

masters degree in behavioral economics

Masters Degree in Behavioral Economics: Unlocking the Science of Human Decision-Making

masters degree in behavioral economics has become an increasingly sought-after qualification for those fascinated by the intersection of psychology, economics, and decision-making. This specialized field digs deeper than traditional economics by exploring how real human behavior often deviates from purely rational models. If you've ever wondered why people sometimes make seemingly illogical financial choices or how biases influence market trends, a master's degree in behavioral economics offers you the academic tools and practical insights to better understand and predict such patterns.

What Is a Masters Degree in Behavioral Economics?

A masters degree in behavioral economics blends principles from psychology and economics to study how individuals and groups make decisions. Unlike classical economics, which assumes people always act rationally to maximize utility, behavioral economics acknowledges that cognitive biases, emotions, social influences, and heuristics often shape choices in unpredictable ways.

This degree typically involves coursework in experimental economics, decision theory, behavioral finance, game theory, and statistical analysis. Students learn to design experiments, analyze data, and apply behavioral theories to real-world problems like consumer behavior, public policy design, and financial market anomalies.

Core Subjects You'll Encounter

- Behavioral Decision Theory: Understanding how people choose under uncertainty.
- Experimental Methods: Designing and interpreting behavioral experiments.
- Neuroeconomics: Exploring the brain's role in economic decisions.
- Behavioral Finance: Studying the psychological factors behind investment behaviors.
- Data Analytics: Using statistical tools to analyze behavioral data.

By combining these diverse disciplines, the program prepares graduates to tackle complex questions about why economic agents sometimes act against their own best interests or societal welfare.

Why Pursue a Masters Degree in Behavioral Economics?

The growing demand for professionals who understand human behavior in economic contexts has made this degree highly relevant. Organizations across sectors—from finance and marketing to government and healthcare—are increasingly relying on behavioral insights to design better products, policies, and interventions.

Career Opportunities and Impact

With a masters degree in behavioral economics, you open doors to a variety of roles such as:

- Behavioral Analyst or Researcher
- Policy Advisor or Consultant
- Market Research Specialist
- User Experience (UX) Designer with a focus on behavioral insights
- Financial Advisor using behavioral finance principles
- Data Scientist with specialization in behavioral data

Behavioral economists contribute to crafting policies that nudge citizens toward healthier habits, designing financial products that encourage better saving behaviors, and optimizing marketing campaigns to align with consumer psychology. This multidisciplinary expertise makes graduates valuable assets in today's data-driven and human-centric economy.

Who Should Consider This Degree?

- Recent graduates in economics, psychology, sociology, or related fields looking to deepen their understanding of decision-making.
- Professionals in finance, marketing, public policy, or healthcare aiming to integrate behavioral insights into their work.
- Individuals passionate about social impact who want to design effective interventions based on evidence.
- Those interested in academic or research careers focusing on human behavior and economics.

Choosing the Right Program: What to Look For

Not all masters programs in behavioral economics are created equal. When evaluating options, consider these factors:

Curriculum Depth and Breadth

Look for programs offering a balance between theoretical foundations and practical applications. A strong curriculum should cover advanced econometrics and statistics alongside psychological theories and experimental design.

Faculty Expertise and Research Opportunities

Investigate the faculty's background—do they have published research in behavioral economics? Are there opportunities for students to participate in ongoing research projects or internships? Exposure to cutting-edge research can significantly enrich your learning experience.

Flexibility and Format

Depending on your circumstances, you might prefer full-time, part-time, or online formats. Some universities offer hybrid models that combine the best of both worlds.

Alumni Network and Industry Connections

A strong alumni community and connections with industry can help you with mentorship, internships, and job placements after graduation.

How a Masters Degree in Behavioral Economics Enhances Your Skill Set

Beyond theoretical knowledge, this degree hones a variety of transferable skills highly prized in many fields.

