Students must fulfill distribution requirements in 3 areas outside of their concentration. The areas include all the current concentrations (Decision Sciences, Economics, Management, Methods for Policy Research, and Political Analysis), the former concentration in Ethics, and three additional areas (Mental Health Policy, History, and Health Equity and Social Determinants). In order to fulfill a distribution requirement, a student must take the equivalent of a 4-unit FAS course in that area. (At the Harvard Chan School of Public Health, 5 credits is equivalent to a 4-unit FAS course; at HBS, a 3-credit MBA course is equivalent to a one-semester FAS course.)

In addition, the PhD program requires every student to take two one-semester courses in statistics/quantitative methods. The courses taken to fulfill this requirement will satisfy a distribution requirement in Methods for Policy Research.

Courses that satisfy distribution requirements include, but are not restricted to, the courses listed below. Students may petition to count a course not on this list by emailing the request and the course syllabus to DGS Meredith Rosenthal and copying Debbie Whitney and Colleen Yout.

**DECISION SCIENCES**

**GHP 201. Advanced Modeling for Health System Analysis and Priority Setting [SPH]**
Stephane Verguet
Spring 2; TuTh 9:45-11:15
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS

This course directly builds on GHP 501, and offers advanced methods for modeling for health system analysis and priority setting in global health. Students will apply a range of techniques to address central topics, including: health disparities; medical impoverishment and financial risk protection; economic evaluations for health policy assessment; health system modeling; health system performance and country performance on health.

Through readings, basic programming using R software (www.r-project.org), and research projects, students will develop their research skills around three main areas of application, with an emphasis on low- and middle-income countries:
I. Economic evaluation for health policy assessment
II. Health system modeling
III. Efficiency, equity, and performance

*Course Note:* Instructor permission is required for enrollment. Students who wish to enroll must request instructor permission in my.Harvard. Please request permission by 5:00pm on January 21, 2022. The request should contain the following information: name, academic department and degree program, an explanation of how you will benefit from taking this course, and the relevance to individual career path and/or research plans.

*Prerequisite:* GHP 501

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1In addition to fulfilling distribution courses and concentration courses, all students must take the full-year course, Health Policy 2000A & B (‘Core Course’), in the first year. Starting in their third year and continuing until they complete the program, students are required to take the weekly health policy research seminar (Health Policy 3040).
GHP 501. Modeling for Health System Analysis and Priority Setting [SPH]
Stephane Verguet
Spring 1; TuTh 9:45-11:15
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course offers an introduction to modeling for health system analysis and priority setting in global health, and its key quantitative methods. Students will learn to use a range of tools to address central concerns and topics, including: health disparities; medical impoverishment and financial risk protection; economic evaluations for health policy assessment; health system performance and country performance on health. Modeling for health system analysis – and therefore this course – draws from the disciplines of global public health, health services research, epidemiology, economics and applied mathematics. Through readings, homework, basic programming using R software (www.r-project.org), and a research assignment, students will gain solid quantitative knowledge of the field.

The course is designed around three main areas of inquiry and application, with an emphasis on low- and middle-income countries:
I. Economic evaluation for health policy assessment
II. Health system modeling
III. Efficiency, equity, and performance

Course Note: Instructor permission is required for enrollment. Students who wish to enroll must request instructor permission in my.Harvard. Please request permission by 5:00pm on January 21, 2022. The request should contain the following information: name, academic department and degree program, an explanation of how you will benefit from taking this course, and the relevance to individual career path and/or research plans.
Prerequisite: GHP 501.

RDS 280. Decision Analysis for Health and Medical Practices [SPH]
Ankur Pandya
Fall 2; TuTh 2-3:30
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course is designed to introduce the student to the methods and growing range of applications of decision analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis in health technology assessment, medical and public health decision making, and health resource allocation. The objectives of the course are: (1) to provide a basic technical understanding of the methods used, (2) to give the student an appreciation of the practical problems in applying these methods to the evaluation of clinical interventions and public health policies, and (3) to give the student an appreciation of the uses and limitations of these methods in decision making at the individual, organizational, and policy level both in developed and developing countries.
Course Note: Introductory economics is recommended but not required.

RDS 282. Economic Evaluation of Health Policy & Program Management [SPH]
Stephen Resch
Spring 2; MW 2-3:30
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course features case studies in the application of health decision science to policymaking and program management at various levels of the health system. Both developed and developing country contexts will be covered. Topics include: [1] theoretical foundations of cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA); [2] controversies and limitations of CEA in practice; [3] design and implementation of tools and protocols for measurement and valuation of cost and benefit of health programs; [4] integration of evidence of economic value into strategic planning and resource allocation decisions, performance monitoring and program evaluation; [5] the role of evidence of economic value in the context of other stakeholder criteria and political motivations.
Course Prerequisites: Students must have taken RDS280 or RDS286. Prior coursework in Microeconomics is recommended.

RDS 284. Decision Theory [SPH]
James Hammitt
Fall; MW 11:30-1
5 credits SPH = 4 credits FAS
Introduces the standard model of decision-making under uncertainty, its conceptual foundations, challenges,
alternatives, and methodological issues arising from the application of these techniques to health issues. Topics include von Neumann-Morgenstern and multi-attribute utility theory, Bayesian statistical decision theory, stochastic dominance, the value of information, judgment under uncertainty and alternative models of probability and decision making (regret theory, prospect theory, generalized expected utility). Applications are to preferences for health and aggregation of preferences over time and across individuals.

**RDS 285. Decision Analysis Methods in Public Health and Medicine [SPH]**  
Nicolas Menzies  
Spring 1; MW 2-3:30  
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS  
An intermediate-level course on methods and health applications of cost-effectiveness analysis and decision analysis modeling techniques. Topics include Markov models, microsimulation models, life expectancy estimation, cost estimation, deterministic and probabilistic sensitivity analysis, value of information analysis, and cost-effectiveness analysis.  
Course Note: Familiarity with matrix algebra and elementary calculus may be helpful but not required; lab or section times to be announced at first meeting.

**API 222A & B. Machine Learning and Big Data Analytics [HKS]**  
Soroush Saghafian  
Fall; A: MW 3-4:15; B: TuTh 12-1:15  
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS  
In the last couple of decades, the amount of data available to organizations has significantly increased. Individuals who can use this data together with appropriate analytical techniques can discover new facts and provide new solutions to various existing problems. This course provides an introduction to the theory and applications of some of the most popular machine learning techniques. It is designed for students interested in using machine learning and related analytical techniques to make better decisions in order to solve policy and societal level problems.  
We will cover various recent techniques and their applications from both supervised and unsupervised learning. In addition, students will get the chance to work with some data sets using software and apply their knowledge to a variety of examples from a broad array of industries and policy domains. Some of the intended course topics (time permitting) include: K-Nearest Neighbors, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Linear and Quadratic Discriminant Analysis, Model Selection (Cross Validation, Bootstrapping), Support Vector Machines, Smoothing Splines, Generalized Additive Models, Shrinkage Methods (Lasso, Ridge), Dimension Reduction Methods (Principal Component Regression, Partial Least Squares), Decision Trees, Bagging, Boosting, Random Forest, K-Means Clustering, Hierarchical Clustering, Neural Networks, Deep Learning, and Reinforcement Learning.  
Prerequisite: An understanding of intermediate-level statistics and probability theory (e.g., API-201, API-202, or equivalent courses).

