The Public Policy Program offers a Bachelor of Arts, an honors program, a minor for undergraduates, and graduate students, Stanford alumni (who have graduated within the past 5 years), and external applicants seeking a joint graduate degree.

Mission of the Undergraduate Program in Public Policy

The mission of the undergraduate program in Public Policy is to provide students with the concepts and tools used in evaluating policy options and outcomes, and to prepare students for entry-level positions in organizations concerned with such analysis. The focus is chiefly on issues such as health, education, environmental, regulation, and science and technology policy, applicable anywhere in the world.

Courses in the major provide students with a background in economics and quantitative methods, political science, law, philosophy, ethics, organizational behavior, and social psychology. Economics and quantitative analyses are central to but not sufficient for modern public policy analysis, political science, law, philosophy, organizational behavior, and psychology are among other necessary disciplinary perspectives. Political science offers insights into the decision-making process and information needs of a democracy. Political philosophy and ethics form the foundations of public policy. Organizational behavior focuses on the decisions made outside the market environment in hierarchies, bureaucracies, and teams.

Seniors have a research capstone requirement consisting either of an honors thesis or participation in a team practicum project, conducting applied policy research for an outside client, typically a nonprofit or government agency. Students majoring in Public Policy are prepared for careers in a wide variety of fields, including elected or appointed public office; business, law, and governmental agencies; research institutes; or for further study in graduate programs.

Learning Outcomes (Undergraduate)

The Public Policy Program expects its undergraduate majors to be able to demonstrate the following learning outcomes. These learning outcomes are used in evaluating students and the program. Students are expected to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of public policy analytical tools.
2. Evaluate applied theoretical and empirical work in policy-relevant research.
3. Apply skills and knowledge acquired in the curriculum to analyze policy issues and make policy recommendations.
4. Communicate complex ideas clearly and persuasively in written and oral forms.
5. Demonstrate mastery of the above outcomes in the senior capstone project.

Mission of the Graduate Program in Public Policy

The mission of the graduate program in Public Policy is to provide students with the advanced skills necessary to assess the performance of alternative approaches to policy making and implementation, evaluate program effectiveness, understand the political constraints faced by policy-makers, and appreciate the conflicts in fundamental human values that often animate policy debate. After completing the graduate core curriculum, students apply these skills by focusing their studies in a three-quarter, 10-unit practicum for the M.P.P. degree or a 5-unit master’s thesis for the M.A. degree. Each student in the M.P.P. program also completes at least one concentration tailored to the student’s primary degree program or the student’s interests and skills. Current concentrations include:

- Education Policy
- Health Care Policy
- International and National Security Policy
- Legal and Regulatory Intervention
- Political and Moral Philosophy
- Resources, Environment, and Energy Policy
- Science and Technology Policy
- Self-designed (requires detailed statement of study goals, relationship of each proposed course to those goals, and commitment by a supervising faculty member)
- Urban and Regional Policy

Graduate Degrees Offered

The graduate program in Public Policy offers two master’s degrees:

- Master of Public Policy (M.P.P.), a two-year professional degree program; available to current Stanford students and Stanford alumni (who have graduated within the past five years)
- Master of Arts (M.A.), a one-year program, not intended as a professional degree; available to current Stanford students

Joint Degree Programs

The following joint degree programs, which permit students to complete requirements for two degrees with a reduced number of total residency units, are also offered:

- Juris Doctor with a Master of Public Policy (J.D./M.P.P.)
- Juris Doctor with an M.A. in Public Policy (J.D./M.A.)
- Doctor of Medicine with a Master of Public Policy (M.D./M.P.P.)
- Doctor of Philosophy in Economics, Education, Management Science and Engineering, Psychology, Sociology or Structural Biology with a Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)
- Master of Business Administration with a Master of Public Policy (M.B.A./M.P.P.)
- Master of Arts in Education (Policy, Organization, and Leadership subplan) with a Master of Public Policy (M.A./M.P.P.)
- Master of Arts in International Policy Studies with a Master of Public Policy (M.A./M.P.P.)
- Master of Science in Management Science and Engineering with a Master of Public Policy (M.S./M.P.P.)

Requirements for the joint degrees differ from the requirements of completing the two degrees separately. See the "Master's Degrees in Public Policy (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/schoolofhumanitiesandsciences/publicpolicy/#masterstext)" section for more details.
University requirements for the master's degree are described in the "Graduate Degrees (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/archive/2016-17/graduatedegrees/#masterstext)" section of this Bulletin.

**Learning Outcomes (Graduate)**

The purpose of the master’s program is to develop knowledge and skills in public policy 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 M.P.P. or M.A. degree is conferred upon candidates who have demonstrated substantial scholarship and the ability to conduct independent research and analysis in public policy. Through completion of advanced course work and rigorous skills training, the graduate program prepares students to make original contributions to the knowledge of public policy and to interpret and present the results of such research.

**Bachelor of Arts in Public Policy**

The Public Policy undergraduate major develops the skills necessary for understanding the political constraints faced by policy makers, assessing the performance of alternative approaches to policy implementation, evaluating the effectiveness of policies, and appreciating the sharp conflicts in fundamental human values that often animate the policy debate.

There are four course elements to the major: preparatory, core, concentration, and senior capstone. Freshman and sophomore years are generally devoted to completing preparatory courses offered in economics, math, and psychology. After completing core courses primarily during the sophomore and junior years, students apply these skills by focusing their studies in one of several areas of concentration. The areas of concentration address a specific field of public policy, various types of institutions, or a deeper development of the tools of policy analysis. Seniors may complete the senior capstone either by participating in a practicum, a team policy research project for an outside client, and/or by writing an honors thesis.

Completion of the Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Policy requires a minimum of 77 units of course work.

Students must complete the Public Policy core, concentration, and the senior capstone requirement for a letter grade and with an overall grade point average of 2.3 (C+) or higher.

Public Policy students are encouraged to secure a faculty adviser within the first two quarters in the major, and must secure a faculty adviser no later than the end of Winter Quarter of the junior year. The director, student services staff, and peer advisers can assist by suggesting suitable faculty advisers. Advisers must be approved by the program director. The adviser need not be affiliated with the Public Policy program, but does need to be a member of Stanford’s Academic Council.

The Public Policy program encourages students to attend the Bing Stanford in Washington Program (http://bsiw.stanford.edu) and to participate in appropriate Stanford internship programs, especially those available through the Haas Center for Public Service (http://haas.stanford.edu) and Stanford in Government (http://sig.stanford.edu).

**Preparatory Courses (34 units)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON 1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 50</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 51</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Core Courses (23-25 units)**

All core courses must be completed for a letter grade. Variable unit courses must be taken for 5 units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 101</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 103C</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 134</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 13E</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 154</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 156</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 102C</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 105</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 302</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Concentration (15 units)**

Majors must complete at least 15 units of course work for a letter grade in an area of concentration. This post-core course work must be approved by the student’s faculty adviser and the program director no later than the end of Spring Quarter of the junior year. Any subsequent changes made to a student’s concentration must be approved by the student’s faculty adviser. Students select their concentration in Axess as a degree subplan. Subplans are printed on transcripts. Areas of concentration include, but are not limited to:

- Advanced Policy Analysis
• Design of Public Institutions
• Development and Growth Policies
• Discrimination, Crime, and Poverty Policy
• Education Policy
• Healthcare Policy
• International and National Security Policy
• Law and the Legal System
• Political and Moral Philosophy
• Resources, Environment, and Energy Policy
• Science and Technology Policy
• Urban and Regional Policy

Capstone Research Requirement
Seniors are required to demonstrate competency in applied policy research. This requirement is fulfilled either by participating in a practicum project in which small student teams analyze real world policy problems faced by a government or nonprofit organization and produce a report for use by the client or by writing an honors thesis. A seminar for honors students is offered Autumn Quarter (PUBLPOL 200H Senior Honors Seminar, 3 units). The Practicum is offered Autumn, Winter and Spring quarters (PUBLPOL 200A Senior Practicum, 5 units; PUBLPOL 200B Senior Practicum, 5 units; and PUBLPOL 200C Senior Practicum, 5 units). The capstone research requirement must be completed for a letter grade.

Honors Program
The Public Policy Program offers students the opportunity to pursue honors work during the senior year. The honors thesis must address a policy issue and demonstrate mastery of relevant analytical tools.

Eligibility and Preparation
In order to be eligible to write an honors thesis, students must achieve a grade point average (GPA) of 3.5 or above in the Public Policy core courses and concentration courses taken by the time of application for the honors program. If accepted, the student must maintain a GPA of 3.5 in the course requirements for a B.A.H. in Public Policy (Public Policy core courses, concentration courses, PUBLPOL 200H Senior Honors Seminar and PUBLPOL 199 Senior Research). Please note that courses not taken at Stanford are not included in calculating the GPA.

Students who intend to pursue honors work should plan their academic schedules so that most of the core courses are completed before the beginning of the senior year, and all of the core and concentration courses are completed by the end of Winter Quarter of senior year. It is strongly encouraged that students pursuing honors work complete their advanced empirical methods course by the end of Spring Quarter of the junior year. All students pursuing honors are required to take PUBLPOL 200H Senior Honors Seminar during Autumn Quarter of their senior year. This scheduling gives students both the time and the necessary course background to complete their honors thesis during senior year. In addition, prospective honors students are encouraged to attend Bing Honors College and enroll in the PUBLPOL 197 Junior Honors Seminar. This course focuses on developing a research plan and learning the skills necessary to complete an honors thesis.

Application Process
A student must submit a completed application to the Public Policy Program office with a brief description of the thesis no later than the Friday of the third week of Autumn Quarter. Honors applications are found online (https://publicpolicy.stanford.edu/academics/undergraduate/forms). Prior to submitting an application to the honors program, the student must meet with the director of the honors program and obtain the sponsorship of a faculty member who approves the thesis description and agrees to serve as a thesis adviser. Students intending to write a thesis involving more than one discipline may wish to have two advisers, at least one of whom is affiliated with the Public Policy Program. Staff, executive committee members, lecturers, and affiliated faculty in Public Policy are available to provide assistance in selecting a thesis topic and adviser. At least one of the faculty advisers must be a member of Stanford’s Academic Council. A student’s proposal must be approved by the thesis adviser and the director of the honors program.

Enrollment and Milestones
During senior year, the student must enroll in at least 8 but no more than 15 units of PUBLPOL 199 Senior Research, with the thesis adviser. The student needs to contact the program office to have his or her thesis adviser listed as a 199 instructor. An 'N' grade is given by the adviser in quarters prior to Spring when the thesis is completed and presented. In addition, students writing an honors thesis are required to enroll in one unit of a PUBLPOL 199 section led by the honors program director during Winter Quarter. All PUBLPOL 199 units must receive a final grade of at least a 'B+' in order to graduate with honors. In addition, the student must maintain a GPA of 3.5 in the course requirements for a B.A.H. in Public Policy (Public Policy core courses, concentration courses, PUBLPOL 200H Senior Honors Seminar and PUBLPOL 199 Senior Research). Courses not taken at Stanford are not included in calculating the GPA in order to graduate with honors from the Public Policy Program.

Graduation with honors requires that the thesis be approved by both the adviser and the honors program director. The role of the honors program director is to assure that the thesis addresses an issue of public policy and satisfies the program’s standards of excellence. However, the grade for the honors thesis (PUBLPOL 199 Senior Research units) is determined solely by the adviser.

Minor in Public Policy
The Public Policy Program offers a minor that is intended to provide undergraduates in other majors with interdisciplinary training in applied social sciences.

Students who pursue the minor are required to take the courses listed below for a total of 35 units in Public Policy and its supporting disciplinary departments. Because University rules prohibit double-counting courses, the requirements for a minor differ according to the student’s major requirements. It is required that students review their course plans with a program administrator. Note: Economics majors are permitted to double-count ECON 1 Principles of Economics, ECON 50 Economic Analysis I, and ECON 51 Economic Analysis II because such courses satisfy only introductory skill requirements for the Economics major.
Public Policy students are never required to take a course that duplicates material they have already mastered. Students may, by petition, substitute a different course for a requirement whose material would be duplicative. This flexibility does not reduce the number of units required for the minor.

Students who pursue the minor must complete the Multiple Major/Minor Form (http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/registrar/files/MajMin_MultMaj.pdf) and have it reviewed by all applicable departments/programs the beginning of the quarter in which the degree is conferred.

**Required Course Work**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON 1</td>
<td>Principles of Economics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 50</td>
<td>Economic Analysis I (Between ECON 50 and ECON 51, no more than 5 units can be taken for credit/no credit.)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 51</td>
<td>Economic Analysis II (Between ECON 50 and ECON 51, no more than 5 units can be taken for credit/no credit.)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 102A</td>
<td>Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists (Between ECON 102A and ECON 102B, no more than 5 units can be taken for credit/no credit.)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 102B</td>
<td>Applied Econometrics (Between ECON 102A and ECON 102B, no more than 5 units can be taken for credit/no credit.)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 104</td>
<td>Economic Policy Analysis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PUBLPOL 134</td>
<td>Ethics on the Edge: Business, Non-Profit Organizations, Government, and Individuals</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PUBLPOL 134</td>
<td>Ethics on the Edge Public Policy Core Seminar (134 and 103E must be taken together)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At most, 10 units of course work may be taken as credit/no credit. Between ECON 50 and ECON 51, no more than 5 units can be taken for credit/no credit. Between ECON 102A and ECON 102B, no more than 5 units can be taken for credit/no credit.