Analytical and Critical Thinking

Behavioral economics requires rigorous data analysis and the ability to critique assumptions in traditional economic models. You learn to interpret complex datasets and draw actionable insights.

Experimental Design and Research Methods

Designing experiments to test hypotheses about human behavior is a core skill. You gain hands-on experience in setting up studies, collecting data, and applying statistical software.

Communication and Policy Translation

Effectively communicating behavioral insights to non-experts, such as policymakers or business stakeholders, is crucial. A masters program often emphasizes translating complex findings into practical recommendations.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Because behavioral economics intersects multiple disciplines, you learn to collaborate with psychologists, economists, marketers, and data scientists, broadening your professional versatility.

Practical Applications of Behavioral Economics in Today's World

The real-world applications of behavioral economics are vast and growing, making this degree highly practical.

Public Policy and Social Programs

Governments worldwide use behavioral insights to design “nudges” that promote beneficial behaviors. Examples include encouraging tax compliance, increasing organ donations, or reducing energy consumption. Graduates can influence policy formulation by integrating behavioral data into program design.

Financial Services and Investment

Behavioral finance explains phenomena like market bubbles and investor overconfidence. Professionals with this training help design financial products that mitigate poor decision-making, improve retirement savings plans, or develop robo-advisors incorporating behavioral models.

Marketing and Consumer Behavior

Businesses use behavioral economics to craft marketing strategies that align with consumer psychology—such as framing effects, choice architecture, and social proof—to boost engagement and sales ethically.

Healthcare and Wellness

Behavioral economists help design interventions that encourage healthier lifestyles, improve medication adherence, or increase participation in preventive care programs.

Tips for Success in a Masters Degree in Behavioral Economics

Embarking on this program can be intellectually demanding but immensely rewarding. Here are some tips to make the most of it:

- **Engage Actively with Research:** Seek opportunities to assist professors or join research groups to deepen your understanding.
- **Develop Quantitative Skills:** Proficiency in statistics and data analysis software like R, Python, or Stata will be invaluable.
- **Stay Curious About Human Behavior:** Read widely beyond textbooks—explore behavioral science books, journals, and current events.
- **Network with Peers and Alumni:** Building relationships can open doors to internships, collaborations, and job offers.
- **Apply Learning Practically:** Try to implement behavioral insights in real-world projects, whether through internships or personal initiatives.

Emerging Trends and Future Directions in Behavioral Economics

The field continues to evolve rapidly, influenced by technological advancements and societal changes.

Integration with Big Data and AI

Combining behavioral economics with machine learning and artificial intelligence enables more personalized and scalable interventions. Predictive analytics can uncover subtle behavioral patterns previously undetectable.

Focus on Ethical Nudging

As behavioral interventions become widespread, ethical considerations about manipulation and autonomy are gaining prominence. Future professionals will need to balance effectiveness with respect for individual choice.

Global and Cultural Perspectives

Understanding how culture shapes decision-making is an expanding area, especially as behavioral economics principles are applied in diverse international contexts.

Behavioral Economics in Climate Action

Addressing climate change requires changing behaviors on a massive scale. Behavioral economists are increasingly involved in designing policies to promote sustainable practices and reduce carbon footprints.

Embarking on a masters degree in behavioral economics is more than just earning a credential; it's about gaining a lens to better understand the complexities of human decision-making in an uncertain world. Whether you aim to influence policy, innovate in business, or contribute to academic research, this degree provides a powerful toolkit to make a meaningful impact.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a master's degree in behavioral economics?

A master's degree in behavioral economics is a graduate program that combines principles of economics and psychology to understand how individuals make economic decisions influenced by cognitive, emotional, and social factors.

What are the career opportunities after completing a

master's in behavioral economics?

Graduates can pursue careers in market research, policy analysis, consulting, finance, public health, and academia, working in roles that require understanding consumer behavior and decision-making processes.

