



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
HARRIS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY

SYLLABUS
WINTER 2023

PPHA 35240: EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING CONTEXTS
Mondays, 9:00 am – 11:50 am

Keller Center 2112 (in-person)

Instructor: Professor Anjali Adukia
Keller 2093
adukia@uchicago.edu

TA (PBPL 28350): Ari Anisfeld
anisfeld@uchicago.edu

TA (PPHA 35240): Maria Adelaida Martinez Cabrera
mariaadelaidamc@uchicago.edu

Office hours: To meet with Prof. Adukia, sign up online:
<http://tinyurl.com/npb42qe>

To meet with your TA, reach out via email.

If you sign up and later find that you are no longer able to make that time or no longer need the appointment, please be sure to remove your name.

This course covers policy issues related to education in developing contexts. We will analyze education policies and reforms, develop skills to be a critical consumer of relevant research on each topic, and examine implications of the findings to policy and practice. Topics include discrimination and inclusion in education, understanding factors that influence educational decisions, provision of basic needs in schools, teacher pay and incentives, educational responses to economic and social shocks, and school choice.

Prerequisites: Tools of microeconomic theory and econometric analysis will be used. Students lacking these prerequisites are responsible for learning the relevant material.

Readings and Guest Speakers

Readings. Many of the issues discussed in the course would benefit from the perspective of multiple disciplines. However, much of the emerging causal evidence on education in developing countries comes from the field of development economics, and therefore, the reading list of the course is composed mainly of studies that use economic tools to analyze educational issues. These articles can be found through the University of Chicago library system or through the course reserves link on Canvas. Useful resources in understanding some of the methods used in the readings include: *Mostly Harmless Econometrics* by Angrist and Pischke or *Methods Matter: Improving Causal Inference in Educational and Social Science*

Research by Murnane and Willett. Students may also find useful: *Running Randomized Evaluations* by Glennerster and Takavarasha and *Failing in the Field* by Karlan and Appel. These are on reserve at Regenstein Library.

Guest speakers. Guest speakers will often join us at the beginning of each class, typically via videoconference. They will often request that students prepare materials in addition to the readings listed for the course, which will also be announced ahead of time. The schedule may change as we go, and the instructor will announce adjustments accordingly. Speakers spend their valuable time to visit the class whether in person or virtually, so it is very important that students remain engaged during their visits.

Requirements, Assignments, and Grading

Grades will be based on regular attendance and active class participation including submission of weekly reading responses (40%), and a final project consisting of two project proposals, a first draft, a peer review, a presentation, and a final paper (60%).

Deadlines are as follows:

- ☐ Student survey (online at forms.gle/jxtwQWhvGDD1ELtG9): Please fill out by January 11 by noon.
- ☐ Reading responses: Due by noon on Canvas the day before class (4 classes)
- ☐ Final project: 2 project proposals due by noon January 25, first draft of project by February 15, peer review by February 22, oral presentation slides on February 26, presentation on February 27, written paper due March 2.

***Class Participation, including Attendance and Discussion Questions* (40%)**

Active engagement and reflection are essential requirements for this course. Students are expected to contribute substantively to class discussions. The quality of participation is just as important as the quantity. Class participation grades will be based on questions and comments students pose in class and on the weekly discussion questions, in addition to questions posted on Piazza for the weekly speaker. Disengagement from the class will count against the participation component of your grade. Students must also be on time for class, especially when we have a guest speaker; otherwise, it may count against one's grade.

Reading responses. For a minimum of four of the weeks in the term, students are expected to submit the following for at least one of the starred (*) week's readings by 12:00 pm on the day before the class meets (Sunday) on Canvas: (1) a summary of the main idea of the paper and a new understanding, (2) something from the text that resonated or needs unpacking, (3) a question that will help us wrestle with the meaning of the text and/or the implications of the text, and (4) a research question that the readings or week's topic inspired. If a student submits reading responses for more than four of the class sessions, only the highest four grades will be counted.

Attendance. Attendance is considered as part of the participation grade. If a student needs to miss a class, they should email the TA *before* missing the class.