Richard Zeckhauser  
Fall; TuTh 10:30-11:45  
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS  
This course develops abilities in using analytic frameworks in the formulation and assessment of public policies. It considers a variety of analytic techniques, particularly those directed toward uncertainty and interactive decision problems. It emphasizes the application of techniques to policy analysis, not formal derivations. Students encounter case studies, methodological readings, modeling of current events, the computer, a final exam, and challenging problem sets.  
Prerequisites: An understanding of intermediate-level microeconomic theory and the basics of decision analysis; API-101, API-102, or equivalent, are sufficient.
ECONOMICS

Economics 1011a. Microeconomic Theory: Advanced [FAS]
Edward Glaeser
Fall; TuTh 12-1:15
4 credits FAS
Economics 1011a is similar to Economics 1010a, but more mathematical and covers more material. The course teaches the basic tools of economics and to apply them to a wide range of human behavior.
Prerequisite: Mathematics 21a or permission of the instructor.

(Not Offered in 2021-2022)
TBA²
4 credits FAS = 4 credits HKS
Policy issues related to the following: the demand for medical care services, especially as a function of insurance; the demand for insurance and issues of selection; reimbursement policies of Medicare and other payers toward health plans, hospitals, and physicians; effects of health maintenance organizations and managed care; and malpractice and tort reform. Focus on federal policy, although state and local perspectives will receive some attention.
Prerequisite: Economics 1010a or 1011a. A statistics course is highly desirable.

Arda Gitmez
Fall; MW 8:30-9:45
4 credits FAS
A comprehensive course in economic theory designed for doctoral students in all parts of the university. Topics include consumption, production, behavior toward risk, markets, and general equilibrium theory. Also looks at applications to policy analysis, business decisions, industrial organization, finance, and the legal system. Undergraduates with appropriate background are welcome, subject to the instructor’s approval.
Prerequisite: Multivariate calculus and one course in probability theory. Thorough background in microeconomic theory at the intermediate level.

Giuseppe Lopomo
Spring; MW 9-10:15
4 credits FAS
A continuation of Economics 2020A. Topics include game theory, economics of information, incentive theory, and welfare economics.
Prerequisite: Economics 2020a.

Four sections*: A – Marcella Alsan, B – Janina Matuszeski, D – Pinar Dogan, Z – Juan Saavedra
Fall; TuTh 10:30-11:45
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
This course applies microeconomic reasoning to public issues, policies, and programs. It considers economic incentives and organizations; models of economic behavior, including markets, the absence of markets, and interventions in markets; the price system and how it works; and policy objectives and instruments. All sections cover a common set of core topics; the pedagogical approaches vary with the individual instructor.
Prerequisite: The Z section of this course presumes the ability to use basic calculus.
*The PhD Program in Health Policy strongly recommends Section Z.

² This course was previously taught by Joe Newhouse for many years. Joe retired from teaching at the end of Spring 2021, and the course is not listed in the catalog this year. We are unsure if the course will be taught again by another instructor in the future.
Richard Zeckhauser
Fall; TuTh 10:30-11:45
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
This course develops abilities in using analytic frameworks in the formulation and assessment of public policies. It considers a variety of analytic techniques, particularly those directed toward uncertainty and interactive decision problems. It emphasizes the application of techniques to policy analysis, not formal derivations. Students encounter case studies, methodological readings, modeling of current events, the computer, a final exam, and challenging problem sets.
Prerequisites: An understanding of intermediate-level microeconomic theory and the basics of decision analysis; API-101, API-102, or equivalent, are sufficient.

Leemore Dafny
Fall; TuTh 9-10:15
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
The U.S. healthcare sector absorbs nearly one-fifth of GDP, encompassing a diverse set of industries with public, nonprofit, and for-profit buyers and sellers. Regulators have a substantial opportunity and obligation to promote efficiency and competition in these various industries. This course will introduce participants to the key sectors comprising the healthcare industry (including insurers, pharmaceuticals, and acute and non-acute care providers) from the vantage point of the firms operating within them. We will discuss the impact of regulation (including public insurance programs) on business strategies and outcomes, with a strong emphasis on competition policy (i.e., antitrust enforcement). Virtually all examples will be U.S.-based. We will discuss select developments in U.S. healthcare reform over the past 8-9 years, with an emphasis on changes that affect the business of healthcare. Course time will be split between lectures and case discussions. Readings must be completed before class due to the interactive case-teaching method employed.
Prerequisites: Prior course in microeconomics. Statistics (through linear regression).

HPM 206. Economic Analysis [SPH]
David. Hemenway
Fall; TuTh 11:30-1
5 credits SPH = 4 credits FAS
A course on microeconomics, focusing on the uses and limitations of the economic approach, with applications to public health and medical care.
**ETHICS**

**History of Science 2953 (formerly 253). Bioethics, Law, and Life Sciences [FAS] / IGA 515 [HKS]**
Sheila Jasanoff  
Spring; Tu 9:30-11:30  
4 credits FAS  
Seeks to identify and explore salient ethical, legal, and policy issues – and possible solutions – associated with developments in biotechnology and the life sciences.

**2652. Health Law, Policy, Bioethics, and Biotechnology Workshop [HLS]**
I. Glenn Cohen  
Fall; W 4:15-6:15  
2 credits HLS = 2 credits FAS (However, if you write a research paper in the class, which is required of Petrie Flom Fellows, you will receive credit for a full distribution course, i.e. a 4-credit course in FAS).  
This seminar will feature the presentation and discussion of cutting edge scholarship on health law, health policy, biotechnology and bioethics. The evaluation mechanism is that students must submit brief written comments on a number of the papers during the course. Because the papers are different every term, students can take the class as many times as they wish. Presenters will come from a wide range of disciplines and departments, and papers may feature doctrinal, economics, philosophical, political science, or other methods, but students need not have prior training in these disciplines. To determine whether this workshop is a good fit for their interests, students are encouraged to browse the listing of papers presented in past years that can be found here:  
http://petrieflom.law.harvard.edu/events/by-type/category/workshops

**BEth 706. Health Law, Policy, and Bioethics [HMS]**
Brendan Abel, Aaron Kesselheim  
Fall; W 7-8:30pm  
4 credits HMS = 4 credits FAS  
This course is a survey-style introduction to legal topics in health policy and bioethics. It requires no experience in law, and topics covered could include legal aspects of the doctor-patient relationship, medical malpractice, privacy issues, health care finance, end-of-life issues, organ donation, disability, mental health, medical product regulation, and intellectual property. The course will not cover issues in reproductive ethics or human subjects research regulation. Students will be evaluated via class participation and written work. Sessions will be a mix of lecture and seminar-style, with occasional guest speakers.