What are the core subjects taught in a master's program in behavioral economics?

Core subjects typically include microeconomics, psychology of decision-making, experimental methods, game theory, behavioral finance, and econometrics.

How long does it typically take to complete a master's degree in behavioral economics?

Most master's programs in behavioral economics take about 1 to 2 years of full-time study to complete.

Are there online master's degree options available in behavioral economics?

Yes, several universities offer online or hybrid master's programs in behavioral economics or related fields, providing flexibility for working professionals.

What skills will I gain from a master's degree in behavioral economics?

You will develop skills in data analysis, experimental design, economic modeling, understanding human behavior, critical thinking, and applying psychological insights to economic problems.

Is a background in economics or psychology required to apply for a master's in behavioral economics?

While a background in economics or psychology is beneficial, many programs accept students from diverse academic backgrounds, provided they meet prerequisite coursework or demonstrate relevant skills.

How is behavioral economics different from traditional economics?

Behavioral economics incorporates psychological insights into economic models to better explain decision-making, whereas traditional economics often assumes rational behavior and perfect information.

What are some top universities offering master's degrees in behavioral economics?

Top universities offering programs in behavioral economics include University of Chicago, London School of Economics, Duke University, and University of Amsterdam, among others.

Additional Resources

Masters Degree in Behavioral Economics: Exploring the Intersection of Psychology and Economics

masters degree in behavioral economics has emerged as a compelling academic pursuit combining insights from psychology, economics, and decision sciences to better understand human behavior in economic contexts. This interdisciplinary field challenges traditional economic assumptions of rationality by incorporating cognitive biases, heuristics, and social influences that shape decision-making. As the demand for professionals capable of applying behavioral insights to policy-making, marketing, finance, and beyond increases, the value of a specialized graduate education in this area grows correspondingly.

The appeal of pursuing a masters degree in behavioral economics lies not only in gaining theoretical knowledge but also in developing practical analytical skills. Programs often blend rigorous coursework in microeconomics, statistics, experimental design, and behavioral theory, equipping graduates to analyze complex real-world problems where human behavior deviates from classical economic models. This article delves into the structure, benefits, and career prospects associated with this advanced degree, providing an investigative overview for prospective students and industry observers.

Understanding the Curriculum and Core Competencies

A typical masters degree in behavioral economics curriculum is designed to balance foundational economic theory with psychological principles and empirical research methods. Students engage with modules that cover topics such as:

- **Decision Theory:** Exploring how individuals make choices under uncertainty and risk, incorporating prospect theory and bounded rationality.
- **Experimental Economics:** Learning to design and conduct experiments to test behavioral hypotheses in controlled settings.

- **Behavioral Finance:** Examining anomalies in financial markets caused by investor behavior and cognitive biases.
- **Neuroeconomics:** Integrating neuroscience to understand the brain mechanisms underlying economic decisions.
- **Data Analysis and Econometrics:** Utilizing statistical tools to interpret behavioral data and validate models.

Such programs typically encourage interdisciplinary collaboration, often inviting faculty from economics, psychology, and business departments. The inclusion of advanced quantitative methods enables students to handle large datasets, apply machine learning algorithms, and engage in predictive modeling, skills increasingly sought after in both academia and industry.

Full-Time vs. Part-Time and Online Formats

The availability of full-time, part-time, and online formats caters to diverse student demographics, including working professionals. Full-time programs generally last one to two years and immerse students in an intensive academic environment, often requiring a thesis or capstone project. Part-time and online options offer flexibility but may extend the duration to accommodate working schedules.

When choosing a program, prospective candidates should weigh factors such as faculty expertise, research opportunities, industry connections, and the balance between theoretical instruction and applied learning. Accreditation and institutional reputation also play critical roles in the value and recognition of the degree.

