



European PhD Program in Social Protection Policy



Basic Course Programme

Academic Year
2006 – 2007

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2006, September

Foreword

Dear ESPP fellow,

Welcome to Maastricht and the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance! This booklet provides you with an overview of the basic course programme that covers most of the first year of your PhD studies. The programme runs from September to April. These courses will train you in the various fields relevant for the study of social protection policies: economics, sociology, political science, demography and methodological principles.

Most courses are taught during intensive four-day trainings, usually from Monday to Thursday. The courses Advanced Microeconomics (1021BC) and Applied Econometrics (1022BC) are scheduled over the course of several weeks and usually take place on Fridays. On the latest updates for the programme, please, visit ELEUM.

Next to the basic course programme, fellows will participate in regular policy seminars and research tutorials, both to be organized bi-weekly (schedule to be determined).

Note, that each course has its own rules regarding possible assessments that will be determined by the lecturer. General assessments take place in November (mid-term) and at the end of the basic course programme. Fellows have to pass the final exam and have their research proposal accepted in order to continue with the PhD programme.

For any further questions and/or proposals, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Good luck with your studies!

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Empirics of the Welfare State: Poverty, Risks and More

Category: Basic Course
Subject: Intro
Period: Week 36 and 37
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Chris de Neubourg, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

1. Content and objectives

From the 19th century on welfare states have been gradually developed on an ad-hoc basis. Before that era, states were believed to be only responsible for the safety of its citizens. As the welfare states are fully developed at the start of the twenty-first century, states are held responsible for much more. The systems of social security came under serious criticism and many believe nowadays that the systems themselves are unsustainable and that they are a major burden to economic growth and prosperity in Europe.

This introductory course compares the different social security and social welfare systems in capitalist economies and discusses their viability and sustainability in a longer-term perspective. The course explores new insights to reorganize the systems in order to guarantee their social and economic survival. The Social Management of Risks is introduced as a new framework to analyze and understand policy interventions.

This course is meant to provide an introduction and an overview of the main issues, theories and practices regarding the design and the implementation of modern Welfare States in advanced economies. The course aims at:

- reviewing the insights provided by theories and empirical analyses;
- setting the scene for a comprehensive analysis of social protection policy.

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and self-study of the literature. Lectures take place as introduction to the main issues of the welfare states.

3. Minimum requirements

- Stiglitz: Economics of the Public Sector
- Attendance of all lectures

4. Literature

- Barr N. (2004), *The Economics of the Welfare State*, 4th Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Alesina A. and E.L. Glaeser (2004), *Fighting Poverty in the US and Europe, A World of Difference*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Neubourg C. de (2006), *New Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*, World Bank, forthcoming
- Neubourg C. de (2006), *Social Security and Nation Building*, ILO, forthcoming
- Neubourg C. de and G. Notten (2006), *Poverty in Europe and the USA: exchanging Official Measurement Methods*, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance Research Memorandum, www.governance.unimaas.nl ;
- Neubourg C. de and J. Castonguay (2006), Enhancing Productivity :Social Policy as Investment Policy, in Mitchell, Muysken and van Veen (eds.), *Growth and Cohesion in the European Union*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, pp. 181 – 206.
- Neubourg C. de, Chris and Castonguay, (2006), *Impact and Performance of Social Protection Systems in OECD Countries*, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance Research Memorandum, www.governance.unimaas.nl ;

- Neubourg de, Chris and Castonguay Julie (2006), *The Role of Social Safety nets within the European Social Protection Systems*, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance Research Memorandum, www.governance.unimaas.nl;
- Neubourg de, Chris, Hener Eva and Roelen Keetie, (2006), *Targeted Means Tested Social Assistance in Nine European Countries*, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance Research Memorandum, www.governance.unimaas.nl;
- Neubourg de, Chris, Castonguay Julie and Roelen Keetie (2006), *The Performance of Social Assistance Systems in Europe*, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance Research Memorandum, www.governance.unimaas.nl;
- Neubourg de, Chris and Nelissen Emy, *Reforms in European Social Safety Nets and Innovative Social Engineering*, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance Research Memorandum, www.governance.unimaas.nl;
- Neubourg, de Chris, Castonguay, Julie and Keetie Roelen (2006) *Social Safety Nets and Targeted Social Assistance: Lessons from the European Experience*, World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper, forthcoming.
- Neubourg C. de and J. Castonguay (2005), Ranking Orders: Performance Indicators for Social Protection Systems, in Cantillon and Marx (eds.), *International Cooperation in Social Security*, Intersenta, Antwerpen-Oxford, 2005, pp. 93 – 124.
- Sebald A. and C. de Neubourg (2003), *Paying for Pensions and Other Public Expenditures: Overtaxing Our Children?*, Meteor Research Memorandum nr., Maastricht.
- Neubourg C. de (2002), *Institutional design and institutional incentives in social safety nets*, Social Protection Discussion Paper, Washington DC: World Bank.

5. Course Schedule

Day	Time/Room	Activity/Content
Thu 7 Sept	9.30 – 12.00	Lecture ESPP
Fri 8 Sept	9.00 – 11.00	Lecture ESPP
Mon 11 Sept	9.30 – 12.00	Lecture ESPP
Tue 12 Sept	9.30 – 12.00	Lecture EPPP
Wed 13 Sept	9.30 – 12.00	Lecture ESPP

Social Demography

Category: Basic Course
Subject: PSD
Period: Week 39
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Gosta Esping-Andersen, University Pompeu Fabre, Barcelona

1. Content and objectives

The objective of this course is not demography *per se* but to examine how key demographic transformations influence society and well-being. The advanced societies have over the past half Century undergone what demographers call 'the second demographic transition', a term that encompasses major changes in life course transitions, family formation, fertility behaviour, gender relations, and also aging. The transformation of demographic behaviour has, in turn, major consequences for the distribution of social risks and for social policy.

This course provides both a theoretical and empirical overview of ongoing demographic processes with special attention to those aspects that directly impinge upon social risks and social policy, namely transformations of household structure and family formation, of female fertility and employment behaviour, and of population aging. These transformations, in turn, will be related to income and welfare distributions. And, finally, the course will examine how demographic change challenges existing welfare models.

2. Course organization

Lectures combined with self study of the literature, class discussions, and a written assignment.

3. Minimum requirements

Becker, G. 1991 *A Treatise on the Family*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.

4. Literature

Those readings marked with an * are obligatory.

- *Lesthaege, R. 1995. "The second demographic transition in western countries: an interpretation." in *Gender and Family Change in Industrialized Countries*, edited by K. Oppenheim-Mason and A-M. Jensen. Oxford: Clarendon.
- D. Coleman, 2004 'Why we don't have to believe without doubting in the Second Demographic Transition'. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research*, 2004.

Fertility and Family Formation

- Billari, F. 2004 'Becoming an adult in Europe'. *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Special Collection Working Paper S-3-2 (April)*
- *Hotz, V. Et.al., 1997 'The economics of fertility in developed countries'. In M. Rosenzweig and O. Stark, eds. *Handbook of Population and Family Economics*. Volume 1A. Amsterdam: Elsevier
- *Sleebos, J. 2003 'Low fertility rates in the OECD countries'. *OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Paper, 15-*
- Ahn, N. and Mira, P. 2001. 'A note on the relationship between fertility and female employment rates in developed countries'. *Journal of Population Economics*, 15, 4: 667-82
- Kohler, H.P., Billari, F., and Ortega, J.A. 2002 'The emergence of lowest-low fertility in Europe'. *Population and Development Review*, 28, 4: 641-80
- Gustafsson, S. 2001. 'Optimal age at motherhood: theoretical and empirical considerations on postponement of maternity in Europe'. *Journal of Population Economics*, 14, 2: 225-247

- McDonald, P. 2000 ‘The toolbox of public policies to impact on fertility’. *European Observatory on Social Situation, Demography and Family*. Sevilla.

Family Structure

- Andersson, G. 2003. ‘Dissolution of unions in Europe’. *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research Working Paper*, 2003-004
- *Ellwood, D. And Jencks, C. 2001. ‘The growing difference in family structure: what do we know? Where do we look for answers?’ Unpublished paper, J.F.Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (August).
- Kuijsten, A. 1995 ‘Recent trends in household and family structure in Europe’. Pp 53-84 in E. Van Imhoff et.al., eds. *Household Demography and Household Modeling*. New York: Plenum Press
- Mare, R. and Winship, C. 1991 ‘Five decades of assortative mating’. *ASR*, 56: 15-32
- Blossfeld, H.P. and Timm, A. 2003 *Who Marries Whom?* Kluwer
- Oppenheim-Mason, K. And Jensen, A. 1995 *Gender and Family Change in Industrialized Countries*.
- Neckerman, K. Ed. *Social Inequality*. New York: Russell Sage

Population Aging

- *Lutz, W., O’Neill, B. And Sherbov, S. 2003 ‘Europe’s population at a turning point’. *Science*, Vol. 299: 1991-92
- OECD, 1998. *Maintaining Prosperity in Old Age*. Paris: OECD
- *Esping-Andersen, G. & Myles, J. forthcoming ‘Sustainable and equitable retirement in a life course perspective’. In G. Clark et.al. eds, *Handbook of Retirement Economics*.