***Final Project* (60%)**

One of our goals is to cultivate critical consumership of research evidence. For the final project, students will work in self-selected groups to design an ambitious and realistic research project. The specific topic is open-ended but must be related to education in a developing context, allowing students to explore a question that is most suited to their interests. Students do not need to conduct the research itself. They will submit a research proposal that outlines the design of the research project. The audience for these proposals will be a funder. This will be done in groups comprising two or three people.

The final project will be comprised of a few components:

- ☐ 2 one-page project proposals (due January 25, 12pm)
- ☐ First draft of your group's final project and an individual contribution statement (due February 15, 12pm)
- ☐ Peer review first draft (due February 22, 12pm)
- ☐ An oral group presentation (slides uploaded on Canvas by February 26, 5pm)
- ☐ A jointly-authored, 12-15-page document (not including references) and an individual contribution statement (due March 2, 12pm)

Topic Proposals. Student groups will submit a minimum of two ideas for their final projects (one page each). It is useful to practice generating different viable ideas. This helps develop creativity and helps one deepen their thoughts around how to address an issue. Student groups will meet with the instructional staff to discuss their ideas. The proposals will address the following briefly:

- What's the bigger issue you want to address? What's the specific question/part of the issue you wish to address?
- What is the conceptual framework? Help structure the reader's thinking as to how this will expand our understanding of how the world works or how we can understand people's motivations, citing related academic literature.
- For which content, for which population?
- What data do you propose to use? How will you collect it?
- How will you design your research project?
- How will you interpret your results?
- What will we learn from this project? What will remain to be understood?

First Draft. You will complete a comprehensive first draft of your project. Your classmates will need this for peer review, so be sure to complete it on time. Each draft will be assessed by a rubric that will be made available.

Peer Review. Each group member will be assigned to individually peer review another group's project. These should provide comprehensive feedback which both provides bigger picture perspectives (what is the contribution of this project, what are the strengths and areas for improvement, are there any gaps in the logic or project, helping the group see the forest from the trees, checking that enough information is included such that all parts of the project make sense and are easily understood such as pointing out where things need to be clearer or more concrete, where they need to link point A to point B, whether they need to include a better rationale for their idea, etc.) in addition to more detailed feedback about specific ways they can improve the project and copyediting. This will be anonymous. It is important that the feedback is constructive and kind.

Final Class Presentation. Students will present their projects to their classmates in the final class session. Students should meet with the instructional staff at least one week prior to the presentation itself. The presentation should be directed at a specific audience (e.g. a minister of education, a foundation funding youth programs, a venture capitalist supporting non-profit organizations, a research organization, etc.). Students should practice ahead of time and ensure that each group member has equal presentation time. At the end of each presentation, there will be an opportunity for the rest of the class to ask questions. All assertions on slides should be cited using APA format. Students will also provide feedback to their peers on their presentations during the presentations. The final set of slides and a bibliography in APA format should be uploaded to Canvas the day before (Sunday) at 5pm.

Final Project. One group member should submit the final jointly authored research proposal to Canvas by March 2 at 12pm. Each group member should also individually submit a note about the contributions of each of the group members (including themselves) for each component of the final project.

Students should consider the following when crafting their projects and presentations:

- Do you think that this project could help in solving the larger issue? Is this an interesting and promising idea?
- What is the quality of the project and analysis?
- What role does evidence play in supporting the different components?
- How well is the information communicated?
- If you were the target audience member (minister of education, grant officer at a foundation, venture capitalist, newspaper or book editor, art curator, etc.), would you support this project? Why or why not? What more would you need or want to know?

Assignments should be typed and submitted using a font size of 11 point Times New Roman (or equivalent) with 1-inch margins and 1½-inch spacing. APA format should be used in citations.

Papers will not be accepted past the deadline. Students should work on their projects continually throughout the term and allow for the possibility of unforeseen circumstances. If you need accommodations, please see the instructors at the start of the quarter.

Course Readings and Schedule (*subject to change – please check Canvas for updates*)

Required readings denoted with an asterisk (*). Other readings (without an asterisk) are listed for students who wish to explore a topic further. Classes are held in-person.

WHY EDUCATION? (JANUARY 9)

*This syllabus (read it before the first class session)

*Duflo, E. (2001). Schooling and labor market consequences of school construction in Indonesia: evidence from an unusual policy experiment. *American Economic Review*, 91(4), 795-813.

