the contemporary debate about the appropriate roles of individual vs. collective rights and responsibilities.
ECON 49. Intermediate Microeconomics for Non-Majors. 5 Units.
Intermediate microeconomics, with a focus on topics and methods of interest to future managers. Topics include market pricing and price discrimination, incentives, signaling, implicit collusion, decision making under uncertainty, auctions and basic game theory. Use of calculus and math-based analysis. Topics overlap considerably with Econ 50 and Econ 51. Aimed at Juniors and Seniors with non-Econ majors. Does not fulfill Econ major requirements. Economics majors should take Econ 50 and Econ 51. Prerequisite: Econ 50, may be taken concurrently.

ECON 50. Economic Analysis I. 5 Units.
Individual consumer and firm behavior under perfect competition. The role of markets and prices in a decentralized economy. Monopoly in partial equilibrium. Economic tools developed from multivariable calculus using partial differentiation and techniques for constrained and unconstrained optimization. Prerequisites: Econ 1 or 1V, and Math 51 or CME 100 or CME 100A.

ECON 51. Economic Analysis II. 5 Units.
Neoclassical analysis of general equilibrium, welfare economics, imperfect competition, externalities and public goods, risk and uncertainty, game theory, adverse selection, and moral hazard. Multivariate calculus is used. Prerequisite: Econ 50.

ECON 52. Economic Analysis III. 5 Units.
Long-run economic growth and short-run economic fluctuations. Focus on the macroeconomic tools of government: fiscal policy (spending and taxes) and monetary policy, and their effects on growth, employment, and inflation. Prerequisites: Econ 50.

ECON 78N. Economic Policies of the Presidential Candidates. 3 Units.
In nearly all polls, American voters rank the economy as one of their most important concerns. In the presidential election, much of the debate for voters will be on questions of economic policy. In this course, we will delve deeply into economic policy issues to understand options for government intervention and possible outcomes. We will combine economic analysis with political science methodology to understand efficient and implementable policy proposals. Specific areas of interest will be taxation, budget, entitlement programs, economic regulation and competition policy, trade, demographics, income inequality, and monetary policy. The course will incorporate other timely and salient policy issues as they arise during the course of the campaign. n Students will be expected to write a short paper and make an oral presentation to the class. A wide range of topics will be acceptable, including those directly related to campaign issues as well as other long-term economic issues facing the country.
Same as: PUBLPOL 78N

ECON 101. Economic Policy Seminar. 5 Units.
Economic policy analysis, writing, and oral presentation. Topics vary with instructor. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: Econ 51 and 52, 102B, and two field courses. Some sections require additional prerequisites.

ECON 102A. Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists. 5 Units.
Probabilistic modeling and statistical techniques relevant for economics. Concepts include: probability trees, conditional probability, random variables, discrete and continuous distributions, correlation, central limit theorems, point estimation, hypothesis testing and confidence intervals for both one and two populations. Prerequisite: MATH 20 or MATH 41 or equivalent.

ECON 102B. Applied Econometrics. 5 Units.
Hypothesis tests and confidence intervals for population variances, chi-squared goodness-of-fit tests, hypothesis tests for independence, simple linear regression model, testing regression parameters, prediction, multiple regression, omitted variable bias, multicollinearity, F-tests, regression with indicator random variables, simultaneous equation models and instrumental variables. Topics vary slightly depending on the quarter. Prerequisites: Econ 102A or equivalent. Recommended: computer experience (course often uses STATA software to run regressions).

ECON 102C. Advanced Topics in Econometrics. 5 Units.
The program evaluation problem. Identifying and estimating the effects of policies on outcomes of interest (e.g., tax rates on labor supply, etc.). Identifying and estimating the effects of human capital on earnings and other labor market outcomes. Topics: Instrumental variables estimation; limited dependent variable models (probit, logit, Tobit models); Panel data techniques (fixed and random effect models, dynamic panel data models); Duration models; Bootstrap and Estimation by Simulation. Prerequisite: Econ 102B.

ECON 103. Econometric Methods: Theory and Applications. 5 Units.
The construction and use of econometric models for analyzing economic phenomena. Students complete individual projects and core material. Topics vary with the instructor. Enrollment restricted to Juniors and Seniors. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: Econ 51 or 52, and 102B.

ECON 106. World Food Economy. 5 Units.
The economics of food production, consumption, and trade. The micro- and macro- determinants of food supply and demand, including the interrelationship among food, income, population, and public-sector decision making. Emphasis on the role of agriculture in poverty alleviation, economic development, and environmental outcomes. (graduate students enroll in 206). Same as: EARTHSYS 106, EARTHSYS 206, ECON 206, ESS 106, ESS 206

ECON 107. Causal Inference and Program Evaluation. 5 Units.
Methods for estimating and doing inference for causal effects. Discussion of randomized experiments, matching methods, the role of the propensity score, instrumental variables, regression discontinuity, and natural experiments. Theoretical aspects of these methods as well as detailed applications drawn from economics, political science, education, and health care. Prerequisite: Econ 102A or equivalent.

ECON 110. History of Financial Crises. 5 Units.
Financial crises are as old as financial markets themselves. There are many similarities between historical events. The 2008 credit crisis, for example, is far from unique. More often than not financial crises are the result of bubbles in certain asset classes or can be linked to a specific form of financial innovation. This course gives an overview of the history of financial crises, asset price bubbles, banking collapses and debt crises. We start with the Tulip mania in 1636 and end with the recent European debt crises. The purpose of the course is to understand the causes of past crises and to develop a conceptual framework that ties common elements together. We will discuss the lessons that we can draw for financial markets today. Prerequisites: Econ 50 or Econ 135.

ECON 111. Money and Banking. 5 Units.
The primary course goal is for students to master the logic, intuition and operation of a financial system - money, financial markets (money and capital markets, debt and equity markets, derivatives markets), and financial institutions and intermediaries (the Central Bank, depository institutions, credit unions, pension funds, insurance companies, venture capital firms, investment banks, mutual funds, etc.). In other words, how money/capital change hands between agents over time, directly and through institutions. Material will be both quantitative and qualitative, yet always highly analytical with a focus on active learning - there will be an approximately equal emphasis on solving mathematical finance problems (e.g. bond or option pricing) and on policy analysis (e.g. monetary policy and financial regulation.) Students will not be rewarded for memorizing and regurgitating facts, but rather for demonstrating the ability to reason with difficult problems and situations with which they might not previously be familiar. Prerequisite: Econ 50, 52. Strongly recommended but not required: some familiarity with finance and statistics (e.g. Econ 135 or 140, Econ 102A).
ECON 112. Financial Markets and Institutions: Recent Developments. 5 Units.
The course covers innovations, challenges and proposed changes to the financial system. Topics include new mortgage products, foreclosure rules, securitization, credit ratings, credit derivatives, dealer networks, repo financing, implications for prudential regulation & monetary policy. Emphasis is on quantitative studies of these topics. Prerequisites: Econ 52, Econ 102B.

