

Department of Political and Social Sciences
3rd term Workshops and Conferences
2013-2014

DATE	ORGANIZING PROFESSOR / ORGANIZER(S)	TITLE	ROOM	ADMIN ASSISTANT	CREDITS	REQUIREMENTS	(GUEST) SPEAKER(S)	ABSTRACT
March								
6-7 March	H. Kriesi	How do Citizens Understand and Evaluate Democracy?	Sala del Capitolo, Badia Fiesolana	Maureen Lechleitner	10	Attendance, act as discussants (including written comments)		The aim of the workshop is to present and discuss theoretical approaches and empirical analyses of the ESS Round6 on the way European citizens understand and evaluate democracy. The papers presented at the workshop are written by the contributors to an edited volume based on the ESS Round6 data (see the program of the workshop), which will be submitted to publisher later on this year. These data are available for 24 countries by now and the analyses will cover these countries. More countries will be added to the data file later on.
13-14 March	H-P. Blossfeld	Course on Panel Data Management and Analysis with the GSOEP	Seminar Room 3, Badia Fiesolana	Alina Vlad	10	Attendance and assignment	Marco Giesselmann (DIW Berlin)	Life course research with the German Socio-Economic Panel (Introduction to the data, identification of events and analysis of individual socio-economic dynamics) - This course will first give an introduction into the longitudinal structure and the content of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), one of the largest and longest running panel studies in Europe (http://www.diw.de/en/diw_02.c.221178.en/about_soep.html). It will also deal with the management of panel data such as merging and handling wide and long format. Furthermore, exercises will be conducted in simple methods of panel analyses with the data, the identification of life course events and the analysis of individual socio-economic life-course dynamics. Analyses and examples will be conducted with STATA.
21-22 March	H. Kriesi, T. Pappas	Populism in the Shadow of the Great Recession	Seminar Room 2, Badia Fiesolana	Maureen Lechleitner	10	Attendance, specific discussant task	see programme	This workshop is organized in the framework on a book project on populism in the shadow of the Great Recession. Authors of a series of country chapters will present their drafts. Interested students will be able to act as discussants. At a time when the former Italian Prime Minister Mario Monti appealed to electorates to avoid "a return to populism", the French President François Hollande warns against "populist excesses", and EU President Herman van Rompuy sends alarming messages about the "winds of populism" currently threatening Europe, the authors of the book project seek to offer a precise assessment on whether, and to what extent, populism has interacted with the crisis. Furthermore, working on the distinction between the economic and the political aspects of the crisis, but also being sensitive to the timing of events in each of our country cases, they will try to assess the different effects of the two types of crisis on populism at both the national and the EU levels. At the end, the project also hopes to be in a position to offer a theoretically robust and time-dynamic evaluation of contemporary European populism, and make credible predictions about its future course.
April								
7-8 April	H-P. Blossfeld	Multilevel Analysis with Event History Data	Sala del Capitolo, Badia Fiesolana	Alina Vlad	10		Tenko Raykov (Michigan State University)	This two-day workshop initially reviews briefly fundamental notions of event history analysis (EHA) and of multilevel modeling (MLM), to set up the stage of their merger into multilevel EHA (MEHA). The topic of what to take care of before beginning MEHA is then attended to. Issues pertaining to manifest approaches to MEHA, which do not use the concept of latent variable, are then focused on. These approaches assume also that explanatory variables are not measured with error, and include an important re-conceptualization of the MEHA setting within the framework of the popular logistic regression analysis. Their discussion is followed by such of MEHA utilizing latent variables. To this end, first a brief review of latent variable modeling (LVM) is provided, which sets the grounds for the following developments. MEHA conducted within the framework of LVM, and in particular EHA with fallible covariates, is then dealt with. This approach is subsequently extended to cover the case of two-level EHA within the LVM framework. Throughout the workshop multiple empirical examples are used and the increasingly popular software Stata is utilized. Requirements for credits: submission of computer exercises.
