

University	Department	Category	Course number	Title	Term offered	Note
Brandeis University						
Brandeis	Anthropology	Theory	ANTH 203B 1	Contemporary Anthropological Theory	Fall	Intensive survey of the major theoretical trends in contemporary anthropology. Examination of comparative, semiotic, materialist, Marxist, feminist, poststructuralist, post-colonial and phenomenological approaches, as well as core concepts: culture, social change, practice, agency, structure, power, modernity and the global. Usually offered every second year.
Brandeis	Psychology	Statistical Method	PSYC 210A	Advanced Psychological Statistics I	Fall	In conjunction with PSYC 210b, this course teaches students how to do independent data analysis in psychology at a PhD-level. Topics include methods for describing data, exploratory data analysis, elementary probability theory, null hypothesis significance testing and alternatives, the binomial distribution, contingency table analysis, one-way and factorial analysis of variance, and repeated measures analysis. Students receive extensive instruction in the use of the Statistical Program for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Usually offered every year.
Brandeis	Psychology	Statistical Method	PSYC 210B	Advanced Psychological Statistics II	2017 Spring	This course is a continuation of PSYC 210a. Topics include statistical power analysis, simple correlation and regression, multiple regression, nonparametric statistics, an introduction of logistic regression, and a brief introduction to multivariate procedures. Students learn to use multiple regression as a general data analytic system. More advanced instruction in SPSS is also provided. Usually offered every year.
Brandeis	Psychology	Statistical Method	PSYC 215A	Multivariate Statistics I: Applied Structural Equation Modeling	2017 Spring	Covers theory, methods, and applications of structural equation modeling (SEM) using LISREL. Introduces the conceptual and procedural principles underlying SEM, enables students to analyze data by using SEM methods, and exposes students to SEM techniques used in the literature. Usually offered every second year.
Brandeis	Sociology	Research Method	SOC 203B	Field Methods	2017 Fall	Provides an introduction to the methodology of sociological field research in the Chicago School tradition. Readings include theoretical statements, completed studies, and experiential accounts of researchers in the field. Includes exercises in specific

						methods and procedures of data collection and analysis. Each student will design and conduct his/her own independent research project. Usually offered every second year.
Brandeis	Sociology	Theory	SOC 209B	Social Movements	2017 Spring	Provides a detailed examination of the literatures related to social movements and collective action. The focus is on reviewing past and current attempts to explain various aspects of contentious political activity, as well as introducing newly emerging explanatory models. Usually offered every third year.
Brandeis	Sociology	Theory	SOC 210B	Gender, Class, and Race	Spring	Examines primarily gender, class, and race, but also addresses inequality as structured by citizenship status and sexuality. Examines how U.S. and other societies distribute resources accordingly, shape discourse and ideology, and foster individual and group identities. Usually offered every third year.
Brandeis	Sociology	Theory	SOC 224A 1	Urban Sociology	Fall	Investigates sociological approaches to studying urban life and city form. Considers characteristics that shape social interaction, inequality, and opportunities for work, residence, and leisure in cities. Topics include the nature of community, the persistence of segregation, and cultural expressions of urbanism
Brandeis	Women's and Gender Studies	Theory	WMGS 205A 1	Graduate Foundational Course in Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies	Fall	An advanced interdisciplinary inquiry into the history, theories, concepts, and practices that have formed women's, gender, and sexuality studies as a scholarly field, with particular attention to current intellectual trends and critical controversies. Usually offered every year in the fall.
Brandeis	Women's and Gender Studies	Theory	WMGS 208B 1	Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Research Seminar	Spring	Examines theories and practices of feminist scholarship and introduces interdisciplinary methodologies in order to guide students in designing and completing an independent research project. Usually offered every year in the spring.

