

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

Code	36147
Name	Public economic evaluation
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2023 - 2024

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. Period
1316 - Degree in Economics	Faculty of Economics	4 First term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1316 - Degree in Economics	20 - Pathway: public economy	Optional

Coordination

Name	Department
TORTOSA CHULIA, M. ANGELES	110 - Applied Economics

SUMMARY

Public Economic Evaluation is an optional subject that is taken in the 4th year of the Degree in Economics. This subject forms part of the Economics of the Public Sector module and of the subject Public Economy and has 6 ECTS credits. The subject is included in the Curricular Intensification of Public Economy.

The subject Public Economy aims to provide the student with a knowledge and understanding of the actions and functions of the public sector and some aspects of the public sector that have to do with different public revenue policies and public spending programs. Within this subject, the Economics of the Public Sector is obligatory subject, which aims to vertebrate all this knowledge and prepare the student for the rest of the optional subjects of the subject. Specifically, in Public Sector Economics, the basic contents that will be developed in other subjects such as Public Economic Assessment, Spanish Tax System, Public Regulation and Fiscal Federalism will be introduced. Autonomous and Local Treasury.

In the course of the subjects of the Public Economy and Fiscal System, students will be able to have extensive knowledge of the functioning of the public sector, which will be useful in their professional future, especially at all levels of public administration, as well as in Relations of the companies with the public sector through the knowledge of the tax system and the main programs of public expenditure.



In the conventional economic analysis of the public sector there is an issue that has not been treated with sufficient emphasis and breadth but that has taken greater depth in times of economic crisis and is fashionable in the field of public management. It is a question of analyzing in detail the decision-making in the public domain and for this it is necessary to carry out the economic evaluation of the most relevant public policies. And with this to inform the public of possible public actions and promote the much desired transparency and "good governance". New civic, professional and social forums are demanding these evaluations and collaborating in their development.

The economic evaluation and the actions of the public sector is an indispensable step for a suitable later public regulation. What in the field of public administration is known as the process of "better regulation".

On the other hand, economic analysis must consider the new patterns of collection of values of citizens in order to measure and specify the general welfare level of the population. It is about monetizing the costs and benefits of those goods or services that are invisible because they lack prices, but that have value and are of great importance for the wealth of a country.

To these tasks the program of the subject of Public economic evaluation is dedicated.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

With a view to a coherent learning of the knowledge of the public economics module, students must have previously taken the compulsory subjects of public sector economics (I and II). In this subject some of the elements that are worked on in these compulsory subjects are expanded. And finally it makes sense that this subject is connected with other electives related to the public sector, fundamentally with that of public economic regulation.

OUTCOMES

1316 - Degree in Economics

- Show critical thinking skills.
- Show ethical commitment and social responsibility at work, respect the environment and human rights and promote equality between men and women and the culture of peace.



- Be able to collect and analyse information.
- Have oral and written communication skills in the native language.
- Have decision-making skills and be able to apply knowledge to practice.
- Be able to work in a team (including interdisciplinary teams).
- Be able to learn autonomously.
- Apply the principles of economic analysis (rational decision) to the diagnosis and resolution of problems.
- Understand and apply the scientific method, which involves formulating hypotheses, deducing verifiable results and contrasting them with empirical and experimental evidence.
- Be able to design and manage economic projects.
- Understand the keys to the functioning of market economy, the difference between normative and positive reasoning and between the concepts of equity and efficiency.
- Understand the effects of different market structures on efficiency and equity and the influence of regulatory policies.
- Know and understand the main market failures (public goods and externalities), their private and public solutions and their influence on the environment and natural resources.
- Understand the functioning of the economy at the aggregate level and the effect of different economic policies.
- Understand the actions and functions of the public sector in the economy and the detailed development of the different public income policies and public expenditure programmes.
- Know the economic measures to reduce income inequality and poverty.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After finishing the classes the students will have learned

In general:

- Ability to use the analytical apparatus necessary to function in the world of the public economy as manager, decision-maker, service provider and user thereof. And also the ability to empathize with other agents that develop their tasks around the future evaluating economist.
- Special handling of the contents of effectiveness, effectiveness, efficiency and above all of equity essential in the management of public decisions.
- Acquisition of sufficient knowledge to understand any environment, language and problems about the main areas of intervention of the public sector in public expenses and revenues.