Students who satisfy major requirements by taking ECON 50 and an introductory course in statistics such as ECON 102A or STATS 60 complete these requirements instead:

- PUBLPOL 105 Empirical Methods in Public Policy
- ECON 102C Advanced Topics in Econometrics

**Coterminal M.A. in Public Policy**

The coterminal M.A. in Public Policy is a degree program designed to impart the basic analytical tools of public policy analysis, or to permit Public Policy majors to specialize in an applied field of policy analysis. Most students complete their M.A. in a fifth year at Stanford; occasionally, students may be able to complete both their B.A. and coterminal M.A. in the fourth year.

Undergraduates with strong academic records may apply for admission upon completion of 120 units, but no later than the quarter prior to the expected completion of the undergraduate degree. The University requires that units for a given course may not be counted to meet the requirements of more than one degree; that is, no units may be double-counted. However, Public Policy students are never required to take a course which duplicates material they have already mastered. Students may, by petition, substitute a different course for a requirement whose material would be duplicative.

The coterminal M.A. is also a gateway to the M.P.P. degree program. Stanford undergraduates may apply to the coterminal M.A. in Public Policy and then, after one quarter in the M.A. program, apply to the M.P.P. program by submitting an unofficial transcript and statement of purpose to the graduate student services staff. Students accepted into the M.P.P. program must confer their bachelor’s degree, submit the Graduate Authorization Petition in Axess, withdraw from the M.A. degree program, and complete the requirements for the 90-unit M.P.P. degree. This does not reduce the total number of units required for the bachelor’s or master’s degree. Earning the B.A. and M.P.P. typically takes at least five years. Students considering this option should be familiar with the University’s coterminal degree policies and procedures and should consult the director and staff of the Public Policy Program early in their planning. There is a $125 fee for submitting the Graduate Authorization Petition to change the M.A. to the M.P.P. degree.

**University Coterminal Requirements**

Coterminal master’s degree candidates are expected to complete all master’s degree requirements as described in this bulletin. University requirements for the coterminal master’s degree are described in the “Coterminal Master’s Program (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/archive/2016-17/cotermdegrees)” section. University requirements for the master’s degree are described in the “Graduate Degrees (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/archive/2016-17/graduatedegrees/#masterstext)” section of this bulletin.

After accepting admission to this coterminal master’s degree program, students may request transfer of courses from the undergraduate to the graduate career to satisfy requirements for the master’s degree. Transfer of courses to the graduate career requires review and approval of both the undergraduate and graduate programs on a case by case basis.

In this master’s program, courses taken two quarters prior to the first graduate quarter, or later, are eligible for consideration for transfer to the graduate career. No courses taken prior to the first quarter of the sophomore year may be used to meet master’s degree requirements.

Course transfers are not possible after the bachelor’s degree has been conferred.

The University requires that the graduate advisor be assigned in the student’s first graduate quarter even though the undergraduate career may still be open. The University also requires that the Master’s Degree Program Proposal be completed by the student and approved by the department by the end of the student’s first graduate quarter.

All courses counting towards the master’s degree not considered core requirements must be approved by petition by the Public Policy Program.

**Degree Requirements**

All applicants should have completed, or currently be enrolled in, the required preparatory course work prior to applying. These courses do not count towards the 45-unit M.A. requirement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATH 51</td>
<td>Linear Algebra and Differential Calculus of Several Variables</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 1</td>
<td>Principles of Economics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 50</td>
<td>Economic Analysis I</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 51</td>
<td>Economic Analysis II</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ECON 52</td>
<td>Economic Analysis III</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To graduate with a coterminal M.A. in Public Policy, students must:

1. Follow one of three tracks (A, B, or C) through the program, as described below.
2. Take all courses applied to the coterminal master's degree for a letter grade (with the exception of PUBLPOL 311 Public Policy Colloquium, which is only offered S/NC). For courses with variable units, coterminal students should, in their graduate career, enroll in the course for 4 units. Courses offered only for C/NC or other non-letter grade system may be applied upon approval of a petition to the program director.
3. Secure a faculty adviser by the end of the first quarter enrolled in the coterminal M.A. degree program. The director and student services staff can assist by suggesting suitable faculty advisers. The adviser need not be affiliated with the Public Policy Program, but does need to be a member of Stanford’s Academic Council.
4. Achieve a cumulative grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 (B) or better for all courses taken towards the M.A.
5. Coterminal M.A. students who are admitted to the M.P.P. must transfer all applicable M.A. units to the M.P.P. degree.
6. Comply with all relevant University and program deadlines and policies.

**Track A**

Public Policy majors follow Track A, which consists of at least 45 units of course work, including:

1. 29 or more units in an area of concentration. The concentration is referred to as a degree subplan. Subplans are printed on the transcript and are elected via the Declaration or Change to a Field of Study form (http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/registrar/files/grad-subplan-change.pdf). Current concentrations include:
   - Education Policy
   - Health Care Policy
   - International and National Security Policy
   - Legal and Regulatory Intervention
   - Political and Moral Philosophy
   - Resources, Environment, and Energy Policy
   - Science and Technology Policy
   - Self-designed (requires detailed statement of study goals, relationship of each proposed course to those goals, and commitment by a supervising faculty member)
   - Urban and Regional Policy
   
   Each concentration includes a set of gateway courses and a variety of electives. Gateway courses may vary year to year based on availability. Review the Concentration Electives List (https://stanford.box.com/s/0ck6sy956h7mcpeo6qqzh9ch822z88j2) for current gateway courses. Students must present a coherent written study plan to support concentration course choices, designed in consultation with a faculty adviser and approved by the program director. At least one faculty adviser must be a member of the Academic Council.
2. All Public Policy graduate students are required to attend and enroll in three quarters of PUBLPOL 311 Public Policy Colloquium (3 units). Attendance and participation are mandatory.
3. Completion of PUBLPOL 309 Practicum or a faculty-supervised internship or thesis (5-10 units).
4. All 45 units must be taken in upper division (100-level) courses, and at least 25 of those units must be at the graduate level (200-level and above).

**Track B**

Economics majors typically follow the requirements detailed below in Track C; however, some Economics majors take courses for their major that also satisfy the content requirements of the Public Policy coterminal M.A. The following Economics courses, if taken for the undergraduate degree, can be used to fulfill content requirements, but not unit requirements, for the Public Policy coterminal M.A. In place of these courses, students may take advanced policy skills courses, or an approved (by petition) policy-related elective.

**Track C**

Students who are not pursuing a major in Public Policy or Economics follow Track C, which consists of at least 45 units of course work in the analysis of public policy.

1. The following core courses are required and count toward the required minimum 45 units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 201  Politics and Public Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PUBLPOL 308  Political Analysis for Public Policymakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 206  Law and Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PUBLPOL 302  Economic Analysis of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PUBLPOL 204  Economic Policy Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 307  Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select one of the following courses:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 137  Decision Modeling and Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Complete a concentration of at least 15 units, under the guidance of a faculty adviser and the Public Policy program director.

3. All Public Policy graduate students are required to attend and enroll in three quarters of PUBLPOP 311 Public Policy Colloquium (3 units total). Attendance and participation are mandatory.

4. Students must petition to count additional advanced policy skills courses (if needed) to meet the 45-unit degree requirement. All 45 units must be taken in upper division (100-level) courses and at least 25 of those units must be taken at the graduate level (200-level and above).

Coterminal M.A. students must select a faculty adviser upon acceptance to the program. Students may refer to the Concentration Electives List (https://stanford.box.com/s/0ck6sy956h7mceu6qqzhch822z88j2), as well as to the Concentrations Page (https://publicpolicy.stanford.edu/academics/coterminal-degree/requirements/requirements-public-policy-majors) for Track A coterm students, for a selection of pre-approved elective courses. Public Policy student services staff can verify scheduling of courses. At least one faculty adviser must be a member of the Academic Council.

Application and Admission

There are two coterminal degree application deadlines for the 2016-17 academic year: November 17, 2016 and February 23, 2017. Applicants may be contacted for an interview. A $125 fee is charged when adding the M.A. degree program in Axess.

To apply for admission to the Public Policy coterminal M.A. program, students should submit the following materials online or directly to the Public Policy office by the appropriate deadline:

1. The coterminal application (http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/registrar/forms/coterm)
2. Statement of purpose, 500 words maximum (indicate interest in M.P.P. degree, if applicable)
3. One-page resume
4. GRE Scores; official GRE scores sent to Stanford University and an unofficial copy submitted with the application
5. A preliminary program proposal
6. A current unofficial undergraduate transcript
7. Two confidential letters of recommendation from Stanford faculty members familiar with the student’s academic work

Financial Aid

The Public Policy Program does not provide financial assistance to coterminal students. For information on student loans and other sources of support, consult the Stanford Financial Aid Office (http://financialaid.stanford.edu). Students who enter public service employment with local, state, or federal agencies; schools; or certain not-for-profit organizations may obtain forgiveness for educational loans, based on years of public service employment.

Master’s Degrees in Public Policy

The program offers two master’s degrees in Public Policy. The Master of Public Policy (M.P.P.) is a two-year professional degree, and the Master of Arts in Public Policy (M.A.) is a one-year non-professional degree.

At this time, eligibility for admission to the M.P.P. and M.A. programs is restricted to current Stanford undergraduate and graduate students, Stanford alumni (who have graduated within the past 5 years), and external applicants seeking a joint graduate degree. If you do not meet these criteria, you are not eligible for admission to the M.A. or the M.P.P. degree programs.

1. Public Policy Joint Degrees. Students enrolled in or applying to certain degree programs in the Schools of Business, Education, Engineering, Humanities and Sciences, Law, and Medicine are eligible to apply for Public Policy joint degrees. For further information, see the “Joint Degree Programs” (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/archive/2016-17/graduatedegrees/#/jointdegreeexternstext) section of this Bulletin and the University Registrar’s site (http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/registrar/students/jdp-information).

All Public Policy joint degree programs, with the exception of the J.D./M.A., require at least one year of study at Stanford beyond the requirements for the other joint or dual degree.

- Juris Doctor and Master of Public Policy (J.D./M.P.P.)
- Juris Doctor and Master of Arts of Public Policy (J.D./M.A.)
- Doctor of Medicine and Master of Public Policy (M.D./M.P.P.)
- Doctor of Philosophy in Education and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)
- Doctor of Philosophy in Economics and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)
- Doctor of Philosophy in Management Science & Engineering and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)
- Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)
- Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)
- Doctor of Philosophy in Structural Biology and Master of Public Policy (Ph.D./M.P.P.)
- Master of Business Administration and Master of Public Policy (M.B.A./M.P.P.)
- Master of Arts in Education: Policy, Organization, and Leadership subplan and Master of Public Policy (M.A./M.P.P.)
- Master of Arts in International Policy Studies and Master of Public Policy (M.A./M.P.P.)
- Master of Science in Management Science & Engineering and Master of Public Policy (M.S./M.P.P.)

2. Dual Degrees. Any other Stanford graduate student (i.e., not covered in ‘1’ above), Stanford senior, or Stanford alumnus/a (who has graduated within the past 5 years) is eligible to apply for a Public Policy dual degree. Stanford graduate students may subsequently withdraw from their original degree programs, if desired.

- Master of Public Policy (M.P.P.)
- Master of Arts in Public Policy (M.A.): Available only to current Stanford graduate students

Prerequisites

Graduate students in Public Policy are expected to be literate in mathematics and microeconomics at a level equivalent to MATH 51 Linear Algebra and Differential Calculus of Several Variables and ECON 50 Economic Analysis I before beginning the curriculum. A no-credit refresher course in mathematics and economics is offered in the two weeks preceding the start of Autumn Quarter.

M.P.P. and M.A. Degree Requirements

1. All graduate degree candidates must submit a Master’s Degree Program Proposal (https://stanford.app.box.com/v/progpropma) to the Public Policy office by the end of Autumn Quarter and must amend this proposal formally if plans for meeting the degree requirements change.

2. Public Policy students are never required to take a course which duplicates material they have already mastered. Students may petition a different course for a core requirement whose material would be duplicative. This flexibility does not reduce the unit requirements for any degree. If a student wishes to count a class he or she is currently enrolled in, petitions must be submitted by Friday of the first week of classes.
3. All Public Policy graduate students must secure a faculty adviser within the first quarter they are enrolled in the M.A. or M.P.P. degree program. The director and student services staff can assist by suggesting suitable faculty advisers. The adviser need not be affiliated with the Public Policy Program, but does need to be a member of Stanford’s Academic Council.

4. M.P.P. degree students are not permitted to enroll in PUBLPOL 309 Practicum, without having completed the following core courses: PUBLPOL 301A Microeconomics, PUBLPOL 301B Economic Policy Analysis for Policymakers, ECON 102A Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists, PUBLPOL 303D Applied Econometrics for Public Policy, and PUBLPOL 306 Writing and Rhetoric for Policy Audiences.