Brandeis	Economics	Statistical Method	ECON 312a	Advanced Econometrics II		Examines the models and statistical techniques used to study time series data. Topics will include linear and non-linear univariate as well as multivariate econometric models. One objective of the course is to provide the students with a good understanding of econometric models for time series data. These models are widely used in the empirical literature, and a good understanding of these models is crucial for the second objective of the course: to provide the students with the ability to evaluate recent empirical studies. The third objective of the course is to develop practical skills, which are necessary to perform independent research using real world data. A theme throughout the course is the use of computational methods for analyzing the material covered in class, and throughout the course we will rely heavily on examples and applications with Matlab. Usually offered every second year.
Brandeis	Politics	Theory	POL 213a	Graduate Seminar: Comparative Political Institutions and Public Policy		Studies the ideas and institutions of representative democracy from a comparative perspective. Topics include parties and party systems, variations in constitutional government from presidentialism to parliamentarianism, the process and prerequisites of democratization, and the comparative politics of the welfare state. Usually offered every second year.
Brandeis	Psychology	Statistical Method	PSYC 215a	Multivariate Statistics I: Applied Structural Equation Modeling		Covers theory, methods, and applications of structural equation modeling (SEM) using LISREL. Introduces the conceptual and procedural principles underlying SEM, enables students to analyze data by using SEM methods, and exposes students to SEM techniques used in the literature. Usually offered every second year.
Brandeis	African and African-American Studies	Theory	126B	Political Economy of the Third World	Fall	Development of capitalism and different roles and functions assigned to all "Third Worlds," in the periphery as well as the center. Special attention will be paid to African and African American peripheries. Usually offered every year.
Brandeis	Anthropology	Theory	154B	Race, Science and Society	Fall	Traces scientific concepts of race from the 18th century to today, interrogating their uses and transformations over time. It explores how science has defined race, how people have challenged such conceptions, and alternate ways for understanding human difference. Usually offered every second year.

Brandeis	Anthropology	Theory	117A	Decolonization: A Native American Studies Approach	Fall	Examines "What is decolonization?" through the lens of Native American Studies. We will discuss issues ranging from settler colonialism, stereotypes, social movements, identity, cultural revitalization, landscape, and interventions into natural and social sciences. Usually offered every second year.
Brandeis	Anthropology	Theory	113B	Race and Ethnicity: Anthropological Perspectives	Fall	Examines theories and ethnographies of race and ethnicity through three units: literary and social scientific theories of race and othering; the race system in the U.S. today; and a comparative look at the American racial system to explore ways in which America's race system varies cross-societally and cross-historically. One goal of the course is to understand changing ideas of race and ethnicity that have emerged from anthropologists and cultural critics. Usually offered every fourth year.
	Anthropology	Theory	163B	Economies and Culture	Fall	We read in newspapers and books and hear in everyday discussion about "the economy," an identifiably separate sphere of human life with its own rules and principles and its own scholarly discipline (economics). The class starts with the premise that this "common sense" idea of the economy is only one among a number of possible perspectives on the ways people use resources to meet their basic and not-so-basic human needs. In the course, we draw on cross-cultural examples, and take a look at the cultural aspects of finance, corporations, and markets. Usually offered every second year.
	Business	Statistical Method	211F	Analyzing Big Data	Fall	We are now in an era of voluminous real-time data, fast affordable computing, and a data-driven decision making. Firms across the spectrum are gathering detailed real-world data on their customers, competitors and marketplace. This vast volume of information will provide significant competitive advantage to companies and managers who can leverage these data and derive meaningful managerial insights. It has been designed for managers who will be using analytics on large datasets, and so is intended for students wanting to go into marketing, finance, consulting, entrepreneurship, business strategy and operations management.

	Business		224G	Launching your Global Career		The goal of this course is to equip students with the career management skills essential to surviving and excelling in today's global labor market. Provides graduate students with a foundation and necessary tools for identifying target positions; conducting an effective and efficient job search; building career-planning and job-search skills that will be useful throughout their careers. Usually offered every year.
	Business	Research Method	240F	Information Visualization		Modern computer graphics provide many ways to tame "big data," allowing users not only to view multidimensional information, but to interactively explore, combine, and interpret massive volumes of information using software tools including R, Microstrategy and Tableau. Usually offered every year.
	Business	Research Method	241F	Machine Learning and Data Analysis for Business and Finance	Both	Offers a general topics course on machine learning tools, and their implementation through Python and Scikit Learn. Students will finish the class with a basic understanding of how to execute predictive analytic algorithms in both cross sectional and time series environments. They will also have a good sense for how to evaluate and test the predictive models. Usually offered every semester.
	Computer Science	Research Method	101A	Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence		Survey course in artificial intelligence. Introduction to Lisp and heuristic programming techniques. Topics include problem solving, planning natural language processing, knowledge representation, and computer vision. Usually offered every year.
	Computer Science	Research Method	177A	Scientific Data Processing in Matlab		Introduces scientific computing using Matlab. Programming concepts such as data types, vectors, conditional execution, loops, procedural abstraction, modules, APIs are presented. The course will present scientific techniques relevant to computational science, with an emphasis on image processing. Usually offered every second year.
	Economics	Research Method	135A	Industrial Organization		Microeconomic analysis of firm behavior under alternative market structures and implications for market outcomes. Topics include strategic interaction, entry and exit, collusion, predation, price discrimination, product differentiation, vertical relations, imperfect information, advertising, and patents and innovation. Usually offered every year.