Psacharopoulos, G. (1984). The contribution of education to economic growth: international comparisons.

Becker, G. S. (1962). Investment in human capital: A theoretical analysis. *The Journal of Political Economy*, 70(5), 9-49.

Card, D. (1999). The causal effect of education on earnings. In O. Ashenfelter and D. Card, eds., *Handbook of Labor Economics*, 3A. Elsevier.

Heckman, J. J., Humphries, J. E., & Veramendi, G. (2018). The nonmarket benefits of education and ability. *Journal of Human Capital*, 12(2), 282-304.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY, NO CLASS (JANUARY 16)

- *Optional class sessions to be scheduled for that week*

Readings on Violence, Student Discipline, and Shaping Behavior (Optional)

Evans, D. K., Hares, S., Holland, P., & Acosta, A. M. (2022). Adolescent Girls' Safety In and Out of School: Evidence on Physical and Sexual Violence from across Sub-Saharan Africa. <https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/adolescent-girls-safety-in-and-out-school-sub-saharan-africa.pdf>

- Gershoff, E. T. (2017). School corporal punishment in global perspective: prevalence, outcomes, and efforts at intervention. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, 22(sup1), 224–239. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13548506.2016.1271955>
- Baumgarten, E., Simmonds, M. & Mason-Jones, A.J. (2022). School-based interventions to reduce teacher violence against children: a systematic review. *Child Abuse Review*, e2803. <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2803>
- Decker, M. R., Wood, S. N., Ndinda, E., Yenokyan, G., Sinclair, J., Maksud, N., ... & Ndirangu, M. (2018). Sexual violence among adolescent girls and young women in Malawi: a cluster-randomized controlled implementation trial of empowerment self-defense training. *BMC Public Health*, 18(1), 1-12.
- Heekes, S. & Kruger, C. (2018). When the Rod Spoils the Child: A Systematic Review of Corporal Punishment in Schools Globally. Unpublished thesis, University of Cape Town.
- Smarelli, G. (2022). “Improving School Management of Violence. Evidence from a Nation-wide Policy in Peru.” <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ltdki1KiYq7nCRA6UANhhDQv-Or405s2/view>
- Fry, D., Fang, X., Elliott, S., Casey, T., Zheng, X., Li, J., Florian, L. & McCluskey, G. (2018). The relationships between violence in childhood and educational outcomes: A global systematic review and meta-analysis. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 75, 6-28.
- Devries, K. M., Knight, L., Child, J. C., Mirembe, A., Nakuti, J., Jones, R., ... & Naker, D. (2015). The Good School Toolkit for reducing physical violence from school staff to primary school students: a cluster-randomised controlled trial in Uganda. *The Lancet Global Health*, 3(7), e378-e386.
- Adukia, A., Feigenberg, B., & Momeni, F. (2022). “From Retributive to Restorative: An Alternative Approach to Justice.” Working Paper.
- World Bank. (2021). “Violence in schools leads to \$11 trillion in lost lifetime earnings.” <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/08/03/violence-in-schools-leads-to-11-trillion-in-lost-lifetime-earnings>

DISCRIMINATION AND INCLUSION IN EDUCATION (JANUARY 23)

Guest Speaker: Susan Durston, Education Advisor, Former UNICEF Global Chief of Education, Trustee of Child-to-Child

- *Hanna, R. & Linden, L. (2012). Discrimination in grading. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 4(4): 146-68.
- *Rao, G. (2019). Familiarity does not breed contempt: Diversity, discrimination, and generosity in Delhi schools. *American Economic Review*.
- *Adukia, A., Eble, A., Harrison, E., Runesha, H.B., & Szasz, T. (2021). What we teach about race and gender: Representation in images and text of children’s books. *NBER Working Paper 29123*.
- Steele, C. M., & Aronson, J. (1995). Stereotype threat and the intellectual test performance of African Americans. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 69(5), 797.