Curriculum Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 301A</td>
<td>Microeconomics</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 301B</td>
<td>Economic Policy Analysis for Policymakers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 206</td>
<td>Law and Economics</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PUBLPOL 302B</td>
<td>Economic Analysis of Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 303D</td>
<td>Applied Econometrics for Public Policy</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select one of the following courses:

- PUBLPOL 303D
- PUBLPOL 302B
- PUBLPOL 306

- ECON 137 Decision Modeling and Information
- GSBGEN 646 Behavioral Decision Making
- LAW 7508 Problem Solving and Decision Making for Public Policy and Social Change (preferred course)
- MS&E 152 Introduction to Decision Analysis
- MS&E 252 Decision Analysis I: Foundations of Decision Analysis
- MS&E 384 Groups and Teams (not offered in 2016-17)
- MS&E 453 Decision Analysis Applications (not offered in 2016-17)
- MS&E 297 "Hacking for Defense": Solving National Security issues with the Lean Launchpad
- PUBLPOL 306 Writing and Rhetoric for Policy Audiences (requirement for MPP students only. MA students may take as an elective)

- PUBLPOL 307 Justice
- PUBLPOL 308 Political Analysis for Public Policymakers

All core courses listed above must be taken for a letter grade and must be completed with an overall grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 or better.

1. Core Curriculum (shown above)

2. At least two electives are taken during the first year. At least one must be from the Concentration Electives List (https://stanford.box.com/s/0ck6s9y956h7mcpe06qqzh9ch822x88j2) .

3. Colloquium: All Public Policy graduate students are required to attend and enroll in three quarters of PUBLPOL 311 Public Policy Colloquium (3 units) during their first year of the program. Attendance and participation are mandatory.

4. Practicum (M.P.P. and Track A coterminal M.A. students): Completion of the three quarter practicum course, PUBLPOL 309 Practicum (10 units, Autumn, Winter, and Spring quarters), in which interdisciplinary student teams analyze real-world policy issues for outside clients.

5. Master’s Thesis (non-coterminal M.A. students): Completion of a 5-unit master’s thesis, written under the guidance of a Public Policy-affiliated faculty adviser who is a member of Academic Council on a topic approved in advance by the program director. Students give the program office the name of their thesis adviser and enroll in PUBLPOL 310 Master of Arts Thesis units during quarter(s) of their choosing. The 5 units may be spread over multiple quarters, and an 'N' (continuing course) grade is given during any quarters prior to degree conferral. The thesis must be submitted to the Public Policy program office in both electronic and printed form no later than the last Friday before the end of the quarter. The final grade for PUBLPOL 310 is determined solely by the faculty adviser.

6. Concentration (M.P.P. students only): Advanced course work in a specialized field, chosen from the approved list of concentration courses with the prior approval of the student’s faculty adviser and the program director. The Registrar refers to such a concentration as a degree subplan. Public Policy subplans are printed on the transcript and are elected by the student via the Declaration or Change to a Field of Study form (https://stanford.box.com/grad-subplan-change). Current concentrations include:

- Education Policy
- Health Care Policy
- International and National Security Policy
- Legal and Regulatory Intervention
- Political and Moral Philosophy
- Resources, Environment, and Energy Policy
- Science and Technology Policy
- Self-designed (requires detailed statement of study goals, relationship of each proposed course to those goals, and commitment by a supervising faculty member)
- Urban and Regional Policy

Public Policy Joint Degree Requirements

1. A joint degree (http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/archive/2016-17/graduatedegrees/#jointdegreetext) is regarded by the University as distinct from either of its component degrees, and requirements for the joint degree differ from the sum of the requirements for the individual degrees.

2. Up to a maximum of 45 units, or one year, of the University residency requirement can be credited toward both graduate degree programs (i.e., the joint degree requirements may contain up to 45 units less than the sum of each program separately). For example, a J.D./M.P.P. has a four-year residency requirement, one year less than the sum of the requirements for the separate degrees. This recognizes that there is a subject matter overlap between the fields comprising the joint degree.

3. The Public Policy Program strives to encourage an intellectual, professional, and social community among its students. For this reason, joint degree students are strongly encouraged to devote one year of full-time study at Stanford entirely to the Public Policy Program rather than spacing Public Policy courses throughout their graduate careers. For joint degree Ph.D. students, the core requirements of the M.P.P. should be completed over two contiguous years of study, during which students may also be enrolled in courses from their Ph.D. program. Exceptions to this structure must be approved in advance by petition.

4. Joint degree students are expected to have and to consult regularly with an academic adviser. The adviser is generally a member of the faculty of both degree programs and must be a member of Academic Council. The program director and staff are available to make adviser recommendations.

5. In order to take advantage of the reduced residency requirement, joint M.P.P. students must define their area of concentration from among courses offered in their non-Public Policy program. Students wishing to concentrate in another field should apply for a dual, rather than a joint, M.P.P. degree.
Applications for graduate study in Public Policy are only accepted from:

1. students currently enrolled in any Stanford graduate or undergraduate degree program
2. external applicants seeking a joint degree, or
3. Stanford alumni (who have graduated within the past 5 years).

External applicants for joint degrees must apply to the department or school offering the other graduate degree (i.e., Ph.D., M.D., M.A., M.S., M.B.A., or J.D.), indicating an interest in the joint degree program; applicants admitted to the other degree program are then evaluated for admission to the M.P.P. or M.A. program.

To be considered for matriculation beginning in the Autumn Quarter 2017-18, all application materials must be submitted no later than April 4, 2017. The early deadline for applications is January 24, 2017 with a final deadline on April 4, 2017. Early submission of M.P.P. applications is encouraged. Student funding is very limited. Admission notifications will be sent to applicants by May 1, 2017. Admitted students are required to respond to offers of admission by May 15, 2017.

Stanford Alumni and Current Stanford Seniors
Visit the Stanford Office of Graduate Admissions (http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/gradadmissions) . The online application for the M.P.P. is available beginning in mid-September 2016. The application fee is $125. The department is unable to refund an application fee, so the M.P.P. is available beginning in mid-September 2016. The application fee is $125. The department is unable to refund an application fee, so prospective applicants are advised to refer to eligibility requirements before submitting an application.

Only complete applications submitted by the deadline are reviewed. A complete application includes the following:

2. Official transcripts. Copies of student transcripts must bear the official seal of the institution and the signature of the registrar.
   Upload transcripts to the online application.
3. GRE scores.
4. Letters of recommendation: Three confidential letters of recommendation from a Stanford faculty member or an employer should be submitted electronically via the online application. See the Stanford Office of Graduate Admissions web site regarding letters of recommendation (https://gradadmissions.stanford.edu/applying/starting-your-application/required-application-documents/letters-recommendation) . At least two letters must be from Stanford faculty members.
5. Statement of purpose (not to exceed two pages; upload to the online application).
6. Academic writing sample (upload to the online application): This can be on any topic and may be either something previously written or something written specifically for the application. It should be 6-10 pages (double-spaced) and should showcase academic writing ability.
7. Resume or curriculum vitae (upload to the online application).

Stanford Current Graduate Students
2. Two confidential letters of recommendation, one of which must be from a Stanford faculty member familiar with applicant’s academic work.
3. Undergraduate and graduate transcripts.
4. GRE, GMAT, LSAT or MCAT test scores.
5. Statement of purpose, not to exceed two pages.
6. Resume or curriculum vitae.
7. Preliminary program proposal.
8. Prerequisite completion statement, demonstrating completion of required prerequisite course work in multivariate calculus and intermediate microeconomics.

Applicants may be interviewed. If admitted, students will submit a Graduate Authorization Petition (https://registrar.stanford.edu/students/graduate-degree-progress/graduate-program-authorization-petition) through Axess. A $125 fee is charged when adding the M.A. or M.P.P. degree program in Axess.

Director: Gregory L. Rosston (Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research)

Director of Graduate Practicum Program and Professor of the Practice of Public Policy: Joe Nation (Public Policy)

Director of Domestic Policy Studies and Lecturer: Lanhee J. Chen (Public Policy and Hoover Institution)

Director of Honors Program and Lecturer: Marcelo Clerici-Arias (Economics and Public Policy)

Executive Committee Chair: Mark Duggan (Economics, SIEPR)

Executive Committee: Laurence Baker (Medicine), Jonathan Bendor (Graduate School of Business), B. Douglas Bernheim (Economics, SIEPR), David Brady (Political Science, Hoover Institution, Graduate School of Business, SIEPR), Paul Brest (Law), Bruce Cain (Political Science, Bill Lane Center for the American West), Samuel Chiu (Management Science and Engineering), Thomas Dee (Education), David Kennedy (History, emeritus), David Grusky (Sociology), Deborah Hensler (Law), Roger Noll (Economics, emeritus, SIEPR), Bruce Owen (Public Policy, emeritus, SIEPR), Madhav Rajan (Graduate School of Business), Gregory Rosston (SIEPR), Debra Satz (Philosophy), John Shoven (SIEPR, Economics)

Affiliated Faculty: William Abrams (Human Biology), Donald Barr (Medicine), Jonathan Bendor (Graduate School of Business), Eric Bettinger (Education), Jayanta Bhattacharya (Medicine), Coit Blacker (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Lisa Blaydes (Political Science), Adam Bonica (Political Science), Michael J. Boskin (Economics, Hoover Institution), Paul Brest (Law), Jeremy Bulow (Graduate School of Business), M. Kate Bundorf (Medicine), Bruce Cain (Political Science, Bill Lane Center for the American West), Eamonn Callan (Education), Martin Carnoy (Education), John Cogan (Hoover Institution), Gary Cox (Political Science), Robert Crews (History), Larry Diamond (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Hoover Institution), Walter Falcon (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, emeritus), Lawrence Friedman (Law), Francis Fukuyama (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Lawrence Golub (Economics, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Justin Grimmer (Political Science), Stephen Haber (Political Science, Hoover Institution), Deborah Hensler (Law), Pamela Hinds (Management Science and Engineering), Daniel Ho (Law), Nicholas Hope (Stanford Center for International Development), Caroline Hoxby (Economics, Hoover Institution, SIEPR), Daniel Kessler (Law, Hoover Institution, Graduate School of Business), Pete Klenow (Economics), Stephen Krasner (Political Science, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Hoover Institution), Jon A. Krosnick (Communication, Political Science), Mark Lempley (Law), Susanna Loeb (Education), Thomas Macurdy (Economics, Hoover Institution), David Magnus (Medicine), Robert McGinn (Management Science and Engineering; Science, Technology and Society), Milbrey McLaughlin (Education), Terry Moe (Political Science, Hoover Institution), Joan Petersilia (Law), James Phillips (Graduate School of Business), A. Mitchell Polinsky (Law), Walter Powell (Education), Robert Reich (Political Science), Eunice Rodriguez (Medicine), Lee Ross (Psychology), Andrew Rutten (Political Science), Baba Shiv (Graduate School of Business), Ken Shott (Graduate School of Business), Steph
Seiler (Graduate School of Business), Stephan Stedman (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Jeff Stmad (Law), Barton Thompson (Law, Woods Institute, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Michael Tomz (Political Science, SIEPR), Milana Trounce (Medicine), Michael Wald (Law), Greg Walton (Psychology), Barry Weingast (Political Science, Hoover Institution), John Weyant (Management Science and Engineering), Robert M. White (Materials Science and Engineering), Frank Wolak (Economics, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies), Cristobal Young (Sociology)

Lecturers: Newsha Ajami (Woods Institute), Tanya Beder (Law), Frank Benest (Public Policy), David Crane (Public Policy, SIEPR), Dennis Gale (Urban Studies), Jonathan D. Greenberg (Law), Russell Hancock (Public Policy), Preeti Hehmeyer (Public Policy, Bill Lane Center for the American West), Adrienne Jamieson (Bing Stanford in Washington), Lawrence Litvak (Public Policy, Urban Studies), Susan Lautaud (Public Policy), Eva Meyerson Milgrom (SIEPR, Sociology), Christine Pal Chee (Public Policy), John Peterson (Public Policy, Program in Writing and Rhetoric), Mary Stroud (Public Policy, Program in Writing and Rhetoric)

Overseas Studies Courses in Public Policy

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).

Courses

PUBLPOL 19Q. 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.nIn this seminar, we will explore how each level of government interacts with U.S. residents through different 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: ECON 19Q

PUBLPOL 55N. Public Policy and Personal Finance. 3 Units.

The seminar will provide an introduction and discussion of the impact of public policy on personal finance. Voters regularly rate the economy as one of the most important factors shaping their political views and most of those opinions are focused on their individual bottom lines. In this course we will discuss the rationale for different public policies and how they affect personal financial situations. We will explore personal finance issues such as taxes, loans, charity, insurance, and pensions. Using the context of (hypothetical) personal finance positions, we will discuss the public policy implications of various proposals and how they will affect different groups of people, for example the implications of differential tax rates for different types of income, the promotion of homeownership in the U.S., and policies to care for our aging population. While economic policy will be the focus of much of the course, we will also examine some of the implications of social policies on personal finance as well. There will be weekly readings and several short policy-related writing assignments.

Same as: ECON 25N

PUBLPOL 73. Energy Policy in California. 1 Unit.