- Critical capacity to understand and anticipate the results of different public policies on basic spending: in health and schooling.
- Acquisition of knowledge about the internal limitations in the behavior of the public sector. In particular, it must be able to apply economic analysis to predict and correct the problems that will arise in the operation of public institutions, both in collective decision-making and in its execution.
- Facing situations of conflict resolution and prioritization of real situations according to the criteria of justice.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Uni1. Evaluation, economic and public

- Concept of evaluation. The importance of value
- Economic evaluation and its importance makes economic decisions
 - o Public budget and priorities
 - o Public management and application of priorities
- The basic elements and types of economic evaluation.
 - o Economic evaluation criteria and techniques
- Evaluation in the context of public activities.
 - o Own characteristics and differences with private and social economic evaluations

2. Unit 2.- Economic evaluation criteria:

- Definition and types of criteria
- In-depth analysis of the meaning and assessment of productivity, efficacy and effectiveness, efficiency, equity and profitability
- News: multicriteria analysis

3. Topic 3.- Economic evaluation techniques:

- Cost-benefit analysis,
- Cost-efficacy analysis,
- Cost-efficiency analysis,
- Cost-effectiveness analysis and Cost-utility analysis,
- Cost-consequence analysis



4. Unit 4.- Extensions of the economic evaluation. Other modalities of evaluation of public policies

- The institutionalization of the evaluation of public policies (national and international institutional framework).
- The basic elements of economic and other types of evaluation. Concept, phases in the design, typologies (needs, design, implementation and impact) and limitations.
- Obtaining costs and benefits through direct and indirect methods for cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis in economic evaluation: avoided costs, travel cost, hedonic prices, contingent valuation.

5. Unit 5.- Types and methodology of qualitative evaluation: strengths and limitations

- Observation and participant observation
- Delphi method
- Discussion groups
- Documentary analysis
- SWOT method
- Qualitative interviews
- Policy analysis

6. Unit 6: The quantitative evaluation methodology

- Descriptive: specific indicators; surveys; structured interviews; file data about users; Bivariate analysis.
 - Analytics (non-descriptive), with macro and micro economic data.
- From the experimental to reality (quasi-experimental and experimental):
- Experimental Methodologies and Natural Experiments
 - Quasi-experimental methodologies (differences in differences, discontinuous regressions and comparison methodologies).
 - Cost-efficiency analysis (DEA) and cost-effectiveness analysis methodologies (Markov models and decision trees).
 - New evaluation methodologies

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	30,00	100
Classroom practices	30,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	6,00	0
Study and independent work	14,00	0
Readings supplementary material	20,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	20,00	0
Preparing lectures	15,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	15,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Master classes will be given by two professors and the contents will be structured in two separate blocks. In both blocks, the combination of the economic theory of evaluation will be sought with the analysis of specific cases of the provision of different public services, but preferably health and educational services, which correspond to the contents of the practical topics.

Apart from the lectures that will be given by the teacher, the student will be asked to comment on some text related to the subject being worked on. This text will be discussed in class by the students and will be guided by the teacher.

Evaluation cases will also be discussed and some type of exercise in class will be requested in groups.

The bibliography will be commented as each subject of the classes is studied. During the course the teacher will leave in the virtual classroom the materials related to the classes (complementary readings, cases of evaluation of different public services, and also web pages of interest that he deems appropriate), and can be consulted at: www.aulavirtual.uv.es

EVALUATION

Due to the fact that the subject is structured in two blocks, the evaluation of the same will also take place separately, and then an average of both marks will be made and a note of 5 will be needed to pass the subject. The notes of each block will be independent and the notes of the practical parts of these blocks will be saved until the second call.



Evaluation of the first block

The evaluation system consists of several parts:

- 1) A final exam of the first block. It will consist of a written test on the content of this block and will take place on the official dates set by the faculty. It will compute 60% of the note of this block.
- 2) Individual comment on a case. Throughout this block, a day will be set for the obligatory delivery of the analysis of an evaluation case following the instructions established by the teacher. It will compute 20% of the note.
- 3) An individual text commentary and oral debate among the students on the chosen equity topic. It will compute 20% of the note.
- 4) The professor reserves the possibility of collecting some class work throughout the course or comments on some conferences that could be organized and that can add an extra note to the assessment of this block. The practical marks of this block will be taken into account whenever the exam mark of this block is equal to or greater than 4.5 out of 10.

Evaluation of the second block

- 5) A final exam of the second block. It will consist of a written test on the content of this block and will take place on the official dates set by the faculty. It will compute 60% of the note of this block.
- 6) Continuous assessment (40% of the mark). This part is based on the delivery of different practices, the group defense of some works in public and the preparation of a final work. This part will be taken into account only if the final exam mark is equal to or greater than 4.5 out of 10.

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