ECON 113. Economics of Innovation. 5 Units.
The role of innovation and technological change in long run economic growth and the sources of innovation in science, technology, and commercialization. Founding of new industries and new markets. Commercialization of new technologies. Incentives and organization of science. Entrepreneurship. Openness and proprietary/controlled innovation. Selected public policies toward invention and innovation. The industrial revolution, the shifting international location of innovation, and the information revolution. Focus of the second half of the course is on the newest research on the newest industries. Prerequisites: 51,102B. Same as: PUBLPOL 354

ECON 114. Economy and Economics of Ancient Greece. 5 Units.
(Formerly CLASSHIS 114.) Cultural and political background for Athens of the 5th and 4th century BC. Athenian economy of the 4th century BC. Economic ideas of Plato, Aristotle, and Xenophon. Pros and Cons of utilitarianism in light of the ethical theories of Plato and Aristotle. Economy and economics of ancient Greece will be compared to the same of ancient China. There is an interesting parallel. Same as: CLASSICS 183

ECON 116. American Economic History. 5 Units.
The American economy from colonial times to the present, illustrating the role of history in economic life. Topics: U.S. economic development in global and comparative context; slavery as an economic system; emergence of American technology and business organization; economics of the Great Depression and the New Deal; post-World War II economic performance and social change; globalization, information technology, and inequality. Prerequisite: 1 or 1V. Same as: AMSTUD 116, HISTORY 156

ECON 117. Economic History of the Middle East. 5 Units.
The course integrates historical literature, economic theory, and econometric methods in studying the social and economic history of the Middle East. Topics include theories of stagnation of the Middle East, ancient and medieval institutions of the region, Colonization and modernization, the region's conversion to Islam, and socioeconomic differences between religious groups. The course introduces students to new data sources from the region, which remain so far unexplored, such as tax registers, population censuses, court records, and papyri documents. Prerequisites: Econ 51, 52, 102B.

ECON 118. Development Economics. 5 Units.
The microeconomic problems and policy concerns of less developed countries. Topics include: health and education; risk and insurance; microfinance; agriculture; technology; governance. Emphasis is on economic models and empirical evidence. Prerequisites: 51, 102B.

ECON 119. The Russian Economy. 4-5 Units.
Brief introduction to the economic history of Russia, general overview of the modern Russian economy with analysis of its macroeconomic features and dynamics, industrial structure, and the major institutional features that are important for understanding Russian economic development. The period of transition from Soviet-type planned economy to a market economy and market reforms (1991-1998), the period of economic growth (1999-2007), and the economic development of Russia during the current global crisis of 2008-2010. Analysis of Russia's social structure and social policy, labor markets, the regional structure of the economy, the role of the state, and major Russian industries (oil, metals, machinery). Emphasis on the specific institutional aspects that have shaped Russia's economic development. Same as: REES 219

ECON 120. Japan & the World: Innovation, Economic Growth, Globalization, and Int'l Security Challenges. 3-5 Units.
This course introduces students to the economy, politics, and international relations of contemporary Japan. The course puts a particular emphasis on several emerging issues in Japan including innovation and economic dynamism, Japan's contributions to international peace and cooperation, and Japan's response to international economic and geopolitical challenges. The course will invite several guest instructors, each of whom is an expert on at least one of the issues that Japan faces today, to give lectures in addition to the main instructors. The guest lecturers will also be available outside of the classroom for further discussion during their stays at Stanford. Same as: EASTASN 153, EASTASN 253, POLISCI 115E

ECON 121. Social Science Field Research Methods and Applications. 5 Units.
Fundamentals of the design, implementation and interpretation of social science field research. Building on a basic knowledge of statistical methods and economics, the course introduces observational field research and compares it with experimental field research. Significant attention devoted to explaining the details of research design as well as what can and cannot be learned through each type of field research. Emphasis placed on the theory of the design and analysis of statistical experiments. Topics include: sample size selection, power and size of statistical hypothesis tests, partial compliance, sample selection bias and methods for accounting for it. Development of critical reading skills emphasized through class discussions of academic journal articles and popular media accounts of field research. Examples of best practice field research studies presented as well as examples of commonly committed errors; students are expected to articulate and challenge or defend underlying assumptions and the extent to which real-world research matches up with concepts covered in lecture. Practical aspects of field work, including efficient and cost-effective data collection, teamwork, field team supervision, budget management, and common ethical considerations. Grading based on weekly problem sets that focus on developing data analysis skills using statistical software, a midterm examination, and a final project in which students write a detailed research proposal. Students can also apply to participate in a course project designing a field research project and implementing it in a developing country context during four weeks of the summer. Prerequisites: either ECON 1 and either STATS 60 or Econ 102A or equivalent. Same as: PUBLPOL 120, PUBLPOL 220

ECON 124. Economic Development and Challenges of East Asia. 3-5 Units.
This course explores East Asia's rapid economic development and the current economic challenges. For the purpose of this course, we will focus on China, Japan, and Korea. The first part of the course examines economic growth in East Asia and the main mechanisms. In this context, we will examine government and industrial policy, international trade, firms and business groups, and human capital. We will discuss the validity of an East Asian model for economic growth. However, rapid economic growth and development in East Asia was followed by economic stagnation and financial crisis. The second part of the course focuses on the current economic challenges confronting these countries, in particular, inequality, demography, and entrepreneurship and innovation. Readings will come from books, journal articles, reports, news articles, and case studies. Many of the readings will have an empirical component and students will be able to develop their understanding of how empirical evidence is presented in articles. Prerequisites: Econ 102B.

ECON 125. Economic Development, Microfinance, and Social Networks. 5 Units.
An introduction to the study of the financial lives of households in less developed countries, focusing on savings, credit, informal insurance, the expansion of microfinance, and social networks. Prerequisites: Econ 51 and 102B.
ECON 126. Economics of Health and Medical Care. 5 Units.
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 249. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and either ECON 102A or STATS 116 or the equivalent. Recommended: ECON 51.
Same as: BIOMEDIN 156, BIOMEDIN 256, HRP 256

ECON 127. Economics of Health Improvement in Developing Countries. 5 Units.
Application of economic paradigms and empirical methods to health improvement in developing countries. Emphasis is on unifying analytic frameworks and evaluation of empirical evidence. How economic views differ from public health, medicine, and epidemiology; analytic paradigms for health and population change; the demand for health; the role of health in international development. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and ECON 102B.
Same as: MED 262

ECON 128. Economic Development: A Historical Perspective. 5 Units.
The course explores the process of economic development from a historical perspective. It draws on contemporary theories of economic development and the historical experience of various regions over the last millennium. The substantives focus is on the cultural and institutional and social foundations for economic growth. The student fixus is particularly on the Middle East, Europe and China. The course is conducted as a seminar based on in class discussion, readings, and students presentations. Limited Enrollment. Prerequisites: ECON 50, ECON 52, ECON 102B. Recommended: ECON 118.

ECON 130. Topics in Microeconomic Theory. 5 Units.
This class aims to expand students' understanding of the scope of microeconomic theory using a rigorous mathematical approach. It is recommended that students enroll only if they have taken Math 51 or CS 103. The class will cover a selection of topics, mainly from the following list: fair division (of rents, estate, credit for projects, etc), matching (of students to schools, roommates, workers and firms, etc), strategy-proof mechanisms involving money (including auctions and public decision mechanisms), and voting theory (including Arrow's theorem and the Gibbard-Satterthwaite theorem). Prerequisite: Econ 1 or 1V.

ECON 132. Economics and Sports. 5 Units.
This course applies microeconomic analysis to professional and amateur sports. Appropriate examination of sports economics requires coverage of advanced fields of specialization within economics. These include industrial organization, labor economics, and public finance. Ultimately, the principal objective of the course is for students to have a more complete understanding of the economic issues affecting the world of sports. You will be able to comment intelligently on economic issues of sports that appear in the news media, such as the impact of the draft system, as well as assess and critique the opinions offered by journalists on, for example, the pay and performance of professional sportsmen and women. This is a unique opportunity to understand why there has been a recent explosion in economists looking both at the market of sports and using sports data to explain or test theories about the wider business world. Prerequisite: Econ 1.