This seminar will provide an in-depth analysis of the role of California state agencies in driving energy policy development, technology innovation, and market structures. The course will cover three areas: 1) roles and responsibilities of key state agencies; 2) current and evolving energy and climate policies; and 3) development of California’s 21st century energy systems. Presentations will include experts from the California Energy Commission, the California Public Utilities Commission, the California Air Resources Board, the California Independent System Operator, the California Legislature, and the Governor’s office. This class is required for all Stanford Energy internships in California (SEIC) fellowship awardees and is open to other interested undergraduate and graduate students. May be repeated for credit. Class dates are: April 22 (10am-2pm); May 13 (10am-1pm); June 3 (10am-1pm). Interested students please contact Jon Lo at cyjlo@stanford.edu.

Same as: CEE 263G, POLISCI 73

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OSPBEIJ 23</td>
<td>China’s Foreign Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>OSPBEIJ 24</td>
<td>China’s Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OSPCPTWN 31</td>
<td>Political Economy of Foreign Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>OSPFLOR 78</td>
<td>The Impossible Experiment: Politics and Policies of the New European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OSPFLOR 85</td>
<td>Bioethics: the Biotechnological Revolution, Human Rights and Politics in the Global Era</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>OSPISTAN 72</td>
<td>Religion, Secularism and Democracy in the World</td>
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<td>4-5</td>
<td>OSPOXFRD 18</td>
<td>Making Public Policy: An Introduction to Political Philosophy, Politics, and Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>OSPPARIS 95</td>
<td>Climate Change Economics and Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>OSPSANTG 71</td>
<td>Santiago: Urban Planning, Public Policy, and the Built Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>OSPSANTG 119X</td>
<td>The Chilean Economy: History, International Relations, and Development Strategies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PUBLPOL 74. Public Service Internship Preparation. 1 Unit.
Are you prepared for your internship this summer? This workshop series will help you make the most of your internship experience by setting learning goals in advance; negotiating and communicating clear roles and responsibilities; preparing for a professional role in a non-profit, government, or community setting; and reflecting with successful interns and community partners on how to prepare sufficiently ahead of time. You will read, discuss, and hear from guest speakers, as well as develop a learning plan specific to your summer or academic year internship placement. This course is primarily designed for students who have already identified an internship for summer or a later quarter. You are welcome to attend any and all workshops, but must attend the entire series and do the assignments for 1 unit of credit.
Same as: ARTSINST 40, EARTHSYS 9, EDUC 9, HUMBIO 9, URBANST 101

PUBLPOL 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, demography, income inequality, and monetary policy. The course will incorporate other timely and salient policy issues as they arise during the course of the campaign. 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: ECON 78N

PUBLPOL 85. Environmentalism in California. 1 Unit.
Alternative Spring Break: With climate change posed to be one of the most pressing issues of the 21st Century, environmental preservation is emerging at a top priority. In addition to the federal government, state and local governments regulate the environment. In this course, we will learn about what environmental policy looks like in at the state level in California. Since the Golden State has an ambitious environmental preservation plan, there will be a lot of content. To make this class more manageable, we will be focusing on two areas specifically: water and energy. Finally, we will spend that last few weeks of the course learning about environmental justice, and specifically, how climate change impacts Indigenous communities in California and how the state is mitigating the impact. All major backgrounds are welcome.

PUBLPOL 101. Politics and Public Policy. 4-5 Units.
(Formerly PS 2) American political institutions (the Presidency, Congress, and the Court) and political processes (the formation of political attitudes and voting) have for some time now been criticized as inadequate to the task of making modern public policy. Against the backdrop of American culture and political history we examine how public policy has been and is being made. We use theories from Political Science and Economics to assess the state of the American system and the policy making process. We use case studies and lectures to analyze contemporary issues including environmental policy, taxes and spending, gun control, economic growth and inequality and mobility. In some of these issue areas we use comparative data from other countries to see how the U.S. is doing relative to other countries. In addition to class room lecture and discussion, student groups are formed to analyze policy issues of relevance to them. Undergraduate Public Policy students are required to enroll in this class for five units.
Same as: AMSTUD 123X, POLISCI 102, POLISCI 123, PUBLPOL 201

PUBLPOL 102. Organizations and Public Policy. 4-5 Units.
Analysis of organizational processes emphasizing organizations that operate in a non-market environment. Prerequisite: ECON 1.
Same as: PUBLPOL 202
PUBLPOL 103F. Ethics of Truth in a Post-Truth World. 2 Units.
This course will explore changing notions of truth in a world in which technology, global risks, and societal developments are blurring the boundaries of humanity and boring through traditional notions of nation states, institutions, and human identity. We will ask one over-arching question: does truth matter anymore? If so, why and how? If not, why not? Either way, how does truth relate to ethical decision-making by individuals and institutions and to an ethical society? Five themes will organize our exploration of more specific topics: honesty; identity; memory; authenticity and integrity; and religious truth. Examples of topics to be explored include, among others: fake news; President Trump’s campaign strategy; Syrian refugees; University history (Rhodes, Georgetown slavery, Yale Calhoun College...); new questions in gender and racial identity; Chinese beautifying app Meitu and other social media “truth modifiers”; policy questions relating to the sharing economy; and Brexit. Scotty McClennan will explore truth through major literary characters and the impact of religion on truth. We will consider how we determine and verify the truth; how we “do” truth; the role of truth in ethical decision-making; the importance of truth to effective ethical policy, and the relationship of the truth to a life well lived. This two credit seminar may be taken as a stand-alone course or may accompany PUBLPOL 134 Ethics on the Edge. This course is not required for students taking PUBLPOL 141 to gain Ways of Thinking credit or to gain credit towards Ethics in Society, Science, Technology and Society, or general course credit. Enrollment limited to 15 or upon consent of instructor. Students wishing to take the course who are unable to sign up within the enrollment limit should contact Dr. Susan Liautaud at susanl1@stanford.edu. *Public Policy majors taking the course to complete the core requirements must obtain a letter grade. Other students may take the course for a letter grade or C/NC.
Same as: PUBLPOL 203F

PUBLPOL 104. 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: ECON 150, PUBLPOL 204

PUBLPOL 105. Empirical Methods in Public Policy. 4-5 Units.
Methods of empirical analysis and applications in public policy. Emphasis on causal inference and program evaluation. Public policy applications include health, education, and labor. Assignments include hands-on data analysis, evaluation of existing literature, and a final research project. Objective is to obtain tools to 1) critically evaluate evidence used to make policy decisions and 2) perform empirical analysis to answer questions in public policy. Prerequisite: ECON 102B. Enrollment is limited to Public Policy students. Public Policy students must take the course for a letter grade.
Same as: PUBLPOL 205

PUBLPOL 106. 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: ECON 154, PUBLPOL 206

PUBLPOL 107. 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 healthcare 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: ECON 141

PUBLPOL 111. Leadership Challenges. 4-5 Units.
This course will examine the responsibilities and challenges for those who occupy leadership roles in professional, business, non-profit, and academic settings. Topics will include characteristics and styles of leadership, organizational dynamics, forms of influence, decision making, diversity, social change, and ethical responsibilities. Class sessions will include visitors who have occupied prominent leadership roles. Readings will include excerpts of relevant research, problems, exercises, and case studies. Requirements will include class participation and short written weekly reflection papers (2 to 3 pages) on the assigned readings. The class will be capped at 50 students.
Same as: ETHICSOC 111

PUBLPOL 115. Practical Training. 1-5 Unit.
Qualified Public Policy students obtain employment in a relevant research or industrial activity to enhance their professional experience consistent with their degree programs. Prior to enrolling students must get internship approved by the Public Policy Program. 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. Meets the requirements for Curricular Practical Training for students on F-1 visas. May be repeated for credit.

PUBLPOL 120. 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: ECON 121, PUBLPOL 220
PUBLPOL 121. Policy and Climate Change. 4-5 Units.
Science and economics, including recent findings. History and evolution of local, state, regional, national, and international policy. California’s recent landmark climate change bill. Future policy prospects, emphasizing national and international levels.

PUBLPOL 121L. Racial-Ethnic Politics in US. 5 Units.
This course examines various issues surrounding the role of race and ethnicity in the American political system. Specifically, this course will evaluate the development of racial group solidarity and the influence of race on public opinion, political behavior, the media, and in the criminal justice system. We will also examine the politics surrounding the Multiracial Movement and the development of racial identity and political attitudes in the 21st century. PoliSci 150A, Stats 60 or Econ 1 is strongly recommended. Same as: CSRE 121L, POLISCI 121L

PUBLPOL 122. Biosecurity and Bioterrorism Response. 4-5 Units.
Overview of the most pressing biosecurity issues facing the world today. Guest lecturers have included former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, former Special Assistant on BioSecurity to Presidents Clinton and Bush Jr. Dr. Ken Bernard, Chief Medical Officer of the Homeland Security Department Dr. Alex Garza, eminent scientists, innovators and physicians in the field, and leaders of relevant technology companies. How well the US and global healthcare systems are prepared to withstand a pandemic or a bioterrorism attack, how the medical/healthcare field, government, and the technology sectors are involved in biosecurity and pandemic or bioterrorism response and how they interface, the rise of synthetic biology with its promises and threats, global bio-surveillance, making the medical diagnosis, isolation, containment, hospital surge capacity, stockpiling and distribution of countermeasures, food and agriculture biosecurity, new promising technologies for detection of bio-threats and countermeasures. Open to medical, graduate, and undergraduate students. No prior background in biology necessary. 4 units for twice weekly attendance (Mon. and Wed.); additional 1 unit for writing a research paper for 5 units total maximum. Same as: BIOE 122, EMED 122

PUBLPOL 123. Thinking About War. 4-5 Units.
Introduction to the ideas, important writers, and policy decisions about warfare. Topics include: what causes wars, great strategists of warfare, whether nuclear weapons require different strategy than conventional war, fostering innovation, what creates stable peace, and what warfare feels like to those who fight it. Each class session is organized around a question; first half of each session will explore concepts, second half will apply them in a historical case or policy decision. Same as: PUBLPOL 223

PUBLPOL 124. American Political Institutions in Uncertain Times. 5 Units.
This course examines how the rules that govern elections and the policy process determine political outcomes. It explores the historical forces that have shaped American political institutions, contemporary challenges to governing, and prospects for change. Topics covered include partisan polarization and legislative gridlock, the politicization of the courts, electoral institutions and voting rights, the expansion of presidential power, campaign finance and lobbying, representational biases among elected officials, and the role of political institutions in maintaining the rule of law. Throughout, emphasis will be placed on the strategic interactions between Congress, the presidency, and the courts and the importance of informal norms and political culture. Same as: POLISCI 120C

PUBLPOL 125. Law and Public Policy. 5 Units.
This course investigates the relationship between law, politics and public policy in the United States. What is the proper role of judicial decision-making in a democratic system? How do lawyers, judges and other legal actors impact society and shape policy? In turn, how is law impacted and shaped by social forces and movements? We will explore these questions in the context of longstanding debates on policy issues such as economic inequality, racial justice, voting rights, environmental regulation, gun control, sexual identity, immigration and refugees. The course will be taught as a seminar. Discussion will involve the close reading and interpretation of judicial opinions, legislation and other legal texts, interdisciplinary scholarship, and film. Same as: INTNLREL 128B, PUBLPOL 228
PUBLPOL 132. The Politics of Policy Making. 3 Units.
Public policymaking in the United States is part of a political process that can take years or even decades to play out. A familiarity with the politics of policymaking is key to understanding why some reform attempts are successful while others are not. This course will give students a behind-the-scenes look at how policy actually gets made. Students will gain exposure to the theory and literature behind policy formulation, and engage in debates over historical and contemporary efforts at reform.
Same as: PUBLPOL 232

PUBLPOL 133. Political Power in American Cities. 5 Units.
The major actors, institutions, processes, and policies of sub-state government in the U.S., emphasizing city general-purpose governments through a comparative examination of historical and contemporary politics. Issues related to federalism, representation, voting, race, poverty, housing, and finances.
Same as: AMSTUD 121Z, POLISCI 121, URBANST 111

PUBLPOL 134. Ethics on the Edge: Business, Non-Profit Organizations, Government, and Individuals. 3 Units.
The objective of the course is to explore the increasing ethical challenges in a world in which technology, global risks, and societal developments are accelerating faster than our understanding can keep pace. We will unravel the factors contributing to the seemingly pervasive failure of ethics today among organizations and leaders across all sectors: business, government and non-profit. A framework for ethical decision-making underpins the course. The relationship between ethics and culture, global risks (poverty, cyber-terrorism, climate change, etc.) leadership, law and policy will inform discussion. Prominent guest speakers will attend certain sessions interactively. A broad range of international case studies might include: Zika virus; civilian space travel (Elon Musk’s Mars plans); Facebook’s news algorithms; free speech on University campuses (and Gawker type cases); designer genetics; artificial intelligence; Brexit; ISIS interaction with international NGOs; corporate and financial sector scandals (Epi pen pricing, Wells Fargo, Volkswagen emissions testing manipulation); and non-profit sector ethics challenges (e.g. should NGOs engage with ISIS). Final project in lieu of exam on a topic of student’s choice. Attendance required. Class participation important (with multiple opportunities to earn participation credit beyond speaking in class). Strong emphasis on rigorous analysis, critical thinking and testing ideas in real-world contexts. There will be a limited numbers of openings above the set enrollment limit of 40 students. Students wishing to take the course who are unable to sign up within the enrollment limit should contact Dr. Susan Liautaud at susanl1@stanford.edu. The course offers credit toward Ethics in Society, Public Policy core requirements (if taken in combination with PUBLPOL 102E or PUBLPOL 103F), and Science, Technology and Society majors and satisfies the undergraduate Ways of Thinking requirement. The course is open to undergraduate and graduate students. Undergraduates will not be at a disadvantage. Everyone will be challenged. Distinguished Career Institute Fellows are welcome and should contact Dr. Susan Liautaud directly at susanl1@stanford.edu. *Public Policy majors taking the course to complete the core requirements must obtain a letter grade. Other students may take the course for a letter grade or C/NC.
Same as: ETHICSOC 234R, PUBLPOL 234

PUBLPOL 135. Regional Politics and Decision Making in Silicon Valley and the Greater Bay Area. 3 Units.
Dynamics of regional leadership and decision making in Silicon Valley, a complex region composed of 40 cities and four counties without any overarching framework for governance. Formal and informal institutions shaping outcomes in the region. Case studies include transportation, workforce development, housing and land use, and climate change.