	Economics	Research Method	141B	Economics of Innovation		Studies the innovation and technological change as the central focus of modern economies. Topics include the sources of growth, economics of research and development, innovation, diffusion and technology transfer, appropriability, patents, information markets, productivity, institutional innovation, and global competitiveness. Usually offered every year.
	Economics	Statistical Method	213A	Applied Econometrics in R		Aims at introducing econometric models and empirical techniques that are useful to conduct economic research with data. The course covers linear regression models, discrete choice models, time series models, and panel data models. We will devote significant space to empirical applications, and give the students the opportunity to gain hands-on experience on how to conduct empirical work in econometrics using the R programming language. Usually offered every year.
	Economics	Statistical Method	312A	Advanced Econometrics II		Examines the models and statistical techniques used to study time series data. Topics will include linear and non-linear univariate as well as multivariate econometric models. One objective of the course is to provide the students with a good understanding of econometric models for time series data. These models are widely used in the empirical literature, and a good understanding of these models is crucial for the second objective of the course: to provide the students with the ability to evaluate recent empirical studies. The third objective of the course is to develop practical skills, which are necessary to perform independent research using real world data. A theme throughout the course is the use of computational methods for analyzing the material covered in class, and throughout the course we will rely heavily on examples and applications with Matlab. Usually offered every second year.
	Fine Arts	Theory	181A	Housing and Social Justice		Employs housing as a lens to interrogate space and society, state and market, power and change, in relation with urban inequality and social justice. It trains students to become participants in the global debates about housing. In doing so, it teaches students about dominant paradigms of urban development and welfare and situates such paradigms in the 20th century history of capitalism. It

						will explicitly adopt a comparative and transnational urban approach to housing and social justice, showing how a globalized perspective provides important insights into local shelter struggles and debates. Usually offered every second year.
	History	Theory		Health Activism		Examines the history of health activism in the U.S. over the past 125 years, from late 19th century debates over compulsory vaccination to contemporary public health campaigns around gang violence and incarceration. Usually offered every third year.
	Math	Research Method	122A	Numerical Methods in Big Data		Introduces fundamental techniques of numerical linear algebra widely used for data science and scientific computing. The purpose of this course is to introduce methods that are useful in applications and research. Usually offered every second year.
	Sociology	Research Method	203B	Field Methods		Provides an introduction to the methodology of sociological field research in the Chicago School tradition. Readings include theoretical statements, completed studies, and experiential accounts of researchers in the field. Includes exercises in specific methods and procedures of data collection and analysis. Each student will design and conduct his/her own independent research project. Usually offered every second year.
	Sociology	Research Method	118A	Observing the Social World: Doing Qualitative Sociology		Observation is the basis of social inquiry. What we see--and by extension, what we overlook or choose to ignore--guides our understanding of social life. We practice interviews, social observation and analysis of print and visual media. Usually offered every year.
	Politics	Theory	211A	Political Theory		Explores a few themes, such as justice, freedom, and community, by means of careful reading of a selection of classical and contemporary texts. Usually offered every second year.
Boston College Source : http://www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/offices/stserv/catalog/1617_graduate_catalog.pdf						