**GHP 265. Ethics of Global Health Research [SPH]**
Richard Cash  
Spring 2; MW 3:45-5:15  
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS  
This course is designed to expose students to the key ethical issues that may be encountered in the course of conducting global health research. Using case presentations and discussion-based class sessions, students will have the opportunity to begin developing their own tools for dealing with these important issues in an applied context.

**GHP 288. Introduction to Health and Human Rights [SPH]**
Stephen Marks  
Fall 2; MW 2-3:30  
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS  
The aim of this course is to introduce students to the application of the human rights framework to a wide range of critical areas of public health. Through lectures, cases and guest speakers, students will become familiar with the human rights perspective as applied to selected public health policies, programs and interventions. The course clarifies how human rights approaches complement and differ from those of bioethics and public health ethics.

Among the issues to be considered from a human rights perspective are the bioethics, torture prevention and treatment, infectious diseases, violence prevention and responses, genetic manipulation, access to affordable drugs, community-based health management and financing, child labor, aging, and tobacco control.
GHP 293. Individual and Social Responsibility for Health [SPH]
Daniel Wikler
Fall 2; TuTh 9:45-11:15
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course serves as an introduction to ethical issues in the practice of public health, with particular emphasis on
those involving individual health-related choices. Our goals:
• Identify and articulate the ethical dimensions of decisions arising in the practice of public health.
• Contribute to the resolution of ethical dilemmas arising in the practice of public health through logically
  rigorous and evidence-based ethical reasoning.
• Examine the bases for ascription of responsibility for health to individuals, to society, and to others whose
  actions influence health.

ID 250. Ethical Basis of Public Health [SPH]
Dan Wikler, Ole Norheim
Fall 1; MW 8-9:30am
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course serves as an introduction to ethical issues in the practice of public health. Students will identify a
number of key ethical issues and dilemmas arising in efforts to improve and protect population health and will
become familiar with the principal arguments and evidence supporting contesting views. The class aims to enhance
the students' capacity for using ethical reasoning in resolving the ethical issues that will arise throughout their
careers.

Unlike courses in medical ethics, which mainly examine ethical dilemmas facing individual clinicians, the
population-level focus of this course directs our attention to questions of ethics and justice that must be addressed at
the societal level.

These include:
• What social response is required of a just society to the needs of its members for protecting and restoring
  health?
• Is population health something other than the aggregate of the health concerns of the individuals who make
  up a society at a given time? And what are the ethical implications of the answers?
• When are inequalities in health inequitable, and what priority should be assigned to reducing disparities in
  health when pursuing this goal might compromise the effort to maximize population health?
• Which ethical choices, if any, are unavoidable in developing the methodologies for measurement of health
  and of the global burden of disease?
• Which ethical choices if any are unavoidable in developing and using methods for priority-setting such as
  cost-effectiveness analysis and cost-benefit analysis? Are the ethical commitments of the profession of
  public health consistent with some methods and not others?
• Should the institution of universal health coverage be guided by ethical precepts and if so, what are these
  values and how should they guide policy?
• Can and should public health's dedication to improving population health conflict with the priorities of
  some individuals whose choices to not reflect such high priority for health? Should these individual
  preferences always be respected? Are there effective strategies that pursue population health in the face of
  such conflicts while preserving the individual's freedom to make unhealthy choices?
• How should responsibility for poor health be assigned, and what are the ethical implications of this
  assignment for poor health due to health problems due to smoking, obesity, and other unhealthy behavior?
  To the extent that the socio-economic health gradient reflects differences in how well people take care of
  themselves are these disparities in health individual failings rather than social injustices?
HEALTH EQUITY AND SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

Fall; Tu 4:30-7:15
Desmond Ang
2 credits GSE = 2 credits FAS
This course examines the causes and consequences of racial inequality across a range of domains - from education and criminal justice to labor markets and civic and social engagement. While providing students with an economic toolkit for understanding and discussing discrimination, this course also draws on work in sociology and social psychology to shed light on the real-world ramifications of racial inequality in America. Throughout the course, students will engage in critical evaluation of the impacts that public policies – both current and historical - have on marginalized communities. Example topics include: 1) the social costs of police violence in minority neighborhoods, 2) the consequences of “ban the box” measures on discrimination in hiring, and 3) the role of civil rights policies in minority representation and racial polarization.

Fall; MW 12-1:15
Gordon Hanson
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
Since 1980, inequality has increased sharply in the United States, select other high-income countries, and many emerging economies. Inequality in U.S. income and wealth today are at levels not seen since the end of the Gilded Age. These changes at the national level reflect widening disparities in earnings between less-educated workers and those with college or advanced degrees, the concentration of earnings at the very top of the income distribution, and growing divides in economic opportunity both across regions within countries and across neighborhoods within regions. In this course, we study the causes of inequality (including technological change, globalization, disparities in access to education, tax and regulatory policy, and gender and racial discrimination), the consequences of inequality for human well-being (in terms of consumption, health, and family structure), and the potential for public policies to improve access to economic opportunity (including early childhood education, assistance to needy families, subsidized health care, worker training, minimum wages, progressive taxation, anti-discrimination policies, place-based policies, and universal basic income). Students will acquire an understanding of the varied dimensions of inequality (by education, occupation, gender, race and ethnicity, place of residence, and national origin), analytical approaches to identifying the causal factors behind rising inequality, and familiarity with policy tools that govern access to opportunity and the post-tax distribution of income and wealth. The course is lecture based but will allow ample time for group discussion.
Course Notes: Also offered by the Graduate School of Education as A138 and the Economics Department as Econ 1084.

SUP 234. Poverty, Race, and Health [HKS] / AAS 197 [FAS]
(In 2021-2022, this course is only listed in FAS and is limited to undergraduates, according to my.harvard.edu)
Fall; Tu 12:45-2:45
David Williams
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
This course critically examines the health status of the poor, and of African Americans and other socially disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups in the US. Attention will be focused on the patterned ways in which the health of these groups is embedded in the social, cultural, political, and economic contexts, and arrangements of US society. Topics covered include the meaning and measurement of race, the ways in which racism affects health, the historic uses of minorities in medical research, how acculturation and migration affects health, and an examination of the specific health problems that disproportionately affect nondominant racial groups.

SBS 201. Society and Health [SPH]
Fall; MW 3:45-5:15, and a weekly lab
Ichiro Kawachi
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
Analyzes major social variables that affect population health: poverty, social class, gender, race, family, community, work, behavioral risks, and coping resources. Examines health consequences of social and economic policies, and
the potential role of specific social interventions. Reviews empirical and theoretical literature on mechanisms and processes that mediate between social factors and their health effects, and discusses alternative models for advancing public health.