Industry Applications and Career Trajectories

The practical applications of a masters degree in behavioral economics span multiple sectors. Graduates find themselves well-positioned to influence decision-making processes in areas such as:

- **Public Policy and Government:** Designing interventions and nudges to promote public health, financial literacy, and sustainable environmental practices.
- **Marketing and Consumer Behavior:** Crafting strategies that leverage behavioral insights to optimize product design, advertising, and customer engagement.

- **Financial Services:** Improving investment strategies, risk assessment, and client advisory services by understanding investor psychology.
- **Technology and User Experience:** Enhancing digital platforms through behavioral data analytics and user-centered design.
- **Consulting and Research:** Providing evidence-based recommendations to organizations seeking to integrate behavioral science into their operations.

According to recent reports, the behavioral economics job market has expanded significantly, with employers valuing skills in data analysis, experimental design, and behavioral modeling. Salaries for graduates vary widely depending on sector and geography but generally reflect the specialized expertise that behavioral economists bring.

Comparing Behavioral Economics to Traditional Economics Degrees

While traditional economics degrees focus on models assuming rational actors and equilibrium states, a masters degree in behavioral economics explicitly addresses the psychological underpinnings that cause deviations from these models. This nuanced approach allows graduates to tackle problems that conventional economics might oversimplify or overlook.

However, the interdisciplinary nature of behavioral economics can present challenges. It requires familiarity with diverse methodologies and the ability to synthesize concepts from multiple fields. Some critics argue that behavioral economics risks becoming too fragmented or losing predictive power due to the variability in human behavior. Nonetheless, the field's growing empirical foundations and methodological rigor continue to strengthen its academic and practical relevance.

Evaluating Program Quality and Outcomes

Prospective students should consider several criteria when evaluating masters programs in behavioral economics:

1. **Faculty Expertise:** Instructors with strong research records and industry experience can enrich learning and networking opportunities.
2. **Research Facilities:** Access to behavioral labs, data repositories, and experimental platforms enhances hands-on experience.

3. **Alumni Network:** A robust network can facilitate internships, job placements, and collaborative projects.
4. **Curriculum Breadth:** Programs that offer electives in related fields such as data science, psychology, or policy analysis provide a well-rounded education.
5. **Career Services:** Dedicated support for internships, job search, and professional development is critical for post-graduation success.

Graduates report that programs emphasizing applied projects and internships tend to better prepare them for real-world challenges. Additionally, involvement in research publications or conferences during the master's program can open doors in academia or specialized consultancy roles.

Financial Considerations and Return on Investment

The cost of obtaining a masters degree in behavioral economics varies widely depending on the institution, location, and mode of study. Some universities offer scholarships, assistantships, or employer-sponsored programs that can offset tuition fees. Given the relatively niche field, the return on investment often depends on how effectively graduates leverage their skills in high-demand roles.

Analyses of salary trends indicate that behavioral economists working in finance, technology, or consulting tend to command higher compensation. Conversely, roles in academia or public policy may offer lower immediate financial returns but provide other forms of professional fulfillment and influence.

Navigating funding options and aligning career goals with program strengths are essential steps for candidates considering this specialized degree.

The evolving landscape of economics increasingly recognizes the importance of behaviorally informed approaches. A masters degree in behavioral economics equips students with the analytical tools and conceptual frameworks necessary to engage with this dynamic field, bridging gaps between theory and practice in innovative ways.

[Masters Degree In Behavioral Economics](#)

masters degree in behavioral economics: Renaissance in Behavioral Economics Roger Frantz, 2007-06-14 Economists working on behavioral economics have been awarded the Nobel Prize four times in recent years. This book explores this innovative area and in particular focuses on the work of Harvey Leibenstein, one of the pioneers of the discipline. The topics covered in the book

include agency theory; dynamic efficiency; evolutionary economics; X-efficiency; the effect of emotions, specifically affect on decision-making; market pricing; experimental economics; human resource management; the Carnegie School, and intra-industry efficiency in less developed countries.