PUBLPOL 137. Innovations in Microcredit and Development Finance. 3 Units.
The role of innovative financial institutions in supporting economic development, the alleviation of rural and urban poverty, and gender equity. Analysis of the strengths and limits of commercial banks, public development banks, credit unions, and microcredit organizations both in the U.S. and internationally. Readings include academic journal articles, formal case studies, evaluations, and annual reports. Priority to students who have taken any portion of the social innovation series: URBANST 131, 132, or 133. Recommended: ECON 1A or 1B.
Same as: URBANST 137

PUBLPOL 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 side 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: ECON 143, MS&E 147, POLISCI 127A

PUBLPOL 144. Giving 2.0: Philanthropy by Design. 4 Units.
Seminar and practicum. Students drive an actual $10,000 philanthropic process and design their own social change strategy. Topics: strategic planning, nonprofit assessment and site visits, innovative social change models, and leadership development. Speakers include philanthropic leaders and social entrepreneurs. Class activities: group grant assessments and selection, creative problem solving, and decision-making simulations. Individual project: Social Impact Strategic Plan.
Must attend first class; limited enrollment. Recommended: PUBLPOL 183.

PUBLPOL 146. Policy, Politics, and the Presidency: Understanding the 2016 Campaign from Start to Finish. 2 Units.
(Same as LAW 7057). In 2016, Americans will once again go to the polls to select a new president. But what will actually happen behind-the-scenes between now and then is largely a mystery to most. This course will introduce students to the nuts-and-bolts of a presidential campaign. Each week, we will explore a different topic related to running for the presidency – policy formation, communications, grassroots strategy, digital outreach, campaign finance -- and feature high-profile guest speakers who have served in senior roles on both Democratic and Republican campaigns. Students, guests, and faculty will also participate in discussions on how these topics will relate to the 2016 presidential contest, which will begin in earnest over the course of the quarter.
Same as: COMM 153A, COMM 253A, POLISCI 72, PUBLPOL 246

PUBLPOL 147. Ending Poverty with Technology. 5 Units.
There are growing worries that new technologies may eliminate work, increase inequality, and create a large dependent class subsisting on transfers. But can technology instead be turned against itself and used to end poverty? This course explores the sources of domestic poverty and then examines how new technologies might be developed to eliminate poverty completely. We first survey existing poverty-reducing products and then attempt to imagine new products that might end poverty by equalizing access to information, reducing transaction costs, or equalizing access to training. In a follow-up class in the spring quarter, students who choose to continue will select the most promising ideas, continue to develop them, and begin the design task within Stanford’s new Poverty and Technology Lab.
Same as: SOC 157
PUBLPOL 148. Ending Poverty with Technology: A Practicum.. 5 Units.
Will robots, automation, and technology eliminate work and create a large poverty-ticken dependent class? Or will they eliminate poverty, free us from the tyranny of work, and usher in a new society defined by leisure and creative pursuits? This two-quarter class is dedicated to exploring new theories about poverty while at the same time incubating applied technology solutions. The first quarter is devoted to examining the theory of technology-based solutions to poverty, and the second quarter is devoted to planning a viable technology-based product that will reduce poverty. This product may then be built in a follow-up Using Tech for Good (Computer Science 50) class in the first quarter of 2018 (but class participants are not required to take that follow-up class). The course is premised on the view that innovative solutions to poverty will be based on new conversations and an authentic collaboration between Silicon Valley and leaders from education, government, and low-income communities.
Same as: SOC 158

PUBLPOL 151. Science Policy, National Security, and Cybersecurity. 4 Units.
Provides a basic overview of science policy and its connection to national security, with a strong emphasis on cybersecurity as an aspect of national security. Addresses biosecurity as a secondary focus. The course includes sessions on effective memo writing and presentation of policy proposals.
Same as: PUBLPOL 251

PUBLPOL 154. Politics and Policy in California. 5 Units.
State politics and policy making, including the roles of the legislature, legislative leadership, governor, special interests, campaign finance, advocacy groups, ballot initiatives, state and federal laws, media, and research organizations. Case studies involving budgets, education, pensions, health care, political reform, environmental reforms, water, transportation and more. Evaluation of political actions, both inside and outside of government, that can affect California policy and social outcomes. Meetings with elected officials, policymakers, and advocates in class and during a day-long field trip to Sacramento.

PUBLPOL 155. Disruption for Good- Technology, Innovation and Philanthropy. 2 Units.
A new breed of technologies and nonprofits are driving unprecedented innovation in how we create, deliver and measure social change. Innovative models and technology's extraordinary potential to transform billions of individual lives. Topics: social network campaigns, mobile platforms and international development, apps for good, crowdsourcing, crowdfunding, creative swarms, nonprofit evaluators, and new generation corporate philanthropy. Readings: articles, blogs, studies, book chapters and websites. Guest speakers include technology, nonprofit and philanthropic leaders. Individual Project: "Unusual Suspects" Technology Innovators interviews and paper. Must attend first class; limited enrollment.

PUBLPOL 156. Health Care Policy and Reform. 5 Units.
Focuses on healthcare policy at the national, state, and local levels. Includes sessions on international models, health insurance, the evolution of healthcare policy in the U.S., key U.S. healthcare topics (Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Medicare, Medicaid, public employee retiree health care), the role of technology, reform proposals (single payer, national health care, consumer-based systems, regulated markets, state and local reform efforts), efficiency/cost drivers and prospects for future policy. The course includes sessions on effective memo writing and presentation of policy proposals.

PUBLPOL 157. Political Data Science. 5 Units.
Introduction to methods of research design and data analysis used in quantitative political research. Topics covered include hypothesis testing, linear regression, experimental and observational approaches to causal inference, effective data visualization, and working with big data. These topics will be introduced using data sets from American politics, international relations, and comparative politics. The course begins with an intensive introduction to the R programming language used throughout the course. Satisfies quantitative methods requirement for the Political Science Research Honors Track. Prerequisites: Stat 60 or instructor consent.
Same as: POLISCI 155

PUBLPOL 158. Housing & Community Development--Policy and Practice. 3 Units.
How federal, state and local governments have worked with private and nonprofit sector actors in creating housing, as well as downtown, waterfront and neighborhood development. Legal and financial mechanisms, tax policy, reuse of historic structures, affordable shelter.
Same as: URBANST 168

PUBLPOL 161. Social Market Economy: Facing Globalization and Digitization. 1-5 Unit.
Examines the German political economic model in the face of current challenges. Topics include the legacy of Ordo-liberalism, management of systemic risks, regulatory frameworks for a digital economy, new competition policies and the right to be forgotten on the internet. Required readings in English, optional supplementary readings in German.
Same as: GERMAN 151, GERMAN 351, PUBLPOL 261

PUBLPOL 168. Global Organizations: The Matrix of Change. 4 Units.
We derive analytical tools from the social sciences in studying a variety of organizations given their strategies, and in particular, when their strategies change. Focus is on how to design effective organizations and projects within and across institutional settings. This course includes a study trip to China during Spring Break. Theme of the study trip: the organizational design of the Chinese financial regulatory system. Recommended: FINANCE 377, MS&E 180, SOC 160, ECON 149, or MGTECON 330.
Same as: PUBLPOL 268, SOC 168, SOC 268

PUBLPOL 170. Political Corruption. 2 Units.
Sources and effects of political corruption in the United States, with focus on potential solutions. Perspectives include political contribution and lobbying laws, rational and passionate collective action incentives, welfare effects of congressional control of the administrative state, voter behavior, agency theory, and the role of competition among politicians and interest groups. Grading based on participation and term paper. Enrollment is limited to 15 students and permission of the instructor required. Email bruceowen@stanford.edu.
Same as: PUBLPOL 270

PUBLPOL 174. The Urban Economy. 4 Units.
Applies the principles of economic analysis to historical and contemporary urban and regional development issues and policies. Explores themes of urban economic geography, location decision-making by firms and individuals, urban land and housing markets, and local government finance. Critically evaluates historical and contemporary government policies regulating urban land use, housing, employment development, and transportation. Prerequisite: Econ 1A or permission of instructor.
Same as: URBANST 173
PUBLPOL 175. California Coast: Science, Policy, and Law. 3-4 Units.
This interdisciplinary course integrates the legal, scientific, and policy dimensions of how we characterize and manage resource use and allocation along the California coast. We will use this geographic setting as the vehicle for exploring more generally how agencies, legislatures, and courts resolve resource-use conflicts and the role that scientific information and uncertainty play in the process. Our focus will be on the land-sea interface as we explore contemporary coastal land-use and marine resource decision-making, including coastal pollution, public health, ecosystem management; public access; private development; local community and state infrastructure; natural systems and significant threats; resource extraction; and conservation, mitigation and restoration. Students will learn the fundamental physics, chemistry, and biology of the coastal zone, tools for exploring data collected in the coastal ocean, and the institutional framework that shapes public and private decisions affecting coastal resources. There will be 3 to 4 written assignments addressing policy and science issues during the quarter, as well as a take-home final assignment. Special Instructions: In-class work and discussion is often done in interdisciplinary teams of students from the School of Law, the School of Engineering, the School of Humanities and Sciences, and the School of Earth, Energy, and Environmental Sciences. Students are expected to participate in class discussion and field trips. Elements used in grading: Participation, including class session and field trip attendance, writing and quantitative assignments. Cross-listed with Civil & Environmental Engineering (CEE 175A/275A), Earth Systems (EARTHSYS 175/275), Law (LAW514), and Public Policy (PUBLPOL 175/275). Open to graduate students and to advanced undergraduates with instructor consent.
Same as: CEE 175A, CEE 275A, EARTHSYS 175, EARTHSYS 275, PUBLPOL 275

PUBLPOL 183. Philanthropy and Social Innovation. 4 Units.
Philanthropic innovation, action and social transformation in the 21st century. Topics: individual giving; philanthropic landscape and models; foundation mission and infrastructure; philanthropic strategy and grantmaking; accountability and knowledge management; global, venture and corporate philanthropy; public policy and advocacy. Readings: business school cases and industry articles. Guest speakers include individual donors and foundation presidents. Class activities: case discussions, role-plays, breakouts, and debates. Individual project: $10 million Foundation Business Plan. Must attend first class; limited enrollment.

PUBLPOL 184. Poverty and Policies in Developing Economies. 5 Units.
Economic models of growth and poverty, differences in growth rates among countries, and the persistence of poverty. Models of physical and human capital accumulation, and recent theories of the importance of institutions, social capital, and political factors. The effectiveness of social policies in developing countries, emphasizing India, in the light of theories of growth and poverty, and in terms of immediate goals and long-term consequences. Policies include schooling and health, anti-poverty, banking, and political decentralization. Limited Enrollment. Prerequisites: ECON 1 and ECON 50.