**SBS 207. Race, Ethnicity and Health: Perspectives from the Social and Behavioral Sciences [SPH]**
Fall 2; Th 3:45-6:45
David Williams
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
Health outcomes in the U.S. vary dramatically as a function of race and ethnicity. The purpose of this course is to address the possible pathways by which such disparities in health status arise at different stages in the life cycle. The course will highlight research that explores this issue from social, behavioral and psychological perspectives, as well as ideas about the meaning of race and ethnicity in American society. Students will be asked to develop their own research ideas that might help illuminate the nature of specific health disparities.

**SBS 208. Adolescent Health [SPH]**
Fall 1; TuTh 9:45-11:15
Pamela Murray, David Bickham
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course aims to provide an overview of major topics related to adolescent health for future public health practitioners, including health care providers, mental health workers, educators, and others. It is meant to be a broad introduction to adolescent health through covering topics that are relevant to the lives of adolescents, including: sexual and reproductive health, media influences, mental health, policy and advocacy, LGBTQ adolescents, school health, nutrition, juvenile justice, disability, substance use, and racism in healthcare. The focus of the course is domestic, since adolescence is constructed differently across cultural contexts; however, we will explore global implications as much as class experience and knowledge permits. We welcome students to bring their diverse personal and professional experiences to enrich class discussions.

**SBS 220. Society and Its Effects on Child Health [SPH]**
Spring 1; TuTh 2-3:30
Ronald Samuels
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course is intended to provide an in-depth study of some of the ways society effects children's health in the United States and abroad. Issues covered include: the effects of poverty on health and public policy impact on chronic illness. Approximately two-thirds of planned topics are domestic, with one-third international. Other areas covered will be determined by the students, who will pick topics of their own interest to present to the class. Students are encouraged to narrow the focus in order to present topics in some depth, but also are learning how to present issues in narrow time windows.

*Course Note:* The course is intended for students of a broad range of disciplines interested in child health issues, who have not necessarily had extensive training in maternal and child health.

**SBS 246. Maternal and Child Health: Programs and Policies [SPH]**
Fall 2; MW 3:45-5:15
Henning Tiemeier
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
Components of health care programs for mothers and children are discussed in the context of the epidemiology of important health problems, the historical and legislative background, and social policies. The course takes a life-course approach and health programs appropriate to prenatal, early and late childhood, adolescence, and youth are presented in terms of the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary action required to improve the health status of populations. The social, political, and environmental factors that shape current and future maternal and child health problems and policies are discussed. Topics include infant mortality and low birthweight, maternal and child mental health, maternal morbidity and mortality, services for children with special health care needs, and financing of health care for mothers and children.
SBS 254. Social Disparities, Stress, and Health [SPH]
(Not Offered in 2021-2022)
Laura Kubzansky
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course is designed to review theories and research examining stress and the role it plays in social disparities in health. The course will review basic concepts and models of stress as well as the mechanisms by which stress may influence health and explain social disparities. A key aspect of the class will be to consider the quality of the research on stress and health, and students will be required to evaluate methods and measures. The course builds on a basic understanding of society and health and of epidemiology.
Course Prerequisite(s): SBS201 or SBS201S or EPI200 or EPI201 or ID201.

SBS 502. Mass Incarceration and Health in the US [SPH]
Spring 1; MW 11:30-1
Monik Jimenez
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course reviews the health implication of mass incarceration on individuals and their communities. Although the course will focus on the impact of incarceration, involvement with the criminal justice system more broadly will be discussed. The course will discuss the current state of knowledge, identify key gaps and explore examples of successful interventions to improve health outcomes among criminal justice involved individuals. Various health related implications of criminal justice involvement will be discussed, such as infectious disease, mental health, cardiovascular disease and cancer. A framework grounded in history and critical race theory will be employed in addition to careful consideration of the intersection of race, sex/gender, socioeconomic position and sexual and gender minority status. Methodological concerns and ethical implications of research conducted among individuals while in custody will also be considered. Classes will combine lectures, guest speakers representing key stakeholders and individuals with criminal justice involvement, and student led engagement. This course is appropriate for masters and doctoral level students.

SBS 506. An Introduction to History, Politics, & Public Health: Theories of Disease Distribution & Health Inequities [SPH]
Fall 1; Friday 10-1
Nancy Krieger
This course offers an introduction to the social and scientific contexts, content, and implications of theories of disease distribution, past and present. It considers how these theories shape questions people ask about--and explanations and interventions they offer for--patterns of health, disease, and well-being in their societies. Designed for both master level and doctoral level students, SBS 506 also serves a prerequisite for SBS 507, the in-depth continuation of the course required for SBS doctoral students. SBS 506 accordingly begins by reviewing the role of theory in the production of scientific knowledge. It next introduces both text-based theories of disease distribution developed in ancient Greece and China, and also oral traditions reflecting diverse American Indian, Latin American, African, and medieval European explanations of disease distribution, followed by an overview of theories employed during the rise of epidemiology as a distinct discipline in both Europe and the United States, from 1700 to 1950. It then introduces current theories and controversies and employs selected case examples to illustrate their application to--and implications for understanding--current and changing population distributions of disease and health inequities, especially in relation to class, race/ethnicity, gender, and sexuality. Emphasizing relationships between epidemiologic theory and practice, theories and frameworks covered include: miasma, contagion, germ theory, biomedical model, lifestyle, social production of disease/political economy of health, Latin American social medicine, health & human rights, social determinants of health, population health, psychosocial, lifecourse, and ecosocial theory.

SBS 507. Advanced Seminar on History, Politics, & Public Health: Theories of Disease Distribution & Health Inequities [SPH]
Fall 2; Friday 10-1
Nancy Krieger
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course builds on the prerequisite course SBS 506 and its critical focus on theories of disease distribution, past and present. Intended for doctoral students (and required of SBS doctoral students), SBS 507 deepens historical and
present-day understanding of contemporary mainstream theories of disease distribution and their social epidemiologic alternatives. Pairing 20th and 21st CE historical and contemporary books (not articles!), the course both builds substantive knowledge regarding the content and public health implications of diverse theories of disease distributions while also developing skills in conducting literature searches about and engaging with complex scholarly arguments and discourse.

Course Prerequisites: SBS506 required.

Spring 1; TuTh 9:45-11:15
Mary Bassett
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course will provide a critical overview of conceptual approaches and empirical evidence for interventions that take a social determinants approach to reduce socioeconomic and racial/ethnic disparities in health status. The focus is on the extent to which policies and interventions on the social determinants of health can both improve health and reduce disparities. It considers interventions within the healthcare system, but emphasis is given to population-based interventions within the healthcare system, but emphasis is given to population-based interventions on the social determinants of health in multiple other societal sectors. Attention is also given to the social and political barriers to the development and proliferation of effective intervention to address social disparities in health.

