

International Policy Studies

Courses offered by the Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies are listed under the subject code IPS on the Stanford Bulletin's ExploreCourses web site (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/search.jsessionid=CD85410D8306285785D60502AD7D575F?page=0&q=ips&filter-coursestatus-Active=on&view=timeschedule&collapse=&catalog=71>).

The Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies (IPS), established in 1982, is an interdisciplinary program devoted to rigorous analysis of international policy issues in diplomacy, governance, security, global health, and international economic policy. Its goal is to provide students with exposure to issues they will face in the international arena, and to develop the skills and knowledge to address those issues. The program allows students to specialize in democracy, development, and the rule of law; energy, environment, and natural resources; global health; international political economy; or international security and cooperation.

The IPS program combines a rigorous scholarly focus with practical training designed to prepare students for careers in public service and other settings where they can have an impact on international issues. The program is designed to integrate perspectives from political science, law, economics, history, and other disciplines, while also incorporating research opportunities and a focus on implementation and administration of solutions addressing global problems.

University requirements for the M.A. degree are described in the "Graduate Degrees (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees>)" section of this bulletin.

Learning Outcomes (Graduate)

The purpose of the master's program is to help students develop knowledge and skills in preparation for professional careers in international policy and related fields. This is achieved through completion of required courses in the global, quantitative, and skills core, as well as courses in an area of concentration and the capstone practicum course. Students are also encouraged to gain experience through a summer internship and research skills through assistantships with Stanford faculty.

Admission

To apply or for information on graduate admission, see the Office of Graduate Admissions (<http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/gradadmissions>) website. Applications for admission in Autumn Quarter must be filed with supporting credentials by January 5, 2016.

Language Requirement

In order to earn the M.A. degree in International Policy Studies, students must be proficient in a foreign language. Foreign language proficiency can be demonstrated by:

- Completion of three years of university-level coursework in a foreign language (verified by a transcript)
- Passing an oral and written proficiency exam at Stanford prior to graduation
- Status as a non-native English speaker

Prerequisite Course Work

The IPS program requires the completion of five prerequisite courses prior to matriculation. These are microeconomics, macroeconomics, statistics, international trade and international finance. International trade and international finance are often covered in a single international economics course. Prerequisite courses may be taken at community colleges, at four-year institutions, or through online courses, and must be taken for a letter

grade. Proof of completion, which is usually verified by a transcript, is required. Stanford courses satisfying these requirements are:

Units

Microeconomics and Macroeconomics

ECON 51 Economic Analysis II

ECON 52 Economic Analysis III

International Finance and International Trade

ECON 166 International Trade

ECON 165 (not offered this year) also counts toward this requirement

Application Materials

In addition to the web-based application, applicants must submit the following materials:

- Statement of purpose on relevant personal, academic, and career plans and goals
- Official transcripts (two hard copies, which are mailed to the IPS program office, and one copy electronically uploaded to the online application)
 - Stanford students, and alumni with an active SUNet ID and password, may request an official eTranscript to be sent from Stanford University and automatically deposited into the application; in this case, hard copies are not required..
- Three letters of recommendation
- Graduate Record Examination (GRE) scores
- Academic writing sample (written in English, 7-15 pages in length, and double-spaced)
- Resume or curriculum vitae
- TOEFL scores (only required of applicants who are non-native English speakers and who did not attend undergraduate institutions where English is the language of instruction; please see Graduate Admissions (<http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/gradadmissions/faq-gre-toefl>) for additional information)

Applicants are expected to have a B.A. or B.S. degree from an accredited school.

Master of Arts in International Policy Studies (IPS)

University requirements for the master's degree are described in the "Graduate Degrees (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees>)" section of this bulletin.

Degree Requirements

To earn the M.A. degree in International Policy Studies, students must complete the courses listed in the curriculum below. These requirements include:

- The IPS Director's Seminar
- Four courses in the quantitative core
- Four courses in the skills core
- Six or more courses in the area of concentration, including the gateway course
- The practicum or master's thesis

The minimum number of units required to graduate is 73.

During the first year of the program, students must complete required coursework in statistics, econometrics, international economics, advanced economics, international relations theory, policy writing, and an introductory (gateway) course in the area of concentration. During the

second year of the program, students are required to complete either the practicum or master's thesis during Autumn and Winter Quarters. Only students with two or more years of relevant policy work may petition to write a master's thesis.

Curriculum

Global Core

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|---|
| Director's Seminar (*): | 1 |
| IPS 300 Issues in International Policy Studies | |

Quantitative Core

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Statistics Course (*): | 5 |
| Note: POLISCI 350A is an advanced-level course that requires approval from professor of course and IPS Faculty Director; in some years course may not be available to IPS students | |

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IPS 205 | Introductory Statistics for Policy |
| ECON 102A | Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists |
| POLISCI 350A | Political Methodology I: Regression |

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| Econometrics Course - Select one of the following (*): | 5 |
| Note: POLISCI 350B is an advanced-level course that requires approval from professor of course and IPS Faculty Director; in some years course may not be available to IPS students | |

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|--------------|--------------------------------------------|
| IPS 206 | Applied Statistics for Policy |
| ECON 102B | Applied Econometrics |
| POLISCI 350B | Political Methodology II: Causal Inference |

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| International Economics Course - Select one of the following (*): | 5 |
| IPS 202 | Topics in International Macroeconomics |
| IPS 203 | Issues in International Economics |

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|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Advanced Economics Course - Select one of the following: | 4-5 |
| IPS 202 | Topics in International Macroeconomics |
| IPS 203 | Issues in International Economics |
| IPS 204A | Microeconomics |
| IPS 204B | Economic Policy Analysis for Policymakers |

Skills Core

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Policy Writing - Select one of the following (*): | 5 |
| IPS 210 | The Politics of International Humanitarian Action |
| IPS 211 | The Transition from War to Peace: Peacebuilding Strategies |
| IPS 213 | International Mediation and Civil Wars |
| IPS 244 | U.S. Policy toward Northeast Asia |
| IPS 264 | Behind the Headlines: An Introduction to US Foreign Policy in South and East Asia |
| IPS 270 | The Geopolitics of Energy |
| IPS 316S | Decision Making in U.S. Foreign Policy |

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|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Justice - Select one of the following: | 4-5 |
| IPS 208 | Justice |
| IPS 208A | International Justice |
| POLISCI 336 | Introduction to Global Justice |

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|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Decision Making - Select one of the following: | 4 |
| ECON 137 | Decision Modeling and Information |
| ENVRES 380 | Collaborating with the Future: Launching Large Scale Sustainable Transformations |
| GSBGEN 646 | Behavioral Decision Making |
| IPS 207A | Problem Solving and Decision Making for Public Policy and Social Change |

IPS 207B Public Policy and Social Psychology: Implications and Applications

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| MSE 152 | Introduction to Decision Analysis |
| MSE 252 | Decision Analysis I: Foundations of Decision Analysis |
| POLISCI 352 | Introduction to Game Theoretic Methods in Political Science |

Skills Elective

Select one of the skills electives listed below. The skills elective may also be fulfilled by completing an additional elective in the student's area of concentration, an additional policy writing course, an additional quantitative course, or a pre-approved course in one of the four other areas of concentration (see "Related Courses" tab):

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| CEE 251 | Negotiation |
| ENGR 103 | Public Speaking |
| FINANCE 221 | Finance for Non-MBAs |
| GSBGEN 315 | Strategic Communication |
| IPS 204B | Economic Policy Analysis for Policymakers |
| LAW 615 | Negotiation |
| LAW 650 | Advanced Negotiation: Public Policy |
| ME 377 | Design Thinking Studio: Experiences in Innovation and Design |
| STRAMGT 323 | Design Thinking in the Context of Global Scale Organizations |

Area of Concentration: Gateway and elective courses: 29

Capstone

Select one to be completed during Autumn and Winter quarters of the second year: 8

| | |
|----------|---------------------|
| IPS 209 | Practicum |
| IPS 209A | IPS Master's Thesis |

* indicates courses which must be completed during the first year of the program

Total Units 73-77

Area of Concentration Curriculum

Students are required to choose one area of concentration from the list below and complete at least six courses within the concentration for a minimum of 29 total units. Each area of concentration has a gateway course, which must be taken during the first year and prior to enrolling in subsequent courses. Additionally, each area of concentration has a list of approved elective courses, which can be found under the 'Related Courses (p. 6)' tab of this page. Courses not listed under the 'Related Courses (p. 6)' tab have not been approved and need to be petitioned. Petitions are reviewed by the IPS Faculty Director. The petition form (<http://ips.stanford.edu/resources>) can be found on the IPS website.