masters degree in behavioral economics: The Selten School of Behavioral Economics

Axel Ockenfels, Abdolkarim Sadrieh, 2010-09-09 Reinhard Selten, to date the only German Nobel Prize laureate in economics, celebrates his 80th birthday in 2010. While his contributions to game theory are well-known, the behavioral side of his scientific work has received less public exposure, even though he has been committed to experimental research during his entire career, publishing more experimental than theoretical papers in top-tier journals. This Festschrift is dedicated to Reinhard Selten's exceptional influence on behavioral and experimental economics. In this collection of academic highlight papers, a number of his students are joined by leading scholars in experimental research to document the historical role of the "Meister" in the development of the research methodology and of several sub-fields of behavioral economics. Next to the academic insight in these highly active fields of experimental research, the papers also provide a glance at Reinhard Selten's academic and personal interaction with his students and peers.

masters degree in behavioral economics: The Foundations of Behavioral Economic Analysis

Sanjit Dhami, 2019-07-03 This fourth volume of The Foundations of Behavioral Economic Analysis covers behavioral game theory. It is an essential guide for advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students seeking a concise and focused text on this important subject, and examines the evidence on classical game theory and several models of behavioral game theory, including level-k and cognitive hierarchy models, quantal response equilibrium, and psychological game theory. This updated extract from Dhami's leading textbook allows the reader to pursue subsections of this vast and rapidly growing field and to tailor their reading to their specific interests in behavioural economics.

masters degree in behavioral economics: The Foundations of Behavioral Economic

Analysis Sanjit S. Dhami, 2016 It considers the evidence against the exponential discounted utility model and describes several behavioral models such as hyperbolic discounting, attribute based models and the reference time theory. Part IV describes the evidence on classical game theory and considers several models of behavioral game theory, including level-k and cognitive hierarchy models, quantal response equilibrium, and psychological game theory. Part V considers behavioral models of learning that include evolutionary game theory, classical models of learning, experience weighted attraction model, learning direction theory, and stochastic social dynamics. Part VI studies the role of emotions; among other topics it considers projection bias, temptation preferences, happiness economics, and interaction between emotions and cognition. Part VII considers bounded rationality. The three main topics considered are judgment heuristics and biases, mental accounting, and behavioral finance.

masters degree in behavioral economics: Applied Behavioral Economics Research and

Trends Ianole, Rodica, 2016-12-12 Interdisciplinary factors in the modern business realm have significant impacts on economic agents within organizations. These behavioral influences affect multiple decision-making processes on both the individual and organizational levels. Applied Behavioral Economics Research and Trends provides a comprehensive examination of the social, psychological, and emotional factors in organizational behavior and economic decision-making and how these issues provide a deeper understanding of various economic behaviors. Highlighting relevant coverage across a range of topics, such as consumer behavior, inter-temporal choices, and self-employment, this book is ideally designed for managers, researchers, professionals, graduate students, and practitioners seeking scholarly material on the implications of behavioral economics across numerous industries.

masters degree in behavioral economics: An Introduction to Behavioral Economics

Nick Wilkinson, Matthias Klaes, 2017-12-16 The third edition of this successful textbook is a comprehensive, rigorous survey of the major topics in the field of behavioral economics. Building on

the strengths of the second edition, it offers an up-to-date and critical examination of the latest literature, research, developments and debates in the field. Offering an inter-disciplinary approach, the authors incorporate psychology, evolutionary biology and neuroscience into the discussions. And, ultimately, they consider what it means to be 'rational', why we so often indulge in 'irrational' and self-harming behavior, and also why 'irrational' behavior can sometimes serve us well. A perfect book for economics students studying behavioural economics at higher undergraduate level or Master's level. This new edition features: - Extended material on heuristics and biases, and new material on neuroeconomics and its applications - A wealth of new topical case studies, such as voting behavior in Brexit and the Trump election and the current obesity epidemic - More examples and review questions to help cement understanding

masters degree in behavioral economics: Behavioral Economics Khulood AlQattan, 2021-03-02 This book deals with the theoretical and practical aspects of behavioral economics, which recently took considerable time and effort from the part of researchers, experts and policy makers. This book reviews the various behavioral interventions across countries of the world in various sectors. Finally, the book explores the proper behavioural approach that can best suit Arab countries in general, and the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council in particular.