WGH 250. Embodying Gender: Public Health, Biology, and the Body Politic [SPH]
January Term
Nancy Krieger
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course will focus on the social and biological processes and relationships from interpersonal to institutional involved in embodying gender, as part of shaping and changing societal distributions of, including inequities in, health, disease, and well-being. It will consider how different frameworks of conceptualizing and addressing gender, biological sex, and sexuality (that is, the lived experience of being sexual beings, in relation to self, other people, and institutions) shape questions people ask about and explanations and interventions they offer for a variety of health outcomes. Examples span the lifecourse and historical generations and include chronic non-communicable diseases, HIV/AIDS, occupational injuries, reproductive health, mental health, and mortality, each analyzed in relation to societal and ecological context, global health policy and human rights, work, and the behaviors of people and institutions. In all these cases, issues of gender and sexuality will be related to other societal determinants of health, including social class, racism, and other forms of inequality. The objective is to improve praxis for research, teaching, policy, and action, so as to advance knowledge and action needed for producing sound public health policy and health equity, including in relation to gender and sexuality.

Course Note: Prerequisite is a prior course on gender analysis and health, such as: WGH 201, WGH207, WGH210, WGH211, WGH220, SBS506, SBS507, ANTHRO1882, HLS2242, HLS2513, HLS2540, or another prior course on gender analysis and health (with instructor's approval).
HISTORY

History of Science 257. Current Issues in the History of Medicine: Seminar [FAS]
(Not Offered in 2021-2022)
Allan Brandt
4 credits FAS
Explores new methods for understanding disease, medicine, and society, ranging from historical demography to cultural studies. Topics include patterns of health and disease, changes in medical science and clinical practice, the doctor-patient relationship, health care systems, alternative healing, and representations of the human body. The course will focus on historical problem-framing, research strategies, and writing.

History of Science 258. Epidemics and Other Crises [FAS] / EPI 258 [SPH]
(Not Offered in 2021-2022)
David Shumway Jones
4 credits FAS
Epidemics continue to challenge human populations, causing substantial mortality and provoking dramatic societal responses. At the same time, there are many other health significant threats (e.g., cigarettes, air pollution, the climate crisis) that generate little concern or attention. This graduate seminar will examine the historical literature on epidemics and other health threats to explore the nature of the threats, how societies have responded, and how these histories can inform our understanding of medicine and public health. We will also explore the roles that historians can play when these crises strike: can we distill useful lessons from history?

Anthropology 2797. Theory and Practice of Social Medicine [FAS]
Fall; M 12-2:45
Salmaan Keshavjee, Mercedes Becerra, David Shumway Jones, Linsey Zeve
4 credits FAS
Social medicine is a field of study and practice that uses insights from the social sciences to improve medical theory and the delivery of health care in communities and global health. This course will explore the historical foundations of social medicine in the 19th and 20th centuries in Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, and North America. It will then examine case studies of social medicine in the contemporary world that confront the challenges of post-colonialism, neoliberalism, racism, and care-giving.
MANAGEMENT

The following General Management and Healthcare MBA courses are options for fulfilling a management distribution requirement. Course descriptions and meeting times are available at http://www.hbs.edu/coursecatalog/. Note that 3 credits is equivalent to 4 credits in FAS.

General Management

- HBSMBA 1230. Corporate Strategy: Creating Value Across Markets (3 credits)
- HBSMBA 1504. Building and Sustaining a Successful Enterprise (3 credits)
- HBSMBA 1556. General Management: Processes & Action (3 credits) (not offered in 2021-2022)
- HBSMBA 1816. Managing, Organizing & Motivating for Value (3 credits) (not offered in 2021-2022)
- HBSMBA 1908. Business at the Base of the Pyramid (3 credits)
- HBSMBA 2010. Corporate Governance and Boards of Directors (3 credits)
- HBSMBA 2040. Managing Change and Transformation (3 credits)
- HBSMBA 2056. Power and Influence (3 credits)
- HBSMBA 2060. Managing Human Capital (3 credits) (not offered in 2021-2022)
- HBSMBA 2108. Supply Chain Management (3 credits)
- HBSMBA 2120. Managing Service Operations (3 credits)

Healthcare

- HBSMBA 1665. Building Life Science Businesses (not offered in 2021-2022)
- HBSMBA 1666. Entrepreneurship in Healthcare IT and Services (1.5 credits) (not offered in 2021-2022)
- HBSMBA 2157. US Healthcare Strategy (3 credits)
- HBSMBA 2180. Innovating in Health Care (3 credits)
- HBSMBA 2196. Transforming Health Care Delivery (1.5 credits)

The following Harvard Kennedy School course will also satisfy a management distribution requirement.

Leemore Dafny
Fall; TuTh 9-10:15
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS

The U.S. healthcare sector absorbs nearly one-fifth of GDP, encompassing a diverse set of industries with public, nonprofit, and for-profit buyers and sellers. Regulators have a substantial opportunity and obligation to promote efficiency and competition in these various industries. This course will introduce participants to the key sectors comprising the healthcare industry (including insurers, pharmaceuticals, and acute and non-acute care providers) from the vantage point of the firms operating within them. We will discuss the impact of regulation (including public insurance programs) on business strategies and outcomes, with a strong emphasis on competition policy (i.e., antitrust enforcement). Virtually all examples will be U.S.-based. We will discuss select developments in U.S. healthcare reform over the past 8-9 years, with an emphasis on changes that affect the business of healthcare. Course time will be split between lectures and case discussions. Readings must be completed before class due to the interactive case-teaching method employed.

Prerequisites: Prior course in microeconomics. Statistics (through linear regression).
MENTAL HEALTH POLICY

Health Policy 3002. Mental Health Policy [FAS]
(Not Offered in 2021-2022, will be offered next in Spring 2023)
Haiden Huskamp
4 credits FAS
Participants discuss key institutional details related to the financing and delivery of mental health and substance use disorder treatment and existing research on mental health policy. Topics include: clinical presentation and treatment decision making; integration vs. exceptionalism; role of the government in financing and delivery of mental health and substance use disorder treatment; insurance coverage; payment; disparities in treatment; role of adverse childhood events; intersection with criminal justice; and social attitudes toward mental illness and addiction.
METHODS FOR POLICY RESEARCH

Gregory Bruich
Fall; MW 1:30-2:45
4 credits
Economics 2110 and 2115 comprise a two-course sequence for first-year graduate students seeking training in econometric methods at a level that prepares them to conduct professional empirical research. Economics 2110 (fall) reviews probability and statistics, then covers the fundamentals of modern econometrics, with a focus on regression methods for causal inference in observational and experimental data.
Note: Enrollment limited to PhD candidates in economics, business economics, health policy, public policy, and political economy and government (PEG).
Prerequisite: Undergraduate courses in probability and statistics, regression analysis, linear algebra, and multivariate calculus.

Tim Layton
Spring; MW 1:30-2:45
4 credits
Economics 2110 and 2115 comprise a two-course sequence for first-year graduate students seeking training in econometric methods at a level that prepares them to conduct professional empirical research. Economics 2115 (spring) covers topics (different methods) in current empirical research. Faculty members from across the university will teach modules each covering a different method of causal inference, including but not limited to instrumental variables, panel data methods, and regression discontinuity and kink designs. The course will emphasize a mixture of theory and application, with problem sets focused on the replication or extension of recent papers utilizing these methods.
Note: This course is designed for PhD candidates in health policy, public policy, education policy, the Business School DBA program. Qualified undergraduates are also permitted to take the course with permission of the instructor.