ECON 135. Finance for Non-MBAs. 3 Units.
For graduate students and advanced undergraduates. The foundations of finance; applications in corporate finance and investment management. Financial decisions made by corporate managers and investors with focus on process valuation. Topics include criteria for investment decisions, valuation of financial assets and liabilities, relationships between risk and return, market efficiency, and the valuation of derivative securities. Corporate financial instruments including debt, equity, and convertible securities. Equivalent to core MBA finance course, FINANCE 220. Prerequisites: ECON 50, ECON 102A, or equivalents; ability to use spreadsheets, and basic probability and statistics concepts including random variables, expected value, variance, covariance, and simple estimation and regression.
Same as: MS&E 245G

ECON 136. Market Design. 5 Units.
Use of economic theory and analysis to design allocation mechanisms and market institutions. Course focuses on three areas: the design of matching algorithms to solve assignment problems, with applications to school choice, entry-level labor markets, and kidney exchanges; the design of auctions to solve general resource allocation problems, with applications to the sale of natural resources, financial assets, and advertising; and the design of platforms and exchanges, with applications to internet markets. Emphasis on connecting economic theory to practical applications. Students must write term paper. Prerequisites: ECON 51.

ECON 137. Decision Modeling and Information. 5 Units.
Effective decision models consider a decision maker's alternatives, information and preferences. The construction of such models in single-party situations with emphasis on the role of information. The course then evolves to two-party decision situations where one party has more information than the other. Models examined include: bidding exercises and the winner's curse, the Akerlof Model and adverse selection, the Principal-Agent model and risk sharing, moral hazard and contract design. Prerequisite: ECON 102A or equivalent. Recommended: ECON 50, Optimization and simulation in Excel.

ECON 139D. Directed Reading. 1-10 Unit.
May be repeated for credit.

ECON 140. Introduction to Financial Economics. 5 Units.
Modern portfolio theory and corporate finance. Topics: present value and discounting, interest rates and yield to maturity, various financial instruments including financial futures, mutual funds, the efficient market theory, basic asset pricing theory, the capital asset pricing model, and models for pricing options and other contingent claims. Use of derivatives for hedging. Prerequisites: ECON 51, ECON 102A.

ECON 141. Public Finance and Fiscal Policy. 5 Units.
What role should and does government play in the economy? What are the effects of government spending, borrowing, and taxation on efficiency, equity and economic stability and growth? The course covers economic, historical and statistical analyses and current policy debates in the U.S. and around the world. Policy topics: Fiscal crises, budget deficits, the national debt and intergenerational equity; tax systems and tax reform; social security and health care programs and reforms; transfers to the poor; public goods and externalities; fiscal federalism; public investment and cost-benefit analysis; and the political economy of government decision-making. Prerequisites: ECON 51, ECON 52 (can be taken concurrently).
Same as: PUBLPOL 107
ECON 143. Finance and Society for non-MBAs. 4 Units.
The financial system is meant to help people, businesses, and
governments fund, invest, and manage risks, but it is rife with conflicts
of interests and may allow people with more information and control to
harm those with less of both. In this interdisciplinary course we explore
the forces that shape the financial system and how individuals and
society can benefit most from this system without being unnecessarily
harmed and endangered. Topics include the basic principles of
investment, the role and dark sides of debt, corporations and their
governance, banks and other financial institutions, why effective financial
regulations are essential yet often fail, and political and ethical issues in
finance. The approach will be rigorous and analytical but not overly
technical mathematically. Prerequisite: Econ 1.
Same as: MS&E 147, POLISCI 127A, PUBLPOL 143

ECON 144. Behavioral Finance. 5 Units.
Financial decisions and psychology. Topics include how behavioral
biases such as loss aversion, anchoring, over confidence, frame
dependence, and mental accounting influence financial decision making
and equilibrium outcomes in financial markets. A central question in
the course is whether cognitive biases lead to violations of the efficient
markets hypothesis. Prerequisites: Econ 51 and Econ 102B.

ECON 145. Labor Economics. 5 Units.
Analysis and description of labor markets. Determination of employment,
unemployment, hours of work, wages. Welfare programs and work
effort. Wage differentials by schooling, experience, gender, and race.
Income inequality, changes in inequality, and differences in inequality.
Employment contracts, labor unions, and bargaining. International comparisons. Prerequisites: Econ 51, Econ 102B.

ECON 146. Economics of Education. 5 Units.
How a decision to invest in education is affected by factors including
ability and family background. Markets for elementary and secondary
schooling; topics such as vouchers and charter schools, accountability,
expenditure equalization among schools, and the teacher labor market.
The market for college education emphasizing how college
tuition is determined, and whether students are matched efficiently
with colleges. How education affects economic growth, focusing on
developing countries. Theory and empirical results. Application of
economics from fields such as public economics, labor economics,
macroeconomics, and industrial organization. Prerequisites: Econ 50,
Econ 102B.

ECON 147. The Modern Firm in Theory and Practice. 5 Units.
Combines the latest theory and empirics on the modern firm. Topics
include the organization of firms in US and internationally. Management
practices around information systems, target setting and human
resources. Focus on management practices in manufacturing, but also
analyze retail, hospitals and schools, plus some recent field-experiments
in developing countries. Prerequisites: Econ 51, Econ 102B.

ECON 150. Economic Policy Analysis. 4-5 Units.
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 Econ 102B. Undergraduate Public Policy students are
required to take this class for a letter grade and enroll in this class for five
units.
Same as: PUBLPOL 104, PUBLPOL 204

ECON 152. The Future of Finance. 2 Units.
If you are interested in a career in finance or that touches finance
(computational science, economics, public policy, legal, regulatory,
corporate, other), this course will give you a useful perspective. We will
take on hot topics in the current landscape of the global markets as
the world continues to evolve from the financial crisis. We will discuss
the sweeping change underway at the policy level by regulators and
legislators around the world and how this is changing business models
for existing players and attracting new players to finance. The course will
include guest-lecturer perspectives on where the greatest opportunities
exist for students entering or touching the world of finance today
including new and disruptive players in fin tech, crowd financing, block
chain, robo advising, algorithmic trading, big data and other areas.
New challenges such as cyber and financial warfare threats also will
be addressed. While derivatives and other quantitative concepts will
be handled in a non-technical way, some knowledge of finance and
the capital markets is presumed. Elements used in grading: Class
Participation, Attendance, Final Paper. Consent Application: To apply
for this course, students must complete and email to the instructors
the Consent Application Form, which is available on the Public Policy
Program's website at https://publicpolicy.stanford.edu/academics/
undergraduate/forms. See Consent Application Form for submission
deadline. (Cross-listed as ECON 252/152, PUBLPOL 364, STATS 238, LAW
1038.).
Same as: ECON 252, PUBLPOL 364, STATS 238

ECON 153. Economics of the Internet. 5 Units.
Economic models and tools used to understand online market
phenomena, including standards, network and platform economics,
online transactions, advertising, auctions, information, communications,
and networking. The contemporary economics literature on internet
markets and mobile communications markets. Public policy issues in
competition policy, communication policy, and support for innovation.
Prerequisites: Econ 51 and Econ 102B.