25 April	R. Bauböck, R. Ziegler, L. Orgad	Contemporary Issues in Migration, Voting, and Citizenship: Legal and Political Theory Perspectives	Seminar Room 2, Badia Fiesolana	Monika Rzemieniecka	10	Paper	Jaap Dronkers (Maastricht University), Derek Hutcheson (UCD Dublin), Samuel Schmid (University of Lucerne)	State boundaries are physical referents, and state-centred democratic processes are territorially situated. However, the spatial and human dimensions of the polity are not congruent. The foundational constituency does not overlap with and is not encased in the political and territorial boundaries of the state. Not all territorially present persons are members of the political community and, increasingly, not all the territorially absent (temporarily, indefinitely, or permanently) are excluded therefrom. Concomitantly, certain groups of resident citizens remain electorally excluded. Against this background, the workshop will explore jurisprudential and theoretical approaches to the significance of the interrelations between voting and state citizenship by considering challenges arising from, inter alia, state practices of (temporary or permanent) electoral exclusion of convicted adult citizens, expatriates' voting rights, and non-citizen suffrage. The full-day workshop will include several themed sessions.

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May								
5-6 May	S. Bartolini	Political Analysis. Forms and Structures of Political Obligation	Seminar Room 2, Badia Fiesolana	Mariana Spratley	10	This workshop is a continuation of the 2nd term seminar on Political Analysis. Forms and Structures of Political Obligation.		Analysis is a method of inquiring based on the decomposition of what presents itself as unitary in its constitutive elements. In this course we will critically discuss the constitutive elements of politics and political behaviour at both the individual and aggregate level. Particular attention is given to the way in which political aggregate and structures do emerge from the individual level interactions and the condition under which, in turn, such aggregate and structures can be regarded as unitary actors for higher level interaction patterns. The aim of the course is to critically evaluate the conceptual toolkit of classical political science and to provide a coherent conceptual framework for the interpretation of complex political phenomena.
8-9 May	H. Kriesi, M. Ares Abalde, E. Hernández	Measurement Models and Item Response Theory	Seminar Room 3, Badia Fiesolana	Maureen Lechleitner	10	Pre-requisites: only basic prior knowledge of statistics is needed. You should bring your laptop with Stata.	Peter Selb (University of Konstanz)	Sociology and political science research is plagued with examples of conceptual variables and constructs that cannot be directly measured (latent variables) such as ideology, analytic abilities or knowledge, level of democracy, parenting skills, or social class (among many others). Nevertheless, for most of these examples there is available data that can be considered as manifestations of these latent traits. Measurement models constitute a valuable tool to reconstruct latent quantities from available data. These statistical models have been widely applied in other fields (such as psychology or psychometrics) and they are becoming increasingly popular in sociology and political science. Hence, this workshop will be highly useful for researchers at the EU, independently of their specific research interests. Measurement models can be applied at different stages of research projects, for those working with quantitative data. The aim of this workshop is to provide an overview of different statistical measurement models and item response theory. It will cover the theory about when and how to apply these models, as well as the practical implementation using statistical software. Program: 1) Introduction: Measurement in social sciences, and basic concepts in measurement; 2) Classical test theory: Item analysis (and implementation); 3) Item response theory: Dominance versus ideal point functions, Nonparametric versus parametric models, and Categorical latent variables (and implementation).
8-9 May	J. Welsh	English School Approaches to the Study of International Relations	Seminar Room, Villa Sanfelice	Monika Rzemieniecka	10	Attendance, readings, act as discussants.	Andrew Hurrell (University of Oxford), Iver B. Neumann (LSE), Edward Keene (University of Oxford), Molly Cochran (Oxford Brookes University)	This day-and-a-half long workshop will review the core assumptions and debates within the English School of international relations, and assess the implications for how those working within this broad school approach and structure their research. The aim is to: 1) consolidate students' knowledge about the place of the English School within the larger landscape of IR theory; and 2) provide concrete examples on how to conceive and design research that falls broadly within this school. The opening session will be devoted to a brief overview of the features shared by those working within the English School. The next four sessions will then address specific methodologies and themes: the ontology and epistemology of English School research; English School approaches to the history of the international system; English School approaches to normative theorizing; and English School approaches to power politics and power transitions.