Gary King
Spring; M 3-5:45
4 credits
This class introduces students to quantitative methods and how they are applied to political science research. It has two overarching goals. First, we focus on the theory of statistical inference - using facts you know to learn about facts you don't know - so that you can truly understand a wide range of methods we introduce, feel comfortable using them in your research, digest new ones invented after class ends, implement them, apply them to your data, interpret the results, and explain them to others. Second, students learn how to publish novel substantive contributions in a scholarly journal. A substantial portion of those in this class publish a revised version of their class paper as their first scholarly journal article. Please see http://j.mp/G2001 for details.

TBA
Spring; TBA
4 credits
This course provides a rigorous foundation necessary for quantitative research in the social sciences. After reviewing the basic probability theory, we offer a systematic introduction to the linear model and its variants -- the workhorse models for social scientists. We cover the classic linear regression model, least squares estimation and projection, fixed and random effects models, principal components analysis, instrumental variables, flexible regression models, and regularization for high dimensional data. In covering these topics, we deepen our knowledge of fundamental concepts in statistical inference while also demonstrating how these methods are applied in political science.
Prerequisite: Gov 2001 or permission of the instructor.
Matthew Blackwell
Fall; MW 10:30-11:45
4 credits
Substantive questions in empirical scientific and policy research are typically causal. This class introduces students to both statistical theory and the practice of causal inference. As theoretical frameworks, we discuss potential outcomes, causal graphs, randomization and model-based inference, sensitivity analysis, and partial identification. We also cover important methodological tools, including randomized experiments, regression discontinuity designs, matching, regression, instrumental variables, difference-in-differences, and dynamic causal models.
Prerequisite: Government 2001 or 2002 or the permission of the instructor.

Statistics 110. Introduction to Probability [FAS]
Joseph Blitzstein
Fall; TuTh 1:30-2:45
4 credits
Prerequisite: Mathematics 1b or equivalent or above.

Statistics 111. Introduction to Statistical Inference [FAS]
Neil Shephard
Spring; TuTh 1:30-2:45
4 credits
The course is designed for undergraduates as their first introduction to rigorous statistical inference. Understanding the foundations will allow you to see more deeply into individual methods and applications, placing them in context and able to learn new ones (and invent new ones!) much faster having understood broad principles of inference.
Prerequisite: Mathematics 19a and 19b or equivalent and Statistics 110.

Statistics 139. Linear Models [FAS]
Kevin Rader
Fall; MW 1:30-2:45
4 credits
An in-depth introduction to statistical methods with linear models and related methods. Topics include group comparisons (t-based methods, non-parametric methods, bootstrapping, analysis of variance), linear regression models and their extensions (ordinary least squares, ridge, LASSO, weighted least squares, multi-level models), model checking and refinement, model selection, cross-validation. The probabilistic basis of all methods will be emphasized.
Prerequisite: Statistics 110 and Math 21a and 21b or equivalent.

Statistics 149. Generalized Linear Models [FAS]
Mark Glickman
Spring; MW 1:30-2:45
4 credits
Sequel to Statistics 139, emphasizing common methods for analyzing continuous non-normal and categorical data. Topics include logistic regression, log-linear models, multinomial logit models, proportional odds models for ordinal data, Gamma and inverse-Gaussian models, over-dispersion, analysis of deviance, model selection and criticism, model diagnostics, and an introduction to non-parametric regression methods.
Note: Examples will be drawn from several fields, particularly from biology and social sciences.
Prerequisite: Statistics 139 or with permission of instructor.
Statistics 160. Design and Analysis of Sample Surveys [FAS]
Alan M. Zaslavsky
*(Not Offered in 2020-2021)*
4 credits
Methods for design and analysis of sample surveys. The toolkit of sample design features and their use in optimal design strategies. Sampling weights and variance estimation methods, including resampling methods. Brief overview of nonstatistical aspects of survey methodology such as survey administration and questionnaire design and validation (quantitative and qualitative). Additional topics: calibration estimators, variance estimation for complex surveys and estimators, nonresponse, missing data, hierarchical models, and small-area estimation.
Prerequisite: Statistics 111 or 139 or with permission of instructor.

API 201A,B,C,E,Z. Quantitative Analysis and Empirical Methods [HKS]
Section A- Jonathan Borck, Section B- Teddy Svoronos, Section C- Dan Levy, Section Z- Maya Sen
Fall; TuTh 9-10:15 (A); TuTh 1:30-2:45 (B,C,Z)
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
Introduces students to concepts and techniques essential to the analysis of public policy issues. Provides an introduction to probability, statistics, and decision analysis emphasizing the ways in which these tools are applied to practical policy questions. Topics include: descriptive statistics; basic probability; conditional probability; Bayes’ rule; decision making under uncertainty; expected utility theory; sampling design; statistical inference; and hypothesis testing. The course also provides students an opportunity to become proficient in the use of computer software widely used in analyzing quantitative data.
API-201 is required for MPP students and is a prerequisite to API-202. The Z section moves more quickly through the material, spends more time on advanced topics, and assumes a greater mathematical facility than is required for the other sections. The Z section is recommended, but not required, for students who are planning to take API-302. This course may not be taken for credit with API-205 or API-209. MPA students can enroll in API-201 only with the permission of the API-201 course head and if admitted will be assigned to a section by the MPP faculty chair.

API 202 A,B,I,Z. Empirical Methods II [HKS]
Section A- Emily Mower, Section B- Deirdre Bloom, Section C- Benjamin Schneer, Section Z- Teddy Svoronos
Spring, TuTh 10:30-11:45
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
Intended as a continuation of API-201, this course equips students with an understanding of common tools of empirical analysis in policy applications. Much of the learning will take place through hands-on analysis of data sets. The course will cover regression analysis, including multiple regression, dummy variables, and binary dependent variables; as well as program evaluation, including selection effects; the advantages and disadvantages of experimental, quasi-experimental, and observational data; and instrumental variable techniques. The final part of the course includes an integrative exercise in which students will have the opportunity to assess empirical analysis in an open-ended and professionally realistic project.
Prerequisite: API-201 or equivalent.
*May not be taken for credit with API-210.*

API 209. Advanced Quantitative Methods I: Statistics [HKS]
Dan Levy
Fall; TuTh 10:30-11:45
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
The goal of this course is to prepare students to analyze public policy issues using statistics. Topics included fall in the areas of probability theory, sampling, estimation, hypothesis testing, and regression analysis. While many students taking this class will have already taken courses in statistics and regression analysis, this course will probably place a much stronger emphasis than typical courses on conceptually understanding the statistical methods. Since the course is targeted to first-year students in the MPA/ID program, we will not shy away from using the mathematical tools needed to develop the conceptual understanding. But the emphasis of the course will be on the conceptual understanding and application of the tools rather than on the math or the mechanics behind the tools.
Prerequisites: Multivariate calculus or linear algebra.
*This course is open to non-MPA/ID students only by permission of the instructor. May not be taken for credit with API-201.*
API 210. Advanced Quantitative Methods II: Econometric Methods [HKS]
Juan Saavedra
Spring; Tu, Th 10:30-11:45
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
Intended as a continuation of API-209, Advanced Quantitative Methods I, this course focuses on developing the theoretical basis and practical application of the most common tools of empirical. In particular, we will study how and when empirical research can make causal claims. Methods covered include randomized evaluations, instrumental variables, regression discontinuity, and difference-in-differences. Foundations of analysis will be coupled with hands-on examples and assignments involving the analysis of data sets.
Prerequisite: API-209 or permission of instructor.
This course is open to non-MPA/ID students only by permission of instructor. May not be taken for credit with API-202.