Demographic Change and Welfare Outcomes

- *Haveman, R. and Wolfe, B. 1994 *Succeeding Generations*. New York: Russell Sage (chapters 1-3)
- McLanahan, S. And Sandefur, G. 1994 *Growing Up with a Single Parent*. Harvard University Press.
- Gornick, J. And Meyers, M. 2003. *Families that Work. Policies for Reconciling Parenthood and Employment*. New York: Russell Sage.
- * Esping-Andersen, G. 2006 ‘Families, Government and the distribution of skills’. (Will be circulated)
- Lam, D. 1997 ‘Demographic variables and income inequality’. Pp. 1015-1062 in M. Rosenzweig and O. Stark, eds. *Handbook of Population and Family Economics*. Volume 1B. Amsterdam: Elsevier
- Esping-Andersen, G. 2005. ‘Social Bases of Changing Income Distributions’. *American Behavioral Scientist*.
- Hyslop, D. 2001 ‘Rising US earnings inequality and family labour supply’. *American Economic Review*, 91, 4: 755-77
- Waldvogel, J. 2002. ‘Child care, women’s employment and child outcomes’. *Journal of Population Economics*, 15: 527-48

5. Schedule

25 Sept.	Monday	1002BC	13:00 – 16.00	0.003	2.008 (Class)
26 Sept.	Tuesday	1002BC	9:00 – 12:00	0.003	2.008 (Class)
			14:00 – 17:00	0.003	(Individual meetings)
27 Sept.	Wednesday	1002BC	9:00 – 12:00	0.003	2.008 (Class)
			14:00 – 17:00	0.003	(Ind. meetings)
28 Sept.	Thursday	1002BC	9:00 – 12:00	0.003	2.008 (Class)

Comparative Welfare State Analysis

Category: Basic Course [*Compulsory for students with non-economic background*]
Subject: PSD
Period: Week 49
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Karl Hinrichs, Centre for Social Policy Research, University of Bremen

1. Content and objectives

Welfare states in industrialised Western nations differ in terms of size (social expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product) and their historically determined structure. Moreover, they are exposed to current challenges such as globalisation, demographic ageing, “new social risks” etc. in very unequal manner, and they follow paths of change which differ by rigor and direction. Comparative research has contributed much to the explanation of the size, structure and development (expansion, retrenchment, recalibration) of welfare states. It has resulted in a number of theoretical approaches. They conceptualise welfare states in different ways, differ in their methodology and suggest dissimilar development in future (convergence or continuous distinctions).

This introductory course will hardly deal with the substance or content of national social policy arrangements, but rather, provide a critical evaluation of the main theories explaining the development of (advanced or emerging) welfare states. They have highlighted either the relative importance of institutional variables, social cleavages, partisanship and ideology, or the role of economic openness in explaining cross-national differences. Special attention will be given to new analytical approaches that depart from a construction of ideal types or models of different welfare states.

This course is meant to provide an introduction into comparative welfare state analysis and the applied methodologies (why and how). The course aims at:

- reviewing the insights provided by successive “generations” of theoretical approaches;
- evaluating the impact of welfare state activity (e.g. legitimacy, social equality) in comparative manner;
- identifying indicators and patterns of recent/ongoing welfare state reform and discussing corresponding theoretical approaches.

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures in a more seminar-like format and self-study of the literature. A *Reader* containing articles and chapters on topics that are dealt with during the lectures will be provided in advance (as well as a list of “further readings”). Subsequent to the course, a research paper of about 15 pages (themes have to be discussed during class) is required as a written assignment.

3. Minimum requirements

- Attendance of all lectures;
- Self-study of texts included in the *Reader*;
- Written assignment (see above).

4. Literature

(for early preparation)

- Myles, John; Quadagno, Jill, 2002: 'Political Theories of the Welfare State', *Social Service Review* 76, 34-57.
- Castles, Francis G.; Pierson, Christopher (eds.), 2000: *Welfare State Reader*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Clasen, Jochen (ed.), 1999: *Comparative Social Policy: Concepts, Theories and Methods*, Oxford: Blackwell.

Sociology of Inequality, Poverty and Social Exclusion

Category: Basic Course [*Compulsory for students with non-economic background*]
Subject: PSD
Period: Week 50
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Bea Cantillon, University of Antwerp

1. Content and objectives

Social policies in welfare states aim at the reduction of inequalities, poverty and social exclusion. Although, more developed welfare states are arguably more 'inclusive' than less developed, tackling poverty and social exclusion remains a basic concern in all welfare states.

This introductory course:

- explores the concept and measurement of inequalities, poverty and social exclusion,
- compares inequality, poverty and social exclusion in Europe, the US and in their welfare states,
- analyses the causes and mechanisms
- and reflects on the adequacy of social policies

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and self-study of the literature.

3. Minimum requirements

-

4. Literature

- Anand, S. and Sen, A. K. (1997), *Concepts of Human Development and Poverty: A multi-dimensional perspective*. Human Development Papers, UNDR, New York.
- Atkinson, A.B. (2003), Multidimensional Deprivation: Contrasting Social Welfare and Counting Approaches, *Journal of Economic Inequality*, vol. 1, pp 51-65.
- Atkinson, A.B.; Cantillon, B., Marché, E. and Nolan, B. (2002), *Social Indicators: the EU and Social Inclusion*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Förster, M. and d'Ercole, M.M. (2005), *Income distribution and Poverty in OECD Countries in the Second Half of the 1990's*, OECD Working Papers, nr. 22.
- Van den Bosch, K. (2001), *Identifying the Poor. Using subjective and consensual measures*. Ashgate Publishing Limited, Aldershot, England.

Migration, mobility and social protection

Category:	Basic Course
Subject:	PSD
Period:	Week 42
Credit:	1 ECTS
Lecturer:	Pawel Kaczmarczyk, PhD, Centre of Migration Research, Warsaw University, Poland

1. Content and objectives

The aim of the course is to present and discuss a broad range of issues related to migration with special emphasis on linkages between mobility and social protection framework. Migration is one of the most prominent traits of contemporary world as it was clearly indicated by the term ‘age of migration’. All regions of the world experience massive flows of different kind – from settlement migration and labour mobility through transit migration to forced migration of asylum seekers and refugees. Immigrants have become a structural component of modern societies, especially in more developed countries, and are a subject of interest of various scientific disciplines (economics, sociology, political sciences). As a consequence, in the contemporary migration theory it is emphasized that various methods and interdisciplinary approach is needed to understand roots of migration, its dynamics and consequences.

Although social protection has become an important part of development discourse on national and international levels there is still little literature and research linking migration or mobility to social protection framework. The link between social protection and migration is twofold:

- migration can be a social protection measure as a response of a household to low income or risk (migration as a social protection strategy);
- migration creates social protection needs for those who migrate and for those who are left in the countries of origin (migration as leading to vulnerabilities that require specific social protection measures).

Both approaches will be covered during the course. In the first part of the course basic concepts related to migration will be presented. Specifically the distinction between migration and mobility will be discussed extensively. Additionally, most important migration systems will be presented to give an overview of contemporary migration processes. In the second part, the emphasis will be put on the causal factors of international mobility (migration as a social protection strategy). Different approaches will be presented and discussed extensively (economic, sociological and political one) which attempt to explain migratory behaviour on various levels of aggregation. Special attention will be paid to economic approaches, as they are the most advanced and influential among contemporary migration theories. In the next part, the effects of migration will be a subject of interest. On one hand a link between mobility and development will be analysed, i.e. a question on the importance of migration for sending communities (regions, countries) will be asked. Next, selected issues related to the presence of immigrants in receiving societies will be covered, including integration in the economic terms (labour force participation), participation in the social security system, impact of immigration on population ageing, assimilation/integration processes. The final part will be devoted to the immigration in the context of social protection framework. Here attention should be paid to such issues as legal rules and measures of social protection policy, their viability and effectiveness (e.g. legislation for migrants, international conventions protecting migrant rights, bi-lateral agreements between labour-sending and labour-receiving countries, labour market policies, social services, etc.).

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures, self-study of the literature and presentations to be prepared individually and presented on the last day of the course.

3. Minimum requirements

- Prior basic knowledge in economics (labour economics, international trade theory, microeconomics) would be helpful but is not necessary
- Attendance at all lectures
- Preparation of a presentation.

4. Literature

Basic:

- Hammar, T., Brochmann, G., Tamas, K., Faist, T. (ed.) (2001). *International Migration, Immobility and Development. Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, Oxford: Berg.
- Castles, S., Miller, M.J. (2003). *The age of migration: international population movements in the modern world*, Basingstoke: Palgrave-MacMillan.
- Massey, D. (1999). Why Does Migration Occur? A Theoretical Synthesis, in: Hirschman, Ch., Kasinitz, P., DeWind, J. (ed.), *The Handbook of International Migration: The American Experience*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Massey, D., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A., Taylor, E. (1999). *Worlds in Motion. Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millennium*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Piore, M.J. (1986). The Shifting Grounds for Immigration, *The Annals of the American Academy* 485.
- Stark, O., Bloom, D.E. (1985). The new economics of labor migration, *American Economic Review* 75.

Additional:

- Berry J.W. (1997). Immigration, Acculturation and Adaptation, *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, 46 (1)
- Borjas G. (1999). Immigration and Welfare Magnets, *Journal of Labor Economics* 17 (4).
- Borjas, G. (1994). The Economics of Migration, *Journal of Economic Literature* 32.
- Goss, J., Lindquist, B. (1995). Conceptualizing International Labour Migration: A Structuration Perspective, *International Migration Review* 29(2).
- Guilmoto, Ch., Sandron, F. (2001). The Internal Dynamics of Migration Networks in Developing Countries, *Population: An English Selection* 13.
- Kurthen, H. (1997). Immigration and the Welfare State in Comparison: Differences in the Incorporation of Immigrant Minorities in Germany and the United States, *International Migration Review* 31(3).
- Piore, M.J. (1979). *Birds of Passage. Migrant Labor and Industrial Societies*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Portes, A. (ed.) (1995). *The Economic Sociology of Immigration. Essays on Networks, Ethnicity, and Entrepreneurship*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Portes, A. (1997). Immigration Theory for a New Century: Some Problems and Opportunities, *International Migration Review* 120.
- Stark, O. (1991). *The Migration of Labour*, Cambridge: Basil Blackwell.
- Süßmuth R., Weidenfeld W. (eds.) (2004). *Managing Integration. The European Union's responsibilities towards immigrants*. Brussels.
- Wallerstein, I. (1997). *The capitalist world–economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Economics of Social Protection

Category: Basic Course [*Compulsory for students with economic background*]
Subject: Econ
Period: Week 48
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Pierre Pestieau, University of Liège, Belgium

1. Content and objectives

In most countries, governments pursue two main objectives: they make sure that markets are as efficient as possible and they aim at some equity in the way resources are allocated among individuals. Governments operate in a setting of more or less competitive markets and in a world of asymmetric information.

Education, health care, pensions, disability and unemployment are increasingly studied because of their financial importance in modern economies, but also because of their predominant allocative and redistributive role. For example, conventional wisdom is that most social redistribution in modern welfare state is implemented through the spending side rather than the revenue side.

This short course is devoted to the interaction between taxation and social insurance as a vector of efficient and equitable allocation of resources. The viewpoint is predominantly normative, (the political economy viewpoint is presented in the next course by Ph. De Donder). The emphasis is put on informational issues and also on the complementary role of private spending in the provision of health, retirement and disability insurance. The course consists of 5 lectures each of which will be introduced by a quick survey of the available empirical evidence.