8, 9, 12, 13, 14 May	S. Holmes	Masterclass on Ibn Khaldun	Seminar Room, Villa Sanfelice	Monika Rzemieniecka	20		Stephen Holmes (NYU)	The secular and religious sources of social solidarity, why individuals identify with their group and subordinate their interests to its norms, why they accept the authority of their political leaders, the tensions between nomadic and sedentary or desert and urban societies, organizational and tactical factors in military success, the division of labor and the economic transition from subsistence to surplus, demographic expansion and collapse, luxury and the decay of tribal solidarity in urban conglomerations, and the social conditions of scientific and artistic flourishing: these are the principal themes of what is often described as the founding text of the philosophy of history and the history of civilizations, the Muqaddimah, written by the Maghrebian Muslim historian Ibn Khaldun and usually dated around 1377. The Master Class will involve a close reading of the six chapters of the Muqaddimah: general social theory, the theory of Bedouin society, the theory of political authority, the theory of urban society, the theory of economic development, and the sociology of science.
14 and 16 May	U. Krotz, P. Culpepper	Advanced Qualitative Methods	Seminar Room 4, Badia Fiesolana	Alina Vlad	10	Attendance, required readings, 2-page outline of research design	Andrew Bennett (Georgetown University)	This workshop consists of four sessions of 2.5 hours each, led by Professor Andrew Bennett of Georgetown University. The four sessions will be devoted to the topics of research design, process tracing, typological theorizing and structured focused comparisons, and multi-method research. Each session includes one or two pieces of required reading, which will be made available electronically. To receive workshop credit, each participant must submit a 2-page outline of their research design such as they might use for a grant proposal and as well to attend all four sessions. We will integrate each the research designs into the discussions of the later sessions of the course.

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15-16 May	A. Trechsel	Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA)	Seminar Room 3, Badia Fiesolana	Maureen Lechleitner	10	Attendance, short paper	Claudius Wagemann (University of Frankfurt)	Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) has become a broadly recognized and applied tool in the social sciences over the last three decades. It is firmly rooted in set theory and presents an alternative to conventional case studies and statistical analysis. Allowing for systematic case comparisons, it can especially easily applied to mid-sized numbers of cases. Thus, it is very helpful for a lot of researchers at the EUJ who work comparatively, independently from their particular topics. The aim of the workshop is to enable the participants to use QCA properly in their own research. Programme: 1. What is QCA? What is Set Theory? 2. Sets and Set Membership Calibration. 3. Set Relations. 4. Truth Table Analysis. 5. Parameters of Fit. 6. Limited Diversity and Logical Remainders. 7. Standard Analysis, Enhanced Standard Analysis and Theory-Guided Enhanced Standard Analysis. 8. Extensions of QCA.
19-20 May	H-P. Blossfeld	Selection, Choice & Causal Interpretations	Seminar Room 2, Badia Fiesolana	Alina Vlad	10		Götz Rohwaer (Ruhr University)	Causal Analysis with Observational Data
20-21 May	D. della Porta, A. Mattoni, P. Balsiger	Bringing Capitalism back in: resistance to corporate power and austerity policies	Sala del Capitolo, Badia Fiesolana	Adele Battistini	10	Attendance, compulsory readings, act as discussants	Lawrence Cox (University of Ireland Maunooth)	The neoliberal age characterized by deregulation and economic globalization has led to growing power of multinational corporations and 'the markets' all over the world. The financial collapse and ensuing debt crisis, largely caused by the deregulation of the financial industry, has led to austerity policies to 'appease the markets'. Global companies keep shifting production and revenues across the globe to minimize costs and avoid regulation and taxes. But corporate power and austerity does not go uncontested. Firms are often directly targeted by social movement campaigns, and alternative forms of production and exchange thrive. Austerity policies, for their part, have provoked protests in recent years in Greece, Spain, or the UK. Corporations, markets, and the economy are thus sites of protest. In this workshop, we want to address the relationship between capitalism and protest and analyze different forms of resistance against companies and economic policies, thus bringing capitalism back into the study of social movements.