Hadas Eidelman
Spring; Tu 10:30-11:45 or Tu 3-4:15
4 credits GSE = 4 credits FAS
Are scores on high stakes tests primarily a function of socioeconomic status? Do mandatory seat belt laws save lives? In this course, students will learn how to use a set of quantitative methods referred to as the general linear model regression, correlation, analysis of variance, and analysis of covariance to address these and other questions that arise in educational, psychological, and social research. The course strategy will be to learn statistical analysis by doing statistical analysis. During the semester, students will address a variety of substantive research questions by analyzing dozens of data sets and fitting increasingly sophisticated regression models.
Permission of instructor required. Enrollment procedure will be posted on the course website.

Joseph McIntyre
Fall; M 10:30-11:45 or M 9-10:15pm, plus lab sessions
4 credits GSE = 4 credits FAS
Often when quantitative evidence is being used to answer questions, scholars and decision-makers must either analyze empirical data themselves or evaluate the analyses of others. This course will cover the basic principles of quantitative data analysis and is roughly comparable in content to the full-year S-012/S-030 course sequence in applied regression and data analysis. Students will examine real data gathered to address questions in educational, psychological, and social research settings, becoming acquainted with basic descriptive statistics, tabular and graphical methods for displaying data, the notion of statistical inference, and analytic methods for exploring relationships with both categorical and continuous measures. These topics will provide students with a solid foundation for addressing research questions through statistical modeling using simple and multiple linear regression. There will be an emphasis on applying the statistical concepts learned in this course--in particular, how to: (1) select the appropriate statistical techniques; (2) properly execute those techniques; (3) examine the assumptions necessary for the techniques to work appropriately; (4) interpret analytic results; (5) summarize the findings effectively; and (6) produce publication-style visual displays of results. Because quantitative skills are best learned through practice, computer-based statistical analyses will be an integral part of the course. There will be several problem sets involving the core concepts covered in class as well as several take-home assignments and a final project involving data analysis and the interpretation and reporting of research results.

Students are expected to attend one 75-minute class meeting a week. To maximize access across time zones, the class will be offered in two separate class meeting times: Monday, 10:30 – 11:45 a.m. ET --or-- Monday, 9:00 – 10:15 p.m. ET. Students will need to be available for at least one of the two course meeting-time options to enroll in this course. Final assignment of a class meeting time will not happen as part of course enrollment in my.harvard.edu, but instead will be coordinated by the course teaching team.
No prior data analytic experience is required, but a working knowledge of basic algebra (GRE-level mathematics) is assumed, and some previous exposure to introductory statistics is advantageous. Recommended for most first-year Ph.D. students and any Ed.M. students wishing to enroll in a spring semester course that requires S-030 or S-040 as a prerequisite, such as S-052 or A-164. Please consult with the instructors if you have any questions about whether S-040 is right for you.
TBA
Spring; M 9-10:15pm or Tu 10:30-11:45, plus lab sessions
4 credits GSE = 4 credits FAS
This course is designed for those who want to extend their data analytic skills beyond a basic knowledge of multiple regression analysis and who want to communicate their findings clearly to audiences of researchers, scholars, and policymakers. S-052 contributes directly to the diverse data analytic toolkit that the well-equipped empirical researcher must possess in order to perform sensible analyses of complex educational, psychological, and social data. The course begins with general linear models and continues with generalized linear models, survival analysis, multilevel models, multivariate methods, causal inference, and measurement. Specific methods exemplifying each of these topics include regression, discrete-time survival analysis, fixed- and random-effects models, principal components analysis, instrumental variables, and reliability, respectively. S-052 is an applied course. It offers conceptual explanations of statistical techniques and provides many opportunities to examine, implement, and practice these techniques using real data. Students will learn to produce readable and sensible code to enable others to replicate and extend their analyses. Attendance at weekly sections is required.

Students are expected to attend one 75-minute class meeting synchronously each week. To maximize access across time zones, the class will be offered in two separate class meeting times: Monday, 9:00pm – 10:15 pm ET --or-- Tuesday, 10:30 – 11:45 am ET. Students are also asked to hold a second meeting time on Wednesday, 9:00pm – 10:15 pm ET --or-- Thursday, 10:30 – 11:45 am ET. This second meeting time is optional, recommended, and recorded. Students will need to be available for at least one of the two course meeting-time options to enroll in this course. To ensure balanced class sizes across meeting times, students will indicate their availability for both times, and the teaching team will inform them of final assignments before the first week of class.

Prerequisites: Successful completion of S-040 (B+ or better allowed, A- or A recommended) or an equivalent course or courses that include 12 or more full hours of class time on multiple regression and its direct extensions. Students who have not passed S-40 must discuss their previous training before or at the first class meeting. Students who do not meet the prerequisite should consider S-030. See the syllabus at the instructor’s website, https://scholar.harvard.edu/andrewho/classes for more details.

NOTE: There are also many courses offered at HSPH that will satisfy the MPR (aka statistics) distribution requirement—essentially any courses in the Biostatistics Dept from BST210 up will count, and there are also a few courses in the Global Health and Population Dept that will count—for example GHP 525: Econometrics for Health Policy. For more options on fulfilling this distribution requirement, please see the MPR concentration document.
**POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

**DPI 115. The American Presidency [HKS] / GOV 1540 [FAS]**
Roger Porter
Fall; TuTh 12-1:15
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
This course analyzes the development and modern practice of presidential leadership in the United States by: (1) examining the evolution of the modern presidency, the process of presidential selection, and the structure of the presidency as an institution; (2) considering the ways in which presidents make decisions and seek to shape foreign, economic, and domestic policy; and (3) exploring the relationship of the presidency with other major government institutions, organized interest groups, the press, and the public. Its primary concern is with the political resources and constraints influencing the president's ability to provide leadership in the U.S. political system.