Area of Concentration Requirements:

- Students must select an area of concentration during the first year of the program.
- Students must complete a minimum of six courses within the area of concentration, including the gateway course, for a minimum total of 29 units.
 - The gateway course counts towards the six courses within the area of concentration.
 - Each of the six courses must be taken for a minimum of three units.
 - Additional one or two-unit courses may be applied to the concentration in order to reach the minimum of 29 units
 - One-unit courses must be petitioned since they are generally only offered as C/NC.
- All coursework must be taken for a letter grade.

- Students concentrating in International Political Economy are required to take IPS 202 Topics in International Macroeconomics for the international economics requirement and IPS 203 Issues in International Economics for the area of concentration gateway. In addition, they must complete IPS 204A Microeconomics or IPS 204B Economic Policy Analysis for Policymakers to fulfill the advanced economics requirement.
- Students from any other area of concentration may fulfill the advanced economics requirement by taking IPS 204A Microeconomics, IPS 204B Economic Policy Analysis for Policymakers, or the second course in the international economics category listed within the Quantitative Core.

Area of Concentration Gateway Courses

| | Units |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Democracy, Development, and Rule of Law Gateway Course: | 5 |
| IPS 230 Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law | |
| Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources Gateway Course: | 3-5 |
| CEE 207A Understanding Energy | |
| Global Health Gateway Course: | 4 |
| HUMBIO 129S Global Public Health | |
| International Political Economy Gateway Course: | 5 |
| IPE concentrators take IPS 202 for the international economics requirements and IPS 203 for the area of concentration gateway | |
| IPS 202 Topics in International Macroeconomics | |
| IPS 203 Issues in International Economics | |
| International Security and Cooperation Gateway Course: | 5 |
| Students with an advanced background may petition to be exempted from the gateway course and instead take six elective courses in the concentration. Consultation with the student services officer and approval from the faculty director are required for this option. | |
| IPS 241 International Security in a Changing World | |

IPS-specific Academic Policies

The University's general requirements, applicable to all graduate degrees at Stanford, are listed in the Graduate Degrees (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#doctoraltext>) overview of the University Bulletin. In addition, the IPS-specific degree requirement academic policies are listed below.

Course Petitions

Students may petition for units from a course that is not currently listed in the Related Course (p. 6)s tab to fulfill area of concentration requirements. A course petition may also be used to apply for an exemption from a core course that covers coursework previously completed at the graduate level. The course petition (<http://ips.stanford.edu/resources>) must be submitted no later than the end of the second week of the quarter in which the course is offered. The IPS Faculty Director reviews the petition and renders a decision within one week of the petition submission.

Directed Readings

Students may arrange directed reading courses if the current course offerings do not meet particular research or study needs. Directed reading courses are independent study projects students may undertake with Stanford faculty members. Once the student has identified a faculty member to support his or her studies, the student must submit the directed reading petition (<http://ips.stanford.edu/resources>) to the IPS office for review by the IPS faculty director. Directed reading petitions must be submitted no later than the end of the second week of the quarter to allow sufficient time to for review. If approved, the IPS staff creates a section number for

the specific instructor so the student can enroll in the course. The course is listed as IPS 299 Directed Reading and the section number assigned is based on the particular instructor. The restrictions for directed reading units include:

- Students can receive credit for a maximum of five units per directed reading course.
- Students must receive a letter grade for the directed reading course.

Academic Standing & Grade Requirement

IPS graduate students must maintain a minimum 3.0 cumulative GPA in order to maintain good academic standing. In addition, a minimum 3.0 cumulative GPA is required for conferral of the M.A. degree.

All courses taken to fulfill requirements for the M.A. degree in International Policy Studies must be taken for a letter grade. The only exceptions are: IPS 300 Issues in International Policy Studies, which is only offered as "S/NC"; courses taken in the Law School, the School of Medicine, or the Graduate School of Business where a letter grade may not be offered; or one-unit elective courses, which are only offered as "S/NC", that have been approved via petition in the area of concentration. Pre-approval is required from the IPS student services officer in order to apply a non-letter grade course in Law, Medicine, or the Graduate School of Business toward the IPS degree.

Language Requirement

Proficiency in a foreign language is required and may be demonstrated by completion of three years of university-level course work in a foreign language or by passing an oral and written proficiency examination prior to graduation. International students who speak English as a second language already meet this requirement.

Additional Academic Requirements

- Students are not required to repeat a course that covers material they have already mastered. In such cases, students may petition to substitute a different course for a core required course. This flexibility does not reduce the unit requirements for the M.A. degree.
- All graduate degree candidates must submit a Master's Degree Program Proposal (i.e., IPS Program Proposal) to the International Policy Studies office by the end of the eighth week of Spring Quarter. Submission of the IPS Program Proposal requires scheduling a 30-minute advising session with the IPS Student Services Advisor to review degree progress and outline coursework that needs to be completed in order to graduate. This document must be on file in order for the student to apply to graduate. Failure to complete this process will result in a hold being placed on the student's account.
- All first-year graduate students in IPS are required to submit the list of courses for which they have enrolled to the IPS Student Services Officer no later than the third Wednesday of each academic quarter, which is two days prior to the Final Study List Deadline.
- A maximum of 10 undergraduate units can be applied towards the IPS degree (ECON 102A Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists, ECON 102B Applied Econometrics, and MSE 152 Introduction to Decision Analysis do not count towards the 10-unit maximum allowance). Courses listed at the 100-level or below are considered to be at the undergraduate level. The exceptions are History and Political Science, which list undergraduate courses at the 200-level and below. In addition, Public Policy courses listed at the 200-level may be considered undergraduate-level (please consult with IPS and Public Policy before assuming these courses do not apply to the maximum of 10 undergraduate units that can be applied toward the IPS degree).
- Units from language courses do not count towards the IPS degree requirements, except in cases in which they are used to substitute for units that were made available through an exemption from a core course.

6. Only students with two or more years of relevant policy work may petition to write a master's thesis (IPS 209A IPS Master's Thesis)

Coterminal Program

Undergraduates at Stanford may apply for admission to the coterminal master's program in IPS when they have earned a minimum of 120 units toward graduation, including Advanced Placement and transfer credit, and no later than the quarter prior to the expected completion of their undergraduate degree. The co-terminal application requires the following supporting materials:

- Two letters of recommendation from University faculty
- Academic writing sample of at least eight double-spaced pages
- Statement of purpose focusing on relevant personal, academic, and career plans and goals
- Resume

Applications must be filed together with supporting materials by January 5, 2016.

University requirements for the coterminal M.A. are described in the "Coterminal Bachelor's and Master's Degrees (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/cotermdegrees>)" section of this bulletin. For University coterminal master's degree application forms, see the Registrar's Publications page (<https://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/registrar/publications/#Coterm>).

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://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/cotermdegrees>)" section. University requirements for the master's degree are described in the "Graduate Degrees (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/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 three 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 adviser 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.

Exchange Program Stanford–Vienna Academic Exchange

The Stanford–Vienna Academic Exchange is an Autumn Quarter exchange program between the Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies and the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna. Two second-year students from each institution are selected by application to receive fellowships to spend Autumn Quarter in an academic exchange at the other institution, where they take courses as full-time students, pursue extracurricular activities, and participate in the academic life of the host institution.

IPS students participating in the Stanford–Vienna Academic Exchange must complete all requirements listed in the M.A. curriculum. However, the minimum number of Stanford units required to graduate will be 58. In addition to the minimum requirement of 58 units, students must complete at minimum the equivalent of three full-time courses at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna (DA), of which one course must be IPS 209 Practicum.

The IPS Practicum is offered as an independent study course in Vienna, and students receive a credit/no credit grade for their participation in the course during Autumn Quarter. Students register for a total of 4 units of IPS Practicum during Winter Quarter at Stanford.

IPS students' status is listed as active, but they are not considered enrolled at Stanford during their participation in the exchange program with the DA. In addition, IPS students receive an academic transcript from the DA for Autumn Quarter. Hence, there is no reference to the exchange on IPS students' Stanford transcripts.

For further information, please see the "Stanford–Vienna Academic Exchange (<http://ips.stanford.edu/content/stanford-vienna-academic-exchange>)" section of the IPS website.

Joint Degree Programs

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 may require up to 45 fewer units than the sum of the individual degree unit requirements). For example, an M.A./M.P.P. has a three-year residency requirement, one year less than what is required for the separate degrees. The reduced requirement recognizes the subject matter overlap between the fields comprising the joint degree.

Juris Doctor and Master of Arts in International Policy Studies (J.D./M.A.)