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures (5 x 3 hours) and self-study of the literature.

1. Introduction: social insurance and taxation,
2. Optimal income taxation,
3. Unemployment, disability, tagging and workfare,
4. Social insurance and redistribution,
5. Social security and retirement.

3. Minimum requirements

- Intermediate Microeconomics and Public Finance,
- Attendance of all lectures,
- Reading of recommended articles.

4. Literature

- Feldstein, M., (2005), Rethinking Social Insurance, *American Economic Review*, 95.
- Stiglitz, J. (1982), Pareto efficient and optimal taxation and the new welfare economics, *Handbook of Public Economics*, vol. 2, 991-1041, North Holland, Amsterdam.
- Blackbory, C. and D. Donaldson, (1988), Costs versus kind, self-selection and efficient transfers, *American Economics Review*, 78, 691-700.
- Besley, T. and S. Coate, (1992), Workfare versus welfare: incentive arguments for work requirement in poverty alleviation programs, *American Economic Review*, 82.
- Boadway, R., M. Leite Montero, M. Marchand and P. Pestieau (2006), Social insurance and redistribution with moral hazard and adverse selection, forthcoming in the *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*.

- Diamond, P., (2004), Social security, *American Economic Review*, 94.
- Diamond, P., (1977), A framework for social security analysis, *Journal of Public Economics*, 8, 275-298.

Political Economy of Social Insurance

Category: Basic Course [*Compulsory for students with economic background*]
Subject: Econ
Period: Week 51
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Philippe De Donder, University of Toulouse and CNRS, France

1. Content and objectives

Social insurance programs have two main rationales: first, they provide insurance against various risks (unemployment, disability, sickness, living old,...) that may be inadequately covered by the private market, and second, they redistribute income across categories of people (from rich to poor and/or from high risk individuals to low risk individuals). In his course on Economics of Social Protection, Pierre Pestieau analyses these rationales mainly from a normative viewpoint, i.e. assuming that a government wants to maximize some notion of the well-being of its constituency.

In this class, we take the complementary positive viewpoint, i.e. we assume that social insurance policies are the result of a collective choice by citizens. In most cases, we assume that citizens vote directly over the characteristics of the social insurance program they want to see enacted. We first look at how economists pose (and solve) the problem of voting over a public policy (Persson and Tabellini, 2000). We then study voting over social insurance programs in general (Casamatta et al., 2000, Gouveia 1997), with the objective of finding lessons that apply to many social insurance programs. An important theme in this analysis is the mix between private and public provision of insurance (Anderberg, 1999, De Donder and Hindriks, 2003). Finally, we study more in depth two kinds of insurance programs, namely retirement (or social security to use the US terminology, Casamatta et al., 2002, Galasso and Profeta, 2002) and unemployment (Wright, 1986).

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and self-study of the literature. A more precise plan of the lectures will be given at the beginning of the course.

3. Minimum requirements

- Intermediate Microeconomics and Public Finance
- "Economics of Social Protection" course by Pierre Pestieau
- Attendance of all lectures

4. Literature

- Anderberg, D., 1999, Determining the mix of public and private provision of insurance by majority rule, *European Journal of Political Economy*, 15, 417-440.
- Casamatta G., Cremer H. and P. Pestieau, 2000, Political sustainability and the design of social insurance, *Journal of Public Economics*, 75, 341-364.
- Casamatta G., Cremer H. and P. Pestieau, 2000, The political economy of social security, *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 102, 503-522.
- De Donder Ph. And J. Hindriks, 2003, The politics of redistributive social insurance, *Journal of Public Economics*, 87, 12: 2639-2660.
- Galasso V. and P. Profeta, 2002, The political economy of social security: a survey, *European Journal of Political Economy*, 18, 1-29.
- Gouveia M., 1997, Majority rule and the public provision of a private good, *Public Choice*, 93, 221-244.
- Persson, T. and G. Tabellini, 2000, *Political Economics: explaining economic policy*, MIT Press.

- Wright R., 1986, The redistributive roles of unemployment insurance and the dynamics of voting, *Journal of Public Economics*, 31, 377-399.

The Economics of Savings and Pensions

Category: Basic Course
Subject: Econ
Period: Week 45
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Elsa Fornero, CeRP, University of Turin, Italy

1. Content and objectives

Pension systems are designed to meet three main objectives: to allow people to smooth consumption in their life cycle; to prevent poverty in old age; to establish a compact among generations. These goals, in their turn, are meant to insure individual risk, to overcome individual planning limitations and to provide some sharing for aggregate risks. Within the first category of risks, longevity and earnings risks are predominant; within the second, myopia and time inconsistency have to be addressed; within the third, demographic, economic and political risks should be as much diversified as possible.

Starting from this framework, the course aims at placing European pension systems and reforms in the context of the economic theory of households' savings, where imperfect and incomplete (financial and insurance) markets make room for the state to play an insurer's role, besides its traditional redistributive tasks.

The logic behind insurance does not imply giving up the traditional objective of solidarity, both within and between generations; indeed, this aim is strengthened by highlighting the key role of risk diversification. Furthermore, thanks to an analytical framework based on insurance, measures aimed at achieving a given distributional goal are easily designed; while, if the insurance framework is ignored, redistribution in practice ends up with unforeseen and undesirable features.

Covered topics are:

i. Microeconomic foundations of retirement savings

- *Basic deterministic models (intertemporal optimization models: assumptions and main results)*
- *Life uncertainty and its effects*
- *The introduction of (actuarially fair) life insurance and the dominance of annuities*
- *Why is the market for annuities everywhere so thin?*

ii. An economic analysis of social security (micro and macroeconomic features of social security)

- *Financing mode: PAYG vs. Funding*
- *Pension formulae (DB vs. DC)*
- *Actuarial fairness and neutrality*
- *Measures of financial sustainability*
- *Measures of adequacy*
- *Redistribution (both within and between generations)*
- *Incentive structure*
- *(Induced) retirement*
- *The aggregate pension wealth (debt)*

iii. Theoretical and empirical models of retirement

- *Stylised facts about retirement*
- *Determinants of retirement choice*
- *The implicit tax on postponing retirement (and related measures)*

iv. Positive models of social security and the economics of pension reforms

- *A political economic approach to social security*
- *Assessing the political sustainability of social security reforms*

2. Course organization

Lectures, followed by discussions, and possibly a written composition at the end of the course.

3. Minimum requirements

- Basic quantitative and economic courses (microeconomics and public finance);
- Attendance of all lectures.

4. Selected readings

Browning, M., A. Lusardi, 1996, “Household Saving: Micro Theories and Micro Facts”, *Journal of Economic Literature*, 34, 1797-1855.

Coronado J. L., D. Fullerton, T. Glass, 1999, “Distributional Impacts of Proposed Changes to the Social Security System”, NBER wp 6989, March.

Diamond P. and P. Orszag, 2004, *Saving Social Security. A Balanced Approach*, Brookings Institution Press, Washington DC.

Diamond Peter, 2005, “*Social Security Rules that Vary with Age*”, in: Fornero, E. and P. Sestito (eds), 2005, *Pension Systems: Beyond Mandatory Retirement*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar .

Diamond, P. 2004, ‘Social Security’, *The American Economic Review*, 94(1), March 2004

Disney, R., “Actuarial-based public pension systems”, in: G. Clark, A. Munnell and M. Orszag, *The Oxford Handbook of Pensions and Retirement Income*, OUP, 2006.

Fenge R. and Pestieau P., 2005, “*Social Security and Early Retirement*”, Cesifo Book Series, the MIT Press.

Fuchs-Schundeln, N., 2005, *Testing Different Saving Theories. Exploiting the Adjustment to a Large Shock*, Harvard University, January

Geanakoplos J., O.S. Mitchell, S. P. Zeldes, 1998, “Social Security Money’s Worth”, *PaineWebber WP Series in Money, Economics and Finance* 98-05, Columbia Business School, August.

Gomes F. and Michaelides, A. 2003, “Aggregate implications of defined benefit and defined contribution systems”, Centre Retirement Research at Boston College Working Paper 2003-16.

Gruber J., D. Wise (eds.), 1999, *Social Security and Retirement Around the World*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Lazear, E., 1986, “*Retirement from the labor force*”, in O. Ashenfelter and R. Layard (eds.) *Handbook of Labor Economics*, Vol. 1, New York: Elsevier Science Publishers.

Lindbeck A. and M. Persson, 2003, “*The Gains from Pension Reform*”, *Journal of Economic Literature*, vol. 41 (1), pp. 74-112.

Mitchell O. S., S. P. Zeldes, 1996, “*Social Security Privatization: a Structure for Analysis*”, NBER wp 5512, March.

Scholtz K. Seshadri A., Khitatrakun S., 2004, “*Are Americans Saving “Optimally” for Retirement?*” NBER wp 10260, January.

Analysis of Policy Processes

Category: Basic Course
Subject: MPA
Period: Week 9 (2007)
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof Martin Powell, University of Stirling

1. Content and objectives

This course examines analysis of the policy process, in particular the evaluation of health policies with reference to evaluative criteria such as efficiency and equity. Students will be familiarized with the literature on policy analysis and evaluation; and they will then individually and collectively apply the conceptual material to empirical settings. The content includes: perspectives on the policy process; the health care production process; the ends and means of European health care systems; and policy evaluation. The question to be addressed include: how is health policy made? What are the goals of health policy? How successful are different health systems at achieving goals?

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and seminars. The seminars will comprise time for study-group activities, group presentations and class discussions. Participants will individually and collectively present papers that integrate conceptual and empirical material. Assignment will be based on an essay of 3,000 words (excluding bibliography, footnotes and tables). The topic of the essay will be negotiated on an individual basis from from course material.

3. Minimum requirements

- Attendance of all lectures
- Attendance and work in the seminars

4. Literature

** = Basic Literature

General Reading

**Boyne, G. et al (2003) *Evaluating Public Management Reforms*

**Ham, C. (2004) *Health Policy in Britain*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 5th edn.

**Powell, M. (1997) *Evaluating the NHS*

Perspectives on the Policy Process

Cabinet Office (1999a) *Modernising Government* (Cmnd 4310)

**Cabinet Office (1999b) *Professional Policymaking in the 21st Century*.

Davies, H. et al (2000) *What Works? Evidence-Based Policy and Practice in Public Services*.