20-21 May	H. Kriesi, E. Michel, P. Rathgeb	The Welfare State and the Radical Right	Seminar Room 4, Badia Fiesolana	Maureen Lechleitner	10	Attendance	Nonna Mayer (Centre d'études Européennes, Sciences Po Paris), Dominik Geering (University of Zurich), Koenraad Abts (University of Louvain)	This workshop's goal is to examine the relation between the radical right and the welfare state, both in terms of electoral demand and offer, this means considering both voting behaviour determinants and policy preferences and implementation. Aside from the traditional cultural explanations of the radical right vote, economic explanations are often mobilized. More precisely, recent literature has shown that attitudes towards the welfare state significantly determined the radical right vote. This workshop aims at examining the relation between welfare attitudes and the radical right vote, notably for overrepresented social groups in this electorate (self-employed, workers...). On the supply side of electoral politics, radical right parties have developed specific welfare agendas, which have remained understudied. Due to their electoral success, radical right parties in Europe have become a potential coalition partner in the formation of governments, at national and local level. In the 2000s, some radical right parties supported right-wing governments in Europe (e.g. Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands). However, surprisingly little is known about the policy-impact of the radical right on different varieties of capitalism and welfare states. The workshop wants to address this question by analysing the government performance of far-right parties in the politics of social solidarity. To sum up, the principal aim of the workshop will be to stimulate a transdisciplinary debate between Election Studies and Comparative Political Economy to discuss and evaluate the phenomenon of right-wing populism from a broader perspective. The workshop will try to bridge these disciplinary boundaries by collecting contributions of various experts and having a debate that involves the broader academic community of the EUJ.
22-23 May	A. Trechsel	Forecasting Elections	Seminar Room 4, Badia Fiesolana	Mariana Spratley	10	TBC	Martial Foucault (Sciences Po Paris)	
26-28 May	D. Gambetta	Lab-in-the field experiments, methods and examples	Seminar Room 4, Badia Fiesolana	Adele Battistini	10	Final short paper	Benedikt Hermann (European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Health and Consumer Protection, Ispra)	In the past, social sciences relied mostly on introspection or field observation of social behavior as tools of revealing the nature of human behavior. Recently social sciences took inspiration from natural sciences and medical sciences, and adopted different kinds of experimental research, first of all lab experiments. In lab experiments usually students are invited to investigate under well controlled conditions the nature of human decision making. These lab experiments are very helpful to challenge established ideologies on the nature of human behavior. However, due to very artificial laboratory context and focus on university students only, findings from these experiments are often perceived of limited value for conclusions on the nature of human behavior in the "real world" outside the university labs. In this course, we therefore would like to give an introduction into the growing experimental work of social scientists trying to get the experiments out of the university into the field, closer the "real life".

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29-30 May	D. della Porta, L. Bosi, D. Chironi, A. Subirats Ribas	Contentious Politics and Space: Constraints and Opportunities	Seminar Room, Villa Sanfelice	Adele Battistini	10			This workshop will address the main theoretical and methodological aspects of the relationship between space and contentious politics, which has been a fast growing sub-field in social sciences since the 1990s. Following the critical geography approach, the workshop will start from the assumption that space is produced by social and political action rather than ontologically given. It will address how space has different implications for the constitution of social movements and vice-versa. In particular, the workshop will analyze how space represents both a constraint and an opportunity for the constitution of social movements and how social movements strategically approach and produce space. To this end, we will discuss how socio-spatial thinking has been incorporated in the study of social movements and the different ways in which the concept of space has been conceptualized and operationalized in different disciplines. Additionally, given our interest in social movement studies, we are inviting scholars who have analyzed some of the most significant and recent movements that have based their action on the defense of a common space, such as the Italian No Tav and the Turkish Gezi Park movements. Moreover, we are inviting some activists from these movements to give their own view on how they relate with space and how they construct new spaces with their own action. The final section of the workshop will be dedicated to present some of the main methods incorporating 'spatial thinking' nowadays, such as GIS (Geographic Information System) that could be adopted by social movement studies, and more in general, by political sociology for the study of contentious politics.