Students may choose to pursue a joint J.D./M.A. in IPS degree. The joint degree program combines the strengths of the Law School and IPS. Prospective students interested in the joint J.D./M.A. in IPS program may apply concurrently to both the Stanford Law School and the IPS program. Two separate application forms are required and applicants must submit LSAT scores to the Law School and GRE scores to the IPS program.

Students already enrolled at Stanford Law School may apply to the joint J.D./M.A. in IPS program no later than the end of the second year of Law School. The IPS program will make rolling admissions decisions based on the student's original application materials (GRE scores are not required in addition to LSAT scores in this case). Submission of the following is required for consideration:

- IPS Joint Degree Application Form (available from the IPS web site (http://ips.stanford.edu/joint_program))
- Law School Joint Degree Petition (available from the Law School Registrar's Office (<http://www.law.stanford.edu/program/degrees/joint>))
- Graduate Program Authorization Petition (submitted via Axxess (<http://axess.stanford.edu>))
- Enrollment Agreement for Students with Multiple Programs (available for download on the University Registrar's forms page (<http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/registrar/forms/grad/#enrollment>))
- Current resume or curriculum vitae

For further information, see the "Joint Degree Programs (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#jointdegreestext>)" section of this bulletin and the University Registrar's site (<http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/registrar/students/jdp-information>).

Master of Arts in International Policy Studies and Master of Public Policy (M.A./M.P.P.)

Admission to the joint degree program requires admission to and matriculation in Stanford's Ford Dorsey program in International Policy Studies and consent of that program.

Applicants should apply to IPS, indicating an interest in the joint program. There is one admissions application and one fee. When a decision is made to admit such a student to the IPS program, that student's file will be forwarded to Public Policy for review. An admission decision, based on the information in the IPS application, will be made promptly. Students may also apply after they have matriculated in IPS.

Details on the joint degree curriculum can be found at http://publicpolicy.stanford.edu/jt_mips_mpp.

For further information, see the "Joint Degree Programs (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#jointdegreestext>)" section of this bulletin and the University Registrar's site (<http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/registrar/students/jdp-information>).

Dual Degree Programs

Students who have attended Stanford for at least one term and who are currently enrolled may submit a Graduate Program Authorization Petition to seek to add a new degree program in a different department to be pursued concurrently with the existing program.

It is important that the attempt to add degree programs be made while the student is enrolled. Otherwise, a new Application for Graduate Admission must be submitted and an application fee paid. Similarly, enrollment must be continuous if a new degree program is added after completion of an existing program. Summer quarter enrollment is optional for students who intend to begin a new degree program in the Autumn quarter, provided that they have been enrolled the prior Spring quarter.

Graduate Program Authorization Petitions are filed electronically in Axess (<https://axess.stanford.edu>) and approved by the current and the new department. In addition, petitions from international students will be routed to the Bechtel International Center for review. Upon all approvals, the student's record will automatically update with the requested changes.

Master of Business Administration and Master of Arts in International Policy Studies

The dual degree is designed for students who want to work at the intersection of business and the state both in the U.S. and abroad. Prospective students interested in the MBA/M.A. in IPS dual degree program may apply concurrently to both the Stanford Graduate School of Business and the IPS program. Two separate applications are required and applicants must submit GRE scores with each application.

Students already enrolled at the Stanford Graduate School of Business may apply to the MBA/M.A. in IPS dual degree program no later than the end of the first year. The IPS program will make rolling admissions decisions based on the student's original application materials. Submission of the following is required for consideration:

- IPS/GSB Dual Degree Application Form (available from the IPS web site (http://ips.stanford.edu/joint_program))
- Stanford Official Transcript

- Graduate Program Authorization Petition (submitted via Axess (<http://axess.stanford.edu>))
- Enrollment Agreement for Students with Multiple Programs (available for download on the University Registrar's forms page (<http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/registrar/forms/grad/#enrollment>))

Completing this combined course of study requires approximately three academic years, depending on the student's background and quantitative preparation. Admissions processes for both programs are completely independent of each other and units from courses can only be applied to one degree or the other, not both.

Director:

Kathryn Stoner (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Executive Committee Co-chairs:

Michael McFaul (Political Science)

Norman Naimark (History)

Executive Committee:

Coit D. Blacker (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Lisa Blaydes (Political Science)

Joshua Cohen (Political Science)

James Fearon (Political Science)

Francis Fukuyama (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

David Holloway (History)

Beatriz Magaloni (Political Science)

Michael McFaul (Political Science)

Norman Naimark (History)

Scott Sagan (Political Science)

Kathryn Stoner (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Andrew Walder (Sociology)

Affiliated Faculty:

Paul Brest (Law)

Jeremy Bulow (Economics)

David Cohen (Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice)

Martha Crenshaw (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Larry Diamond (Hoover Institution)

Alberto Díaz-Cayeros (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Pascaline Dupas (Economics)

Donald Emmerson (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Marcel Fafchamps (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Nicholas Hope (Stanford Center for International Development)

Siegfried Hecker (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Donald Kennedy (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Emeritus)

Stephen Krasner (Political Science)

Jenny Martinez (Law)

Abbas Milani (Iranian Studies)

Grant Miller (School of Medicine)

Rosamond Naylor (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Jim Patell (Graduate School of Business)

Richard Roberts (History)

Condoleezza Rice (Graduate School of Business)

Lee Ross (Psychology)

Kenneth Scheve (Political Science)

Mark Thurber (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Stephen J. Stedman (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Allen Weiner (Law)

Jeremy Weinstein (Political Science)

Paul Wise (Pediatrics)

Frank Wolak (Economics)

Amy Zegart (Hoover Institution)

Consulting Professors:

Michael Armacost (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Karl Eikenberry (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Thomas Fingar (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Lecturers, Academic Staff & Scholars:

Chonira Aturupane (International Policy Studies)

Byron Bland (Law)

Christine Jojarth (International Policy Studies)

Anja Manuel (International Policy Studies)

Eric Morris (International Policy Studies)

Melina Platas Izama (International Policy Studies)

Nicholas Sher (International Policy Studies)

Daniel Sneider (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

David Straub (Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies)

Visiting Faculty:

Arye Carmon

Beth van Shaack

Area of Concentration Curriculum

The Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies (IPS) offers five areas of concentration:

- Democracy, Development and Rule of Law (p.) (DDRL)
- Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources (p.) (EENR)
- Global Health (p.) (GH)
- International Political Economy (p.) (IPE)
- International Security and Cooperation (p.) (ISC)

Each concentration is guided by one -or more- major international research centers at Stanford. This collaboration provides IPS students with exposure to cutting-edge research on global policy issues. Students are required to choose one area of concentration and complete at least six courses within the concentration for a minimum of 29 total units. Each area of concentration requires the completion of a gateway course (indicated on the Master's tab), which must be taken during the first year and prior to enrolling in subsequent courses. Additionally, each area of concentration has a list of approved elective courses, as shown below. See the Master's tab for information on how to petition to apply a course toward the area of concentration that is not included in the lists below.

Democracy, Development and Rule of Law

| | | Units |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| AFRICAST 209 | Running While Others Walk: African Perspectives on Development | 5 |
| AFRICAST 211 | Education for All? The Global and Local in Public Policy Making in Africa | 5 |
| AFRICAST 212 | AIDS, Literacy, and Land: Foreign Aid and Development in Africa | 5 |
| AFRICAST 235 | Designing Research-Based Interventions to Solve Global Health Problems | 3-4 |
| AFRICAST 301A | The Dynamics of Change in Africa | 4-5 |
| ANTHRO 313 | Anthropology of Neoliberalism | 5 |
| BIOE 372 | Design for Service Innovation | 4 |
| CEE 207A | Understanding Energy | 3 |
| CEE 241A | Infrastructure Project Development | 3 |
| CEE 265D | Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries | 1-3 |
| COMM 312 | Models of Democracy | 3-5 |
| EARTHSYS 242 | Remote Sensing of Land | 4 |
| EARTHSYS 281 | Urban Agriculture in the Developing World | 3-4 |
| EASTASN 217 | Health and Healthcare Systems in East Asia | 3-5 |
| EASTASN 289K | The Political Transition for Economic Development in East Asian: Government or Market? | 3 |
| ECON 214 | Development Economics I | 2-5 |