**Hill, M. (2005) *The Public Policy Process*, Harlow: Pearson Longman, 4th edn.

Hogwood, B. and Gunn, L. (1984) *Policy Analysis for the Real World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Howlett, M. and Ramesh, M. (2003) *Studying Public Policy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**John, P. (1998) *Analysing Public Policy*, London: Pinter.

Ovretveit, J. (1998) *Evaluating Health Interventions*

Parsons, D. W (1996) *Public Policy*, Aldershot: Edward Elgar

Phillips, C. et al (1994) Evaluating Health and Social Care
Powell, M. and Exworthy, M. (2001) Joined-up approaches to address health inequalities, *Public Money and Management*, 21(1): 21-26
Sabatier, P. (ed, 1999) *Theories of the Policy Process*, Boulder, Col: Westview Press.

The Health Care Production Process

CEC (1999) *Best Practice*
**Powell, M. (1997) *Evaluating the NHS*
Scott, C. (2002) *Public and Private Roles in Health Care Systems*
World Health Organisation, *Annual Reports* (especially 2000)

European Health Care Systems: Means and Ends

Blank, R. and Burau, V. (2004) *Comparative Health Policy*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan
Firuerras, J. and Saltman, R. (1997) *European Health care Reform*
**WHO (2000) *Health Systems: Improving Performance*
See also: www.observatory.dk; www.who.dk; www.bmj.org (with search facility)

Policy Evaluation

Acheson, D. (1998) *Report of the Independent Committee on Health Inequalities*
**Dixon, A. and Mossialos, E. (2000) Has the Portuguese NHS achieved its objectives of equity and efficiency?, *International Social Security Review*, 53(4): 49-79.
van Doorslaer, E. et al (eds, 1995) *Equity in the Finance and Delivery of Health Care*.
Mackenbach, J. and Bakker, M. (eds, 2002) *Reducing health inequalities: A European Perspective*.
Saltman, R. (1997) Equity and distributive justice in European health care reform, *International Journal of Health Services*, 27(3): 443-453.

Governance, Power & Policy: Exploring the Integration of European market societies

Category: Basic Course
Subject: PSD
Period: Week 11 (2007)
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Theo Papadopoulos, University of Bath

1. Content and objectives

The course has two aims: first, to critically introduce the concept of governance with particular reference to the concept of power; second, to discuss different theoretical frameworks that stem from studies of governance to analyse the process of integration of European market societies. During the course participants will engage with, and reflect upon, the most recent debates in the analysis of institutional continuity and change with particular reference to the literatures of comparative historical institutionalism and European Integration theories. More specifically, the course will explore the following questions: What are the main theoretical perspectives in the study of governance and power? What are the main theoretical perspectives in the study of institutional continuity and change in the relationship between market, state and society? What are the key parameters of change in governance forms in the last 20 years, in the EU and in national member states? What are the consequences of new modes of governance and regulation for our understanding of power, of the public/private or state/corporate relationship, and of accountability? Participants will be actively encouraged to draw upon their own reading during the course, as well as any relevant experiences, in answering some or all of these questions. In this context, the course's ultimate aim is to function as a forum for reflection where the analysis of European integration will be brought together in dynamic and exciting ways.

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and seminars. The seminars will comprise time for study-group activities, group presentations and class discussions. Assignment will be based on an essay of 3,000 words (excluding bibliography, footnotes and tables). The essay will discuss a topic from a list that will be distributed to participants at the beginning of the course.

3. Minimum requirements

- Attendance of all lectures
- Attendance and work in the seminars

4. Literature

*Books accompanied by ** are considered very useful for the course and are recommended.*

On Governance, Power and (welfare) State

Kooiman, J. (2003) *Governing as Governance*, London: Sage

** Newman, J. (ed.) (2005) *Remaking Governance*, Bristol: Policy Press

Pierre, J. and Peters, B.G. (2000) *Governance, Politics and the State*, Basingstoke: Macmillan

Rhodes, R. (1997) *Understanding Governance*, Milton Keynes: Open University Press

** Jessop, B. (2002) *The Future of the Capitalist State*, Cambridge: Polity Press

** Haugaard M. (ed.) (2002) *Power: A Reader*, Manchester: Manchester University Press

Korpi W. (2004) *Changing Class Structures and the Origins of Welfare States: The Break-Through of Social Insurance 1860-1940* Paper presented at the EPSAnet Conference on European Social Policy, September 9-11, 2004, University of Oxford

URL: <http://www.apsoc.ox.ac.uk/Espanet/espanetconference/papers/ppr.17.WK.pdf.pdf>

** O'Connor, Julia S. (ed.) (1998) *Power resources theory and the welfare state: a critical approach*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press

** Rose, N. (1999) *Powers of Freedom*, Cambridge: Cambridge UP

Esping-Andersen, G. (1985) 'Power and distributional regimes', *Politics and Society*, Vol.14, 2, pp. 223-56

On European Integration and welfare capitalisms in Europe

Esping-Andersen, G., Gallie, D., Hemerijck, A. and Myles, J. (2002) *Why We Need a New Welfare State*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

** Richardson J. (2005) *European Union: Power and Policy-making*, London: Routledge

Christiansen, T., Jorgensen, K.E. and Wiener, A. (eds) (2001) *The Social Construction of Europe*, London: Sage

de la Porte, C. and Pochet, P. (eds) (2002) *Building social Europe through the open method of co-ordination*, Peter Lange

Kohler-Koch, B. and Eising, R. (1999) *The Transformation of Governance in the European Union*, London: Routledge

Korpi W, Palme J (2003) 'New Politics and Class Politics in the Context of Austerity and Globalization: Welfare State Regress in 18 countries, 1975-1995', *American Political Science Review*, Vol 97, No 3, pp. 425-446

Marks, G. Scharpf, F.W., Schmitter, P.C. and Streeck, W. (1996) *Governance in the European Union*, London: Sage

** Zeitlin, J. and Trubek, D.M. (2003) *Governing Work and Welfare in a New Economy: European and American Experiments*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Zeitlin, J., Pochet, P. with Larsen, A. (eds) (2005) *Open Method of Co-ordination*, Peter Lang

On comparative historical institutionalism and market societies

** Hall P.A. and Soskice D. (eds.) (2001) *Varieties of Capitalism: the Institutional Foundations of Comparative Advantage*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Mahoney J and Rueschemeyer D. (eds) (2003) *Comparative historical analysis in the social sciences*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Steinmo S, Thelen S, Longstreth F (eds) (1992) *Structuring Politics: Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Analysis*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Swank Duane (2002) *Global capital, political institutions and policy change in developed welfare states* Duane Swank, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

** Weiss L. (ed) (2003) *States in the Global Economy: Bringing Domestic Institutions Back in*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Public Economics and Finance

Category: Basic Course
Subject: Econ
Period: Week 4 (2007)
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Alain Jousten, PhD, CREPP, University of Liège, Belgium

1. Content and objectives

Governments across the globe levy taxes and duties. Tax policy and administration has often been characterized by its rather arcane nature. The role of economic analysis in the setting and administration of taxes has often been rather limited.

More recently, political decision makers have focused their attention on a more efficient and less distortive taxation process. The trend is at least in part due to the general tendency towards a clearer separation of the redistributive goals of the government from its money raising branch. Nowadays, redistributive aims are mostly confined to the public expenditures and the social redistribution programs of the government. The focus of tax policy is hence undergoing a profound change from a sometimes very complex multi-tasked framework to a streamlined economically efficient revenue producing tool.

Value added tax, as a key tax instrument, is at the forefront of this evolution. By its structure, and by the increasingly international nature of economic transactions, it has undergone the most profound scrutiny. But other tax instruments, such as the personal income tax, or the corporate income tax also have a large potential for improvement, to make them more transparent and less costly to administer while at the same time increasing the revenue they generate.

The objective of the course is to familiarize the student with some key issues in public economics and public finance. Our special attention will be directed to the practical policy implications of these theoretical arguments in terms of a coherent tax policy strategy.

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and self-study of the literature. The final grade will be based on the answers to a written exam.

3. Minimum requirements

- Joseph Stiglitz (2000), "Economics of the Public Sector" (6th edition), Norton
- Attendance of all lectures

4. Textbooks

- Ebrill, Keen, Bodin, and Summers (2001), The modern VAT, International Monetary Fund
- Jean Hindriks and Gareth Myles, *Intermediate Public Economics*, MIT Press (2006) (for the theoretical basis)

Research Skills

Category: Research Skills
Subject: skills
Period: Week 3 (2007)
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Gosta Esping-Andersen, University Pompeu Fabre, Barcelona

1. Content and objectives

This course combines theory, methodology, and practicum. It aims to help students design a scientifically sound study. It will teach you how to move from vague ideas to a well-designed and practically doable project. *Your* aim, as doctoral students, must be to complete a thesis which meets international scientific standards, which will be publishable in refereed journals and with respectable publishing companies. If this is not your aim, you are probably wasting your time pursuing a doctorate.

The largest part of the course will be dedicated to developing the research design of individual students' doctoral thesis. Each student will present a first draft during the course. This draft will *not* be graded. The order of presentations will be alphabetical. In other words, students whose last name begins near 'A' should already now begin to think about and prepare their proposal. The preparation of a proposal is obligatory, and failure to do so will result in not passing the course. The proposal you prepare should be a maximum of 5 pages. It must specify the following:

1. The basic research question, and what is your explanadum?
2. Why is this scientifically interesting question?
3. To which core scientific debate does the question relate?
4. What is your key argument?
5. How do you plan to conduct the study? What will you compare? How will you test rival hypotheses?

The research proposal must be circulated to *all* participants of the course at least the day prior to the presentation. *All* members of the course are obliged to read *and* comment on the proposal of all fellow students.. Your comments must be inquisitive and terse and, obviously, useful for rethinking the project being discussed.

2. Course organization

Part 1 of the course: A series of presentations (by professor) of key methodological issues in research design. For these sessions you *must* have read the obligatory readings.

Part 2: Student Presentations.

3. Minimum requirements

It is important to note that students will *not* be evaluated on the quality of the research proposal they present in class. You will be evaluated on the quality of the comments you give to others! This, in other words, implies compulsory attendance in all seminar meetings. The final product for the course is a revised and acceptable thesis proposal. Your final grade will depend on the quality of your comments on other students' drafts and on the quality of your final thesis proposal.