PUBLPOL 190. Indigenous Cultural Heritage: Protection, Practice, Repatriation. 3 Units.
This interdisciplinary seminar explores pressing questions relating to the protection, practice and repatriation of the cultural heritage of Indigenous peoples from North America and beyond. Using an innovative combination of in-class lectures and videos of interviews with renowned experts, including Indigenous leaders, scholars, artists and performers and museum professionals from around the world, this seminar will explore and problematize, among other subjects: the impact of colonialism, urbanization and other political, legal, economic, religious and cultural forces on understandings and definitions of “indigenous” and “cultural heritage”; the development of international law relating to Indigenous peoples, cultural rights; international, domestic, and tribal heritage protection and repatriation laws/initiatives including the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDIP), the 1990 US Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and others; past and present Western museum practices and guidelines relating to display, preservation, provenance research and repatriation of indigenous cultural material; the meaning of repatriation to Indigenous peoples and other stakeholders; and resolving repatriation disputes, including by alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes. While case studies will relate primarily to Indigenous peoples of North America, comparisons will be drawn with the situation of Indigenous peoples in other regions, such as Oceania and Russia. Each week students will brainstorm actionable ideas for amending/supplementing current frameworks in order to give force to the cultural rights enumerated in UNDIP. The overall seminar experience will involve discussions of lectures and video content, assigned readings, quizzes, a class visit to the Cantor Center Native Americas collection, and visits to our classroom by experts. Elements used in grading: class participation, attendance and a final project (one-day take-home exam; or research paper or film project with instructor's consent).
Same as: ARTHIST 190A, ARTHIST 490A, PUBLPOL 290

PUBLPOL 191. Illicit Trade in Art and Antiquities. 3 Units.
Illicit trade in art and antiquities is reputedly the third largest illicit trade activity globally. How do nations, individually and collectively, respond to this seemingly inexorable form of illicit trade, and what factors influence those responses? What are the sources and effects of such trade, and how can it best be curbed? This course will delve into these and other pressing political, legal, ethical, economic, cultural and public policy questions about illicit art and antiquities trade, arising across five subject areas: (1) the acquisition of art during the Age of Imperialism (ie, from Roman times through World War II), (2) Holocaust-era takings and the evolution in international legal and ethical responses to wartime looting; (3) removal and repatriation of Indigenous cultural material; (4) theft from museums and private collectors, and legal systems varying allocation of the risk of such theft; and (5) the illicit trade and destruction of antiques, and issues surrounding their restitution. Several internationally renowned guest speakers will give presentations and contribute to our discussions. Grading will be based on attendance, participation in class and an online discussion forum, a student group presentation, and a final exam or research paper.
Same as: GLOBAL 190, GLOBAL 390, JEWISHST 130, JEWISHST 330, PUBLPOL 391

PUBLPOL 194. Technology Policy. 3-4 Units.
How the U.S. federal government promotes, uses, and regulates new technologies; tensions between representative governance and the need for elite expertise in policymaking; contemporary debates over international security, energy, health, information technology, and economic competitiveness. Recommended: POLISCI 2. Same as: PUBLPOL 294
PUBLPOL 197. 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: ECON 198

PUBLPOL 198. Directed Readings in Public Policy. 1-5 Unit.
May be repeated for credit.

PUBLPOL 200A. Senior Practicum. 5 Units.
Small student teams conduct policy analyses requested by government and nonprofit organizations. With guidance from the instructor and client organization, each team researches a real-world problem and devises implementable policy recommendations to help address it. The project culminates in a professional report and presentation to the client organization. Prerequisites: core courses in Public Policy or consent of instructor.

PUBLPOL 200B. Senior Practicum. 5 Units.
Small student teams conduct policy analyses requested by government and nonprofit organizations. With guidance from the instructor and client organization, each team researches a real-world problem and devises implementable policy recommendations to help address it. The project culminates in a professional report and presentation to the client organization. Prerequisites: core courses in Public Policy or consent of instructor.

PUBLPOL 200C. Senior Practicum. 5 Units.
Small student teams conduct policy analyses requested by government and nonprofit organizations. With guidance from the instructor and client organization, each team researches a real-world problem and devises implementable policy recommendations to help address it. The project culminates in a professional report and presentation to the client organization. Prerequisites: core courses in Public Policy or consent of instructor.

PUBLPOL 200H. Senior Honors Seminar. 3 Units.
Honors students conduct original research for oral presentations and a paper on their policy-related Honors thesis topic. The course is designed to help students make progress on their theses and improve their analytical, research, and communication skills.

PUBLPOL 201. Politics and Public Policy. 4-5 Units.
(Formerly PS 2) American political institutions (the Presidency, Congress, and the Court) and political processes (the formation of political attitudes and voting) have for some time now been criticized as inadequate to the task of making modern public policy. Against the backdrop of American culture and political history we examine how public policy has been and is being made. We use theories from Political Science and Economics to assess the state of the American system and the policy making process. We use case studies and lectures to analyze contemporary issues including environmental policy, taxes and spending, gun control, economic growth and inequality and mobility. In some of these issue areas we use comparative data from other countries to see how the U.S. is doing relative to other countries. In addition to class room lecture and discussion, student groups are formed to analyze policy issues of relevance to them. Undergraduate Public Policy students are required to enroll in this class for five units.
Same as: AMSTUD 123X, POLISCI 102, POLISCI 123, PUBLPOL 101

PUBLPOL 202. Organizations and Public Policy. 4-5 Units.
Analysis of organizational processes emphasizing organizations that operate in a non-market environment. Prerequisite: ECON 1.
Same as: PUBLPOL 102

PUBLPOL 203E. Ethics on the Edge Public Policy Core Seminar. 2 Units.
This seminar-style course will explore additional foundational readings on organizational ethics (business, non-profit, and governmental organizations) and policy ethics. Themes will include race and police brutality incidents, national security; the Iran nuclear agreement; Brexit; non-profit organizations in the policy and US landscape; and various corporate matters. Organizing themes include, among others: ethics of leadership; ethics of persuasion and compromise; influence of bias in organizational and policy ethics; ethics of social movements; discrepancies between discourse and action; and interpreting and explaining ethics. In addition, the course will offer training in a wide variety of skills for effective communication of ethics for policy purposes (presentations, website discourse, commenting in meetings and conferences, interviews, statement of personal views, interacting with the media, prioritizing arguments, and mapping complex ethical analysis). Most of the assignments allow students flexibility to explore topics of their choice. The objective is to engage actively and improve skills in a supportive environment. A short, analytically rigorous final paper in lieu of final exam. Attendance required. Grading will be based on short assignments, class participation, and the short final paper. This two-credit seminar accompanies PUBLPOL 134 Ethics on the Edge but can also be taken as a stand-alone course upon permission from the instructor. This course is not required for students taking PUBLPOL 134 to gain Ways of Thinking credit or to gain credit towards Ethics in Society, Science, Technology and Society, or general course credit. *Public Policy majors taking the course to complete the core requirements must obtain a letter grade. Other students may take the course for a letter grade or C/NC.
Same as: PUBLPOL 103E

PUBLPOL 203F. Ethics of Truth in a Post-Truth World. 2 Units.
This course will explore changing notions of truth in a world in which technology, global risks, and societal developments are blurring the boundaries of humanity and boring through traditional notions of nation states, institutions, and human identity. We will ask one overarching question: does truth matter anymore? If so, why and how? If not, why not? Either way, how does truth relate to ethical decision-making by individuals and institutions and to an ethical society? Five themes will organize our exploration of more specific topics: honesty, identity, memory, authenticity and integrity; and religious truth. Examples of topics to be explored include, among others: fake news; President Trump’s campaign strategy; Syrian refugees; University history (Rhodes, Georgetown slavery, Yale Calhoun College...); new questions in gender and racial identity; Chinese beautifying app Meitu and other social media “truth modifiers”; policy questions relating to the sharing economy; and Brexit. Scotty McClennan will explore truth through major literary characters and the impact of religion on truth. We will consider how we determine and verify the truth; how we “do” truth; the role of truth in ethical decision-making; the importance of truth to effective ethical policy; and the relationship of the truth to a life well lived. This two-credit seminar may be taken as a stand-alone course or may accompany PUBLPOL 134 Ethics on the Edge but can also be taken as a stand-alone course upon permission from the instructor. This course is not required for students taking PUBLPOL 134 to gain Ways of Thinking credit or to gain credit towards Ethics in Society, Science, Technology and Society, or general course credit. Enroll limited to 15 or upon consent of instructor. This two-credit seminar accompanies PUBLPOL 134 Ethics on the Edge but can also be taken as a stand-alone course upon permission from the instructor. This course is not required for students taking PUBLPOL 134 to gain Ways of Thinking credit or to gain credit towards Ethics in Society, Science, Technology and Society, or general course credit. *Public Policy majors taking the course to complete the core requirements must obtain a letter grade. Other students may take the course for a letter grade or C/NC.
Same as: PUBLPOL 103F
PUBLPOL 204. 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: ECON 150, PUBLPOL 104

PUBLPOL 205. Empirical Methods in Public Policy. 4-5 Units.
Methods of empirical analysis and applications in public policy. Emphasis on causal inference and program evaluation. Public policy applications include health, education, and labor. Assignments include hands-on data analysis, evaluation of existing literature, and a final research project. Objective is to obtain tools to 1) critically evaluate evidence used to make policy decisions and 2) perform empirical analysis to answer questions in public policy. Prerequisite: ECON 102B. Enrollment is limited to Public Policy students. Public Policy students must take the course for a letter grade. Same as: PUBLPOL 105

PUBLPOL 206. 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: ECON 154, PUBLPOL 106

PUBLPOL 220. 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: ECON 121, PUBLPOL 120

PUBLPOL 221. Sentencing, Corrections, and Criminal Justice Policy. 3 Units.
This introductory course will familiarize students with the history, structure, and performance of America's sentencing and corrections system. Sentencing is the process by which criminal sanctions are imposed in individual cases following criminal convictions. Corrections deals with the implementation and evaluation of criminal sentences after they are handed down. In fact, the two subject areas are inseparable. The course will examine sentencing and corrections from global and historical views, from theoretical and policy perspectives, and with close attention to many problem-specific areas. We will explore sentencing theories and their application, the nature, scope and function of corrections, the impact of mass incarceration on crime and communities, the effectiveness of rehabilitation, the relationship between sanctions and crime, and the consequences of prisoner reentry. These topics will be considered as they play out in current political and policy debates. Guest lectures may include presentations by legal professionals, victims, offenders, and correctional leaders. We also plan to visit a correctional facility. This course is open to 1Ls, 2Ls, and 3Ls in the Law School. Special Instructions: Grades will be based on class participation, and either: (1) three reflection papers of 5 to 7 pages each, or (2) a longer research paper. After the term begins, students accepted into the course can transfer from section (01) into section (02) which meets the research (R) requirement, with consent of the instructor. Elements used in grading: Class participation, reflection papers or research paper. Cross-listed with Comparative Studies in Race & Ethnicity (CSRE 221) and open to Juniors and Seniors, Law (LAW 621), Public Policy (PUBLPOL 221). Same as: CSRE 221

PUBLPOL 222. Biosecurity and Bioterrorism Response. 2-5 Units.
Overview of the most pressing biosecurity issues facing the world today. Guest lecturers have included former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, former Special Assistant on BioSecurity to Presidents Clinton and Bush Jr. Dr. Ken Bernard, Chief Medical Officer of the Homeland Security Department Dr. Alex Garza, eminent scientists, innovators and physicians in the field, and leaders of relevant technology companies. How well the US and global healthcare systems are prepared to withstand a pandemic or a bioterrorism attack, how the medical/healthcare field, government, and the technology sectors are involved in biosecurity and pandemic or bioterrorism response and how they interface, the rise of synthetic biology with its promises and threats, global bio-surveillance, making the medical diagnosis, isolation, containment, hospital surge capacity, stockpiling and distribution of countermeasures, food and agriculture biosecurity, new promising technologies for detection of bio-threats and countermeasures. Open to medical, graduate, and undergraduate students. No prior background in biology necessary. 2 unit option for once weekly attendance (Wed only); 4 unit option for twice weekly attendance (Mon and Wed); 1 additional units (for a maximum of 5 units total) for a research paper. Same as: EMED 222

PUBLPOL 223. Thinking About War. 4-5 Units.
Introduction to the ideas, important writers, and policy decisions about warfare. Topics include: what causes wars, great strategists of warfare, whether nuclear weapons require different strategy than conventional war, fostering innovation, what creates stable peace, and what warfare feels like to those who fight it. Each class session is organized around a question; first half of each session will explore concepts, second half will apply them in a historical case or policy decision. Same as: PUBLPOL 123
PUBLPOL 225. Place-Making Policies. 5 Units.
This reading and research seminar considers the numerous ways that governments conduct social policy by shaping and remaking geographic places. Representative topics include: housing aid programs, exclusionary zoning, controls on internal migration and place of residence, cars and their place in cities, and the politics of western water projects. Students will conduct original field research on the consequences of these policies for economic, social, and political outcomes. Prerequisites: None.
Same as: POLSCI 220, URBANST 170

PUBLPOL 228. International Problem-Solving Through NGOs: Policy, Players, Strategies, and Ethics. 2 Units.
This course will focus on advanced international problem-solving through the lens of international NGOs, while integrating other relevant players that address global issues within a lens of ethics and accountability. Particular aspects of NGOs that will be assessed are: policy, business, strategy, and engagement with other players. Students will consider the major issues that international NGOs face in their effort to effect positive change in an increasingly complex global environment. The course draws heavily on a series of sophisticated case studies involving a variety of NGOs, areas of specialization, and geographic regions. Topics may include: poverty and famine; the natural resources curse; terrorism; HIV/AIDS and other epidemics and neglected diseases; natural disasters and emergencies; climate change; and contagion of unethical behavior. A final project tailored to each student's interest will be in lieu of a final exam. Students will have the opportunity to work with several internationally prominent guests.
Same as: INTNLREL 128B, PUBLPOL 128

PUBLPOL 231. Health Law: Finance and Insurance. 3 Units.
(SAME AS LAW 3001, MGTECON 331) This course provides the legal, institutional, and economic background necessary to understand the financing and production of health services in the U.S. We will discuss the Affordable Care Act, health insurance (Medicare and Medicaid, employer-sponsored insurance, the uninsured), the approval process and IP protection for pharmaceuticals, and antitrust policy. We may discuss obesity and wellness, regulation of fraud and abuse, and medical malpractice. The syllabus for this course can be found at https://syllabus.stanford.edu. Elements used in grading: Participation, attendance, class presentation, and final exam.
Same as: HRP 391