ECON 154. Law and Economics. 4-5 Units.
This course explores the role of law in promoting well-being (happiness).
Law, among its other functions, can serve as a mechanism to harmonize
private incentives with cooperative gains, to maintain an equitable
division of those gains, and to deter “cheating” and dystopia. Law is thus
essential to civilization. Economic analysis of law focuses on the welfare-
enhancing incentive effects of law and its enforcement and on law’s role
in reducing the risks of cooperation, achieved by fixing expectations of
what courts or the state will do in various futures. Prerequisite: Econ 51.
Same as: PUBLPOL 106, PUBLPOL 206

ECON 155. Environmental Economics and Policy. 5 Units.
Economic sources of environmental problems and alternative policies
for dealing with them (technology standards, emissions taxes, and
marketable pollution permits). Evaluation of policies addressing regional
air pollution, global climate change, water allocation in the western U.S.,
and the use of renewable resources. Connections between population
growth, economic output, environmental quality, and human welfare.
Prerequisite: Econ 50. May be taken concurrently with consent of the
instructor.

ECON 157. Imperfect Competition. 5 Units.
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.
ECON 158. Regulatory Economics. 5 Units.
Economics 158 examines public policies for dealing with problems arising in markets in which competitive forces are weak. The focus is on monopolies, oligopolies, cartels, and other environments where market mechanisms are unlikely to produce outcomes that benefit consumers more than the alternatives involving costly government intervention. The two main areas examined are competition policy and economic regulation. Competition policy refers to laws that define certain market behavior as illegal because it is harmful to competition or fails to provide consumer benefits that justify its costs to consumers. Economic regulation refers to policies in which government controls prices and/or decides the terms and conditions under which firms can participate in a market. A growing area of study and policy design is the introduction of market mechanisms into formerly regulated industries such as: telecommunications, electricity, airlines, railroads, postal delivery services and environmental regulation. Cross-listed with Law 220. Prerequisites: Econ 51 or equivalent.

ECON 159. Economic, Legal, and Political Analysis of Climate-Change Policy. 5 Units.
This course will advance students understanding of economic, legal, and political approaches to avoiding or managing the problem of global climate change. Theoretical contributions as well as empirical analyses will be considered. In addition to examining economic issues and legal constraints, it will address the political economy of various emissions-reduction strategies. The course will consider policy efforts at the local, national, and international levels. Specific topics include: interactions among overlapping climate policies and between new policies and pre-existing legal or regulatory frameworks; the role that jurisdictional or geographic scale can play in influencing the performance of climate-policy approaches; and numerical modeling and statistical analyses of climate-change policies. Cross-listed with Law 2502 (formally Law 746). Prerequisites: Econ 50 or its equivalent.

ECON 160. Game Theory and Economic Applications. 5 Units.
Introduction to game theory and its applications to economics. Topics: strategic and extensive form games, dominant strategies, Nash equilibrium, subgame-perfect equilibrium, and Bayesian equilibrium. The theory is applied to repeated games, voting, auctions, and bargaining with examples from economics and political science. Prerequisites: Working knowledge of calculus and basic probability theory.

ECON 162. Games Developing Nations Play. 5 Units.
If, as economists argue, development can make everyone in a society better off, why do leaders fail to pursue policies that promote development? The course uses game theoretic approaches from both economics and political science to address this question. Incentive problems are at the heart of explanations for development failure. Specifically, the course focuses on a series of questions central to the development problem: Why do developing countries have weak and often counterproductive political institutions? Why is violence (civil wars, ethnic conflict, military coups) so prevalent in the developing world, and how does it interact with development? Why do developing economies fail to generate high levels of income and wealth? We study how various kinds of development traps arise, preventing development for most countries. We also explain how some countries have overcome such traps. This approach emphasizes the importance of simultaneous economic and political development as two different facets of the same developmental process. No background in game theory is required.

ECON 164. The Law and Economics of the World Trading System. 5 Units.
This course focuses on the purpose and design of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The course begins with a discussion of the economics of trade agreements and a brief introduction to the WTO as an institution. The course then considers a series of topics, which may include: the dispute resolution system; the choice between multilateral and regional or bilateral trade agreements; the international regulation of subsidies; the interface between international trade obligations and domestic regulation; safeguard measures; and trade preferences for developing countries in the WTO. Prerequisite: Econ 51.

ECON 165. International Finance. 5 Units.
This course presents the tools needed to analyze issues concerning the macro performance of an open economy in a world of high capital mobility. A consistent model is used throughout, one which captures the central mechanisms which re-equilibrate the economy in the short, intermediate and long runs. The model distinguishes between policy regimes and policy initiatives, thereby providing useful insights into classical results, such as long-run exchange-rate regime neutrality. Prerequisite: ECON 52.

ECON 166. International Trade. 5 Units.
Explaining patterns of trade among nations; characterizing the sources of comparative advantage in production and the prospect of gains from economies of scale. Enumerating and accounting for the net aggregate gains from trade, and identifying winners and losers from globalization. Analyzing the effects of international labor migration, foreign direct investment, outsourcing, and multinational companies. Strategic trade policy; international trade agreements; labor and environmental implications. We will review relevant theoretical frameworks, examine empirical evidence, and discuss historical and contemporary policy debates as covered in the popular press; active class participation is an important part of the course. Prerequisite: ECON 51.

ECON 168. Honors Game Theory. 5 Units.
Rigorous introduction to game theory and applications. Topics include solution concepts for static and dynamic games of complete and incomplete information, signaling games, repeated games, bargaining, and elements of cooperative game theory. Applications mainly from economics, but also political science, biology, and computer science. Prerequisites: Experience with abstract mathematics and willingness to work hard. No background in economics required.

ECON 178. Behavioral Economics. 5 Units.
The field of behavioral economics draws on insights from other disciplines, especially psychology, to enrich our understanding of economic behavior. The course will discuss how people may display systematic behavioral patterns that diverge from the predictions of standard economic models, as well as the ways in which economists incorporate those considerations into their theories, and the implications of those theories for market outcomes and public policies. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and ECON 102A. Econ 51 is recommended.

ECON 179. Experimental Economics. 5 Units.
Methods and major subject areas that have been addressed by laboratory experiments. Focus is on a series of experiments that build on one another. Topics include decision making, two player games, auctions, and market institutions. How experiments are used to learn about preferences and behavior, trust, fairness, and learning. Final presentation of group projects. Prerequisites: ECON 50, ECON 51, ECON 102A.

ECON 180. Honors Information and Incentives. 5 Units.
Rigorous introduction to the theory of economic mechanisms under asymmetric information. Covers applications to price discrimination, taxation, regulation, long-term relationships, single-unit and multi-unit auctions. Forms a sequence with ECON 180 and ECON 182, but can be taken independently. Prerequisite: Experience with abstract mathematics and willingness to work hard. No prior knowledge of economics is required, although basic knowledge in game theory is useful.
ECON 182. Honors Market Design. 5 Units.
Rigorous introduction to the theory of matching and resource allocation, and its application to practical market design. Theory covers two-sided matching, “house allocation” problems, random assignment, and their variants. Applied topics include school choice, labor market, house allocation, and organ allocation for transplantation. Final paper required. nPrerequisites: Experience with abstract mathematics and willingness to work hard. No prior knowledge of economics is required, although basic knowledge in game theory is useful.

ECON 183. The Cardinal Fund. 1-3 Unit.
This is an experiential course that will cover the important concepts that underlie investment theory in Financial Economics. Students will manage an investment portfolio of at least $1 million dollars. In doing so they will learn how risk and return are related in public capital markets. Students are expected to spend a substantial amount of time outside the classroom applying the knowledge they learn in the class. Prerequisites: Econ 51 (or IPS 204A, PubPol 301A), Econ 102B (or Stats 141, Stats 110, CEE 203, Earthsys 160, Educ 200C, Linguist 277, Psych 252), Econ 140 (or Econ 135), Econ 190 (or MS&E 140).