4. Course content

Session 1. Comparative Methodology and Design

We examine four distinct models of comparative empirical research and discuss how best to develop researchable questions and falsifiable hypotheses.

Readings:

- G. King, R. Keohane, and S. Verba, *Designing Social Inquiry*. Princeton University Press (1994). This book should, in any case, be read before the end of the course
- J. Fearon, 'Counterfactuals and hypothesis testing in political science'. *World Politics*, 43: 169-95. (1991)

Session 2 . Selection bias, independence, and endogeneity

We examine the major sources of research and estimation bias and how to address these.

Readings:

- G. Esping-Andersen and A. Przeworski, 'Quantitative cross national research methods'. *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (2000). This article will be distributed in xerox copies.

Session 3. Specifying causal mechanisms.

How to move from general theorizing to concrete analysis via the specification of precise causal mechanisms that link variables.

Readings:

- C. Manski, *Identification Problems in the Social Sciences*. Harvard University Press (1995). This book must be read before the end of the course.

Session 4 onwards. Student presentations of research proposal

We dedicate one hour to each student presentation. For each presentation we will appoint one official commentator to lead the discussion.

Evaluation Methods and Techniques

Category: Basic Course
Subject: MPA
Period: Week 5 (2007)
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Bea Cantillon, University of Antwerp

Title: Evaluating the Impact of Social Policies

Date: Tuesday, 31th January 2006

Karel Van den Bosch

The day consists of a lecture (AM) and a seminar (PM), in which a text will be discussed.

Lecture outline:

The lecture gives an overview of the various approaches to measure the impact of policies, in particular social policies. Discussed are the advantages and limitations of experiments, the difference-in-difference approach, and the cross-sectional or comparative approach. Examples from the various approaches are presented to substantiate the points made. The lecture serves as an introduction to the other lectures in the same week by Gerlinde Verbist, Bea Cantillon and Ive Marx.

This lecture will be (somewhat loosely) based on (text attached):

Van den Bosch, K and Cantillon, B. "Policy Impact", forthcoming in *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy* (Goodin, Moran, Rein, eds.).

Seminar theme:

The theme of the seminar is not so much the impact of policy, but rather the impact of social science on policy making, i.e. do policy makers make good use of available scientific evidence?

Reading assignment for seminar:

- Featherman, David L. and Vinovskis, Maris A. "In Search of Relevance to Social Reform and Policy-Making", pp. 1-15
- Gueron, Judith M. "Welfare Reform at the State Level: The Role of Social Experiments and Demonstrations", pp. 165-186,

Both in: Featherman, David L. and Vinovskis, Maris A. (2001) *Social Science and Policy Making*, Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.

If this book is difficult to get hold of, I will send paper copies of the chapters.

Title: The Evaluation of Tax-Benefit Policies
Date: Wednesday, 1th February 2006-01-23

Gerlinde Verbist

Lecture outline:

Tax-benefit policies can be evaluated in various ways. We focus here on the social outcomes of taxation and social benefits. We first present an overview of indicators that can be used to evaluate these policies. Next, we look at the instruments that are increasingly used for such evaluations, namely simulation models. We distinguish the various types of simulation models (empirical microsimulations versus standard simulations; dynamic versus static, etc.). The scope and limitations of these various methods will be illustrated with examples from the literature.

Reading assignment:

The lecture gives an overview of the evaluation of tax-benefit policies, with an emphasis on the use of simulation models. The reading assignment focuses on international comparative issues in this context.

Students are required to read two papers:

- H. Immervoll, H Levy, C Lietz, D Mantovani, C O'Donoghue, H Sutherland & G Verbist

(2005), *Household incomes and redistribution in the European Union: quantifying the equalising properties of taxes and benefit*” EUROMOD Working Paper EM9/05, The

Microsimulation Unit, Cambridge University, 25p. (forthcoming in *The Distributional*

Effects of Government Spending and Taxation, Palgrave/Macmillan; currently available on:

<ftp://ftp.iza.org/dps/dp1824.pdf> and

<http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/msu/emod/publications/emwp0905.pdf>).

- H. Immervoll, P Marianna and M Mira D'Ercole, 2004, “Benefit Coverage Rates and Household Typologies: Scope and Limitations of Tax-Benefit Indicators”. OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Paper, Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, Paris (available on <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/40/20/34440014.pdf>)

Title: The Evaluation of Labour Market Policies

Date: Friday, 3rd February 2006

Ive Marx

Lecture outline:

In Europe and elsewhere, governments have implemented employment subsidies and/or cuts in employers' social security contributions in order to improve the labour market prospects of the unemployed and other vulnerable groups. According to OECD figures, such programmes account for a significant share of active labour market spending in the OECD area, on average 24 per cent. Policy makers often justify this strategy by referring to theoretical analyses and simulations which suggest that such measures have strong positive effects on the employment and mobility chances of beneficiaries. This lecture presents findings from recent empirical evaluation studies which have sought to gauge the actual effectiveness of such measures. The most striking overall finding is that the net employment effects of such measures generally turn out to be substantially lower than what theoretical models and simulations predict, even under relatively conservative assumptions. This finding is particularly striking because of its consistency across studies and evaluation methodologies used.

The accompanying paper is attached.

Reading assignment:

Whereas the lecture deals with demand oriented measures, the reading assignment deals with mostly supply oriented measures.

Students are required to read a paper by Rebecca Blank: *Evaluating Welfare Reform in the United States*

This paper reviews the economics literature on welfare reform over the 1990s. A brief summary of the policy changes over this period is followed by a discussion of the methodological techniques utilized to analyze the effects of these changes on outcomes. The paper then critically reviews the econometric and experimental literature on caseload changes, labor force changes, poverty and income changes, and family formation changes. A growing body of evidence suggests that the recent policy changes have influenced economic behavior and well-being in a variety of ways. One particular set of 'new-style' welfare programs seems to show especially promising results, with significantly increased work and earnings and reduced poverty.

Optional reading:

- OECD (2003), Making Work Pay, Making Work Possible, OECD Employment Outlook 2003.

Econometric evaluation of treatment effects

Category: Basic Course
Subject: MPA
Period: Week 6 (2007)
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Thierry Magnac, Université de Toulouse, France

1. Content and objectives

Since the 1990s, the econometric evaluation of economic policies has been cast with great benefits into the vocabulary of the statistical literature concerning “treatment effects”. It addresses questions of causality that economic policies purposively have on the economic behaviour of various economic agents. It aims at distinguishing causal or treatment effects from sheer descriptive correlations in a framework that is borrowed from treatment set-ups in biological sciences. It allows for ex-post evaluation of the objectives of economic policies in terms of targeting some sub-populations or in terms of their impact and allows for comparisons with the intended targeting and impact when those policies were designed.

This course is meant to provide an introduction and an overview of the main issues, theories and practices regarding the design and the implementation of econometric evaluation of treatment effects. The course aims at giving basic knowledge on the treatment effect literature that allows for critical reading of reports of analyses where some econometric evaluation of economic policies is performed.

The outline of the course is:

- Definitions: treatments, counterfactuals and causal relations
- Matching and double-differences
- Instrumental variable estimators
- Selection correction and control function approaches

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and self-study of the applied literature leading to a written assignment.

3. Minimum requirements

- Basic econometrics as Hayashi, F., 2000, *Econometrics*, Princeton University
- Attendance of all lectures
- Reading assignments leading to the overall written assignment.

4. Literature

- Heckman, JJ, R. Lalonde and J. Smith (1999), “The economics and econometrics of active labor market programs” in *Handbook of Labor Economics 3B* eds Ashenfelter and Card, North Holland.
- Lee, MJ, (2005), *Microeconometrics for policy, program and treatment effects*, Cambridge UP.
- Meyer, B., (1995), “Natural and quasi-experiments in economics”, *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, 13:151-61.
- Wooldridge, J., (2002), *Econometric Analysis of Cross-Section and Panel Data*, MIT Press.

Social Policy Modelling

Category: Basic Course
Subject: MPA
Period: Week 7 (200)
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Dr. Cathal O'Donoghue, National University of Ireland, Galway and Teagasc

1. Content and objectives

This course is a practical course that aims to equip students to use quantitative (microsimulation) modelling techniques to design policy reforms. The course will revolve around a case-study of designing a Poverty Reduction Strategy in developing countries. Initial lectures will focus on the World Bank/IMF Poverty Reduction Strategy Program. Students will then be introduced to tax-benefit policy reform in developed and developing countries, microsimulation modelling, measurement issues in policy evaluation and behavioural response to policy reform. The objective of the course will be for students to evaluate tax-benefit policy in a developing country and to design a set of policy reforms to reduce poverty. Students will utilise an EXCEL based microsimulation model of Brazil to carry out this analysis. No previous experience in public economics, modelling or EXCEL is required.

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and computer practicals. Lectures take place as introduction to the work done in the practicals. Examination will be via a project report in analysing the impact of policy reforms in Brazil.

3. Minimum requirements

- Attendance of all lectures

4. Literature

- François Bourguignon, Francisco H. G. Ferreira and Phillippe G. Leite, 2003, "Conditional Cash Transfers, Schooling and Child Labor: Micro-Simulating Bolsa Escola", DELTA Working Paper 2003-07.
- Bourguignon, François, and Luiz A. Pereira da Silva. 2003. The Impact of Economic Policies on Poverty and Income Distribution: Evaluation Techniques and Tools. World Bank and Oxford University Press, Washington, D.C. and New York.
<http://www1.worldbank.org/publications/pdfs/15491frontmat.pdf>
- Cockburn, J. Trade liberalisation and poverty in Nepal: A Computable General Equilibrium Micro Analysis. Discussion paper 01-18, Centre de Recherche en Économie et Finance Appliquées (Université Laval), October 2001. <http://www.crefa.ecn.ulaval.ca/cahier/0118.pdf>
- Davies, Jim, Microsimulation, CGE and Macro Modelling for Transition and Developing Economies, mimeo, University of Western Ontario, 2004. [PDF](#)
- O'Donoghue, C., 2005. Social Policy Modelling Lecture Notes. Circulated in Advance of Lectures.