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|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| ECON 216 | Development Economics III | 2-5 |
| EDUC 306A | Economics of Education in the Global Economy | 5 |
| EDUC 377B | Strategic Management of Nonprofits | 4 |
| ENGR 231 | Transformative Design | 3 |
| ENVRES 380 | Collaborating with the Future: Launching Large Scale Sustainable Transformations | 3-4 |
| ETHICSOC 232T | Theories of Civil Society, Philanthropy, and the Nonprofit Sector | 5 |
| ETHICSOC 280 | Transitional Justice, Human Rights, and International Criminal Tribunals | 3-5 |
| HISTORY 248S | Colonial States and African Societies, Part I | 4-5 |
| HISTORY 378A | The Logic of Authoritarian Government, Ancient and Modern | 5 |
| HISTORY 379 | Latin American Development: Economy and Society, 1800-2014 | 4-5 |
| HRP 274 | Design for Service Innovation | 4 |
| INTNLREL 142 | Challenging the Status Quo: Social Entrepreneurs Advancing Democracy, Development and Justice | 3-5 |
| IPS 207 | Economics of Corruption | 3-5 |
| IPS 210 | The Politics of International Humanitarian Action | 3-5 |
| IPS 211 | The Transition from War to Peace: Peacebuilding Strategies | 3-5 |
| IPS 213 | International Mediation and Civil Wars | 3-5 |
| IPS 230 | Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law | 5 |
| IPS 231 | Russia, the West and the Rest | 4 |
| IPS 264 | Behind the Headlines: An Introduction to US Foreign Policy in South and East Asia | 3-5 |
| IPS 280 | Transitional Justice, Human Rights, and International Criminal Tribunals | 3-5 |
| LAW 695 | International Human Rights: Media and Education | 2 |
| ME 206A | Entrepreneurial Design for Extreme Affordability | 4 |
| ME 377 | Design Thinking Studio: Experiences in Innovation and Design | 3-4 |
| MED 262 | Economics of Health Improvement in Developing Countries | 5 |
| OIT 333 | Design for Extreme Affordability | 4 |
| OIT 334 | Design for Extreme Affordability | 4 |
| PEDS 225 | Humanitarian Aid and Politics | 3 |
| PHIL 271 | Justice | 4-5 |
| PHIL 276 | Political Philosophy: The Social Contract Tradition | 4 |
| POLISCI 136S | Justice | 4-5 |
| POLISCI 240T | Democracy, Promotion, and American Foreign Policy | 5 |
| POLISCI 247G | Governance and Poverty | 5 |
| POLISCI 314D | Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law | 5 |
| POLISCI 314R | Challenges and Dilemmas in American Foreign Policy | 5 |
| POLISCI 316S | Decision Making in U.S. Foreign Policy | 5 |
| POLISCI 346P | The Dynamics of Change in Africa | 4-5 |
| POLISCI 348 | Chinese Politics: The Transformation and the Era of Reform | 3-5 |
| POLISCI 350C | Political Methodology III: Model-Based Inference | 3-5 |
| POLISCI 440B | Comparative Political Economy | 5 |
| POLISCI 451 | Design and Analysis of Experiments | 3-5 |
| PUBLPOL 242 | Design Thinking for Public Policy Innovators | 3-4 |
| PUBLPOL 302A | Introduction to American Law | 3-5 |
| PUBLPOL 307 | Justice | 4-5 |
| PUBLPOL 364 | The Future of Finance | 2 |

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|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| REES 205 | Central and East European Politics | 5 |
| REES 320 | State and Nation Building in Central Asia | 3-5 |
| SOC 218 | Social Movements and Collective Action | 4 |
| SOC 230 | Education and Society | 4-5 |
| SOC 231 | World, Societal, and Educational Change: Comparative Perspectives | 4-5 |
| SOC 240 | Introduction to Social Stratification | 3 |
| SOC 314 | Economic Sociology | 4-5 |
| SOC 370A | Sociological Theory: Social Structure, Inequality, and Conflict | 5 |
| STRAMGT 325 | Starting and Growing a Social Venture | 4 |
| STRAMGT 367 | Social Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation | 3 |
| STRAMGT 368 | Strategic Management of Nonprofit Organizations and Social Ventures | 4 |
| URBANST 137 | Innovations in Microcredit and Development Finance | 3 |
| PUBLPOL 364 | The Future of Finance | 2 |

Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

| | | Units |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| CEE 176A | Energy Efficient Buildings | 3-4 |
| CEE 176B | Electric Power: Renewables and Efficiency | 3-4 |
| CEE 207A | Understanding Energy | 3 |
| CEE 224A | Sustainable Development Studio | 1-5 |
| CEE 227 | Global Project Finance | 3-5 |
| CEE 241A | Infrastructure Project Development | 3 |
| CEE 241C | Global Infrastructure Projects Seminar | 1-2 |
| CEE 246 | Entrepreneurship in Civil & Environmental Engineering | 3-4 |
| CEE 263D | Air Pollution and Global Warming: History, Science, and Solutions | 3 |
| CEE 265A | Sustainable Water Resources Development | 3 |
| CEE 265D | Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries | 1-3 |
| CEE 266D | Water Resources and Water Hazards Field Trips | 2 |
| CEE 272S | Green House Gas Mitigation | 1-3 |
| CEE 297M | Managing Critical Infrastructure | 2 |
| EARTHYSYS 180B | Principles and Practices of Sustainable Agriculture | 3-4 |
| EARTHYSYS 206 | World Food Economy | 5 |
| EARTHYSYS 275 | California Coast: Science, Policy, and Law | 3-4 |
| EARTHYSYS 281 | Urban Agriculture in the Developing World | 3-4 |
| EARTHYSYS 284 | Climate and Agriculture | 3-4 |
| EARTHYSYS 288 | Social and Environmental Tradeoffs in Climate Decision-Making | 1-2 |
| ECON 106 | World Food Economy | 5 |
| ECON 206 | World Food Economy | 5 |
| ECON 214 | Development Economics I | 2-5 |
| ECON 216 | Development Economics III | 2-5 |
| ENERGY 267 | Engineering Valuation and Appraisal of Oil and Gas Wells, Facilities, and Properties | 3 |
| ENERGY 291 | Optimization of Energy Systems | 3-4 |
| ENVRES 380 | Collaborating with the Future: Launching Large Scale Sustainable Transformations | 3-4 |
| FINANCE 335 | Corporate Valuation, Governance and Behavior | 4 |
| GSBGEN 322 | Improving and Measuring Social Impact | 3 |
| GSBGEN 532 | Cleantech: Business Fundamentals and Public Policy | 2 |

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|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| IPS 270 | The Geopolitics of Energy | 3-5 |
| LAW 768 | Environmental Justice | 3 |
| ME 206A | Entrepreneurial Design for Extreme Affordability | 4 |
| ME 368 | d.Leadership: Design Leadership in Context | 1-3 |
| MED 262 | Economics of Health Improvement in Developing Countries | 5 |
| MSE 243 | Energy and Environmental Policy Analysis | 3 |
| MSE 273 | Technology Venture Formation | 3-4 |
| MSE 295 | Energy Policy Analysis | 3 |
| OIT 333 | Design for Extreme Affordability | 4 |
| OIT 334 | Design for Extreme Affordability | 4 |
| OIT 343 | D-Lab: Design for Service Innovation | 4 |
| URBANST 114 | Urban Culture in Global Perspective | 5 |

Global Health

| | | Units |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| AFRICAST 151 | AIDS in Africa | 3 |
| AFRICAST 212 | AIDS, Literacy, and Land: Foreign Aid and Development in Africa | 5 |
| AFRICAST 235 | Designing Research-Based Interventions to Solve Global Health Problems | 3-4 |
| BIO 146 | Population Studies | 1 |
| BIOE 371 | Global Biodesign: Medical Technology in an International Context | 1-3 |
| BIOMEDIN 256 | Economics of Health and Medical Care | 5 |
| CEE 265D | Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries | 1-3 |
| EASTASN 217 | Health and Healthcare Systems in East Asia | 3-5 |
| ECON 118 | Development Economics | 5 |
| GSBGEN 569 | Online Financial Training for Managers and Entrepreneurs in Developing Economies | 2 |
| HISTORY 243G | Tobacco and Health in World History | 4-5 |
| HRP 207 | Introduction to Concepts and Methods in Health Services and Policy Research I | 2 |
| HRP 208 | Introduction to Concepts and Methods in Health Services and Policy Research II | 3 |
| HRP 212 | Cross Cultural Medicine | 3 |
| HRP 231 | Epidemiology of Infectious Diseases | 3 |
| HRP 256 | Economics of Health and Medical Care | 5 |
| HUMBIO 129S | Global Public Health | 4 |
| HUMBIO 153 | Parasites and Pestilence: Infectious Public Health Challenges | 4 |
| IPS 290 | Practical Approaches to Global Health Research | 3 |
| ME 206A | Entrepreneurial Design for Extreme Affordability | 4 |
| MED 236 | Economics of Infectious Disease and Global Health | 3 |
| MSE 256 | Technology Assessment and Regulation of Medical Devices | 3 |
| MSE 292 | Health Policy Modeling | 3 |
| OIT 333 | Design for Extreme Affordability | 4 |
| OIT 334 | Design for Extreme Affordability | 4 |
| PEDS 222 | Beyond Health Care: Seeking Health in Society | 3 |
| PUBLPOL 231 | Health Law: Finance and Insurance | 3 |
| SURG 231 | Healthcare in Haiti and other Resource Poor Countries | 1 |