masters degree in behavioral economics: Handbook of Contemporary Behavioral Economics Morris Altman, 2015-01-30 At a time when both scholars and the public demand explanations and answers to key economic problems that conventional approaches have failed to resolve, this groundbreaking handbook of original works by leading behavioral economists offers the first comprehensive articulation of behavioral economics theory. Borrowing from the findings of psychologists, sociologists, political scientists, legal scholars, and biologists, among others, behavioral economists find that intelligent individuals often tend not to behave as effectively or efficiently in their economic decisions as long held by conventional wisdom. The manner in which individuals actually do behave critically depends on psychological, institutional, cultural, and even biological considerations. Handbook of Contemporary Behavioral Economics includes coverage of such critical areas as the Economic Agent, Context and Modeling, Decision Making, Experiments and Implications, Labor Issues, Household and Family Issues, Life and Death, Taxation, Ethical Investment and Tipping, and Behavioral Law and Macroeconomics. Each contribution includes an extensive bibliography.

masters degree in behavioral economics: Marketing Manager Diploma (Master's level) - City of London College of Economics - 12 months - 100% online / self-paced City of London College of Economics, Overview The ultimate course in marketing. Nothing will be uncovered. Content - What is Marketing? - Marketing Management - Marketing Management Philosophies - Marketing Challenges into the Next Century - Marketing and Society: Social Responsibility and Marketing Ethics - Social Criticisms of Marketing - Citizen and Public Actions to Regulate - Business Actions Towards Socially Responsible - Principles for Public Policy Towards Marketing - Strategic Marketing Planning - The Global Market Place - Business Markets and Business Buyer Behaviour - Market Information and Marketing Research - Core Strategy - And many more Duration 12 months Assessment The assessment will take place on the basis of one assignment at the end of the course. Tell us when you feel ready to take the exam and we'll send you the assignment questions. Study material The study material will be provided in separate files by email / download link.

masters degree in behavioral economics: Economic Biology and Behavioral Economics Gerald A. Cory Jr., 2022-12-30 Economic Biology and Behavioral Economics: The Prophecy of Alfred Marshall explores the prophecy of Alfred Marshall, the grand synthesizer of neoclassical economics, that the Mecca of the economist lies in economic biology. The book presents the proof of that prophecy through examination and establishment of the fundamental biological science necessary and then applying that science to the examination of current economic theory. In doing so, the book focuses primarily on the fundamentals of neoclassical economic theory— which is the reigning theory and the general framework of which is taught as science in first courses in college economics. These courses are at best an idealization, if not an ideology, of the discipline—presented to fresh

minds misleadingly as confirmed science. The book examines the bases and the history of these idealizations, points to the sources of their error from the biological perspective and suggests a path forward for the discipline. Through this process, the book demonstrates the power of the biological perspective anticipated by Marshall. This book provides invaluable reading for anyone interested in the future of economics and economic theory, and particularly those interested in behavioral economics and neuroeconomics.