Hoff, K. & Pandey, P. (2004). Belief systems and durable inequalities: An experimental investigation of Indian caste (Vol. 3351). *World Bank Publications*. sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/bpde2004/hoff.pdf

Behrman, J. (1997). Intrahousehold distribution and the family. In: Mark R. Rosenzweig and Oded Stark, editors, *Handbook of Population and Family Economics*, Elsevier, 1(A)125-187.

Margo, R. (2007). Race and Schooling in the South, 1880-1950: An Economic History. *Chicago: University of Chicago Press*. <https://doi.org/10.7208/9780226505015>

Bertrand, M., Hanna, R., & Mullainathan, S. (2010). Affirmative action in education: evidence from engineering college admissions in India. *Journal of Public Economics*. 94, 16-29.

EDUCATION RESPONSES TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SHOCKS (JANUARY 30)

Guest Speaker: Alexandra Chen, UN Advisor, Mental Health & Psychosocial on Syria Crisis

*Atkin, D. (2016). Endogenous skill acquisition and export manufacturing in Mexico. *American Economic Review*. 106(8), 2046-2085.

*Adukia, A., Asher, S., & Novosad, P. (2020). Educational investment responses to economic opportunity: Evidence from Indian road construction. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*.

Jensen, R. (2012). Do labor market opportunities affect young women's work and family decisions? Experimental evidence from India. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 127 (2), 753-792.

*Crawford, L., Evans, D., Hares, S., & Sandefur, J. (Sept. 2021). Teaching and testing by phone in a pandemic. cgdev.org/publication/teaching-and-testing-phone-pandemic

*Shepherd, D. & Mohohlwane, N. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 in education – more than a year of disruption. NIDS-CRAM Wave 5 Working Paper. cramsurvey.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/11.-Shepherd-D--Mohohlwane-N.-2021.-Changes-in-education-A-reflection-on-COVID-19-effects-over-a-year.pdf

*Blattman, C. & Annan, J. (2010). The consequences of child soldiering. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 92(4), 882-898.

Buchmann, N., Field, E., Glennerster, R., Nazneen, S., Pimkina, S., & Sen, I. (2018). Power vs money: Alternative approaches to reducing child marriage in Bangladesh, a randomized control trial.

Asanov, I., Flores, F., McKenzie, D., Mensmann, M., & Schulte, M. (Feb. 2021). Remote-learning, time-use, and mental health of Ecuadorian high-school students during the COVID-19 quarantine. *World Development*, 138, 105225.

Cas, A., Frankenberg, E., Suriastini, W., & Thomas, D. (2013). The impact of parental death on child well-being: Evidence from the Indian Ocean Tsunami, *NBER Working Paper 19357*.

Student achievement growth during the COVID-19 pandemic. gpl.gsu.edu/publications/student-achievement-growth-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/

Learning losses due to COVID19 could add up to \$10 trillion. blogs.worldbank.org/education/learning-losses-due-covid19-could-add-10-trillion

Gladstone, R. (2014, December 8). UNICEF calls 2014 one of worst years on record for world's children. *New York Times*. [nytimes.com/2014/12/09/world/unicef-calls-2014-one-of-worst-years-on-record-for-worlds-children.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2014/12/09/world/unicef-calls-2014-one-of-worst-years-on-record-for-worlds-children.html)

Akresh, R. (2008). *Armed conflict and schooling: Evidence from the 1994 Rwandan genocide* (Vol. 3516). World Bank Publications.

Frankenberg, E., Sikoki, B., Sumantri, C., Suriastini, W., & Thomas, D. (2013). Education, vulnerability, and resilience after a natural disaster. *Ecology and Society*, 18(2): 16.

Dryden-Peterson, S. & Mundy, K. E. (2011). Educating children in zones of conflict: an overview and introduction. In *Educating Children in Conflict Zones: Research, Policy, and Practice for Systemic Change: A Tribute to Jackie Kirk*. New York: Teachers College Press.

Imberman, S. A., Kugler, A. D., & Sacerdote, B. I. (2012). Katrina's children: Evidence on the structure of peer effects from Hurricane Evacuees. *American Economic Review*, 102(5), 2048-2082.

Burde, D., Kapit-Spitalny, A., Wahl, R., & Guven, O. (2011). Education and conflict mitigation: What the aid workers say. USAID, Education Quality Improvement Program 1.