29-30 May	U. Krotz, M. Matlak, T. Wozniakowski	Ten Years of the New Europe: Conference on the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Eastern Enlargement	Teatro, Badia Fiesolana	Mariana Spratley	10	Attendance	Please see programme	The Conference aims, firstly, to understand and assess the impact of the European Union on the new Member States, i.e. to take a closer look at the process of Europeanization. On the other hand, it proposes to examine the influence of the new member states on the EU as a whole, on its policies (including foreign and security policies), governance and institutions. Two further aspects of the conference will be of special importance: first, the reflection on geopolitics, as the Enlargement profoundly impacted the geopolitical situation of the continent. Secondly, the economic integration and the enlargement of the single market, as well as the relationship between new member states and the Eurozone, as some new member states are already in, and some others are now debating the accession. In order to discuss these issues, we have invited several distinguished political scientists, economists and lawyers working on different aspects of the Enlargement. The conference will be closed by a Roundtable with the participation of politicians that were involved in the process of Enlargement.
29-31 May	P. C. Schmitter	Varieties of Capitalism	Cappella, Villa Schifanoia		Does not grant credits		Brigitte Unger (Institute of Economic and Social Research of the Hans-Böckler-Stiftung)	
June								
2-3 June	F. Bernardi, A. C. Holtman	Workshop on Growth Curve Analysis	Seminar Room, Villa Sanfelice	Monika Rzemieniecka	10	Attendance, participation, assigned readings, final essay	Juho Härkönen (Stockholm University)	Understanding change through the life courses of individuals (or, say, organizations) is a prominent task in much social science. How much change is there, is it for the better or for the worse, and what explains these trajectories? Growth curve analysis has entered social scientists' tool kits as a method for analyzing change in continuous outcomes such as incomes, occupational status, and different test scores. These models enable description and multivariate analyses of the factors determining the level at which individuals are at the beginning of the follow-up period, and those which affect the subsequent trajectories of change. This two-day workshop provides an introduction to growth curve analysis in a multilevel framework using Stata. Course requirements include getting familiar with the assigned readings, class participation during the whole workshop, and a small independent study, preferably with own data. By the end of the course, the students should know the relevant terminology, understand the linkages of growth curve modeling to life course research in general and to other longitudinal methods (such as panel regression, sequence analysis, and event history analysis), and to apply the methods in their own research with correct interpretation of the results.
2-3 June	L. Bruszt, N. Gjoksi, L. Lundstedt	European Integration and State Building in the CEE countries	Seminar Room 2, Badia Fiesolana	Mariana Spratley	10	Attendance, to make a presentation / to act as a discussant	Anna Grzymala-Busse (University of Michigan), Milada Vachudova (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Wade Jacoby (Brigham Young University)	The literature on development has increasingly come to focus on state institutions, and the crucial role they play in fostering economic growth and delivering a range of public goods and services that provide societal benefits: from security to health care, education and roads. While existing accounts have provided convincing evidence for why the state is important there conflicting accounts on the question how a state, capable of providing public goods and services, emerge. The focal point of state building just is this: the creation of new institutions and the strengthening of existing ones. The Balkan countries together with the Central and Eastern European ones provide a great opportunity for researchers to test theories on, and specify mechanisms of state building that involve the interplay between domestic and transnational actors. This is also the aim of the workshop: to shed light on the process of state building and the role played by domestic and international factors in creating and strengthening institutions at the domestic level. The workshop will give doctoral students in the area an opportunity to present their work.

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3-6 June	A. Héritier, D. Gambetta, K. Meissner	Game Theory for Social Scientists	Sala Belvedere, Villa Schifanoia	Maureen Lechleitner	20	Attendance, active participation and take-home exam.	Oliver Westerwinter (University of St. Gallen)	Strategic interdependence is ubiquitous in socio-political life. Individuals exchange goods, firms compete for market access, and states bargain over territory, voting shares in international organizations, and other goods they care about. In these and numerous other situations, actors must anticipate others' behavior to reach optimal decisions and maximize their utility. Game theory is a systematic framework for understanding and analyzing such strategic interaction. Conflict, cooperation, coordination, bargaining, auctions, and communication are topics that can be investigated within this framework. The course provides a systematic introduction to the fundamentals of game theory and their application to political science problems. It develops the basic concepts and results of game theory, including simultaneous and sequential move games as well as complete and incomplete information games. Applications will be drawn from legislative bargaining, agenda manipulation, electoral competition, and international conflict. The emphasis of the course is on the theoretical aspects of strategic behavior and the application of game theoretic concepts and models to questions of interest for political scientists. The primary objective is to enable students to understand research that uses game theoretic models. The course also provides students with the skills required to start analyzing strategic situations on their own.