PUBLPOL 232. The Politics of Policy Making. 3 Units.
Public policymaking in the United States is part of a political process that can take years or even decades to play out. A familiarity with the politics of policymaking is key to understanding why some reform attempts are successful while others are not. This course will give students a behind-the-scenes look at how policy actually gets made. Students will gain exposure to the theory and literature behind policy formulation, and engage in debates over historical and contemporary efforts at reform.
Same as: PUBLPOL 132

PUBLPOL 234. Ethics on the Edge: Business, Non-Profit Organizations, Government, and Individuals. 3 Units.
The objective of the course is to explore the increasing ethical challenges in a world in which technology, global risks, and societal developments are accelerating faster than our understanding can keep pace. We will unravel the factors contributing to the seemingly pervasive failure of ethics today among organizations and leaders across all sectors: business, government and non-profit. A framework for ethical decision-making underpins the course. The relationship between ethics and culture, global risks (poverty, cyber-terrorism, climate change, etc.) leadership, law and policy will inform discussion. Prominent guest speakers will attend certain sessions interactively. A broad range of international case studies might include: Zika virus; civilian space travel (Elon Musk's Mars plans); Facebook's news algorithms; free speech on University campuses (and Gawker type cases); designer genetics; artificial intelligence; Brexit; ISIS' interaction with international NGOs; corporate and financial sector scandals (Epi pen pricing, Wells Fargo, Volkswagen emissions testing manipulation); and non-profit sector ethics challenges (e.g. should NGOs engage with ISIS). Final project in lieu of exam on a topic of student's choice. Attendance required. Class participation important (with multiple opportunities to earn participation credit beyond speaking in class). Strong emphasis on rigorous analysis, critical thinking and testing ideas in real-world contexts. There will be a limited number of openings above the set enrollment limit of 40 students. Students wishing to take the course who are unable to sign up within the enrollment limit should contact Dr. Susan Liautaud at susanl1@stanford.edu. The course offers credit toward Ethics in Society, Public Policy core requirements (if taken in combination with PUBLPOL 103E or PUBLPOL 103F), and Science, Technology and Society majors and satisfies the undergraduate Ways of Thinking requirement. The course is open to undergraduate and graduate students. Undergraduates will not be at a disadvantage. Everyone will be challenged. Distinguished Career Institute Fellows are welcome and should contact Dr. Susan Liautaud directly at susanl1@stanford.edu. "Public Policy majors taking the course to complete the core requirements must obtain a letter grade. Other students may take the course for a letter grade or C/NC.
Same as: ETHICSOC 234R, PUBLPOL 134

PUBLPOL 236. Law and Public Policy: Issues in Implementation. 3 Units.
(Same as LAW 636). This seminar will focus on issues related to the successful implementation of the goals of legislation. It is widely recognized that the goals of legislation are not realized and that the failure frequently rests in breakdowns in the implementation process by the agencies and organizations charged with implementing the legislation. In response to problems in implementation, the institutional context of public policy implementation is changing. One category of innovations, known by names such as “management-based regulation” and “evidence-based” social service delivery, gives broad discretion to street-level service providers but subjects them to intensive monitoring and disciplined performance comparison. Another category applies market concepts to regulation or social services, for example, by creating tradable rights (e.g., pollution allowances) or vouchers (for schools, housing, or healthcare). These, and other, new approaches are affecting both the contours of public law doctrine and the nature of lawyering in the public sector. Lawyers in the public sector are increasingly drawing on skills of institutional design and monitoring of the kind associated with private sector transactional practice. The seminar will examine some of the emerging general themes of innovative policy implementation and look at a range of case studies. Topics will include the conditions under which financial and other rewards and sanctions are useful in bringing about desired behaviors, the pluses and minuses of the creation of markets as alternatives to government run programs, and efforts at improving implementation by improving management activities. Examples will be taken from both regulation and social services, and are likely to include environmental protection, education, child protective services, healthcare, food and workplace safety, nuclear power safety, and regulation of financial institutions.
PUBLPOL 238. Wise Interventions. 4 Units.
Classic and contemporary psychological interventions; the role of psychological factors in social reforms for social problems involving healthcare, the workplace, education, intergroup, relations, and the law. Topics include theories of intervention, the role of laboratory research, evaluation, and social policy.
Same as: PSYCH 138, PSYCH 238

PUBLPOL 242. Design Thinking for Public Policy Innovators. 3 Units.
What happens when new technology is developed so quickly that society isn’t sure if it poses an opportunity or a danger? How should we regulate it when there are real risks but also real potential for societal benefit? Both of which are hard to measure? These kinds of dilemmas are arising now in bioengineering, information technology, and beyond. The scientific and policy communities are trying to address these issues, but the clash of cultures between a fast-moving innovation mindset and a risk-averse safety and security mindset affects how this work progresses. In this experimental class, you will explore how design thinking can be used to reinvent a policy ecosystem by focusing on the challenge policymakers face in trying to establish new rules and/or standards that they hope a wide variety of constituent groups will accept and follow and will keep pace with future innovations. This is a new approach to a critical problem ¿ you must be willing to dig into unknown territory. If you’re looking for a survey course in design methods, this class is not for you. Limited enrollment. Admission by application. See http://dschool.stanford.edu/
classes.

PUBLPOL 246. Policy, Politics, and the Presidency: Understanding the 2016 Campaign from Start to Finish. 2 Units.
(Same as LAW 7057). In 2016, Americans will once again go to the polls to select a new president. But what will actually happen behind-the-scenes between now and then is largely a mystery to most. This course will introduce students to the nuts-and-bolts of a presidential campaign. Each week, we will explore a different topic related to running for the presidency ¿ policy formation, communications, grassroots strategy, digital outreach, campaign finance ¿ and feature high-profile guest speakers who have served in senior roles on both Democratic and Republican campaigns. Students, guests, and faculty will also participate in discussions on how these topics will relate to the 2016 presidential contest, which will begin in earnest over the course of the quarter.
Same as: COMM 153A, COMM 253A, POLISCI 72, PUBLPOL 146

PUBLPOL 247. The Politics of Inequality. 5 Units.
This course is about the distribution of power in contemporary democratic societies, and especially in the US: who governs? Is there a “power elite,” whose preferences dominate public policy making? Or, does policy reflect a wide range of interests? What is the relationship between income and power? What are the political consequences of increasing income inequality? How do income differences across racial and ethnic groups affect the quality of their representation? What are effective remedies for unequal influence? Finally, which institutions move democratic practice furthest towards full democratic equality? This course will address these questions, focusing first on local distributions of power, and then considering the implications of inequality in state and national politics. Students will have the opportunity to study income inequality using income and labor force surveys in a midterm assignment. Then, in a final paper, students will conduct an empirical examination of the implications of income inequality for American democracy.
Same as: POLISCI 147P

PUBLPOL 251. Science Policy, National Security, and Cybersecurity. 4 Units.
Provides a basic overview of science policy and its connection to national security, with a strong emphasis on cybersecurity as an aspect of national security. Addresses biosecurity as a secondary focus. The course includes sessions on effective memo writing and presentation of policy proposals.
Same as: PUBLPOL 151

PUBLPOL 251. Social Market Economy: Facing Globalization and Digitization. 1-5 Unit.
Examines the German political economic model in the face of current challenges. Topics include the legacy of Ordoliberalism, management of systemic risks, regulatory frameworks for a digital economy, new competition policies and the right to be forgotten on the internet. Required readings in English, optional supplementary readings in German.
Same as: GERMAN 151, GERMAN 351, PUBLPOL 161

PUBLPOL 255. Global Organizations: The Matrix of Change. 4 Units.
We derive analytical tools from the social sciences in studying a variety of organizations given their strategies, and in particular, when their strategies change. Focus is on how to design effective organizations and projects within and across institutional settings. This course includes a study trip to China during Spring Break. Theme of the study trip: the organizational design of the Chinese financial regulatory system. Recommended: FINANCE 377, MS&E 180, SOC 160, ECON 149, or MGTECON 330.
Same as: PUBLPOL 168, SOC 168, SOC 268

PUBLPOL 270. Political Corruption. 2 Units.
Sources and effects of political corruption in the United States, with focus on potential solutions. Perspectives include political contribution and lobbying laws, rational and passionate collective action incentives, welfare effects of congressional control of the administrative state, voter behavior, agency theory, and the role of competition among politicians and interest groups. Grading based on participation and term paper. Enrollment is limited to 15 students and permission of the instructor required. Email bruceowen@stanford.edu.
Same as: PUBLPOL 170

PUBLPOL 275. California Coast: Science, Policy, and Law. 3-4 Units.
This interdisciplinary course integrates the legal, scientific, and policy dimensions of how we characterize and manage resource use and allocation along the California coast. We will use this geographic setting as the vehicle for exploring more generally how agencies, legislatures, and courts resolve resource-use conflicts and the role that scientific information and uncertainty play in the process. Our focus will be on the land-sea interface as we explore contemporary coastal land-use and marine resource decision-making, including coastal pollution, public health, ecosystem management; public access; private development; local community and state infrastructure; natural systems and significant threats; resource extraction; and conservation, mitigation and restoration. Students will learn the fundamental physics, chemistry, and biology of the coastal zone, tools for exploring data collected in the coastal ocean, and the institutional framework that shapes public and private decisions affecting coastal resources. There will be 3 to 4 written assignments addressing policy and science issues during the quarter, as well as a take-home final assignment. Special Instructions: In-class work and discussion is often done in interdisciplinary teams of students from the School of Law, the School of Engineering, the School of Humanities and Sciences, and the School of Earth, Energy, and Environmental Sciences. Students are expected to participate in class discussion and field trips. Elements used in grading: Participation, including class session and field trip attendance, writing and quantitative assignments. Cross-listed with Civil & Environmental Engineering (CEE 175A/275A), Earth Systems (EARTHSYS 175/275), Law (LAW514), and Public Policy (PUBLPOL 175/275). Open to graduate students and to advanced undergraduates with instructor consent.
Same as: CEE 175A; CEE 275A, EARTHSYS 175, EARTHSYS 275, PUBLPOL 175
PUBLPOL 290. Indigenous Cultural Heritage: Protection, Practice, Repatriation. 3 Units.
This interdisciplinary seminar explores pressing questions relating to the protection, practice and repatriation of the cultural heritage of Indigenous peoples from North America and beyond. Using an innovative combination of in-class lectures and videos of interviews with renowned experts, including Indigenous leaders, scholars, artists and performers and museum professionals from around the world, this seminar will explore and problematize, among other subjects: the impact of colonialism, urbanization and other political, legal, economic, religious and cultural forces on understandings and definitions of “indigenous” and “cultural heritage”; the development of international law relating to Indigenous peoples; cultural rights; international, domestic, and tribal heritage protection and repatriation laws/initiatives including the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the 1990 US Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and others; past and present Western museum practices and guidelines relating to display, preservation, provenance research and repatriation of indigenous cultural material; the meaning of repatriation to Indigenous peoples and other stakeholders; and resolving repatriation disputes, including by alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes. While case studies will relate primarily to Indigenous peoples of North America, comparisons will be drawn with the situation of Indigenous peoples in other regions, such as Oceania and Russia. Each week students will brainstorm actionable ideas for amending/supplementing current frameworks in order to give force to the cultural rights enumerated in UNDRIP. The overall seminar experience will involve discussions of lectures and video content, assigned readings, quizzes, a class visit to the Cantor Center Native Americans collection, and visits to our classroom by experts. Elements used in grading: class participation, attendance and a final project (one-day take-home exam; or research paper or film project with instructor’s consent).
Same as: ARTHIST 190A, ARTHIST 490A, PUBLPOL 190

PUBLPOL 294. Technology Policy. 3-4 Units.
How the U.S. federal government promotes, uses, and regulates new technologies; tensions between representative governance and the need for elite expertise in policymaking; contemporary debates over international security, energy, health, information technology, and economic competitiveness. Recommended: POLISCI 2.
Same as: PUBLPOL 194

PUBLPOL 298. Directed Readings in Public Policy. 1-5 Unit.
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PUBLPOL 301A. Microeconomics. 4 Units.
Microeconomic concepts relevant to decision making. Topics include: competitive market clearing, price discrimination, general equilibrium; risk aversion and sharing, capital market theory, Nash equilibrium; welfare analysis; public choice; externalities and public goods; hidden information and market signaling; moral hazard and incentives; auction theory; game theory; oligopoly; reputation and credibility. Prerequisites: ECON 50 and MATH 51 or equiv.
Same as: IPS 204A

PUBLPOL 301B. Economic Policy Analysis for Policymakers. 4-5 Units.
This class provides economic and institutional background necessary to conduct policy analysis. We will examine the economic justification for government intervention and illustrate these concepts with applications drawn from different policy contexts. The goal of the course is to provide you with the conceptual foundations and the practical skills and experience you will need to be thoughtful consumers or producers of policy analysis. Prerequisites: ECON 102B or PUBLPOL 303D.
Same as: IPS 204B

PUBLPOL 302A. Introduction to American Law. 3-5 Units.
For undergraduates. The structure of the American legal system including the courts; American legal culture; the legal profession and its social role; the scope and reach of the legal system; the background and impact of legal regulation; criminal justice; civil rights and civil liberties; and the relationship between the American legal system and American society in general.
Same as: AMSTUD 179, POLISCI 122

PUBLPOL 302B. Economic Analysis of Law. 3 Units.
(Same as LAW 7502.) This course will provide a broad overview of the scholarly field known as “law and economics.” The focus will be on how legal rules and institutions can correct market failures. We will discuss the economic function of contracts and, when contracts fail or are not feasible, the role of legal remedies to resolve disputes. We will also discuss at some length the choice between encouraging private parties to initiate legal actions to correct externalities and governmental actors, such as regulatory authorities. Extensive attention will be given to the economics of litigation, and to how private incentives to bring lawsuits differs from the social value of litigation. The economic motive to commit crimes, and the optimal governmental response to crime, will be studied in depth. Specific topics within the preceding broad themes include: the Coase Theorem; the tradeoff between the certainty and severity of punishment; the choice between ex ante and ex post sanctions; negligence versus strict liability; property rules; remedies for breach of contract; and the American rule versus the English rule for allocating litigation costs. Because this course is taught jointly with Law 7502 in the Law School, it will not be mathematically oriented; there are no prerequisites to take the course.