Shah, M., & Steinberg, B. M. (2017). Drought of opportunities: Contemporaneous and long term impacts of rainfall shocks on human capital. *Journal of Political Economy*. 125(2), 527-561

Adukia, A. (2022). Spillover impacts on education from employment guarantees. *Education Finance and Policy*.

Shastry, G. K. (2012). Human capital response to globalization: Education and information technology in India. *Journal of Human Resources*. 47(2), 287-330.

DEMAND-SIDE CONSIDERATIONS: ROLE OF BASIC NEEDS, INCENTIVES, COSTS (FEBRUARY 6)

Guest Speaker: Nimo Patel, Empty Hands Music, Gandhi Ashram, India

*Adukia, A. (2017). Sanitation and education. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*.

*Miguel, E. & Kremer, M. (2004). Worms: identifying impacts on education and health in the presence of treatment externalities. *Econometrica*. 72(1), 159-217.

*Schultz, P. (2004). School subsidies for the poor: evaluating the Mexican Progresa poverty program. *Journal of Development Economics*. 74(1): 199-250.

Evans, D. K., & Popova, A. (2016). What really works to improve learning in developing countries? An analysis of divergent findings in systematic reviews. *World Bank Research Observer*. 31(2): 242-270. Database of education studies with learning, attendance, enrollment outcomes: sites.google.com/site/davidkevans/other-resources/database-of-education-studies?authuser=0

Kazianga, H., Levy, D., Linden, L. L., & Sloan, M. (2013). The effects of 'girl-friendly' schools: evidence from the BRIGHT school construction program in Burkina Faso. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 5(3), 41-62.

- Bleakley, H. (2007). Disease and development: evidence from hookworm eradication in the American South. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 122(1), 73-117.
- Glewwe, P. & Kremer, M. (2006). Schools, teachers, and education outcomes in developing countries. *Handbook of the Economics of Education*, 2, 945-1017.
- Evans, D., Kremer, M., & Ngatia, M. (2009). The impact of distributing school uniforms on children's education in Kenya. Unpublished manuscript. Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab.
- Kremer, M., Miguel, E. & Thornton, R. (2009). Incentives to learn. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 91(3): 437-456
- Rawlings, L. & Rubio, G. (2005). Evaluating the impact of conditional cash transfer programs. *World Bank Research Observer*, 20(1): 30-55.
- Vermeersch, C. & Kremer, M. (2004). School meals, educational achievement and school competition: evidence from a randomized evaluation. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*. No. 3523.
- Banerjee, A. Cole, S., Duflo, E. & Linden, L. (2007). Remedying education: evidence from two randomized experiments in India. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 122(3): 1235-1264.
- Banerjee, A., Banerji, R., Berry, J., Duflo, E., Kannan, H., Mukerji, S., Shotland, M., & Walton, M. (2017). From proof of concept to scalable policies: Challenges and solutions, with an application. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 31(4), 73-102.
- Glewwe, P., Kremer, M., & Moulin, S. (2009). Many children left behind? Textbooks and test scores in Kenya. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 1(1), 112-135.
- Glewwe, P., Kremer, M., Moulin, S., & Zitzewitz, E. (2004). Retrospective vs. prospective analyses of school inputs: The case of flip charts in Kenya. *Journal of Development Economics*, 74(1), 251-268.
- Malamud, O., & Pop-Eleches, C. (2011). Home computer use and the development of human capital. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 126(2), 987-1027.
- Das, J., Dercon, S., Habyarimana, J., Krishnan, P., Muralidharan, K., & Sundararaman, V. (2013). School inputs, household substitution, and test scores. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 5(2), 29-57.

SCHOOL CHOICE (FEBRUARY 13)

Guest Speaker: Harshil Sahai, UChicago PhD candidate

- *Angrist, J., Bettinger, E., Bloom, E., King, E., & Kremer, M. (2002). Vouchers for private schooling in Colombia: evidence from a randomized natural experiment. *American Economic Review*, 92(5): 1535-58.
- *Muralidharan, K. & Sundararaman, V. (2015). The aggregate effect of school choice: evidence from a two-stage experiment in India. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 130(3): 1011-66.