Work, Family and Social Protection

Category: Basic Course
 Subject: PSD
 Period: Week 43
 Credit: 1 ECTS
 Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Chiara Saraceno, University of Turin, Italy

1. Content and objectives

Family policies are the most marginalized area of welfare state and social policy research, particularly at the comparative level. Yet the role assigned to the family (gender division of labour, intergenerational solidarity) is at the core of many social policies and of their cross country (and cross time) differentiation. The familisation/de-familisation dichotomy – or continuum – is as important for welfare state analysis as the commodification/decommodification one.

This course compares different family policies and their link with other social security policies. Specific attention will be given to policies supporting the cost of children, policies addressing the needs of care of children and of the frail elderly, equal opportunity and conciliating policies.

The course aims to

- a) make students familiar with relevant concepts and debates;
- b) help students to develop the ability to “read” expectations” concerning family arrangements in different kinds of policies (non exclusively explicit family policies)
- c) present students with main research findings in the field as well as with the most relevant data bases

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures, self-study of the literature, and students’ presentations.

3. Minimum requirements

Attendance of all lectures and of half of the students’ presentations.

4. Literature

- Boje T. and Leira A.(eds), *Gender, Welfare State and the Market*, London, Routledge, 2000: chapters 1 (Mary Daly), 5 (Gornick), 6 (Saraceno), 10 (Millar)
- B. Pfau-Effinger and B. Geissler (eds), *Care and social integration in European Societies*, Policy Press, Bristol 2005: Chapters: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13, 15
- Daly M. and Rake K., *Gender and the welfare state*, Cambridge, Polity, 2003.: first chapter
- Hantrais, L., *Family Policy Matters*, Bristol, The Policy press, 2004

5. Schedule

23 Oct	Monday	1017BC	09.30 – 12:30	2.008	Lecture
		1017BC	14:00 – 17:00	2.008	Lecture
24 Oct	Tuesday	1017BC	09:30 – 12:30	2.008	Lecture
		1017BC	14:00 – 16:00	2.008	Students presentations
25 Oct	Wednesday	1017BC	09:30 – 12:30	2.008	Lecture
		1017BC	14:00 – 16:00	2.008	Students presentations
26 Oct	Thursday		All day		Conference

Economics of Inequality

Category: Basic Course
Subject: Econ
Period: Week 13 (2007)
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Daniele Checchi, University of Milan, Italy

1. Content and objectives

Existing economic theories of income inequality make reference either to the functional distribution of income (between wages and profits) or to the personal distribution on incomes (between heterogeneous agents with different abilities and skills). In addition, the distribution of property rights has impact onto the intertemporal evolution on income distribution.

After reviewing the state of art, the course will touch upon measurement issues (descriptive vs axiomatic approaches), as well as the issue of data reliability.

The third part of the course presents existing empirical evidence on income inequality, either cross-country or cross-year, assessing the relative contribution of underlying fundamentals (stage of development, access to education, labour market institutions).

Finally, the course discusses the relationship between inequality and mobility, showing how the two concepts are interrelated, both at theoretical and at empirical level.

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures providing an overview of the literature, and class discussion of two preassigned papers. At the end of the course, students will be requested to write an essay commenting on one of the articles discussed in class.

In case of a group of students being interested in the empirical analysis of inequality, data-sets will be made available for statistical exploration of data.

3. Minimum requirements

- Basic notion of mathematics (derivatives, integral) and statistics (distribution and its moments)
- Knowledge of existing statistical packages (like STATA or SPSS) is desirable, if some students are interested in empirical analysis.
- Attendance of all lectures

4. Literature

Theories of income inequality

- A. Atkinson and F. Bourguignon. 2003. Income distribution and economics. in A. Atkinson and F. Bourguignon (eds). *Handbook of Income Distribution*. NorthHolland. 1-58
- D. Neal and S. Rosen. 2003. Theories of the distribution of earnings. in A. Atkinson and F. Bourguignon (eds). *Handbook of Income Distribution*. NorthHolland. 379-428

Measuring inequality

- P. Lambert. 1989. *The distribution and the redistribution of income*. Blackwell (chpts.2-3-4-5)
- F. Cowell. 2003. Measurement of inequality. in A. Atkinson and F. Bourguignon (eds). *Handbook of Income Distribution*. NorthHolland. 87-166

Measurement issues

- A. Atkinson and A. Brandolini. 2001. Promise and Pitfalls in the Use of “Secondary” Data-Sets: Income Inequality in OECD Countries. *Journal of Economic Literature* vol. 34, pp. 771-799.
- A. Atkinson and A. Brandolini. 2004. A panel-of-country approach to explaining income inequality: an interdisciplinary research agenda. mimeo

Empirical evidence

- P.Gottschalk, and T.Smeeding. 1997. Cross-National Comparisons of Earnings and Income Inequality, *Journal of Economic Literature*, 35: 633-687.
- P.Gottschalk, and T.Smeeding. 2003. Empirical evidence on income inequality in industrial countries. in A.Atkinson and F.Bourguignon (eds). *Handbook of Income Distribution*. NorthHolland. 261-308
- C.Morrisson. 2003. Historical perspectives on income distribution: the case of Europe. in A.Atkinson and F.Bourguignon (eds). *Handbook of Income Distribution*. NorthHolland. 217-260
- Alderson, A. and F. Nielsen. 2002. Globalisation and the great U-turn: income inequality trends in 16 OECD countries. *American Journal of Sociology* 107: 1244-1299.
- D.Checchi and C.Garcia Peñalosa. 2005. Labour shares and the personal distribution of income in the OECD. IZA Discussion Paper No. 1681/2005
- T.Piketty. 2005. Top income share in the long run: an overview. *Journal of the European Economic Association* 3 (2-3): 382-392

Inequality and intergenerational mobility

- T.Piketty. 2003. Theories of persistent inequality and intergenerational mobility. in A.Atkinson and F.Bourguignon (eds). *Handbook of Income Distribution*. NorthHolland. 429-476
- Maoz, Y. and O.Moav. 1999. Intergenerational mobility and the process of development. *Economic Journal* 109: 677-97.
- M.Corak. 2006. Do poor Children become poor adults ? Lesson from a cross country comparison of generational income mobility. IZA discussion paper n.1993

Advanced Micro-economics

Category: Basic Course
 Subject: Econ
 Period: Weekly, during September and October
 Credit: 2 ECTS
 Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Robin Cowan, Maastricht Economics Research Institute on Innovation and Technology

1. Content and objectives

The basic core of economics lies in micro-economic theory. It provides the underpinnings for the study of virtually all behaviour of economic agents, whether firms or consumers. The basic issue has to do with allocation of scarce resources in order to achieve a goal. For the consumer, the goal is utility maximization; for the firm, profit maximization. In this course, we approach this issue using traditional tools and models. The goal is to provide the students with a solid understanding of the way economists approach these issues, an understanding of how micro-economic models are structured, basic results having to do with firm and consumer behaviour, and a close familiarity with the economist's traditional toolbox.

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and study sessions.

3. Minimum requirements

Attendance at lectures is required. There may be weekly assignments aimed at familiarizing students with techniques discussed. There will be a final exam.

4. Literature

- Gravelle, H. and R. Rees, Microeconomics. FT Prentice Hall, 2nd edition, 2002.

5. Schedule

Week	Date	Weekday	Time	Room#	
36 – 43	18 September	Monday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	
	19 September	Tuesday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	
	20 September	Wednesday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	
	29 September	Friday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	
	2 October	Monday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	
	4 October	Wednesday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	
	5 October	Thursday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	
	20 October	Friday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	
	27 October	Friday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	
	1 November	Wednesday	13:30 – 15:30	2.008	

Course: 1022/BC

Applied Econometrics

Category: Basic Course
Subject: MPA
Period: Weekly, during November and December
Credit: 2 ECTS
Lecturer: Drs. Denis de Crombrugge, Dept of Quantitative Economics, Maastricht University

1. Content and objectives

The challenge of econometrics is to find out what everyday reality, provided it is recorded systematically, can tell us about the relevance of economic and social theories. Governance theories more often than not concern the effects of economic and social policies. In this context the importance of econometric methods is to properly measure the impact and assess the effectiveness of policy interventions.

The snag of econometric methods is that they depend on statistical induction and, apart from being fraught with technicalities, statistical induction is unavoidably subject to statistical error. Whereas a mathematical conclusion is arguably “exact”, a statistical conclusion is not – even though deep mathematical arguments may have been invoked in the process. Thus every decent statistical estimate comes with a “standard error” attached to it, revealing the scale of the sampling error it contains. Nevertheless, ordinary sampling error is a trifle as compared to some other kinds of statistical error, called (imaginatively) non-sampling errors. These are much harder to control and require more subtle methods of statistical analysis. Unfortunately non-sampling errors are very much present in economic and social policy research.

The subject matter of this course is the use of (mainstream) econometric methods in economic and social policy research. Some prior exposure to econometrics at least at an introductory level is assumed. This should include the mathematical formulation of economic theories and the concept of a statistical model. Participants will review the theory, study applications, and deal with actual data in a statistical computer package (Stata or EViews). The course explicitly aims at combining theoretical insight with empirical practice and group activity. Hence a lot of personal involvement and social commitment will be demanded. A willingness to think formally and make one’s hands dirty is essential.

2. Course organization

The course comprises a series of (8-10) meetings spread out over several weeks in November and December. Lectures reviewing classical econometric theory and methods will take up about two thirds of the meeting time. Between meetings participants will be required not only to study the theory but also to do some actual data work on various applications. In the remaining one third of the meeting time they will themselves give very brief presentations on these applications (possibly even a research paper of their own) and participate in seminar discussions.

3. Minimum requirements

- Minimal prerequisites (elementary level): Basic algebra, calculus, basic probability and statistics, classical regression analysis
- Optimal prerequisites (intermediate level): Matrix algebra, mathematical statistics, general linear models, classical econometric theory
- Requirements all levels: Active participation, theoretical and empirical assignments, presentations and discussions, final paper. Students with an advanced background in theoretical and empirical econometrics may be allowed to substitute a research paper for the assignments but are requested to participate in the presentations and discussions.

4. Literature

Note: Our main textbook, indicated with (*) in the list of references below, will be that of Stock & Watson. For those who miss an overview, Kennedy (2003) is highly recommended. The importance of other items depends on the participant's background and interests. Applied papers from various economic and social policy areas are proposed, many of which come with a genuine data set suitable for replication and further practice.