PUBLPOL 303C. Bayesian Statistics and Econometrics. 5 Units.
(Same as LAW 243.) Linear and nonlinear regression, covariance structures, panel data, qualitative variable models, nonparametric and semiparametric methods, time series, Bayesian model averaging and variable selection. It explores Bayesian methodology including Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods, hierarchical models, model checking, mixture models, empirical Bayes approaches, approximations, and computational issues and gives some attention to foundations. Prerequisite: graduate-level econometrics or equivalent.

PUBLPOL 303D. Applied Econometrics for Public Policy. 4-5 Units.
This course aims to present the theory and practice of empirical research in economics with particular emphasis on topics relating to public policy questions. We will start with basic regression analysis and introduce the statistical software STATA. The course will put a substantial amount of effort on work with STATA in analyzing actual data sets, reproducing and criticizing results in scientific research and learning the actual practice of econometrics. We will focus on the identification of causal effects and the various econometric techniques available to learn about causality. While this is primarily a methodology module, most examples and applications will be drawn from the area of public policy. The final will be a 3-5 hour take-home exam. Prerequisite: Econ 102A.

PUBLPOL 304A. The Ethics and Politics of Collective Action. 3-4 Units.
Collective action problems arise when actions that are individually rational give rise to results that are collectively irrational. Scholars have used such a framework to shed light on various political phenomena such as revolutions, civil disobedience, voting, climate change, and the funding of social services. We examine their findings and probe the theoretical foundations of their approach. What does this way of thinking about politics bring into focus, and what does it leave out? What role do institutions play in resolving collective action problems? And what if the required institutions are absent? Can we, as individuals, be required to cooperate even if we expect that others may not play their part? Readings drawn from philosophy, political science, economics, and sociology.
Same as: ETHICSOC 180M, PHIL 73, POLISCI 131A
PUBLPOL 305B. Public Policy and Social Psychology: Implications and Applications. 4 Units.

Theories, insights, and concerns of social psychology relevant to how people perceive issues, events, and each other, and links between beliefs and individual and collective behavior will be discussed with reference to a range of public policy issues including education, public health, income and wealth inequalities, and climate change. Specific topics include: situationist and subjectivist traditions of applied and theoretical social psychology; social comparison, dissonance, and attribution theories; stereotyping and stereotype threat, and sources of intergroup conflict and misunderstanding; challenges to universality assumptions regarding human motivation, emotion, and perception of self and others; also the general problem of producing individual and collective changes in norms and behavior.

Same as: IPS 207B, PSYCH 216

PUBLPOL 306. Writing and Rhetoric for Policy Audiences. 4 Units.

This course offers hands-on learning of effective writing and presentation techniques for audiences that include policy makers, decision stakeholders, interest groups, the media, and the public. Class time will be spent learning lessons in rhetoric, analyzing multiple written genres (memo, op-ed, report, media communications), participating in peer review, and practicing presentation strategies (elevator pitch, press conference, media interview, board meeting, formal presentation). Course texts include sample memos, op-eds, and white papers, as well as rhetoric handouts and videos. Students will draft, revise, and submit writing for policy audiences in the compilation of a final portfolio. Students will also produce oral and multimedia arguments, individually and in teams. Students will be responsible for timely peer review and short presentations on course materials. Enrollment limited. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

PUBLPOL 307. Justice. 4-5 Units.

Focus is on the ideal of a just society, and the place of liberty and equality in it, in light of contemporary theories of justice and political controversies. Topics include financing schools and elections, regulating markets, discriminating against people with disabilities, and enforcing sexual morality. Counts as Writing in the Major for PoliSci majors.

Same as: ETHICSCOC 171, IPS 208, PHIL 171, PHIL 271, POLI 103, POLISCI 136S, POLISCI 336S, PUBLPOL 103C

PUBLPOL 308. Political Analysis for Policy Makers. 4 Units.

Policymakers in the United States, whether elected or unelected, operate in a governmental system where politics pervades nearly every element of their daily activity. This course provides students with both the theory and real-world examples they need to understand and evaluate the impact of politics, political institutions, and the political process on policymaking. Readings will include selections from the public policy, political science, legal, and economics literatures.

PUBLPOL 309. Practicum. 1-10 Unit.

Applied policy exercises in various fields. Multidisciplinary student teams apply skills to a contemporary problem in a major policy exercise with a public sector client such as a government agency. Problem analysis, interaction with the client and experts, and presentations. Emphasis is on effective written and oral communication to lay audiences of recommendations based on policy analysis.

PUBLPOL 309X. Public Policy Research Project. 1-10 Unit.

Supervised research internship. Individual students perform policy research for outside client, applying analytical skills from core curriculum. Requires permission of program director.

PUBLPOL 310. Master of Arts Thesis. 1-5 Unit.

Restricted to students writing a master's thesis in Public Policy. May be repeated for credit.

PUBLPOL 311. Public Policy Colloquium. 1 Unit.

Weekly colloquia speaker series required for M.P.P. and M.A. in Public Policy students. Themes vary each quarter. Open only to Public Policy graduate students; permission number required to enroll.

PUBLPOL 313. Issues in Science Policy. 1 Unit.

Lecture series on significant issues in science and technology policy. Guest speakers will discuss issues including but not limited to: what should make science policy, educational dimension of science policy, manufacturing and science policy, California's stem cell policy, immigration and science policy, and the role of industry in science policy.

PUBLPOL 315. Practical Training. 1-5 Unit.

Qualified Public Policy students obtain employment in a relevant research or industrial activity to enhance their professional experience consistent with their degree programs. Prior to enrolling students must get internship approved by the Public Policy Program. 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. Meets the requirements for Curricular Practical Training for students on F-1 visas. May be repeated for credit.

PUBLPOL 317. Comparing Institutional Forms: Public, Private, and Nonprofit. 4 Units.

For students interested in the nonprofit sector, those in the joint Business and Education program, and for Public Policy MA students. The focus is on the missions, functions, and capabilities of nonprofit, public, and private organizations, and the managerial challenges inherent in the different sectors. Focus is on sectors with significant competition among institutional forms, including health care, social services, the arts, and education. Sources include scholarly articles, cases, and historical materials.

Same as: EDUC 377, GSBGEN 346, SOC 377

PUBLPOL 319. Legislation. 3 Units.

(Same as LAW 319) Lawyers work in a legal system largely defined by statutes, and constantly shaped by the application of legislative power. This course is about statutes and the legislative institutions that create them. It discusses some of the key laws governing access to legislative power and the procedures that culminate in the production of statutes in the legislature. The course is divided into two parts. The first part will focus on the acquisition of legislative power. Key topics include bribery laws, lobbying and indirect influence on legislative activity, and campaign finance regulations. The second part will focus on the exercise of legislative power. Through a number of public policy case studies, students will better understand the organization of the U.S. Congress, the ways in which power is exercised in that institution, and the intersection between politics, the law, and policymaking. Elements used in grading: Class participation and final exam.

PUBLPOL 342. Energy Efficiency: Technology, Policy, and Investment. 1 Unit.

Provide students with a basic understanding of the technologies, policies, and investments behind energy efficiency. Explores each of these dimensions, and their interplay, through structured lectures and expert perspectives from leading professionals and practitioners. The seminar will first survey energy efficiency historically, reviewing technology and policy development, funding support, accomplishments at the state and federal levels, and key stakeholders. The second part of the seminar will focus on innovation in energy efficiency, including its role in climate change. Three areas are anticipated for study: new technologies and energy efficiency's role in the changing grid, new policies and the use of data analytics, and new entrants and investment strategies. Limited to 15 students.

Same as: MS&E 442
PUBLPOL 347D. Rebooting Government with Design Thinking. 3-4 Units.
Students apply tools of human-centered design to issues of government performance. Small project teams work with NGO and government partners (in the U.S. and abroad) on concrete design challenges, focused on issues such as how to deliver services more effectively and ensure that citizens’ voices are heard. Students identify needs, generate concepts, create prototypes, and test their appropriateness. Taught through the Hasso Plattner Institute of Design at Stanford (http://dschool.stanford.edu). Enrollment limited. Application required. Prerequisites: consent of instructor(s).
Same as: POLISCI 347D

PUBLPOL 353. Science and Technology Policy. 3-4 Units.
How U.S. and international political institutions and processes govern science and technology; the roles of scientists, engineers, and physicians in creating and implementing policies; introduction to analytical techniques that are common to research and policy analysis in technology and public policy; and examples from specific mission areas (e.g., economic growth, health, climate, energy and the environment, information technology, international security). Assignments: analyzing the politics of particular legislative outcomes, assessing options for trying to reach a policy objective, and preparing a mock policy memo and congressional testimony.
Same as: BIOE 253

PUBLPOL 354. 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: ECON 113

PUBLPOL 364. 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 ECON252/152, PUBLPOL364, STATS238, LAW 1038.).
Same as: ECON 152, ECON 252, STATS 238

PUBLPOL 391. Illicit Trade in Art and Antiquities. 3 Units.
Illicit trade in art and antiquities is reputedly the third largest illicit trade activity globally. How do nations, individually and collectively, respond to this seemingly inexorable form of illicit trade, and what factors influence those responses? What are the sources and effects of such trade, and how can it best be curbed? This course will delve into these and other pressing political, legal, ethical, economic, cultural and public policy questions about illicit art and antiquities trade, arising across five subject areas: (1) the acquisition of art during the Age of Imperialism (ie, from Roman times through World War II); (2) Holocaust-era takings and the evolution in international legal and ethical responses to wartime looting; (3) removal and repatriation of Indigenous cultural material; (4) theft from museums and private collectors, and legal systems varying allocation of the risk of such theft; and (5) the illicit trade and destruction of antiquities, and issues surrounding their restitution. Several internationally renowned guest speakers will give presentations and contribute to our discussions. Grading will be based on attendance, participation in class and an online discussion forum, a student group presentation, and a final exam or research paper.
Same as: GLOBAL 190, GLOBAL 390, JEWISHST 130, JEWISHST 330, PUBLPOL 191

PUBLPOL 413R. The National Environmental Policy Act: Pushing the Reset Button. 2 Units.
(Same as LAW 413R). This policy lab will focus on recommendations for the reform and modernization of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – the granddaddy of our environmental laws. NEPA is a disclosure statute which requires that before federal officials can issue a permit, commit federal funds, or otherwise take an action that may have a significant impact on the environment, decision-makers must have the opportunity to review an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that analyzes the potential environmental consequences of the proposed action and its alternatives. Many critics from both the right and left are dissatisfied with the way that NEPA and its state analogues are being implemented, prompting some legislators to advocate statutory overrides and agency officials to expand the use of categorical exemptions. Meanwhile, NEPA proponents are interested in making the environmental review process more user-friendly and efficient, while preserving its core disclosure requirements. In this policy lab, students will review, analyze, and develop positions on potential NEPA reform options. Students will interact with NEPA experts at the White House¿s Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and produce work product that CEQ can use as it responds to Congressional and outside pressure to reform the NEPA process. Students may normally receive no more than four units for a Policy Lab practicum and no more than a total of eight units of Policy Lab practicums and Directed Research projects combined may be counted toward graduation unless additional units for graduation are approved in advance by the Petitions Committee. A student cannot receive a letter grade for more than eight units of independent research (Policy Lab practicum, Directed Research, Senior Thesis, and/or Research Track). Any units taken in excess of eight will be graded on a mandatory pass basis. Elements used in grading: Class Participation, Attendance, Final Paper. Consent Application: To apply for this course, students must complete and e-mail the Consent Application Form available on the SLS Registrar’s Office website (see Registration and Selection of Classes for Stanford Law Students) to the instructors. See Consent Application Form for submission deadline.

PUBLPOL 801. TGR Project. 0 Units.
Instructor and program consent required prior to enrollment.