- *Neilson, C. (2021). Targeted vouchers, competition among schools and the academic achievement of poor students. *Working Paper*. christopherneilson.github.io/work/documents/Neilson_JMP/Neilson_SEPVouchers2021.pdf
- *Bartholet, E. (2020). Homeschooling: Parent rights absolutism vs. child rights to education & protection, *Arizona Law Review*, 62, p.1-27 in particular.
- Bartholet, E. (2021). Homeschooling. In M. L. Breger. *Exploring Norms and Family Laws Across the Globe* (Chapter 2). Rowman-Littlefield/Lexington Publishers
- Allende, C. (2021). Competition under social interactions and the design of education policies. *Working Paper*. scholar.princeton.edu/sites/default/files/callendesc/files/jmp_ca_vf.pdf
- Campos, C., & Kearns, C. (2021). The impacts of neighborhood school choice: Evidence from Los Angeles Zones of Choice. *Working Paper*. dropbox.com/s/hyzj2s3nwe9ujsj/jmp_zoc.pdf?dl=0
- Angrist, J., Bettinger, E., & Kremer, M. (2006). Long-term educational consequences of secondary school vouchers: evidence from administrative records in Colombia. *American Economic Review*, 96(3): 847–62.
- Hsieh, C. & Urquiola, M. (2006). The effects of generalized school choice on achievement and stratification: Evidence from Chile's school voucher program. *Journal of Public Economics*, 90: 1477-1503.
- Cullen, J., Jacob, B. and Levitt, S. (2006). The effect of school choice on student outcomes: evidence from randomized lotteries. *Econometrica*. 74(5): 1191-1230.
- Cullen, J., Jacob, B. and Levitt, S. (2005). The impact of school choice on student outcomes: an analysis of the Chicago Public Schools. *Journal of Public Economics*. 89(5-6): 729-760.
- Houston Jr, R. G., & Toma, E. F. (2003). Home schooling: An alternative school choice. *Southern Economic Journal*, 920-935.
- Bartholet, E. (2020). A warning on homeschooling. *The Harvard Gazette*. news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2020/05/law-school-professor-says-there-may-be-a-dark-side-of-homeschooling
- Powell, L. T. (2020). In defense of Elizabeth Bartholet: A homeschool graduate speaks out. *Harvard Crimson*. thecrimson.com/article/2020/5/14/powell-homeschool-graduate-speaks-out
- Bartholet, E., Coleman, R., Dwyer, J., Gaither, M., & Vandervort, F. (2020). No need for bullying in the debate on homeschooling. *The Imprint*. imprintnews.org/child-welfare-2/no-need-bullying-in-debate-homeschooling/43876

SUPPLY-SIDE CONSIDERATIONS: TEACHERS (FEBRUARY 20)

Guest speaker: Timothy F.C. Knowles, President of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, former Chairman of the University of Chicago Urban Education Institute, former Deputy Superintendent for Teaching and Learning in Boston Public Schools, and founding director of Teach for America in New York City

*Muralidharan, K. & Sundararaman, V. (2011). Teacher performance pay: Experimental evidence from India. *Journal of Political Economy*, 119(1), 39-77.

*Duflo, E., Hanna, R., & Ryan, S. (2012). Incentives work: Getting teachers to come to school. *The American Economic Review*, 102(4), 1241-1278.

Glewwe, P., Ilias, N., & Kremer, M. (2010). Teacher incentives. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 2(3), 205-227

Chaudhury, N., Hammer, J., Kremer, M., Muralidharan, K., & Rogers, F. H. (2006). Missing in action: Teacher and health worker absence in developing countries. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 20(1): 91-116.

Duflo, E., Dupas, P., & Kremer, M. (2015). School governance, teacher incentives, and pupil–teacher ratios: Experimental evidence from Kenyan primary schools. *Journal of Public Economics*, 123, 92-110.