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masters degree in behavioral economics: *A Course in Behavioral Economics* Erik Angner, 2020-11-27 This textbook looks at decisions - how we make them, and what makes them good or bad. In this bestselling introduction, Erik Angner clearly lays out the theory of behavioral economics and explains the intuitions behind it. The book offers a rich tapestry of examples, exercises, and problems drawn from fields such as economics, management, marketing, political science, and public policy. It shows how to apply the principles of behavioral economics to improve your life and work - and to make the world a better place to boot. No advanced mathematics is required. This is an ideal textbook for students coming to behavioral economics from various fields. It can be used on its own in introductory courses, or in combination with other texts at advanced undergraduate and postgraduate levels. It is equally suitable for general readers who have been captivated by popular-science books on behavioral economics and want to know more about this intriguing subject. New to this Edition: - An updated chapter on behavioral policy and the nudge agenda. - Several new sections, for example on the economics of happiness. - Updated examples and exercises, with an expanded answer key - Refreshed ancillary resources make for a plug and play experience for instructors teaching behavioral economics for the first time.

masters degree in behavioral economics: *The Beginnings of Behavioral Economics* Roger Frantz, 2019-10-05 *The Beginnings of Behavioral Economics: Katona, Simon, and Leibenstein's X-Efficiency Theory* explores the mid-20th century roots of behavioral economics, placing the origin of this now-dominant approach to economic theory many years before the groundbreaking 1979 work on prospect theory by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky. It discusses the work of Harvey Leibenstein, Herbert Simon, George Katona, and Frederick Hayek, reintroducing their contributions as founding pillars of the behavioral approach. It concentrates on the work of Leibenstein, reviewing his nuanced introduction of X-efficiency theory. Building from these foundations, the work explores the body of empirical research on market power and firm behavior - XE relationship. This book is a tremendous resource for graduate students and early career researchers in behavioral economics, experimental economics, organizational economics, social and organizational psychology, labor market economics and public policy. - Reviews the powerful, but neglected contributions of mid-20th century scholars, like Leibenstein and Katona in building the roots of behavioral economic theory - Amalgamates and reviews 50 years of empirical research and over 200 empirical papers on X-efficiency theory - Establishes how X-efficiency can aid modern behavioral economics in further developing firm theory and understanding efficiency wages

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faculty, students, requirements, expenses, financial support, faculty research, and unit head and application contact information. There are helpful links to in-depth descriptions about a specific graduate program or department, faculty members and their research, and more. There are also valuable articles on financial assistance, the graduate admissions process, advice for international and minority students, and facts about accreditation, with a current list of accrediting agencies.

masters degree in behavioral economics: Routledge Handbook of Behavioral Economics

Roger Frantz, Shu-Heng Chen, Kurt Dopfer, Floris Heukelom, Shabnam Mousavi, 2016-08-05 There is no doubt that behavioral economics is becoming a dominant lens through which we think about economics. Behavioral economics is not a single school of thought but representative of a range of approaches, and uniquely, this volume presents an overview of them. The wide spectrum of international contributors each provides an exploration of a central approach, aspect or topic in behavioral economics. Taken together, the whole volume provides a comprehensive overview of the subject which considers both key developments and future possibilities. Part One presents several different approaches to behavioural economics, including George Katona, Ken Boulding, Harvey Leibenstein, Vernon Smith, Herbert Simon, Gerd Gigerenzer, Daniel Kahneman, and Richard Thaler. This section looks at the origins and development of behavioral economics and compares and contrasts the work of these scholars who have been so influential in making this area so prominent. Part Two presents applications of behavioural economics including nudging; heuristics; emotions and morality; behavioural political economy, education, and economic innovation. The Routledge Handbook of Behavioral Economics is ideal for advanced economics students and faculty who are looking for a complete state-of-the-art overview of this dynamic field.

masters degree in behavioral economics: World Scientific Handbook Of Global Health