ECON 190. Introduction to Financial Accounting. 5 Units.
How to read, understand, and use corporate financial statements. Oriented towards the use of financial accounting information (rather than the preparer), and emphasizes the reconstruction of economic events from published accounting reports.

ECON 191. Introduction to Cost Accounting. 5 Units.
Focuses on how managers use accounting information for decision making. Students will study product and service costing, activity based costing, performance management and evaluation, CVP analysis, forecasting, factors to be considered in pricing decision, capital investment analysis, and quality management and measurement.

ECON 198. Junior Honors Seminar. 5 Units.
Primarily for students who expect to write an honors thesis. Weekly sessions go through the process of selecting a research question, finding relevant bibliography, writing a literature review, introduction, and study design, culminating in the write-up of an honors thesis proposal (prospectus) and the oral presentation of each student’s research project. Students also select an adviser and outline a program of study for their senior year. Enrollment limited to 15. Same as: PUBLPOL 197

ECON 199D. Honors Thesis Research. 1-10 Unit.
In-depth study of an appropriate question and completion of a thesis of very high quality. Normally written under the direction of a member of the Department of Economics (or some closely related department). See description of honors program. Register for at least 1 unit for at least one quarter after your honors application is approved. Winter registration for one unit under the supervision of the Director of the Honors Program is mandatory for all honors students.

ECON 202. Microeconomics I. 2-5 Units.
Open to advanced undergraduates with consent of instructors. Theory of the consumer and the implications of constrained maximization; uses of indirect utility and expenditure functions; theory of the producer, profit maximization, and cost minimization; monotone comparative statics; behavior under uncertainty; partial equilibrium analysis and introduction to models of general equilibrium. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: thorough understanding of the elements of multivariate calculus and linear algebra.

ECON 202N. Microeconomics I For Non-Economics PhDs. 2-5 Units.
Microeconomics I for non-Economics PhD students. Theory of the consumer and the implications of constrained maximization; uses of indirect utility and expenditure functions; theory of the producer, profit maximization, and cost minimization; behavior under uncertainty; partial equilibrium analysis and introduction to models of general equilibrium. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: understanding of the elements of multivariate calculus and linear algebra.

ECON 203. Microeconomics II. 2-5 Units.

ECON 203N. Microeconomics II For Non-Economics PhDs. 2-5 Units.
Non-cooperative game theory including normal and extensive forms, solution concepts, games with incomplete information, and repeated games. Externalities, public goods, and asymmetric information. The theory of imperfect competition and other applications. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: understanding of the elements of multivariate calculus and linear algebra.

ECON 204. Microeconomics III. 2-5 Units.
Social Choice, including Arrow's theorem, the Gibbard-Satterthwaite theorem, and the Vickrey-Clarke-Groves mechanism. The theory of contracts, emphasizing contractual incompleteness and the problem of moral hazard. Incentive regulation. Competition with imperfect information, including signaling and adverse selection. Competitive equilibrium and the core. Limited enrollment. Non-Econ students need permission of instructor to enroll. Prerequisite: ECON 202 and 203.

ECON 206. World Food Economy. 5 Units.
The economics of food production, consumption, and trade. The micro- and macro- determinants of food supply and demand, including the interrelationship among food, income, population, and public-sector decision making. Emphasis on the role of agriculture in poverty alleviation, economic development, and environmental outcomes. (graduate students enroll in 206).

ECON 210. Microeconomics I. 2-5 Units.
Dynamic programming applied to a variety of economic problems. These problems will be formulated in discrete or continuous time, with or without uncertainty, with a finite or infinite horizon. There will be weekly problem sets and a take-home final that will require MATLAB programming. Limited enrollment.

ECON 211. Macroeconomics I. 2-5 Units.

ECON 212. Macroeconomics II. 2-5 Units.
Monetary theory and policy: time series techniques to characterize and evaluate policy; models with rational expectations and rigidities; the Lucas critique; time inconsistency; staggered price and wage setting; optimal policy rules; the term structure of interest rates. nModels of heterogeneity: search models of the labor market; precautionary savings and general equilibrium with incomplete markets; constrained efficiency; endogenous market incompleteness and recursive contracts; optimal taxation and redistribution. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: ECON 203, ECON 211.
ECON 214. Development Economics I. 2-5 Units.
This course is the first of a three-course graduate sequence on the economic issues of less developed countries. Topics include institutions and governance; agricultural productivity; productivity effects of health; private and social returns to education; household behavior. Prerequisites: 202 or 202N, 270.

ECON 215. Development Economics II. 2-5 Units.
This is a course focusing on macro development research. It will cover dynamic models of growth and development, with a focus on migration; technological change; the functioning of financial markets; and barriers to agricultural productivity in less developed countries. Prerequisites: 202 or 202N, 270.

ECON 216. Development Economics III. 2-5 Units.
This course focuses on savings, credit, informal insurance, the expansion of microfinance, social networks, social learning and technology adoption, public finance and firm organizations. Prerequisite: 202, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212, 270, 271, 272.

ECON 217. Topics in International Macroeconomics: Theory and Evidence for Latin America. 2-5 Units.
Banking systems, interest rates, regulatory policies, and the productivity of capital in developing countries. Controlling inflation; fiscal and monetary policies for macroeconomic stability. Currency crises, exchange rates, and the liberalization of foreign trade. Further applications to transitional socialist economies in Asia and E. Europe.

ECON 220. Political Economy I. 2-5 Units.
Theoretical models of political economy. Potential topics include: basic social choice theory, democracy, electoral competition, political accountability, legislative bargaining, lobbying, corruption, autocratic politics, democratization, conflict and arms races, and institutional change. Attention to economics implications, including taxation, redistribution, and public goods. Prerequisite: 203 or permission of instructors.
Same as: POLISCI 311E

ECON 225. Economics of Technology and Innovation. 2-5 Units.
Graduate seminar on current research on the economics of innovation. Topics include the design of optimal patent policies, copyright policies, and the role of human capital (science, immigration, skill-biased technical change). Emphasis on empirical analyses of historical and contemporary data.

ECON 226. U.S. Economic History. 2-5 Units.
The role of economic history as a distinctive approach to the study of economics, using illustrations from U.S. history. Topics: historical and institutional foundations of the U.S. rise to world economic preeminence; economic causes and consequences of slavery; the American national system of technology; the Great Depression of the 30s; national economic performance in a globalizing world. Prerequisite: ECON 51 and ECON 52. Intended for graduate students.

ECON 227. European Economic History. 2-5 Units.
European economic history from middle ages to the twentieth century. Topics: competing hypotheses in explaining long term trends in economic growth and cross-country differences in long-term economic growth; formation, function, and persistence of institutions and organizations; the role of institutions and organizations (e.g. apprenticeship, servitude, partnerships, cooperatives, social networks, share cropping, and communes) as solutions to contractual problems; the economics of migration; the changing economic role of the family. Use of economic theory in guiding hypothesis testing, as well as construction of new datasets and the execution of empirical analysis.

ECON 228. Institutions and Organizations in Historical Perspective. 2-5 Units.
The course integrates historical analysis and economic theory in evaluating the nature and role of institutions in economic and political outcomes. The motivating question is the factors determining economic and political developments in the long run and the historical focus is on the Middle East, Europe, and China over the last millennium. The course first examines various approaches for the study of institutions, their nature and dynamics and then focuses on detailed discussions of frontier research papers.

ECON 233. Advanced Macroeconomics I. 2-5 Units.
Topics in the theory and empirics of economic growth. For PhD-level students.