Boston College	Economics	Statistical Method	ECON882101	Time Series Econometrics		This course covers major advances in time series analysis. In addition to univariate and multivariate models for stationary time series, it addresses the issues of unit roots and cointegration. The Kalman Filter and time series models of heteroskedasticity are also discussed. The course stresses the application of technical tools to economic issues, including testing money-income causality, stock market efficiency, the life-cycle model, and the sources of business cycle fluctuations.
Boston College	Psychology	Statistical Method	PSYC660201	Analysis with Missing Data		This course is to provide an introduction to the theory and application of analytic strategies for analyzing data with missing values. The course will cover traditional and modern approaches to dealing with missing data. SAS and Mplus will be used as primary software packages. Students must have completed graduate level courses in multiple regression and structural equation modeling.
Boston College	Economics	Statistical Method	ECON7772	Econometric Methods	(Spring: 4)	This course provides an understanding of the econometric theory that underlies common econometric models. The focus is on regression models and their many extensions. Topics include finite and asymptotic properties of estimators, consistency and limiting distributions, specification issues, heteroskedasticity, autocorrelation, endogeneity and simultaneity, and nonlinear model estimators including maximum likelihood and the generalized method of moments.
Boston College	Social Work	Theory	SCWK8805	Policy Issues in Family and Children's Services	(Spring: 3)	This course focuses on a critical examination of alternatives in formulating, implementing, and evaluating policies and programs in the area of family and children's services. Students will be informed about specific policies impacting children and families in the U.S., critically analyze how policies impact child and family well-being, and explore methods of advocating for effective policy development. Specific policy issues explored in the course include family legislation; welfare reform; balancing work and family; housing and homelessness; family and domestic violence; maternal, child, and family health; education; juvenile justice; cultural issues; immigration/refugees; and

						approaches in other nations.
Boston College	Social Work	Theory	SCWK9980	History and Philosophy of Social Welfare in U.S.	Fall 2017	This course surveys the history of social welfare institutions and social work practice in the United States. It reviews efforts to conceptualize the field of social welfare and to analyze its tendencies. The course examines applicable social and behavioral theories and pertinent research of the different components of the social welfare system. Social welfare policies and organizational forms are examined within context of economic, political, social, philosophical, and scientific climate of the period.
MIT http://catalog.mit.edu/subjects/11/						
MIT	Urban Studies and Planning	Research Method	11.237	The Practice of Participatory Action Research (PAR)	Fall	https://dusp.mit.edu/subject/spring-2017-11237
MIT	Urban Studies and Planning	Theory	11.401	Introduction to Housing, Community and Economic Development	Fall	Provides a critical introduction to: the shape and determinants of political, social and economic inequality in America; equitable development as a response framework for planners; social capital and community building as planning concepts; and the history, development, and current prospects of the fields of housing (with an emphasis on affordability and inclusion) and local economic development. Considers multiple scales but primarily the neighborhood, city/town, and metro region, centered on the interplay of policies, institutions and markets. https://dusp.mit.edu/subject/fall-2017-11401

MIT	Urban Studies and Planning	Research Method	11.236	The Theory of Participatory Action Research (PAR)	2017 Fall	Introduction to the theory of action research and more generally to competing ideas about the uses of social research to promote social change. Focus will be on the epistemological foundations for action research, knowledge generation in action research, the role of the “friendly outsider,” action science and organizational learning, participatory evaluation and arguments for and against phronetic social science. Students will be expect to complete a careful analysis of actual PAR cases. https://dusp.mit.edu/subject/fall-2017-11236
Boston University source: https://www.bu.edu/phpbin/course-search/ https://www.bu.edu/academics/bulletin/archive/						
Boston University	Economics	Theory	GRS EC782	Health Economics 2	Both	Applies theory and econometrics to health topics, including demand and supply, imperfect information, plan-level competition, provider payment, risk adjustment, big data sets, behavioral economics, altruism and health care systems in developed and developing countries. Complements GRS EC 781.
Boston University	Political Science	Research Method	GRS PO 843	Techniques in Political Analysis: Maximum Likelihood Estimation	Spring	An applied course in quantitative empirical analysis on maximum likelihood models of inference. Topics may include hypothesis testing, linear regression, binary response models, ordered response models, and event count models.
Boston University	Psychology	Statistical Method	GRS PS 711	Statistics in Psychology I	Both	General linear models including multiple regression and logistic regression; multilevel models; survival analysis; interaction effects.
Boston University	Psychology	Statistical Method	GRS PS 712	Statistics in Psychology II	Spring	Statistical analysis with latent variables including exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, structural equation models, latent growth models, psychometrics.
Boston University	Psychology	Theory	GRS PS 791	Psychology of Social Oppression	Either	Primary focus on academic research and theoretical models as applied to people of color. The psychologist in minority settings, program development, cross-cultural research issues; alternative models of traditional psychological theories.
Boston University	Sociology	Theory	GRS SO 721	Seminar on Social Networks	Either	Explores the theoretical justifications for the study of social networks using classical and contemporary formulations as well as empirical research. Also covers mainstream methods and computer applications for the visual and quantitative analysis of social networks.