Economics And Public Policy (A 3-volume Set) Richard M Scheffler, 2016-01-28 'Understanding global health economics and policy has never been so important. This remarkable three-volume collection of chapters is sure to become the standard on health economics and health policy around the world.' David Cutler Otto Eckstein Professor of Applied Economics Harvard University This Handbook covers major topics in global health economics and public policy and provides a timely, systematic review of the field. Edited by Richard M Scheffler, Distinguished Professor of Health Economics and Public Policy and Director of the Global Center for Health Economics and Policy Research at the University of California, Berkeley, the Handbook features academics and practitioners from more than a dozen countries. Contributors are from the London School of Economics and Political Science, Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona, University of York, University of Oslo, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of California - Berkeley, Stanford University, Johns Hopkins University, University of Toronto, University of Oxford, Harvard Medical School, OECD, the World Health Organization and the World Bank, many of whom have also acted as economic and policy advisors to government and non-governmental organizations across the world. Experts in these areas who provide critical analyses and relevant data for further exploration and research include: Thomas E Getzen, Executive Director of the International Health Economics Association (iHEA); Douglas E Hough, Associate Scientist and Associate Director of the Master in Healthcare Management programme at the Bloomberg School of Public Health of John Hopkins University; Guillem López-Casasnovas, former President of iHEA and member of the Advisory Council of the Spanish Health and Social Welfare Ministry and of the Advisory Council of the Catalan Health Ministry since 1984; Alistair McGuire, Professor of Health Economics at the London School of Economics and Political and advisor to a number of governments and governmental bodies across Europe; Tor Iversen, Research Director at the Health Economics Research Programme at the University of Oslo and former member of the iHEA Arrow Award Committee 2007-2011; William H Dow, Professor and Associate Dean for Research at University of California, Berkeley and former Senior Economist for the Council of Economic Advisors (White House); Audrey Laporte, the Director of the Canadian Centre for Health Economics; Alexander S Preker, President and CEO of Health Investment & Financing Corporation; Ayda Yurekli, who initiated and developed the World Health Organization TaXSiM simulation model that has been used

by many Ministries of Finance around the world for the development of tax policies; Marko Vujicic, Managing Vice President of the Health Policy Resources Center at the American Dental Association; Mark Sculpher, Director of the Programme on Economic Evaluation and Health Technology Assessment at the University of York and former President of the International Society of Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR) (2011-2012); and Peter Berman, who has had almost 40 years of experience in global health and was formerly a Lead Health Economist at the World Bank. The Handbook spans across three volumes. The chapters deal with key global issues in health economics, are evidence-based, and offer innovative policy alternatives and solutions. The Handbook's approach toward global health economics and public policy will make it a useful resource for health economists, policymakers, private sector companies, NGOs, government decision-makers and those who manage healthcare systems.

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masters degree in behavioral economics: Behavioral Economics For Dummies Morris Altman, 2012-02-28 A guide to the study of how and why you really make financial decisions While classical economics is based on the notion that people act with rational self-interest, many key money decisions—like splurging on an expensive watch—can seem far from rational. The field of behavioral economics sheds light on the many subtle and not-so-subtle factors that contribute to our financial and purchasing choices. And in *Behavioral Economics For Dummies*, readers will learn how social and psychological factors, such as instinctual behavior patterns, social pressure, and mental framing, can dramatically affect our day-to-day decision-making and financial choices. Based on psychology and rooted in real-world examples, *Behavioral Economics For Dummies* offers the sort of insights designed to help investors avoid impulsive mistakes, companies understand the mechanisms behind individual choices, and governments and nonprofits make public decisions. A friendly introduction to the study of how and why people really make financial decisions The author is a professor of behavioral and institutional economics at Victoria University An essential component to improving your financial decision-making (and even to understanding current events), *Behavioral Economics For Dummies* is important for just about anyone who has a bank account and is interested in why—and when—they spend money.

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masters degree in behavioral economics: Financial Systems, Central Banking and Monetary Policy During COVID-19 Pandemic and After Çagatay Basarir, Burak Darici,

2021-10-11 This edited collection investigates present and future developments in the global financial system after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The contributors examine the effects of health issues and epidemic diseases in state economies and predict future effects on the banking sector, especially central banking. The contributors also offer important insights into current issues and historical transformations related to currencies, commercial banking, central banks, financial institutions, and economic policy.

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