ECON 234. Advanced Macroeconomics II. 2-5 Units.
Modern macroeconomics of aggregate fluctuations in advanced economies. Current research on sovereign debt, fiscal policy and financial flows, low growth and stagnation, low interest rates, financial crises, unemployment fluctuations, and other timely topics. The course will be organized around the detailed study of recent research papers. Some lectures will be given by visiting macroeconomists. Students enrolled in MGTECON 612 take the class for 4 units. Students develop a research proposal and present it to the instructors as the final exam. Prerequisite: Satisfaction of the economics department's core macro requirement or consent of the instructors.

ECON 235. Advanced Macroeconomics III. 2-5 Units.
Current topics to prepare student for research in the field. Recent research in labor-market friction, reallocation, fluctuations, wage and price determination, innovation, and productivity growth. Research methods, presentations skills, and writing in advanced economics.

ECON 236. Financial Economics I. 2-5 Units.
This course will cover research topics at the boundary between macroeconomics and finance. Topics may include the study of macroeconomic models with financial frictions, conventional and unconventional monetary policy, its transmission mechanism and the term structure of interest rates, sovereign debt crises, search frictions and segmentation in housing markets, (over)leveraging by households, heterogeneous expectations, excess volatility, financial bubbles and crises. Prerequisites: 210, 211, 212.

ECON 237. Financial Economics II. 2-5 Units.
This Ph.D. course will cover research topics at the boundary between macroeconomics and finance. Topics will include the study of macroeconomic models with financial frictions, the term structure of interest rates, conventional and unconventional monetary policy, sovereign debt crises, search frictions and segmentation in housing markets, (over)leveraging by households, heterogeneous expectations, excess volatility, financial bubbles and crises. Student presentations and course paper requirement. Designed for second year PhD students in economics or finance.
Same as: MGTECON 617

ECON 239D. Directed Reading. 1-10 Unit.
May be repeated for credit.

ECON 241. Public Economics I. 2-5 Units.
Introduction to key issues in public economics, including the optimal design of tax and transfer policy, income and wealth inequality and its policy implications, the empirical effect of taxes on earnings and savings, fiscal and debt policy, social mobility and the dynamics of taxation, and public finance issues in developing countries. Students will learn frontier theoretical, empirical and computational tools that are currently used to address policy questions. Prerequisites: ECON 202-204, ECON 210, ECON 270, ECON 271, or equivalent with consent of instructor.
ECON 242. Public Economics II. 2-5 Units.
We explore the response of labor and income to taxation. We also explore fundamental tax reform, public goods, fiscal federalism, and local public goods. A special emphasis on government’s role in education. Prerequisites: 202, 203, 204, 210, 270, 271, or equivalent with consent of instructor. Recommended: 241.

ECON 243. Public Economics III. 2-5 Units.
The course covers various topics relating to social insurance. The first half of the course covers the rationale for government interventions into private insurance markets, adverse selection, social insurance design and the intersection between social insurance and intra-family insurance. The second half of the course covers public policy through the lens of social insurance, and includes topics such as spatial equilibrium, placed-based policies and housing policy. Prerequisites: Econ 202, 203, 204, 210, 270, 271, or equivalent with consent of instructor. Recommended: Econ 241 and 242.

ECON 244. Insurance Economics. 2-5 Units.
This course aims at familiarizing students with the frontier empirical, computational, and theoretical tools currently used to address questions in the economics of insurance. Topics include the demand for insurance, the design of risk sharing arrangements, the pricing of insurance contracts, models of competition and equilibrium in insurance markets, adverse selection, moral hazard, the dynamics of insurance and reclassification risk, government interventions in insurance markets, and social insurance design. We will draw on methods from Industrial Organization, Public Economics, Finance, and Contract Theory to address applications in health insurance, annuity markets, financial markets, life insurance, unemployment insurance, and auto insurance. Prerequisites: Micro and Econometrics first year sequences (or equivalent).

ECON 246. Labor Economics I. 2-5 Units.
Topics in current applied microeconomic research including intertemporal labor supply models, public policy, program evaluation, job search, migration, consumption behavior. Student and faculty presentations.

ECON 247. Labor Economics II. 2-5 Units.
Recent topics in applied micro, focusing on papers from top journals (QJE, AER, JPE, Econometrica and REStud) over the last ten years. Broad overview of current topic and techniques in applied-micro research. Topics include inequality, polarization and skill-biased technical change, discrimination, technology adoption and the spread of information, management practices, filed experiments, peer effects and academic spillovers. Combination of student and faculty presentations. Additional sessions on general presentations, paper writing and research skills to prepare for job market. Class trip to the NBER West-Coast labor meetings at the San Francisco Fed.

ECON 248. Labor Economics III. 2-5 Units.
Topics in current applied microeconomic research including skill-biased technical change, income distribution, program evaluation, job search, migration, consumption behavior. Student and faculty presentations.

ECON 249. Topics in Health Economics I. 2-5 Units.
Course will cover various topics in health economics, from theoretical and empirical perspectives. Topics will include public financing and public policy in health care and health insurance; demand and supply of health insurance and healthcare; physicians’ incentives; patient decision-making; competition policy in healthcare markets, intellectual property in the context of pharmaceutical drugs and medical technology; other aspects of interaction between public and private sectors in healthcare and health insurance markets. Key emphasis on recent work and empirical methods and modelling. Prerequisites: Micro and Econometrics first year sequences (or equivalent).Curricular prerequisites (if applicable): First year graduate Microeconomics and Econometrics sequences (or equivalent).

ECON 250. Environmental Economics. 2-5 Units.
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.

ECON 251. Natural Resource and Energy Economics. 2-5 Units.
Economic theory and empirical analysis of non-renewable and renewable natural resources, with considerable attention to energy provision and use. Topics include: exhaustible resources; renewable resources; and energy industry market structure, pricing, and performance. Prerequisites: 202, 203, 204, 271, and 272, or equivalents with consent of instructor.

ECON 252. The Future of Finance. 2 Units.
If you are interested in a career in finance or that touches finance (computational science, economics, public policy, legal, regulatory, corporate, other), this course will give you a useful perspective. We will take on hot topics in the current landscape of the global markets as the world continues to evolve from the financial crisis. We will discuss the sweeping change underway at the policy level by regulators and legislators around the world and how this is changing business models for existing players and attracting new players to finance. The course will include guest-lecturer perspectives on where the greatest opportunities exist for students entering or touching the world of finance today including new and disruptive players in fin tech, crowd financing, blockchain, robo advising, algorithmic trading, big data and other areas. New challenges such as cyber and financial warfare threats also will be addressed. While derivatives and other quantitative concepts will be handled in a non-technical way, some knowledge of finance and the capital markets is presumed. Elements used in grading: Class Participation, Attendance, Final Paper. Consent Application: To apply for this course, students must complete and email to the instructors the Consent Application Form, which is available on the Public Policy Program's website at https://publicpolicy.stanford.edu/academics/undergraduate/forms. See Consent Application Form for submission deadline. (Cross-listed as ECON252/152, PUBLPOL364, STATS238, LAW1038.)

What theory and practice around the world and in Latin America tell us about the design of energy markets; how distributional impacts and enforcement capabilities affect their implementation. Topics include: pricing in wholesale electricity markets, role of long-term contracting, auction design, evidence from spot and contract markets; design of markets for pollution permits, alternative environmental policy instruments, evidence from existing and proposed carbon markets and others, imperfect information, adverse selection in opt-in provisions, effect on innovation, interaction between markets, market power. Advanced undergraduates and masters students are welcome to enroll.