International Political Economy

IPE concentrators will take IPS 202 as the international economics requirements and IPS 203 as the area of concentration gateway.

| | | Units | | | |
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| IPS 202 | Topics in International Macroeconomics (International Economics Requirement) | 5 | PUBLPOL 204 | Economic Policy Analysis | 4-5 |
| IPS 203 | Issues in International Economics (IPE Gateway) | 5 | PUBLPOL 242 | Design Thinking for Public Policy Innovators | 3-4 |
| ANTHRO 377 | The Mystery of Ministry: What is Authority? | 5 | PUBLPOL 303D | Applied Econometrics for Public Policy | 4-5 |
| BIOMEDIN 251 | Outcomes Analysis | 4 | PUBLPOL 364 | The Future of Finance | 2 |
| CEE 227 | Global Project Finance | 3-5 | SOC 214 | Economic Sociology | 4 |
| EARTHYSYS 206 | World Food Economy | 5 | SOC 231 | World, Societal, and Educational Change: Comparative Perspectives | 4-5 |
| EASTASN 217 | Health and Healthcare Systems in East Asia | 3-5 | STRAMGT 325 | Starting and Growing a Social Venture | 4 |
| ECON 102C | Advanced Topics in Econometrics | 5 | STRAMGT 353 | Entrepreneurship: Formation of New Ventures | 4 |
| ECON 106 | World Food Economy | 5 | STRAMGT 367 | Social Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation | 3 |
| ECON 206 | World Food Economy | 5 | STRAMGT 369 | Social Entrepreneurship | 4 |
| ECON 214 | Development Economics I | 2-5 | International Security and Cooperation | | |
| ECON 215 | Economic Development II | 2-5 | The ISC gateway is IPS 241. Those with an advanced background in ISC may petition to bypass the gateway course and take six elective courses in the concentration. Those who do not plan to take IPS 241 must consult with the IPS Student Services Officer and receive approval through petition from the IPS Faculty Director. | | |
| ECON 216 | Development Economics III | 2-5 | | | Units |
| ECON 241 | Public Finance and Taxation I | 2-5 | AFRICAST 301A | The Dynamics of Change in Africa | 4-5 |
| ECON 242 | Public Finance and Taxation II | 2-5 | COMM 312 | Models of Democracy | 3-5 |
| ECON 246 | Labor Economics I | 2-5 | EARTHYSYS 251 | Biological Oceanography | 3-4 |
| ECON 251 | Natural Resource and Energy Economics | 2-5 | EASTASN 262 | Seminar on the Evolution of the Modern Chinese State, 1550-Present | 3-5 |
| ECON 252 | The Future of Finance | 2 | EASTASN 294 | The Rise of China in World Affairs | 3-5 |
| ECON 265 | International Economics I | 2-5 | ECON 252 | The Future of Finance | 2 |
| ECON 266 | International Economics II | 2-5 | ENGLISH 172D | Introduction to Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity | 5 |
| ECON 267 | Topics in International Trade | 2-5 | ETHICSOC 280 | Transitional Justice, Human Rights, and International Criminal Tribunals | 3-5 |
| ENERGY 271 | Energy Infrastructure, Technology and Economics | 3 | HISTORY 103E | The International History of Nuclear Weapons | 5 |
| FINANCE 221 | Finance for Non-MBAs | 3 | HISTORY 302G | Peoples, Armies and Governments of the Second World War | 5 |
| FINANCE 324 | Practical Corporate Finance | 4 | HISTORY 304G | War and Society | 4-5 |
| FINANCE 327 | Financial Markets | 4 | HISTORY 306E | International History and International Relations Theory | 4-5 |
| FINANCE 335 | Corporate Valuation, Governance and Behavior | 4 | HISTORY 327 | East European Women and War in the 20th Century | 4-5 |
| GSBGEN 314 | Creating High Potential Ventures in Developing Economies | 4 | HISTORY 330F | Surveillance in Modern Europe | 4-5 |
| HISTORY 379 | Latin American Development: Economy and Society, 1800-2014 | 4-5 | HISTORY 356 | 350 Years of America-China Relations | 4-5 |
| HISTORY 381 | Economic and Social History of the Modern Middle East | 4-5 | HISTORY 481 | Research Seminar in Middle East History | 4-5 |
| IPS 207 | Economics of Corruption | 3-5 | INTNLREL 110D | War and Peace in American Foreign Policy | 5 |
| IPS 236 | The Politics of Private Sector Development | 3-5 | INTNLREL 140C | The U.S., U.N. Peacekeeping, and Humanitarian War | 5 |
| IPS 264 | Behind the Headlines: An Introduction to US Foreign Policy in South and East Asia | 3-5 | IPS 210 | The Politics of International Humanitarian Action | 3-5 |
| LAW 285 | International Trade Law | 3 | IPS 211 | The Transition from War to Peace: Peacebuilding Strategies | 3-5 |
| MED 262 | Economics of Health Improvement in Developing Countries | 5 | IPS 213 | International Mediation and Civil Wars | 3-5 |
| MGTECON 591 | Global Management Research | 2 | IPS 219 | Intelligence and National Security | 3 |
| MSE 241 | Economic Analysis | 3-4 | IPS 230 | Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law | 5 |
| MSE 246 | Financial Risk Analytics | 3 | IPS 244 | U.S. Policy toward Northeast Asia | 5 |
| MSE 447 | Systemic and Market Risk : Notes on Recent History, Practice, and Policy | 3 | IPS 246 | China on the World Stage | 4 |
| POLISCI 340L | China in World Politics | 5 | IPS 248 | America's War in Afghanistan: Multiple Actors and Divergent Strategies | 4 |
| POLISCI 348 | Chinese Politics: The Transformation and the Era of Reform | 3-5 | IPS 250 | International Conflict Resolution | 3 |
| POLISCI 350A | Political Methodology I: Regression | 5 | IPS 250A | International Conflict Resolution Colloquium | 1 |
| POLISCI 350C | Political Methodology III: Model-Based Inference | 3-5 | IPS 264 | Behind the Headlines: An Introduction to US Foreign Policy in South and East Asia | 3-5 |
| POLISCI 351A | Foundations of Political Economy | 3 | | | |
| POLISCI 352 | Introduction to Game Theoretic Methods in Political Science | 3-5 | | | |
| POLISCI 440B | Comparative Political Economy | 5 | | | |
| POLISCI 444 | Comparative Political Economy: Advanced Industrial Societies | 3-5 | | | |

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| IPS 280 | Transitional Justice, Human Rights, and International Criminal Tribunals | 3-5 |
| JEWISHST 287S | Research Seminar in Middle East History | 4-5 |
| JEWISHST 481 | Research Seminar in Middle East History | 4-5 |
| LAW 638 | Mediation | 3 |
| LAW 751 | Just and Unjust Wars | 2 |
| MSE 293 | Technology and National Security | 3 |
| PHIL 271 | Justice | 4-5 |
| PHIL 287 | Philosophy of Action | 4 |
| POLISCI 110Y | War and Peace in American Foreign Policy | 5 |
| POLISCI 136S | Justice | 4-5 |
| POLISCI 149S | Islam, Iran, and the West | 5 |
| POLISCI 212X | Civil War and International Politics: Syria in Context | 5 |
| POLISCI 215 | Explaining Ethnic Violence | 5 |
| POLISCI 218T | Terrorism | 5 |
| POLISCI 240T | Democracy, Promotion, and American Foreign Policy | 5 |
| POLISCI 314D | Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law | 5 |
| POLISCI 314R | Challenges and Dilemmas in American Foreign Policy | 5 |
| POLISCI 316S | Decision Making in U.S. Foreign Policy | 5 |
| POLISCI 340L | China in World Politics | 5 |
| POLISCI 346P | The Dynamics of Change in Africa | 4-5 |
| POLISCI 352 | Introduction to Game Theoretic Methods in Political Science | 3-5 |
| PSYCH 155 | Introduction to Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity | 5 |
| PSYCH 215 | Mind, Culture, and Society | 3 |
| PSYCH 245 | Social Psychological Perspectives on Stereotyping and Prejudice | 3 |
| PSYCH 383 | International Conflict Resolution | 3 |
| PUBLPOL 222 | Biosecurity and Bioterrorism Response | 2-5 |
| PUBLPOL 242 | Design Thinking for Public Policy Innovators | 3-4 |
| PUBLPOL 307 | Justice | 4-5 |
| PUBLPOL 364 | The Future of Finance | 2 |
| REES 320 | State and Nation Building in Central Asia | 3-5 |
| SOC 146 | Introduction to Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity | 5 |
| SOC 218 | Social Movements and Collective Action | 4 |
| SOC 240 | Introduction to Social Stratification | 3 |
| SOC 245 | Race and Ethnic Relations in the USA | 4 |
| SOC 310 | Political Sociology | 4-5 |

Courses

IPS 201. Managing Global Complexity. 3 Units.