Boston University	Sociology	Theory	GRS SO 808	Seminar: Ethnic, Race, and Minority Relations	Either	Formation and position of ethnic minorities in the United States, including cross-group comparisons from England, Africa, and other parts of the world. Readings and field experience.
Boston University	Sociology	Theory	GRS SO 818	Medical Sociology	FALL 2017	Sociological factors in physical and mental illness as they operate in the community, hospitals, and interpersonal relations. Current research on selected topics in medical sociology; contributions to sociological theory and their practical application.
Boston University	Sociology	Theory	GRS SO 834	Seminar: Mental Illness	Spring	Sociology and social psychology in study of incidence and prevalence of mental illness, organization of treatment institutions, doctor-patient relationships, and community psychiatry.
Boston University	Sociology	Theory	GRS SO 890	Seminar: Global Health: Politics, Institutions, and Ideology	Either	What is global health? Who are the main actors in global health debates? This seminar explores the politics of global health, providing students with sociological tools, concepts, and knowledge to help make sense of conflict in contemporary global health debates.
Boston University	Public Health	Research Method	SPH EP 721	Survey Methods for Public Health	FALL 2017	Theory of stationary processes: models, estimation in the time and frequency domain, spectral analysis, asymptotic distribution, Kalman filter, VAR models. Non-stationary processes: functional central limit theorem, asymptotic results with unit roots, tests for unit roots, cointegrated systems, structural change models.
Boston University	Public Health	Research Method	SPH EP 770	Concepts and Methods of Epidemiology	Either	This course develops the methodologic concepts and principles of epidemiology introduced in the MPH Quantitative Core course. The material covered is intended to extend the student's understanding of the elements of study design, data analysis, and inference in epidemiologic research, including issues related to bias, confounding, and stratified analysis. The course consists of lectures and workshop sessions. The workshop sessions are designed to reinforce the concepts/topics covered in the lectures. This course is not appropriate for students who have completed EP813.
Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH EP 775	Social Epidemiology	Either	The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the major social variables that affect population health, including socio-economic status, race/ethnicity, gender, neighborhood environment, corporate practices, and the criminal justice system. This course will cover the theoretical underpinnings of each

						construct, and will provide students with an in-depth discussion of the empirical research linking each to population health. Methods are introduced to operationalize each construct for the purpose of empirical application in epidemiology research.
Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH EP 790	Epidemiology of Mental Health	Spring	Mental Health Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of mental health disorders among populations. This course begins with an overview of the history and development of the field, also referred to as psychiatric epidemiology, using several classic studies. We will examine mental health and mental illness across the life span: child, adolescent, adult and older adult. Students will learn about the major risk factors for and etiologic models of mental disorders. This will include examination of social factors, biological factors, genetic factors and their interactions. Special attention will be paid to the unique methodological and analytical issues highlighted by mental health epidemiologic research, and recent changes to clinical and research classifications (e.g., DSM-V, RDoc). Based on the research covered in this course, students will be asked to consider the implications for public health programs and interventions.
Boston University	Public Health	Research Method	SPH EP 857	Design and Conduct of Cohort Studies	Either	This is a third-level epidemiologic methods course intended for advanced Masters and Doctoral students who desire to build depth and nuance in their understanding of cohort study design and conduct. The course will build on classic and state-of-the-art papers which focus in depth on various topics such as selection of appropriate measure of excess risk and intermediate endpoints (theory and practice). For each topic, methodologic readings will be linked back to concrete examples of cohort study design, with special emphasis on practical aspects of study conduct.
Boston University	Public Health	Research Method	SPH EP 858	Design and Conduct of Case-Control Studies	Either	This course will develop students' practical knowledge of the design and conduct of case-control studies. It will cover the relationship between cohort and case-control studies and study design issues, including identification of a study base, selection of cases and controls, collection of exposure information,