ECON 255. Economics of Communication. 2-5 Units.
This course will cover theoretical and empirical work on the provision of information in markets. Likely topics include: theory of strategic communication; persuasion; advertising and brands; financial analysis and disclosure; political communication; text mining and automated content analysis; and the political economy and industrial organization of media. Prerequisites: Econ 202 and 210 (or equivalent).

ECON 257. Industrial Organization I. 2-5 Units.
Theoretical and empirical analyses of the determinants of market structure; firm behavior and market efficiency in oligopolies; price discrimination; price dispersion and consumer search; differentiated products; the role of information in markets, including insurance and adverse selection; auctions; collusion and cartel behavior; advertising; entry and market structure; market dynamics; strategic behavior.
ECON 258. Industrial Organization III A. 2-5 Units.
Topics may include theoretical and empirical analysis of auctions, bargaining, price discrimination, advertising, brands, and markets for information, and research at the boundaries between IO and neighboring fields such as development, macro, trade, and behavioral economics.

ECON 259. Industrial Organization II B. 2-5 Units.
Theoretical and empirical analyses of the determinants of market structure; firm behavior and market efficiency in oligopolies; economics of antitrust and regulation, with focus on energy and environmental economics; the role of information asymmetries in markets: adverse selection and moral hazard, with focus on insurance and credit markets.

ECON 260. Industrial Organization III. 2-5 Units.
Current research and policy questions in industrial organization. Course combines lectures by the instructors with student presentations, with an emphasis on initiating dissertation research in industrial organization. Prerequisites: ECON 257, ECON 258.

ECON 265. International Economics I. 2-5 Units.
International macroeconomics and finance, emphasizing current research. The course is organized around the role of different types of frictions (in asset and goods markets) in explaining features of the international macroeconomy. Prerequisites: 202, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212.

ECON 266. International Economics II. 2-5 Units.
This course covers an introduction to models of international trade and economic geography from both a theoretical and an empirical perspective.

ECON 267. Topics in International Trade. 2-5 Units.
The first part of this course covers the factor-proportions theory of international trade. The second and much larger part of the course covers commercial policy, with an emphasis on the economics of trade agreements.

ECON 268. International Finance and Exchange Rates. 2-5 Units.
Monetary foundations of international exchange; the rules of the game since Bretton Woods. Foreign exchange risk under the world dollar standard. Hedging, forward covering, and interest parity relationships. International capital flows and the current account. Global trade imbalances; China and Japan versus the U.S. Inflation versus exchange rate targeting in developing countries.

ECON 269. International Finance and Exchange Rates II. 2-5 Units.
This is the second half of the international finance sequence. Topics include currency unions, global imbalances, capital controls, sovereign debt, and international financial crises. Prerequisites:Econ 210, 211, 212 and 268.

ECON 270. Intermediate Econometrics I. 2-5 Units.
Probability, random variables, and distributions; large sample theory; theory of estimation and hypothesis testing. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: math and probability at the level of Chapter 2, Paul G. Hoel, Introduction to Mathematical Statistics, 5th ed.

ECON 271. Intermediate Econometrics II. 2-5 Units.
Linear regression model, relaxation of classical-regression assumptions, simultaneous equation models, linear time series analysis. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: 270.

ECON 272. Intermediate Econometrics III. 2-5 Units.
Continuation of 271. Analysis of randomized experiments, identification and estimation of treatment effects, instrumental variables, nonlinear models, generalized methods of moments. Prerequisites: Econ 271 or permission of instructor.

ECON 273. Advanced Econometrics I. 2-5 Units.

ECON 274. Advanced Econometrics II. 2-5 Units.
(Formerly 273B); Possible topics: nonparametric density estimation and regression analysis; sieve approximation; contiguity; convergence of experiments; cross validation; indirect inference; resampling methods: bootstrap and subsampling; quantile regression; nonstandard asymptotic distribution theory; empirical processes; set identification and inference, large sample efficiency and optimality; multiple hypothesis testing.

ECON 275. Time Series Econometrics. 2-5 Units.
Stochastic processes and concepts such as stationarity, ergodicity, and mixing. Inference with heteroskedastic and autocorrelated time series; autoregressive and moving average models; unit root processes and asymptotic analysis of such; tests for structural change; vector autoregressive models; cointegration; impulse response analysis; forecasting; ARCH and GARCH volatility models. Prerequisites: 270, 271.

ECON 276. Computational Econometrics. 2-5 Units.
Theory and computational methods necessary to implement state-of-the-art econometric methods used in theory-based empirical work. Topics covered include: computation of nonlinear M-estimators subject to equality and inequality constraints, simulation estimators, indirect inference, Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods, resampling (bootstrap and sub-sampling) methods for estimation and inference, dynamic discrete choice models, continuous and discrete mixture models and estimation and inference for partially identified models.

ECON 277. Behavioral and Experimental Economics I. 2-5 Units.
Economics 277 is a course for graduate students in the Economics department writing dissertations with behavioral or experimental components. Economics 277 is part of a three course sequence (along with Econ 278 & 279), which has two main objectives: 1) examining theories and evidence related to the psychology of economic decision making, 2) introducing methods of experimental economics, and exploring major subject areas (including those not falling within behavioral economics) that have been addressed through laboratory experiments. Focuses on series of experiments that build on one another in an effort to test between competing theoretical frameworks, with the objectives of improving the explanatory and predictive performance of standard models, and of providing a foundation for more reliable normative analyses of policy issues. Prerequisites: 204 and 271, or consent of instructor.

ECON 278. Behavioral and Experimental Economics II. 2-5 Units.
This is the first half of a three course sequence (along with Econ 277 & 279) on behavioral and experimental economics. The sequence has two main objectives: 1) examines theories and evidence related to the psychology of economic decision making, 2) Introduces methods of experimental economics, and explores major subject areas (including those not falling within behavioral economics) that have been addressed through laboratory experiments. Focuses on series of experiments that build on one another in an effort to test between competing theoretical frameworks, with the objectives of improving the explanatory and predictive performance of standard models, and of providing a foundation for more reliable normative analyses of policy issues. Prerequisites: 204 and 271, or consent of instructor.
ECON 279. Behavioral and Experimental Economics II. 2-5 Units.
This is part of a three course sequence (along with Econ 277 & 278) on behavioral and experimental economics. The sequence has two main objectives: 1) examines theories and evidence related to the psychology of economic decision making; 2) introduces and builds on experiments of experimental economics, and explores major subject areas (including those not falling within behavioral economics) that have been addressed through laboratory experiments. Focuses on series of experiments that build on one another in an effort to test between competing theoretical frameworks, with the objects of improving the explanatory and predictive performance of standard models, and of providing a foundation for more reliable normative analyses of policy issues. Prerequisites: 204 and 271, or consent of instructor.

ECON 280. Econometrics. 2-5 Units.
Aims to provide a solid basis in econometric tools and concepts, both for theorists and for students focusing in other fields. Technical material will include solution concepts and refinements, potential games, supermodular games, repeated games, reputation, and bargaining models. The class will also address some foundational issues, such as epistemic and evolutionary modeling. Prerequisite: 203 or consent of instructor.

ECON 281. Advanced Topics in Game Theory and Information Economics. 2-5 Units.
Overview of numerical analysis. Computational approaches to solving economic problems, including dynamic programming, projection and perturbation. General equilibrium models, new Keynesian models, Krusell-Smith model, default risk models, international trade models, and dynamic games. Numerical methods for large-scale applications (Smolyak, endogenous-grid, stochastic simulation, epsilon-distinguishable set algorithms). Parallel computation, GPUs and supercomputers. Prerequisite: equivalent of first-year graduate core economics sequence.