STUDENT PRESENTATIONS OF PROJECTS (FEBRUARY 27)

University Resources Available to Students. The University offers a set of student support services (described [here](#)), including [student health services](#). In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated disruptions, the University has provided links for students via its “Learning Remotely” [website](#); specific resources are listed [here](#). Specifically, we wish to remind you about available counseling services in particular: If you or someone you know is feeling overwhelmed, depressed, and/or in need of support, remote counseling services are available. Student Counseling Service (SCS) urges you to attend to your mental wellbeing and to reach out to them for support during these challenging times. All SCS services are covered by the Student Life Fee, and there is no additional cost for students to access their services. See <https://wellness.uchicago.edu/mental-health/student-counseling-service-spring-quarter-faq/>. Students seeking new services/resources can call 773.702.9800 during business hours (Monday–Friday 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.) and ask to speak with a clinician. Students needing urgent mental health care can speak with clinicians over the phone 24/7 by calling the SCS at 773.702.3625. Similarly, the Harris School itself provides both academic and non-academic support services for students. These resources are described on [this page of the Harris website](#).

Disability Accommodations. The University’s policies regarding students with disabilities are available [here](#). The University of Chicago is committed to ensuring equitable access to our academic programs and services. Students with disabilities who have been approved for the use of academic accommodations by Student Disability Services (SDS) and need a reasonable accommodation(s) to participate fully in this course must follow the [procedures established by the Harris School of Public Policy](#).

Timely notifications are required to ensure that your accommodations can be implemented. If you require accommodations for this course, please inform Professor Adukia and your TA at the beginning of the quarter so we can discuss how your accommodations may be implemented in the course. Currently registered students are asked to notify the Harris Student Disability Liaison, Eman Alsamara (ealsamara@uchicago.edu) of their access requests by the end of the first week of the quarter. The Harris Student Disability Liaison will work with the student and instructor to coordinate the implementation of student accommodations. Harris students are not required to submit their accommodations letter to the instructor. Students who are facing extenuating circumstances at any point during the quarter should reach out to their Academic Advisor in the Dean of Students Office for support. If you feel you need

accommodations on an ongoing basis, contact Student Disability Services. To contact SDS: disabilities.uchicago.edu, (773) 702-6000, disabilities@uchicago.edu.

Diversity and Inclusion. The Harris School welcomes, values, and respects students, faculty, and staff from a wide range of backgrounds and experiences, and we believe that rigorous inquiry and effective public policy problem-solving requires the expression and understanding of diverse viewpoints, experiences, and traditions. The University and the Harris School have developed distinct but overlapping principles and guidelines to ensure that we remain a place where difficult issues are discussed with kindness and respect for all.

The University's policies are available [here](#). Specifically, the University identifies the freedom of expression as being “vital to our shared goal of the pursuit of knowledge, as is the right of all members of the community to explore new ideas and learn from one another. To preserve an environment of spirited and open debate, we should all have the opportunity to contribute to intellectual exchanges and participate fully in the life of the University.”

The Harris School's commitments to lively, principled, and respectful engagement are available [here](#): “The Harris School of Public Policy welcomes and respects students, faculty, and staff from a wide range of backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives as part of our commitment to building an inclusive community. *Fostering an environment that encourages rigorous inquiry and effective public policy problem-solving requires the involvement and understanding of diverse viewpoints, experiences, and traditions.* As a leading public policy school, Harris holds diversity as a core value. That includes not only diversity of opinion, but diversity along a broad spectrum of factors, including race, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, sexual orientation, ability status, religion, socio-economic background, and social or political belief. Recognizing the value of diversity and inclusion is essential to combating discrimination, addressing disparities, and cultivating ethical and clear-eyed policy leadership.”

Academic Integrity. All University of Chicago students are expected to uphold the highest standards of academic integrity and honesty. Among other things, this means that students shall not represent another's work as their own, use un-allowed materials during exams, or otherwise gain unfair academic advantage. Please read The University of Chicago policy on plagiarism, presented in the Student Manual. If you have any questions about how to properly attribute sources, please contact the teaching staff. The University's policies regarding academic integrity and dishonesty are described [here](#). The University's approach is: “It is contrary to justice, academic integrity, and to the spirit of intellectual inquiry to submit another's statements or ideas as one's own work. To do so is plagiarism or cheating, offenses punishable under the University's disciplinary system. Because these offenses undercut the distinctive moral and intellectual character of the University, we take them very seriously.” The Harris School's student policies are available on the [policies page of our website](#). The *Academic Honesty and Plagiarism* section expresses the main principles.