Textbooks

- Stock, James H. & Mark W. Watson (2003), *Introduction to Econometrics*, Addison-Wesley, ISBN 0-201-71595-3.
This will be our main textbook. At the time of writing a second edition is announced:
(*) Stock, James H. & Mark W. Watson, *Introduction to Econometrics, Second Edition*, Addison-Wesley, ISBN 0-321-44253-9.
- Kennedy, Peter (2003), *A Guide to Econometrics, 5th edition*, Blackwell Publishing, ISBN 1-4051-1502-5. (Very readable, excellent bird's eye view)
- Wooldridge, Jeffrey M. (2003), *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach, 2nd edn.*, Thomson South-Western, ISBN 0-13-110849-2. (Introductory)
- Greene William H. (2003), *Econometric Analysis, 5th edn.*, Prentice Hall, ISBN 0-13-110849-2. (Intermediate)
- Johnston Jack & John DiNardo (1997), *Econometric Methods, 4th edition.*, McGraw-Hill, ISBN 0-07-115342-X. (Intermediate)
- Cameron, A. Colin & Pravin K. Trivedi (2005), *Microeconometrics*, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-521-84805-9. (Specialised)
- Deaton Angus (1997), *The Analysis of Household Surveys: A Microeconomic Approach to Development Policy*, Johns Hopkins, ISBN 0-8018-5254-4. (Specialised)

Applied papers on family size and cash benefits

- Ravallion, Martin (2001): "The Mystery of the Vanishing Benefits: An Introduction to Impact Evaluation." *The World Bank Economic Review* 15 (1) 115-140. (No data!)
- Angrist J. and Evans (1998): "Children and their parent's labor supply: Evidence from exogenous variation in family size." *American Economic Review* 88:450-77. (Data?)

Applied papers on schooling policies

- Ashenfelter, Orley & Cecilia Rouse (1998): "Income, Schooling and Ability: Evidence from a new sample of Identical Twins." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 113 (1): 253-284.
- Ashenfelter, Orley & A.B. Krueger (1994): "Estimates of the Return to Schooling from a new sample of Twins." *American Economic Review* 84 (5): 1157-1173. (DATA?)
- Ehrenberg, R.G., D.J. Brewer, A. Gamoran, J.D. Willms (2001): "Does Class Size Matter?" *Scientific American* 285(5): 80-85. A more extensive article is the following.
- Ehrenberg, R.G., D.J. Brewer, A. Gamoran, J.D. Willms (2001b): "Class Size and Student Achievement." *Psychological Science in the Public Interest* 2(1): 1-30.
- Krueger, Alan B. & Whitmore (2001): "The effect of attending a small class in the early grades on college-test taking and middle school test results: Evidence from project Star." *Economic Journal* 111:1-28.
- Van der Klaauw (2002): "Estimating the effect of financial aid offers on college enrolment: A regression discontinuity approach." *International Economic Review* 43:1249-87.
- Agodini and Dynarski (2004): "Are Experiments the only option? A look at dropout prevention programs." *Review of Economic and Statistics* 86:180-94.

Applied papers on wine pricing

- Ashenfelter, O., D. Ashmore, R. Lalonde (s.d.): "Bordeaux Wine Vintage Quality and the Weather". <http://www.liquidasset.com/orley.htm>
- Lecocq, S., T. Magnac, M.C. Pichery, M. Visser (2005): "The impact of information on wine auction prices: results of an experiment" *Annales d'Economie et de Statistique*, 77, janvier/mars 2005, 37-57.
- Combris, P., S. Lecocq, M. Visser (1997): "Estimation of a Hedonic Price Equation for Bordeaux wine: Does quality matter?" *The Economic Journal*, 107, 390-402.

Applied papers on competition and pricing

- Graddy, Kathrin (1995): "Testing for Imperfect Competition at the Fulton Fish Market." *RAND Journal of Economics* 26 (1): 75-92.
- Angrist, J., K. Graddy, G. Imbens (2000): The Interpretation of Instrumental Variables Estimators in Simultaneous Equations Models with an Application to the Demand for Fish." *Review of Economic Studies* 67 (3): 499-527.

Applied papers on crime prevention

- Levitt, Steven D. (1996): "The Effect of Prison Population Size on Crime Rates: Evidence from Prison Overcrowding Litigation." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 111 (2): 319-351.
- Mustard, D.B. (2003): "Reexamining criminal behaviour: the importance of omitted variable bias." *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 85(1), 205-211.3.
- Ruhm, C.J. (1996): "Alcohol Policies and Highway Vehicle Fatalities." *Journal of Health Economics* 15(4), 435-454.
- ...

Course: 1023/BC

Human capital, the labour market and social protection

Category: Basic Course
Subject: Optional
Period: Week 10/2007
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Lex Borghans, Dr. Frank Cörvers, and Prof. Dr. Hans Heijke

1. Content and objectives

Investing in the human capital of individuals by education and training is one of the most effective ways to protect them against risks of unemployment and low income. Education and training are the most prominent sources of human capital. The returns of these investments are set in the labour market where the levels of human capital and wages are positively correlated. Investments in human capital may render obsolete by processes of technological change and aging of the population. The course aims at the explanation of what factors drives or hamper investments in human capital, what developments in the labour market are favourable or risky for the returns in the labour market, and what policies may stimulate the investments in human capital and optimize their returns over the working live.

2. Course organization

The course consists of three workshops on three subthemes and an assignment. The workshops are respectively on "human capital and social protection", "education and labour market dynamics", and "depreciation of human capital". In a workshop lectures and group discussions of the literature are combined.

The assignment consists of simulations with a model of individual careers in education and the labour market by which the effects of policy measures and random shocks are analyzed.

3. Minimum requirements

4. Literature

5. Course Schedule

The Economics of Health and Social Protection

Category: Basic Course (optional)
Subject: Econ
Period: Week 12 (2007)
Credit: 1 ECTS
Lecturer: Dr. Antoine Bommier, CNRS and University of Toulouse, France

1. Content and objectives

Health is indisputably one of the main components of individual well being. It therefore has to be a major concern for public policies and social protection. As a matter of fact, an increasingly large amount of public money is spent every year in health related issues. Economic analyses are then needed for policy guidance.

Health being unequally distributed among individuals and highly random, public health policies typically implement large insurance and redistribution transfers. The objective of the course will be to discuss how neo-classic economic theory may help thinking about the optimal design of such transfers.

After an introduction, that will recall some basic facts about health and social protection in Europe, the first part of the course will discuss normative issues. What should the planner's objectives be? How can health inequality be quantified? To what extent should health inequalities be compensated by income transfers? This first part of the course will lead us to review several theories of justice and their implications for health related matters. We will also explain different ways to assign economic values to health and longevity, emphasizing the fundamental assumptions and caveats of each approach.

The second part of the course will discuss further practical problems that may hinder the implementation of the planner's objectives. Some aspects are very similar to those found with other forms of social protection. We will therefore focus on issues that are more specific to the health sector. A particular attention will be given to the interaction between public and private providers of health care and insurance. We will discuss to what extent the existence such a private-public mix may help to improve social welfare.

2. Course organization

The course consists of a series of lectures and self study of the literature.

3. Minimum requirements

- Basic knowledge in micro-economics.
- Attendance of all lectures.
- Reading of recommended articles.

4. Literature

Basic course programme overview, 2005 – 2006

Study week	Year week	Dates	Course (Monday-Thursday)	Course Code	Topic	Lecturer	Course (every Friday)	Course Code	Topic	Lecturer
1	36	4-8 Sept	Empirics of the Welfare state, poverty, risks and more Crash Course Mathematics	1001intro	Intro	de Neubourg	1001, Math		crash	van Hoesel
2	37	11-15 Sept								
3	38	18-20 Sept	Microeconomics (tbd)	1021BC	Econ	Cowan				
		21-23 Sept	ESPAnet Conference Bremen		PSD					
4	39	25-29 Sept	Social Demography	1002BC	PSD	Esping-Andersen	Microeconomics			
5	40	2-6 Oct	Microeconomics	1021BC		Cowan	Microeconomics			
6	41	9-13 Oct	Preparation Research Proposal		Res.		Preparation Research Proposal			
7	42	16-20 Oct	Migration, Mobility and Social Protection	1005BC	PSD	Kaczmarczyk	Microeconomics			
8	43	23-27 Oct	Work, Family and Social Protection	1017BC	PSD	Saraceno	Microeconomics			
9	44	30-3 Nov	Microeconomics			Cowan	Microeconomics			
10	45	6-10 Nov	Economics of Savings and Insurance	1008BC	Econ	Fornero	Econometrics	1022BC	MPA	de Crombrugghe
11	46	13-17 Nov	Econometrics				Econometrics			
12	47	20-24 Nov	Mid-term assessment				Econometrics			
13	48	27-1 Dec	Economics of Social Protection	1006BC	Econ	Pestieau	Econometrics			
14	49	4-8 Dec	Comparative Welfare State Analysis	1003BC	PSD	Hinrichs	Econometrics			
15	50	11-15 Dec	Sociology of Inequality, Poverty & Social Exclusion	1004BC	PSD	Cantillon	Econometrics			
16	51	18-22 Dec	Political Economy of Social Insurance	1007BC	Econ	Donder				

17	52		<i>Christmas vacation</i>						
18	1		<i>Christmas vacation</i>						
19	2	8-12 Jan	Deadline first proposal						
20	3	15-19 Jan	Research Skills	1013ST	skills	Esping-Andersen			
21	4	22-26 Jan	Public Economics and Finance	1012BC	Econ	Jousten			
22	5	29-2 Feb	Evaluation Methods & Techniques	1014BC	MPA	Cantillon/Verbi st			
23	6	6-10 Feb	Econometric Evaluation of Treatment Effects	1015BC	MPA	Magnac			
24	7	12-16 Feb	Social Policy Modeling	1016BC	MPA	O'Donoghue			
25	8	19-23 Feb	<i>Carnival vacation</i>						
26	9	26-2 Mar	Analysis of Policy Processes	1010BC	MPA	Powell			
27	10	5-9 Mar	Optional course: Education and Social Protection	1023BC	Opt.	ROA			
28	11	12-16 Mar	Governance, Power and Policy	1011BC	MPA	Papadopoulos			
29	12	19-23 Mar	Optional course: Health and Social Protection	1024BC	Opt.	Antoine Bommier			
30	13	26-30 Mar	Economics of Inequality	1018BC	Econ	Checchi			
31	14	2-6 Apr							
32	15	10-13 Apr							
33	16	16-20 Apr							
34	17	23-27 Apr							
35	18	30-apr	Deadline final research proposal						