Is international relations theory valuable for policy makers? The first half of the course will provide students with a foundation in theory by introducing the dominant theoretical traditions and insights in international relations. The second half of the course focuses on several complex global problems that cut across policy specializations and impact multiple policy dimensions. Students will assess the value of major theories and concepts in international relations for analyzing and addressing such complex global policy issues.

IPS 202. Topics in International Macroeconomics. 5 Units.

Topics: standard theories of open economy macroeconomics, exchange rate regimes, causes and consequences of current account imbalances, the economics of monetary unification and the European Monetary Union, recent financial and currency crises, the International Monetary Fund and the reform of the international financial architecture. Prerequisites: Econ 52 and Econ 165.

IPS 203. Issues in International Economics. 5 Units.

Topics in international trade and international trade policy: trade, growth and poverty, the World Trade Organization (WTO), regionalism versus multilateralism, the political economy of trade policy, trade and labor, trade and the environment, and trade policies for developing economies. Prerequisite: ECON 51, ECON 166.

IPS 204A. 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: PUBLPOL 301A

IPS 204B. Economic Policy Analysis for Policymakers. 4-5 Units.

This class provides the economic and institutional background necessary to use "cost-benefit analysis" or CBA to evaluate public policy. We will examine the economic justification for government intervention and apply these concepts in different policy contexts. We will also examine the theoretical foundations and the practical challenges of implementing CBA. The goal of the course is to provide you with the conceptual foundations and practical skills you will need to be thoughtful consumers or producers of CBA. Prerequisites: ECON 102B or PUBLPOL 303D.

Same as: PUBLPOL 301B

IPS 205. Introductory Statistics for Policy. 5 Units.

Introduction to key elements of probability and statistical analysis, focusing on international and public policy relevant applications. Topics will include basic probability, discrete and continuous random variables, exploratory data analysis, hypothesis testing, and elements of mathematical statistics. Lectures will include both theoretical and practical components, and students will be introduced to R statistical programming and LaTeX.

IPS 206. Applied Statistics for Policy. 5 Units.

Introduction to the use of statistical models and their application in quantitative policy analysis and data interpretation in policy contexts, with an emphasis on regression analysis, aiming to enable students to become intelligent and capable consumers and producers of regression analyses. Attention will be given to providing both applied experience with regression analyses and knowledge of the underlying statistical theory.

IPS 207. Economics of Corruption. 3-5 Units.

The role of corruption in the growth and development experience of countries with a focus on the economics of corruption. Topics covered: the concept and measurement of corruption; theory and evidence on the impact of corruption on growth determinants and development outcomes, including public and private investment, financial flows, human capital accumulation, poverty and income inequality; the link between corruption and financial crises, including the recent crises in the US and the Eurozone; the cultural, economic, and political determinants of corruption; and policy measures for addressing corruption, including recent civil society initiatives and use of liberation technology. Prerequisite: ECON 1.

IPS 207A. Problem Solving and Decision Making for Public Policy and Social Change. 4-5 Units.

This course introduces skills and bodies of knowledge useful for careers in law, public policy, and achieving social change at scale. These include framing problems; designing, implementing, and evaluating strategies; system design; cost-benefit analysis; decision making under uncertainty; heuristics and biases that affect empirical judgments and decision making; methods for influencing people's behavior ranging from incentives and penalties to "nudges;" and human-centered design. The course will be taught through problems, cases, and a field project to solve real-world problems on or near the Stanford campus, with the goal of integrating strategic thinking and behavioral insights with human-centered design and systems design. The course may be of interest to students in Law and Policy Lab practicums who wish to broaden their policy analysis skills. Enrollment: Limited to 32 students, with priority given to students in Law School, the MPP program, and the IPS program in that order. Students other than law students must seek the consent of the instructor. Elements used in grading: Class participation, midterm assignment, and final assignment. Cross-listed with International Policy Studies (IPS 207A) & the Law School (LAW 333).

Same as: PUBLPOL 305A

IPS 207B. 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: PSYCH 216, PUBLPOL 305B

IPS 208. 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: ETHICSOC 171, PHIL 171, PHIL 271, POLISCI 103, POLISCI 136S, POLISCI 336S, PUBLPOL 103C, PUBLPOL 307

IPS 208A. International Justice. 4-5 Units.

This course will examine the arc of an atrocity. It begins with an introduction to the interdisciplinary scholarship on the causes and enablers of mass violence; genocide, war crimes, terrorism, and state repression. It then considers political and legal responses ranging from humanitarian intervention (within and without the Responsibility to Protect framework), sanctions, commissions of inquiry, and accountability mechanisms, including criminal trials before international and domestic tribunals. The course will also explore the range of transitional justice mechanisms available to policymakers as societies emerge from periods of violence and repression, including truth commissions, lustrations, and amnesties. Coming full circle, the course will evaluate current efforts aimed at atrocity prevention, rather than response, including President Obama's atrocities prevention initiative. Readings address the philosophical underpinnings of justice, questions of institutional design, and the way in which different societies have balanced competing policy imperatives.

IPS 209. Practicum. 1-8 Unit.

Applied policy exercises in various fields. Multidisciplinary student teams apply skills to a contemporary problem in a major international 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. Enrollment must be split between Autumn and Winter Quarters for a total of 8 units.

IPS 209A. IPS Master's Thesis. 1-8 Unit.

For IPS M.A. students only (by petition). Regular meetings with thesis advisers required.

IPS 210. The Politics of International Humanitarian Action. 3-5 Units.

The relationship between humanitarianism and politics in international responses to civil conflicts and forced displacement. Focus is on policy dilemmas and choices, and the consequences of action or inaction. Case studies include northern Iraq (Kurdistan), Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo, and Darfur. In addition to class attendance, each student will meet with the instructor for multiple one-on-one sessions during the quarter.

IPS 211. The Transition from War to Peace: Peacebuilding Strategies. 3-5 Units.

How to find sustainable solutions to intractable internal conflicts that lead to peace settlements. How institutions such as the UN, regional organizations, and international financial agencies attempt to support a peace process. Case studies include Bosnia, East Timor, Kosovo, Burundi, Liberia, and Afghanistan. In addition to class attendance, each student will meet with the instructor for multiple one-on-one sessions during the quarter.

IPS 213. International Mediation and Civil Wars. 3-5 Units.

This graduate seminar will examine international mediation efforts to achieve negotiated settlements for civil wars over the last two decades. Contending approaches to explain the success or failure of international mediation efforts will be examined in a number of cases from Africa (Sudan, Sierra Leone, Burundi), the Balkans (Bosnia, Macedonia), and Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia/Aceh). In addition to class attendance, each student will meet with the instructor for multiple one-on-one sessions during the quarter.

IPS 219. Intelligence and National Security. 3 Units.

How intelligence supports U.S. national security and foreign policies. How it has been used by U.S. presidents to become what it is today; organizational strengths and weaknesses; how it is monitored and held accountable to the goals of a democratic society; and successes and failures. Current intelligence analyses and national intelligence estimates are produced in support of simulated policy deliberations.

IPS 224. Economic Growth, Development, and Challenges of East Asia. 3-5 Units.

This course explores economic growth and development in East Asia and the region's current economic policy issues. For the purpose of this course, we will largely focus on China, Japan, and Korea. However, we will incorporate Southeast Asia when relevant. The first part of the course examines economic growth in East Asia and the development strategies pursued. Cross country comparisons will help draw similarities but also differences in the development processes. We will also discuss the validity of an East Asian model for economic growth. The second part of the course focuses on the specific factors relating to economic development, e.g., human capital, firms, infrastructure, institutions, democracy, political leaders, etc. We will also discuss the current challenges and policy issues. Readings will come from books, journal articles, reports, news articles, and case studies. Many of the readings will have an empirical component and students will be able to develop their understanding of how empirical evidence is presented in articles.