						sources of bias, and matching. Published papers will be used to illustrate design, bias, and analytic issues through reading and discussion. Each class includes a lecture and discussion of assigned articles.
Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH MC 763	Maternal and Child Health Policymaking	Spring	This course explores the process by which U.S. national and state policymakers allocate resources to mothers and children. Beginning with an analysis of the evolution of U.S. maternal and child health (MCH) policy, it utilizes general policy models and case studies to examine the special features of legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial policy making in MCH. The course examines how policy making in MCH has traditionally been characterized by a greater reliance on regulatory and judicial bodies, as well as the frequent use of mothers and children as political symbols. This course is taught in seminar format with weekly readings and student-led discussion.
Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH MC 770	Children with Special Health Care Needs	Either	The course presents an overview of issues related to the design and delivery of services for children with special health care needs and their families in the United States. It addresses the nature and extent of chronic illness and disability among children, the demographics of childhood disability, the legislative framework for health and social services for this population, and the organization and implementation of services at local, state and federal levels. Throughout the course, the central role of family in the child's life and the importance of family-centered service systems are emphasized. The challenge of balancing complex care needs with needs related to childhood social and cognitive development is highlighted. Students are given opportunities to interact with families affected by special needs, and gain skills in the development of family-centered policy and program development.

Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH MC 775	Social Justice and the Health of Populations: Racism and Other Systems of Oppression in America	Either	This course is focused on strengthening public health students' knowledge, skills and ability to construct a critical appraisal of the determinants, distribution, causes, mechanisms, systems and consequences of health inequities. The course is premised on the knowledge that social patterns of health and well-being do not happen by accident, but occur as a result of social systems which unfairly advantage some and disadvantage other groups of people. As such, inequity more explicitly defines what we know to be a "fairness" issue in public health. The course will be organized around investigating the current state of health inequities in the United States, critically examining the current research around causes and consequences of inequities, and critiquing social and public health programs for their capacity to eliminate them. The course is designed to help students translate current knowledge and research into specific public health strategies. This class also carries concentration credit for the Social & Behavioral Sciences concentration.
Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH MC 786	Immigrant and Refugee Health	Fall	This course focuses on low-income immigrants in the U.S. and applies a family and community health perspective to the study of their health and well-being. It begins with an overview of how political, economic, cultural factors at the global and local levels shape the migration patterns and health of immigrants and refugees. We then examine specific immigrant groups and health issues, with attention to interventions that engage community members in taking action. Students will gain critical skills in contextual analysis, community based participatory research, and project design.
Boston University	Public Health	Research Method	SPH PH 801	Community-Engaged Research: Theory Methods and Applications	FALL 2017	This course provides an overview of theory and methods for working with communities to conduct research that informs public health practice and policy. Through a combination of lectures, discussion, case-studies, and interaction with practitioners, we will explore the history of research in community settings; theoretical, ethical, and methodological considerations for engaging non-scientists in research; the role of particular communities of interest in transforming research funding and infrastructure; and specific

						examples from local research initiatives. The course also trains students in the necessary skills to form a research question, work with communities to form research questions, identify appropriate research methods in response to such questions, to write a proposal to conduct community engaged research.
Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH PM 740	Comparative Health Systems and Policy in Industrialized and BRIC Countries	Either	This course examines the population and individual health systems of industrialized and emerging countries, exploring each system's historic, cultural, political, economic and demographic antecedents. There are significant variations in organization, finance, structure, operations and population level outcomes. Since the US healthsystem performs at the top of cost and the low end of outcome measures there are lessons to be learned from other systems, but it is essential first to understand why differences among systems developed and persist.
Boston University	Public Health	Research Method	SPH PM 821	Advanced Health Services Research Methods	Fall	This course builds on SPH PM811 by providing advanced methods and their applications to studies of health care outcomes, quality, and economics. Methods covered include: advanced measurement techniques such as item response theory and applications through computer adaptive testing, selecting the research design, meta-analysis, advanced statistics applied to grant proposals, and econometric methods using instrumental variables. Students develop an original paper based upon a secondary data analysis.
Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH PM 826	Health, Illness, and the Use of Health Services	Spring	This course provides an introduction to social science research relating to patients' engagement with healthservices. Its goal is to develop critical understandings of how people perceive a need for health services, seek them, engage in transactions with health care providers as "patients" and live with the outcomes of care. The central theme is patient-centered health care as a basis for inquiry in health economics (e.g., consumer behavior, decision making) and health care quality and outcomes (e.g., approaches to chronic illness care, shared decision making).

Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH PM 844	Health Policy & Policy Making for Public Health Researchers	Spring	<p>This doctoral level course will offer students in the Health Services Research program an in-depth look at major health policy debates. Particular attention will be paid to the factors affecting policy making and the role of scholarship in this process. The role of public health in policy debates or the lack thereof will be an ongoing theme throughout the semester. The course begins with a foundation on the policy making process at the federal, state, and local levels. Using these tools, students will examine the history of health reform in America and abroad, including the development and implementation of the Affordable Care Act, the challenges and opportunities of payment and delivery reforms, the role of the Veteran's Health Administration, and mental and behavioral health. Students will apply theoretical concepts from the opening weeks to produce multiple types of deliverables about an issue of their choosing, including a blog post translating academic research for a broad policy audience, a literature review intended for researchers or potential funders, a manuscript in the style of a New England Journal of Medicine perspective intended for journalists and anyone participating in policy debates, and legislative testimony intended for policymakers.</p>
Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH SB 730	Stress as a Public Health Problem	Spring	<p>Research on the impact of excessive psychological stress indicates that it plays a significant role in physical and psychological health, in rising incidence of substance use and violence in communities, in increased absenteeism and decreased productivity in the work place, and increased medical costs. This course examines the impact of psychological, biological, environmental and social stressors on health, illness, health-risking behavior and its economic and public health consequences. Education and intervention strategies and programs involving community awareness and participation are evaluated. Through literature review, lecture and discussion, students examine the field and explore its application to health care and public health.</p>

Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH SB 760	Health of LGBT Populations	Either	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals live in every county of the United States and are recognized as underserved minority populations. In this 4-credit course students will examine the health of minority populations who are marginalized due to their sexual orientation and/or gender identity. You will identify and practice techniques for measuring LGBT populations as well as ways to better recognize the assets that are found within these communities. Today, data on these populations are increasingly collected in the context of public health surveillance and also some health care facilities have begun recording these data in medical records, yet access to these data is still mostly restricted. While recognizing the limitations of available data sources, you will make use of publicly available data to characterize quantitatively and qualitatively the diversity of LGBT populations. Course readings, class lectures, and exercises will be used throughout the course to analyze and discuss the micro and macro determinants of LGBT populations' health. You will build skills by utilizing secondary data, performing a content analysis, conducting a key informant interview, and by producing a final paper, which analyzes the literature on a LGBT health topic of their choice for the purpose of proposing next steps in research or program development for the LGBT community.
Boston University	Public Health	Theory	SPH SB 780	Mental Health and Public Health: A Social and Behavioral Sciences Perspective	Either	This course provides an investigation into mental health and mental illness from a public health perspective. It covers the concepts of mental illness versus mental health, describes the burden of mental illness, and discusses the etiology, diagnosis, course and treatment of prominent mental illnesses (such as schizophrenia, depression, post traumatic stress disorder, eating disorders, and addiction). In addition, specific examples and cases will address international mental health, as well as domestic racial and ethnic disparities. Taking a social and behavioral sciences perspective, the social consequences of mental illness, such as stigma, isolation, and barriers to care will be explored and their impact on access to care, rehabilitation and recovery considered. Students will also be

						<p>introduced to the complex interplay of multiple risk, protective and preventive factors with a focus on social factors. The effectiveness of the current system of services and the role of public health and public health professionals will be discussed. Student assignments and projects will develop skills that apply knowledge to understand issues of mental illness and encourage behaviors that promote mental health within communities.</p>
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