4-6 June	F. Bernardi, M. Portos García, S. Hämäläinen	Dynamic Models in Social Sciences: Time Series Analysis and Beyond	Seminar Room 2, Badia Fiesolana	Martina Selmi	10	-	Pedro Riera (University of Strathclyde)	The use of dynamic data in social sciences, and particularly comparative politics and international relations, has become increasingly common in the last decade. In fact, many SPS researchers are planning to employ or are already dealing with this type of information in their doctoral dissertations. Unfortunately, modelling time-series data is somehow tricky. As is widely known, dynamic data frequently present a series of technical estimation problems that are violations of the Gauss-Markov assumptions and advise against the specification of straightforward ordinary least squares regressions, forcing us to treat them with other types of econometric techniques. The goals of this workshop are twofold. First of all, we would like to provide researchers with the technical tools necessary to address quantitatively research questions that entail the use of dynamic data. Secondly, we aim to prepare attendants to take advantage of these interesting modelling possibilities and apply them to their own research.
10 June	R. Bauböck	Politics and the City: Key Texts and New Debates in the Study of the City	Sala del Capitolo, Badia Fiesolana	Monika Rzemieniecka	10	Attendance, report on one of the texts from day 1 or present their own work on day 2. Researchers are expected to attend the workshop and the conference on 12 June.	Matthew Hoye (EUI - MWF)	The proposed workshop is a day-long workshop in advance of a major conference on the politics of the city. The purpose of this workshop is to carry out close readings of the most important texts on the politics of the city, to provide a forum for researchers to present their own works in progress, and to examine the most recent trends and developments in the study of the city. We will focus on the key text in urban studies (Lefebvre, Frug, Flyvbjerg, Harvey, Sassen, Magnusson) and we will take up specific topics as raised by the students (e.g. migration and social movements). Presenters from the conference will be invited to participate in the workshop as well.
12 June	R. Bauböck	Agon and Agorá: Politics and Political Community in the City	Sala Europa, Villa Schifanoia	Monika Rzemieniecka	-	This conference is a part of the workshop "Politics and the City: Key Texts and New debates in the Study of the City"	Fran Meissner (EUI - MWF), Matthew Hoye (EUI - MWF)	Theories of the state have always been spell-bound by various abstractions, be it the state monopoly on violence, the monolithic attributes of sovereignty, the political homogeneity of the nation, or the unifying will of the sovereign. Hobbes raised some of these flags, and various permutations of those statist concepts and ideas still abound today. The purpose of this conference is to refocus on the city. The conference will explore the development of theories of the city as a political space in early modern times, following the rise of the modern nation state and in contemporary contexts of globalization and supranational governance. The conference will bring together scholars working in the fields of intellectual history, political theory, urban studies, sociology, law, and political economy in a dialogue across disciplinary boundaries. This conference will focus on three topics corresponding to three historical periods: (1) The fraught politics regarding the status of the city in the early-modern period at the moment of the emergent sovereign state; (2) the city as a political space in the era of state- and nation-building; (3) the role of the contemporary city as the political space where political membership and civil society are rearticulated through migration and social protest movements.
12-13 June	F. Bernardi	Introduction to Causal Inference	Seminar Room 4, Badia Fiesolana	Martina Selmi	10	Attendance, implementation of one of the methods learned in the course. If not, final paper	Ilias Ntinias (University of Nottingham)	Do hospitals make people healthier? Is it a problem that more people die in hospitals than in bars? Does an additional year of schooling increase future earnings? Do parties that enter the parliament enjoy vote gains in subsequent elections? The answers to these questions (and many others which affect our daily life) involve the identification and measurement of causal links: an old problem in philosophy and statistics. To address this problem we either use experiments or try to mimic them by collecting information on potential factors that may affect both treatment assignment and potential outcomes. Customary ways of doing this in the past entailed the specification of sophisticated versions of multivariate regressions. However, it is by now well understood that causality can only be dealt with during the design, not during the estimation process. The goal of this workshop is to familiarize participants with the logic of causal inference, the underlying theory behind it and introduce research methods that help us approach experimental benchmarks with observational data. Hence, this will be a much applied course, which aims at providing participants with ideas for strong research designs in their own work.