IPS 225. Innovation-Based Economic Growth: Silicon Valley and Japan. 4 Units.

Innovation is essential for the growth of a matured economy. An important reason for Japan's economic stagnation over the past two decades was its failure to transform its economic system from one suited for catch-up growth to one that supports innovation-based economic growth. This course examines the institutional factors that support innovation-based economic growth and explores policies that may encourage innovation-based growth in Japan. The course is a part of a bigger policy implementation project that aims to examine the institutional foundations of innovation-based economic growth, to suggest government policies that encourage innovation-based growth in Japan, and to help implement such policies. The central part of the course will be several group research projects conducted by the students. Each student research project evaluates a concrete innovation policy idea. Each student research group is to report the findings to the class and prepare the final paper.

Same as: EASTASN 151, EASTASN 251

IPS 230. Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law. 5 Units.

Links among the establishment of democracy, economic growth, and the rule of law. How democratic, economically developed states arise. How the rule of law can be established where it has been historically absent. Variations in how such systems function and the consequences of institutional forms and choices. How democratic systems have arisen in different parts of the world. Available policy instruments used in international democracy, rule of law, and development promotion efforts. Same as: INTNLREL 114D, POLISCI 114D, POLISCI 314D

IPS 231. Russia, the West and the Rest. 4 Units.

Focus on understanding the diversity of political, social, and economic outcomes in Russia since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Exploration of questions, including: Is Russia still a global power? Where does it have influence internationally, how much, and why? Developmentally, what is the relevant comparison set of countries? Is Russia's economic growth over the last decade truly similar to Brazil, China, and India or is it more comparable to Kazakhstan, Nigeria, and Kenya? How has Russia's domestic political trajectory from liberalizing country to increasingly autocratic affected its foreign policy toward Ukraine, Georgia, and other formerly Soviet states? Finally, is Russia's reemergence as an important global actor more apparent than real?

Same as: REES 231

IPS 233. Civil Society, Protest, and Revolution. 3-5 Units.

Study of the role of civil society in protest movements and revolutions which result in either regime change or regime continuity. The course will examine why some protest movements result in change while others do not, and what happens after the protests die out. The course will examine three periods of revolutionary movements in very recent history: Eastern/Central Europe around 1989, some former Soviet Republics in the early 2000s, as well as the Arab Spring countries. We will also compare and contrast these episodes in terms of the actors, environments and ultimate results.

IPS 234. Democratic Peace: A Political Biography. 3-5 Units.

The course will follow the political biography of the theories of democratic peace: their academic origins, migration into the public and political spheres, the politicization process they underwent, the political and rhetorical uses and misuses of the theories (including the Iraq War), and the outcomes of this charged meeting of academia and politics. No less importantly, the course will discuss the responsibility theorists bear for the real-world ramifications of their theories, and the way they should act to discharge their responsibilities.

IPS 236. The Politics of Private Sector Development. 3-5 Units.

This is a case-based course on how to achieve public policy reform with the aim of promoting private sector development in developing countries. It will deal with issues like privatization, reducing informality, infrastructure development, trade promotion, and combatting corruption.

IPS 237. Religion and Politics: A Threat to Democracy?. 4-5 Units.

The meddling of religion in politics has become a major global issue. Can religion co-exist with politics in a democracy? In Israel this is an acute issue exhibiting an existential question: To what extent religion is a source of the weaknesses and vulnerabilities of Israeli Democracy? This seminar is meant to be a research workshop, part of a policy-oriented applied research in motion, aimed at developing detailed strategies for alleviating the tensions and conflicts that stem from the role of religion in politics in Israel. The proposed research seminar will be directed toward constructing both the infrastructure and framework for the comparative dimension of the programmatic study. The seminar will include unique opportunities for hands-on, team-based research.

Same as: JEWISHST 237

IPS 238. Overcoming Practical Obstacles to Policy Implementation. 3-5 Units.

Many of the obstacles to effective governance lie less in the proper formulation of public policies than in their implementation. Modern government is complex, multilayered, and often highly politicized. This course will focus on problems of implementation based on the practical experiences of policy practitioners. This will be a team-taught course utilizing faculty from across the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI), and will encompass diverse policy areas including national security, foreign policy, crime, health, food safety, and environment.

IPS 239. The Politics of Development: Social Service Delivery in the Developing World. 3-5 Units.**IPS 241. International Security in a Changing World. 5 Units.**

This class surveys the most pressing international security issues facing the world today and includes an award-winning two-day international crisis simulation led by Stanford faculty and former policymakers. Guest lecturers have included former Secretary of Defense William Perry, former U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Gen. Karl Eikenberry, and former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. Major topics covered: cyber security, nuclear proliferation, insurgency and intervention, terrorism, the Arab Spring, and the future of U.S. leadership in the world. No prior background in international relations is necessary.

Same as: HISTORY 104D, POLISCI 114S

IPS 242. American Foreign Policy: Interests, Values, and Process. 5 Units.

This seminar will examine the tension in American foreign policy between pursuing U.S. security and economic interests and promoting American values abroad. The course will retrace the theoretical and ideological debates about values versus interests, with a particular focus on realism versus liberalism. The course will examine the evolution of these debates over time, starting with the French revolution, but with special attention given to the Cold War, American foreign policy after September 11th, and the Obama administration. The course also will examine how these contending theories and ideologies are mediated through the U.S. bureaucracy that shapes the making of foreign policy. ** NOTE: Initial registration for this course does not guarantee enrollment. All interested students should attend the first class. Final enrollment criteria will be detailed on the first day of class. There will be 10 seats for graduate students and 10 seats for undergraduate students.

Same as: GLOBAL 220, POLISCI 217A

IPS 244. U.S. Policy toward Northeast Asia. 5 Units.

Case study approach to the study of contemporary U.S. policy towards Japan, Korea, and China. Historical evolution of U.S. foreign policy and the impact of issues such as democratization, human rights, trade, security relations, military modernization, and rising nationalism on U.S. policy. Case studies include U.S.-Japan trade tensions, anti-Americanism in Korea, and cross-strait relations between China and Taiwan.

IPS 246. China on the World Stage. 4 Units.

China's reemergence as a global player is transforming both China and the international system. Other nations view China's rise with a mixture of admiration, anxiety, and opportunism. Some welcome China's rise as a potential counterweight to US preeminence; others fear the potential consequences of Sino-American rivalry and erosion of the US-led international system that has fostered unprecedented peace and prosperity. This course provides an overview of China's engagement with countries in all regions and on a wide range of issues since it launched the policy of opening and reform in 1978. The goal is to provide a broad overview and systematic comparisons across regions and issues, and to examine how China's global engagement has changed over time.

IPS 247. Organized Crime and Democracy in Latin America. 5 Units.

Scholars and policy analysts have long emphasized the strength of the rule of law as a key determinant of economic development and social opportunity. They also agree that the rule of law requires an effective and accountable legal system. The growth of transnational organized crime is a major impediment, however, to the creation of effective and accountable legal systems. This seminar examines how and why transnational criminal organizations have developed in Latin America, explores why they constitute a major challenge to the consolidation of democratic societies, economic development and individual rights. It also examines the efforts of governments to combat them, with a focus on the experiences of Mexico, Colombia, and Brazil. The course examines these cases in order to draw lessons; by pointing to both successes and failures; of use to policy analysts, legal scholars, and practitioners.

Same as: INTNLREL 152, POLISCI 244T

IPS 248. America's War in Afghanistan: Multiple Actors and Divergent Strategies. 4 Units.

Establishing clear and consistent political-military objectives when waging limited wars is an essential but difficult task. Efforts to develop coherent campaign strategies are complicated by competing interests among US government actors (diplomatic, development, military and intelligence), members of the coalition intervention force, and relevant international organizations. This course will examine post-9/11 efforts to defeat Al Qaeda and stabilize Afghanistan from the perspectives of key US, international, and Afghan actors including the White House, State Department, Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency, United Nations, NATO, Pakistan, and Afghan political elite and civil society. Classes will include presentations by individuals with firsthand diplomatic and military experience in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

IPS 249. Living at the Nuclear Brink: Yesterday and Today. 3 Units.

The development, testing, and proliferation of nuclear weapons will be covered, from World War II through the Cold War to the present. Emphasis will be placed on understanding the evolving role of these weapons, both militarily and politically. It will also examine controversies and opposition movements to nuclear weapons and their use. The course will feature numerous guest speakers from Stanford and beyond. Students will be required to write in-depth analyses of specific nuclear weapons policy questions. Following this course, students are expected to have a deeper understanding of the profound dangers these weapons continue to present to the world today.