ECON 282. Contracts, Information, and Incentives. 2-5 Units.
Basic theories and recent developments in mechanism design and the theory of contracts. Topics include: hidden characteristics and hidden action models with one and many agents, design of mechanisms and markets with limited communication, long-term relationships under commitment and under renegotiation, property rights and theories of the firm.

ECON 283. Theory and Practice of Auction Market Design. 2-5 Units.
This class will focus on several topics in auction market design and related areas. It is an advanced course, intended as a sequel to the more basic market/mechanism/auction design courses offered at the Economics department and the GSB. Students are expected to be familiar with the material in those courses. We will briefly review some basics of auction theory, but the main goal of the class is to bring students closer to doing independent research and introduce them to recent contributions and currently active research areas. Specific topics may include: multi-item and combinatorial auctions; robust auction design; applied auction design with practical applications; Internet advertising; radio spectrum auctions; securities markets; commodities; complex procurements.

ECON 284. Theory and Practice of Market Design. 2-5 Units.
This is an introduction to market design, intended mainly for second year PhD students in economics (but also open to other graduates students from around the university and to undergrads who have taken undergrad market design). It will emphasize the combined use of economic theory, experiments and empirical analysis to analyze and engineer market rules and institutions. In this first quarter we will pay particular attention to matching markets, which are those in which price doesn’t do all of the work, and which include some kind of application or selection process. In recent years market designers have participated in the design and implementation of a number of marketplaces, and the course will emphasize the relation between theory and practice, for example in the design of labor market clearinghouses for American doctors, and school choice programs in a growing number of American cities (including New York and Boston), and the allocation of organs for transplantation. Various forms of market failure will also be discussed. Assignment: One final paper. The objective of the final paper is to study an existing market or an environment with a potential role for a market, describe the relevant market design questions, and evaluate how the current market design works and/or propose improvements on the current design.

ECON 286. Game Theory and Economic Applications. 2-5 Units.
Aims to provide a solid basis in game-theoretic tools and concepts, both for theorists and for students focusing in other fields. Technical material will include solution concepts and refinements, potential games, supermodular games, repeated games, reputation, and bargaining models. The class will also address some foundational issues, such as epistemic and evolutionary modeling. Prerequisite: 203 or consent of instructor.

ECON 289. Adv. Topics in Game Theory & Information Economics. 2-5 Units.
Topics course covering a variety of game theory topics with emphasis on market design, such as matching theory and auction theory. Final paper required. Prerequisites: ECON 285 or equivalent. ECON 283 recommended.

ECON 290. Mult pers Decision Theory. 3 Units.
Students and faculty review and present recent research papers on basic theories and economic applications of decision theory, game theory and mechanism design. Applications include market design and analyses of incentives and strategic behavior in markets, and selected topics such as auctions, bargaining, contracting, and computation.

ECON 291. Social and Economic Networks. 2-5 Units.
Synthesis of research on social and economic networks by sociologists, economists, computer scientists, physicists, and mathematicians, with an emphasis on modeling. Includes methods for describing and measuring networks, empirical observations about network structure, models of random and strategic network formation, as well as analyses of contagion, diffusion, learning, peer influence, games played on networks, and networked markets.

ECON 292. Quantitative Methods for Empirical Research. 2-5 Units.
This is an advanced course on quantitative methods for empirical research. Students are expected to have taken a course in linear models before. In this course I will discuss modern econometric methods for nonlinear models, including maximum likelihood and generalized method of moments. The emphasis will be on how these methods are used in sophisticated empirical work in social sciences. Special topics include discrete choice models and methods for estimating treatment effects.

ECON 293. Machine Learning and Causal Inference. 3 Units.
This course will cover statistical methods based on the machine learning literature that can be used for causal inference. In economics and the social sciences more broadly, empirical analyses typically estimate the effects of counterfactual policies, such as the effect of implementing a government policy, changing a price, showing advertisements, or introducing new products. Recent advances in supervised and unsupervised machine learning provide systematic approaches to model selection and prediction, methods that are particularly well suited to datasets with many observations and/or many covariates. This course will review when and how machine learning methods can be used for causal inference, and it will also review recent modifications and extensions to standard methods to adapt them to causal inference and provide statistical theory for hypothesis testing. Applications to the evaluation of large-scale experiments, including online A/B tests and experiments on networks, will receive special attention. We will also consider topic modeling, Bayesian methods, and a brief overview of textual analysis.

ECON 299. Practical Training. 1-10 Unit.
Students obtain employment in a relevant research or industrial activity to enhance their professional experience consistent with their degree programs. At the start of the quarter, students must submit a one page statement showing the relevance of the employment to the degree program along with an offer letter. At the end of the quarter, a three page final report must be supplied documenting work done and relevance to degree program. May be repeated for credit.
ECON 300. Third-Year Seminar. 1-10 Unit.
Restricted to Economics Ph.D. students. Students present current research. May be repeated for credit.

ECON 310. Macroeconomic Workshop. 1-10 Unit.

ECON 315. Development Workshop. 1-10 Unit.

ECON 325. Economic History Workshop. 1-10 Unit.
May be repeated for credit.

ECON 335. Experimental/Behavioral Seminar. 1-10 Unit.
Field seminar in experimental and behavioral economics.

ECON 341. Public Economics and Environmental Economics Seminar. 1-10 Unit.
Issues in measuring and evaluating the economic performance of government tax, expenditure, debt, and regulatory policies; their effects on levels and distribution of income, wealth, and environmental quality; alternative policies and methods of evaluation. Workshop format combines student research, faculty presentations, and guest speakers. Prerequisite: ECON 241 or consent of instructor.

ECON 345. Labor Economics Seminar. 1-10 Unit.

ECON 354. Law and Economics Seminar. 2-6 Units.
This seminar will examine current research by lawyers and economists on a variety of topics in law and economics. Several sessions of the seminar will consist of an invited speaker, usually from another university, who will discuss his or her current research. Representative of these sessions have been discussions of compensation for government regulations and takings, liability rules for controlling accidents, the definition of markets in antitrust analysis, the role of the government as a controlling shareholder, and optimal drug patent length. Cross-listed with LAW 344.

ECON 355. Industrial Organization Workshop. 1-10 Unit.
Current research in the field by visitors, presentations by students, and discussion of recent papers. Students write an original research paper, make a formal presentation, and lead a structured discussion.

ECON 365. International Trade Workshop. 1-10 Unit.

ECON 370. Econometrics Workshop. 1-10 Unit.

ECON 380. INEQUALITY: Economic and Philosophical Perspectives. 5 Units.
The nature of and problem of inequality is central to both economics and philosophy. Economists study the causes of inequality, design tools to measure it and track it over time, and examine its consequences. Philosophers are centrally concerned with the justification of inequality and the reasons why various types of inequality are or are not objectionable. In this class we bring both of these approaches together. Our class explores the different meanings of and measurements for understanding inequality, our best understandings of how much inequality there is, its causes, its consequences, and whether we ought to reduce it, and if so, how. This is an interdisciplinary graduate seminar. We propose some familiarity with basic ideas in economics and basic ideas in contemporary political philosophy; we will explain and learn about more complex ideas as we proceed. The class will be capped at 20 students.
Same as: ETHICSOC 371R, PHIL 371D, POLISCI 431L

ECON 391. Microeconomic Theory Seminar. 1-10 Unit.

Pre-TGR dissertation research. (Staff).

ECON 801. TGR Project. 0 Units.

ECON 802. TGR Dissertation. 0 Units.