Fellows only attend two out of the four courses (depending on their previous background)

Notes:

- *2 optional courses are offered as basic courses on bi-annual basis. In 2006/07 the courses will cover (i) Health care and (ii) Education;*
- *Microeconomics and Econometrics are taught on a longer-term basis (up to 8 weeks)*
- *Intro=Introduction; PSD=Political Science, Sociology, Demography; Econ=Economics; MPA=Methodology of Policy Analysis; Opt=Optional, Res.*

Course schedule and room allocation, 2006

Week	Date	Weekday	Course code	Time	Room#	Other remarks
36	04.Sept.	Monday	-	-		
	05.Sept.	Tuesday	Math. Crash Course	14:00 – 17:00	2.008	
	06.Sept.	Wednesday	Math. Crash Course	14:00 – 17:00	2.008	
	07.Sept.	Thursday	1001 intro	9:30 – 12:00	2.008	
			Policy seminar	12:30 – 13:30	A123	TS53
			Math. Crash Course	14:00 – 17:00	2.008	
	08.Sept.	Friday	1001 intro	9:00 – 11:00	2.008	
			Math. Crash Course	14:00 – 17:00	2.008	
		Sat-Sun.				
37	11.Sept.	Monday	1001intro	9:30 – 12:00	2.008	
	12.Sept.	Tuesday	1001intro	9:30 – 12:00	2.008	
			Math. Crash Course	14:00 – 17:00	2.008	
	13.Sept.	Wednesday	1001intro	9:30 – 12:00	2.008	
			Math. Crash Course	14:00 – 17:00	2.008	
	14.Sept.	Thursday	1001intro	9:30 – 12:00	2.008	
			Policy seminar	12:30 – 13:30	A123	TS53
			Math. Crash Course	14:00 – 17:00	2.008	
	15.Sept.	Friday	Math. Crash Course	14:00 – 17:00	2.008	
	Sat-Sun.					
38	18.Sept.	Monday	Tbd			
	19.Sept.	Tuesday	Tbd			
	20.Sept.	Wednesday	Tbd			
	21.Sept.	Thursday	ESPAnet Conference Bremen			
	22.Sept.	Friday	ESPAnet Conference Bremen			
	23.Sept.	Sat.	ESPAnet Conference Bremen			
		Sun.				
39	25.Sept.	Monday	1002BC		2.008	
	26.Sept.	Tuesday	1002BC		2.008	
	27.Sept.	Wednesday	1002BC		2.008	
	28.Sept.	Thursday	1002BC		2.008	
	29.Sept.	Friday	1021BC		2.008	
			Research		2.008	

			tutorial				
		Sat-Sun.					
40	02.Oct.	Monday	1021BC		2.008		
	03.Oct.	Tuesday	1021 BC		2.008		
	04.Oct.	Wednesday	1021BC		2.008		
	05.Oct.	Thursday	1021 BC		2.008		
				Policy seminar	12:30 – 13:30	A123	TS 53
	06.Oct.	Friday	1021BC		2.008		
		Sat-Sun.					
41	09.Oct.	Monday	Prep.				
	10.Oct.	Tuesday	res.prop.				
	11.Oct.	Wednesday					
	12.Oct.	Thursday					
	13.Oct.	Friday	Prep. res.prop.				
				Research tutorial		2.008	
		Sat-Sun.					
42	16.Oct.	Monday	1005BC		2.008		
	17.Oct.	Tuesday	1005BC		2.008		
	18.Oct.	Wednesday	1005BC		2.008		
	19.Oct.	Thursday	1005BC		2.008		
				Policy seminar	12:30 – 13:30	H004	TSS3
	20.Oct.	Friday	1021BC		2.008		
		Sat-Sun.					
43	23.Oct.	Monday	1017BC		2.008		
	24.Oct.	Tuesday	1017BC		2.008		
	25.Oct.	Wednesday	1017BC		2.008		
	26.Oct.	Thursday	1017BC		2.008		
	27.Oct.	Friday	1021BC		2.008		
				Research tutorial		2.008	
		Sat-Sun.					
44	30.Oct.	Monday	1021BC		2.008		
	31. Nov.	Tuesday	1021BC		2.008		
	01. Nov.	Wednesday	1021BC		2.008		
	02. Nov.	Thursday	1021BC		2.008		
				Policy seminar	12:30 – 13:30	tbd	
	03. Nov.	Friday	1021BC		2.008		
		Sat-Sun.					
45	06. Nov.	Monday	1008BC		2.008		
	07. Nov.	Tuesday	1008BC		2.008		
	08. Nov.	Wednesday	1008BC		2.008		
	09. Nov.	Thursday	1008BC		2.008		
	10. Nov.	Friday	1022BC		2.008		
				Research tutorial		2.008	
		Sat-Sun.					
46	13. Nov.	Monday	1022BC				

	14. Nov.	Tuesday	1022BC			
	15. Nov.	Wednesday	1022BC			
	16. Nov.	Thursday	1022BC			
			Policy seminar	12:30 – 13:30	tbd	
	17. Nov.	Friday	1022BC			
		Sat-Sun.				
47	20. Nov.	Monday	Mid-term assessment			
	21. Nov.	Tuesday				
	22. Nov.	Wednesday				
	23. Nov.	Thursday				
	24. Nov.	Friday				
		Sat-Sun.				
48	27. Nov.	Monday	1006BC			
	28. Nov.	Tuesday	1006BC			
	29. Nov.	Wednesday	1006BC			
	30. Dec.	Thursday	1006BC			
			Policy seminar	12:30 – 13:30	tbd	
	01. Dec.	Friday	1022BC			
		Sat-Sun.				
49	04. Dec.	Monday	1003BC			2.008
	05. Dec.	Tuesday	1003BC			2.008
	06. Dec.	Wednesday	1003BC			2.008
	07. Dec.	Thursday	1003BC			2.008
	08. Dec.	Friday	1022BC			
			Research tutorial			2.008
		Sat-Sun.				
50	11. Dec.	Monday	1004BC			2.008
			1004BC			2.008
	12. Dec.	Tuesday	1004BC			2.008
	13. Dec.	Wednesday	10004BC			2.008
	14. Dec.	Thursday	1004BC			2.008
			Policy seminar	12:30 – 13:30	tbd	
	15. Dec.	Friday	1022BC			2.008
		Sat-Sun.				
51	18. Dec.	Monday	1007BC			2.008
	19. Dec.	Tuesday	1007BC			2.008
	20. Dec.	Wednesday	1007BC			2.008
	21. Dec.	Thursday	1007BC			2.008
	22. Dec.	Friday	1007BC			2.008
			Research tutorial			2.008
		Sat-Sun.				
52	Christmas vacation					
1	Christmas Vacation					

Course schedule and room allocation, 2007

Week	Date	Weekday	Course code	Time	Room#	Other remarks
3	15.Jan	Monday	1013ST		2.008	
	16.Jan	Tuesday	1013ST		2.008	
	17.Jan	Wednesday	1013ST		2.008	
	18.Jan	Thursday	1013ST		2.008	
	19.Jan	Friday	1013ST		2.008	
			Sat-Sun.			
4	22.Jan	Monday	1012BC		2.008	
	23.Jan	Tuesday	1012BC		2.008	
	24.Jan	Wednesday	1012BC		2.008	
	25.Jan	Thursday	1012BC		2.008	
	26.Jan	Friday	1012BC		2.008	
			Sat-Sun.			
5	29.Jan	Monday	1014BC		2.008	
	30.Jan	Tuesday	1014BC		2.008	
	31.Jan	Wednesday	1014BC		2.008	
	01.Feb	Thursday	1014BC		2.008	
	02.Feb	Friday	1014BC		2.008	
			Sat-Sun.			
6	05.Feb	Monday	1015BC		2.008	
	06.Feb	Tuesday	1015BC		2.008	
	07.Feb	Wednesday	1015BC		2.008	
			1015BC		2.008	
	08.Feb	Thursday	1015BC		2.008	
	09.Feb	Friday	1015BC		2.008	
			Sat-Sun.			
7	12.Feb	Monday	1016BC		2.008	
	13.Feb	Tuesday	1016BC		2.008	
	14.Feb	Wednesday	1016BC		2.008	
	15.Feb	Thursday	1016BC		2.008	
	16.Feb	Friday	1016		2.008	
			Sat-Sun.			
8	19.Feb	Monday	Carnival vacation			
	20.Feb	Tuesday				
	21.Feb	Wednesday				
	22.Feb	Thursday				
	23.Feb	Friday				
				Sat-Sun		
9	26.Feb	Monday	1010BC		2.008	
	27.Feb	Tuesday	1010BC		2.008	
	28.Feb	Wednesday	1010BC		2.008	
	01.Mar	Thursday	1010BC		2.008	
	02.Mar	Friday	1010BC		2.008	
			Sat-Sun			
10	05.Mar	Monday	1023BC		2.008	
	06.Mar	Tuesday	1023BC		2.008	
	07.Mar	Wednesday	1023BC		2.008	
	08.Mar	Thursday	1023BC		2.008	

	09.Mar	Friday	1023BC		2.008	
		Sat-Sun				
11	12.Mar	Monday	1011BC		2.008	
	13.Mar	Tuesday	1011BC		2.008	
	14.Mar	Wednesday	1011BC		2.008	
	15.Mar	Thursday	1011BC		2.008	
	16.Mar	Friday	1011BC		2.008	
		Sat-Sun				
12	19.Mar	Monday	1024BC		2.008	
	20.Mar	Tuesday	1024BC		2.008	
	21.Mar	Wednesday	1024BC		2.008	
	22.Mar	Thursday	1024BC		2.008	
	23.Mar	Friday	1024BC		2.008	
		Sat-Sun				
13	26.Mar	Monday	1018BC		2.008	
	27.Mar	Tuesday	1018BC		2.008	
	28.Mar	Wednesday	1018BC		2.008	
	29.Mar	Thursday	1018BC		2.008	
	30.Mar	Friday	1018BC		2.008	
		Sat-Sun				
14	02.Apr.	Finalizing Research Proposal				
15	10.Apr	↓				
16	16.Apr	↓				
17	23.Apr					
18	30.Apr	Deadline final research proposal				