Same as: POLISCI 115, POLISCI 315

IPS 250. International Conflict Resolution. 3 Units.

(Same as LAW 656) This seminar examines the challenges of managing and resolving violent inter-group and international conflicts. Employing an interdisciplinary approach drawing on social psychology, political science, game theory, and international law, the course identifies various tactical, psychological, and structural barriers that can impede the achievement of efficient solutions to conflicts. We will explore a conceptual framework for conflict management and resolution that draws not only on theoretical insights, but also builds on historical examples and practical experience in the realm of conflict resolution. This approach focuses on the following questions: (1) how can the parties to conflict develop a vision of a mutually bearable shared future; (2) how can parties develop trust in the enemy; (3) how can each side be persuaded, as part of a negotiated settlement, to accept losses that it will find very painful; and (4) how do we overcome the perceptions of injustice that each side are likely to have towards any compromise solution? Among the conceptual issues we will examine include the problem of spoilers who seek to sabotage agreements, the role of mediators, the role international legal rules can play in facilitating or impeding conflict resolution, and the advantages and disadvantages of unilateral versus and reciprocal measures in advancing conflict resolution efforts. Particular conflicts we will explore include the Northern Ireland conflict, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the U.S.-Soviet Cold War rivalry. Prerequisite for undergraduates: consent of instructor.

Same as: PSYCH 383

IPS 250A. International Conflict Resolution Colloquium. 1 Unit.

(Same as LAW 611.) Sponsored by the Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation (SCICN). Conflict, negotiation, and dispute resolution with emphasis on conflicts and disputes with an international dimension, including conflicts involving states, peoples, and political factions such as the Middle East and Northern Ireland. Guest speakers. Issues including international law, psychology, and political science, economics, anthropology, and criminology.

Same as: PSYCH 283

IPS 252. Implications of Post-1994 Conflicts in Great Lakes Region of Africa: an American Perspective. 3 Units.

Seminar will explore the post-1994 conflicts in the Great Lakes Region from the perspective of the former US Special Envoy to the region. Particular emphasis will be placed on the intensified regional and international efforts to resolve these conflicts since the M23 rebellion of 2012. It will consider the implications these activities have for the region, legal accountability, international peacekeeping and the conduct of American foreign policy. The seminar will include the following segments: 1) the origins and nature of the post-1994 conflicts and recent efforts to resolve them with particular attention to the relationship between modern Congolese history and the Rwandan genocide and the peace-making efforts initiated by the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement of February 2013; 2) accountability for conflict-related crimes committed in the region including sex and gender-based crimes and the legal and other regimes established to address conflict minerals; and 3) the broader implications of the conflict for American foreign policy in Africa (in particular and in general, and lessons learned about the way in which such policy is formulated) as well as the implications of this conflict for international peace-making and peace-keeping efforts. The course is cross-listed for IPS and law school students.

IPS 264. Behind the Headlines: An Introduction to US Foreign Policy in South and East Asia. 3-5 Units.

Introduction to India, Af-Pak and China. Analyzes historical forces that shaped the region, recent history and current state of key countries: the economic and political rise of India and China; rise of the Taliban and Al Qaeda in Afghanistan; Pakistan's government, military, and mullahs; and China's impact on the region. Explores U.S. policy in depth: U.S. intervention in- and upcoming withdrawal from Afghanistan, U.S. relations with Pakistan and India, the "pivot to Asia" and its implications for US-China relations and the strategic balance in Asia. Satisfies the IPS policy writing requirement.

IPS 266. Managing Nuclear Waste: Technical, Political and Organizational Challenges. 3 Units.

The essential technical and scientific elements of the nuclear fuel cycle, focusing on the sources, types, and characteristics of the nuclear waste generated, as well as various strategies for the disposition of spent nuclear fuel - including reprocessing, transmutation, and direct geologic disposal. Policy and organizational issues, such as: options for the characteristics and structure of a new federal nuclear waste management organization, options for a consent-based process for locating nuclear facilities, and the regulatory framework for a geologic repository. A technical background in the nuclear fuel cycle, while desirable, is not required.

Same as: GS 266

IPS 270. The Geopolitics of Energy. 3-5 Units.

The global energy landscape is undergoing seismic shifts with game-changing economic, political and environmental ramifications.

Technological breakthroughs are expanding the realms of production, reshuffling the competition among different sources of energy and altering the relative balance of power between energy exporters and importers. The US shale oil and gas bonanza is replacing worries about foreign oil dependence with an exuberance about the domestic resurgence of energy-intensive sectors. China's roaring appetite for energy imports propels its national oil companies to global prominence. Middle Eastern nations that used to reap power from oil wealth are bracing for a struggle for political relevance. Many African energy exporters are adopting promising strategies to break with a history dominated by the resource curse. This course provides students with the knowledge, skill set and professional network to analyze how the present and past upheavals in oil and gas markets affect energy exporters and importers, their policymaking, and their relative power. Students will gain a truly global perspective thanks to a series of exciting international guest speakers and the opportunity to have an impact by working on a burning issue for a real world client.

IPS 271A. U.S. Human Rights NGOs and International Human Rights. 1 Unit.

(Same as LAW 782) Many US human rights non-government organizations, including the US philanthropic sector, work on international human rights. The US government also engages with the private sector in "partnerships" that twins US foreign aid human rights action with corporate expertise. This weekly series will feature speakers who lead these human rights NGOs, philanthropic enterprises, and corporate partnerships, and also policy experts and scholars, to explore the pro's and con's of this scenario. Same as: ETHICSOC 15R, MED 225, POLISCI 203

IPS 274. International Urbanization Seminar: Cross-Cultural Collaboration for Sustainable Urban Development. 4-5 Units.

Comparative approach to sustainable cities, with focus on international practices and applicability to China. Tradeoffs regarding land use, infrastructure, energy and water, and the need to balance economic vitality, environmental quality, cultural heritage, and social equity. Student teams collaborate with Chinese faculty and students partners to support urban sustainability projects. Limited enrollment via application; see internationalurbanization.org for details. Prerequisites: consent of the instructor(s).

Same as: CEE 126, EARTHSYS 138, URBANST 145

IPS 280. Transitional Justice, Human Rights, and International Criminal Tribunals. 3-5 Units.

Historical backdrop of the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals. The creation and operation of the Yugoslav and Rwanda Tribunals (ICTY and ICTR). The development of hybrid tribunals in East Timor, Sierra Leone, and Cambodia, including evaluation of their success in addressing perceived shortcomings of the ICTY and ICTR. Examination of the role of the International Criminal Court and the extent to which it will succeed in supplanting all other ad hoc international justice mechanisms and fulfill its goals. Analysis focuses on the politics of creating such courts, their interaction with the states in which the conflicts took place, the process of establishing prosecutorial priorities, the body of law they have produced, and their effectiveness in addressing the needs of victims in post-conflict societies.

Same as: ETHICSOC 280, INTNLREL 180A

IPS 290. Practical Approaches to Global Health Research. 3 Units.

Enrollment limited to graduate students; undergraduates in their junior or senior year may enroll with consent of instructor only. Introduces research methods for conducting studies involving health in low-income context. Focuses on developing a concept note to support a funding proposal. addressing research question of student's interest. Skills developed include developing a compelling research question; synthesizing a focused literature review; selecting and adapting appropriate study design, target population, sampling methods, data collection and analysis; addressing human subject issues; developing productive cross-collaboration.

Same as: HRP 237, MED 226

IPS 298. Practical Training. 1-3 Unit.

Students obtain internship in a relevant research or industrial activity to enhance their professional experience consistent with their degree program and area of concentration. Prior to enrolling students must get internship approved by associate director. 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. Student is responsible for arranging own internship. Limited to International Policy Studies students only. May be repeated for credit.

IPS 299. Directed Reading. 1-5 Unit.

IPS students only. May be repeated for credit.

IPS 300. Issues in International Policy Studies. 1 Unit.

Presentations of techniques and applications of international policy analysis by students, faculty, and guests, including policy analysis practitioners.

IPS 316S. Decision Making in U.S. Foreign Policy. 5 Units.

Formal and informal processes involved in U.S. foreign policy decision making. The formation, conduct, and implementation of policy, emphasizing the role of the President and executive branch agencies. Theoretical and analytical perspectives; case studies. Interested students should attend the first day of class. Admission will be by permission of the instructor. Priority to IPS students.

Same as: POLISCI 316S

IPS 802. TGR Dissertation. 0 Units.