**DPI 120. The U.S. Congress and Law Making [HKS] / 2251 [HLS]**
David King
Spring; TuTh 12-1:15
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
The United States Congress is the "board of directors" for the Federal Government, and it plays the central role in most national policy decisions. Yet how it works - the real story of how it works - is largely unknown, even among people who have worked in policymaking for a long time. Taught by the faculty chair of Harvard's Bipartisan Program for Newly Elected Members of Congress, this course puts students in the midst of legislative politics through academic readings and real-world cases. The course begins with the theory and history of legislatures and ends with a simulation involving lobbyists, journalists, and would-be legislators. It is ideal for anyone considering working with the Congress or state legislatures.

**DPI 122. Politics and American Public Policy [HKS]**
David King
Fall; MW 1:30-2:45
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
How do major, transformative changes in public policy take place? Why do some big public policy reforms succeed while others fail or languish for decades? Major public policy changes often begin in the orderly world of analysis - but end in the messy world of partisan politics. To succeed a new initiative has to coincide with a political climate and a leadership capacity that allows the proponents to overcome the natural resistance to change. This course explores the major political institutions and organizations in the U.S. policy process. A "lobbying simulation" plays an important role in integrating elements of the course, and the course underscores the important roles of state, local, and tribal governments in addition to the federal government.

**DPI 321. Modern American Political Campaigns [HKS]**
Scott Jennings, Mark Gearan
Fall, M 6-7:15 pm
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
Led by two seasoned American political campaign experts, one Republican, one Democrat, with diverse set of experiences in state and national politics, this class is an authoritative view on how to organize and manage a modern American political campaign, peppered with actual stories culled from decades of combined experience. We’ll use the 2020 Presidential cycle as a living classroom to discuss tactics, draft internal strategy, and practice briefing for executive audiences. And with special guests from the world of Democratic and Republican politics, we’ll dig deep into campaign strategy and what matters in the age of Trump. From formulating campaign strategy to choosing tactics, building an organization, and basic campaign management, this course provides the fundamentals for virtually every aspect of how a campaign is set up and run. Students will spend the first phase of the class learning the building blocks of campaign organization. The second phase will be a detailed exploration of various strategies to secure earned media, paid media (television, digital, and direct mail advertising), and grassroots organizing. Lastly, students will learn basic campaign management tools, including fundraising, budgeting, metrics, reporting, and strategic adaptation.
SUP 500. Introduction to U.S. Health Care Policy [HKS]
Amitabh Chandra
Spring; MW 3-4:15
4 credits HKS = 4 credits FAS
The aim of this course is to provide students with an overview of the U.S. health care system, its components, and the challenges created by the political economy of the system. Topics include uninsurance, quality, disparities, the delivery system, cost-growth, market-power, medical malpractice, long-term care, innovation and pharmaceutical pricing. We will focus on major health policy institutions, issues that cut across institutions, including private insurers and the federal/state financing programs (Medicare and Medicaid/SCHIP), and examine how major pieces of legislation, such as the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and ideas like ‘Medicare for All’ confront these challenges. Our emphasis will be on ‘evidence based health policy’ and we will use a mix of cases, books, and movies to understand challenges, opportunities, and the evidence for reform ideas. When appropriate, we will study the cross-national evidence. Students are expected to actively participate in the discussion. No disciplinary background is assumed, nor is any special familiarity with the field of health care required. However, knowledge of basic economics at the level of introductory economics and basic statistics will be assumed.

HPM 210. United States Health Policy [SPH]
John McDonough
Fall 1; MW 9:45-11:15
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course will provide students with a basic and thorough understanding of the U.S. health system focusing on access, quality of care, and costs. Students will learn how the system and its most important sub-elements are structured, how care is organized, delivered, and financed, and how national health reform is influencing the future direction of the system. Students will write five policy memos concerning immediate and real-world U.S. health policy issues.

HPM 211. The U.S. Healthcare Safety Net and Vulnerable Populations [SPH]
(Not Offered in 2020-2021)
Benjamin Sommers
2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS
This course examines U.S. health policy for vulnerable populations. We will analyze several key components of the health care safety net for poor American: Medicaid, the Affordable Care Act, community health centers, public hospitals, and unique state-based programs for low-income families. We will also explore issues related to the health care of special populations including Native Americans, immigrants, the homeless, and prisoners. We will draw on a variety of materials and learning approaches, such as research articles, case studies, newspaper editorials, and a classroom policy debate. No previous coursework required, but class participation and discussion are essential. Priority given to: Due to limited class size, Health Policy & Management students will have first priority for enrollment. Students from other departments are invited to waitlist by application only: please send a one paragraph statement (no more than 300 words) describing why you are interested in this course and any other special circumstances you would like the professor to be aware of. The statement should be emailed to bsommers@hsph.harvard.edu and/or submitted directly as part of your enrollment petition to the Registrar by September 11th, 2020; applications received after that date will still be considered but on first-come, first-served basis.

Bob Blendon
Spring 2; MW 2-3:30
2.5 credits HSPH = 2 credits FAS
Health policymaking in the U.S. has a strong political dimension. This course offers analytical insights into understanding U.S. health policymaking and developing political strategies that influence health policy outcomes. The course provides both the theoretical basis and strategic skills for those in future leadership roles to influence the health policy process. Major topics to be covered include analyzing how health policy is shaped by interest groups, media, public opinion, legislative lobbying, elections, coalition building, policy legacies, institutions, and the politics of information. Student-led case studies focus on marijuana legalization in Colorado, defunding Planned Parenthood, as well as major movements toward comprehensive national health insurance in the U.S. including the
Clinton and Obama health plans and the debate over the implementation of the Affordable Care Act. Leaders in political strategy from both the health and political fields will be guest lecturers.

*Note: this course has formerly been offered as a full-semester course and jointed listed at HKS as SUP 575.*

**HPM 502. Federal Public Policy and Population Health [SPH]**

*(Not Offered in 2020-2021)*

Sara Bleich

2.5 credits SPH = 2 credits FAS

Public policies that promote population health by preventing and slowing disease onset are essential and complementary to clinical strategies for the management of disease. Effective public policies can also present alternatives to increased health care spending for maintaining and improving health. To understand how to use public policy as a tool to promote the population's health, knowledge about the key federal actors and their responsibility for addressing public health challenges is essential. So too is familiarity with the menu of available options for public policies and tools for policy analysis.

The overall purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the federal policy making process as well as provide opportunities for students to practice oral and written communication to policy makers and other key stakeholders. This course has four objectives: (1) to improve students' knowledge of current health policy issues, (2) to introduce students to the policy making process and the roles of various policy actors, (3) to prepare students to participate in the policy process and (4) to provide concrete examples of federal policy in the area of nutrition policy.

**17.200. Graduate Seminar: American Political Behavior I [MIT]**

Andrea Campbell

Fall; Tu 11-1

4 credits FAS

Analyzes mass political behavior within the American political system. Examines political ideology, party identification, public opinion, voting behavior, media effects, racial attitudes, mass-elite relations, and opinion-policy linkages. Surveys and critiques the major theoretical approaches and empirical research in the field of political behavior.