



MSc & PhD Program

Coursework and Schedule

2023

1st QUARTER January 16th - April 1st		
Course	Professor	N. Hours
Graduate Seminars	Alexandre Faria	7,5
Statistics IA	Rafael Goldszmidt	30
Contemporary Issues in Corporate Reporting	Ricardo Cardoso	30
Corporate Finance	Lars Norden	30
Information, Organizations & Society	Luiz Antonio Joia	30
Strategic Management	Olivier Bertrand	30
Leadership Theories for Private and Public Organizations	Filipe Sobral	30
Transparency and Effective Governance	Gregory Michener	30

Graduate Seminars The purpose of the Graduate Seminars Program is to stimulate high-quality discussion on ongoing research in the fields of interest to EBAPE. The seminars are targeted to all MSc and PhD students but outside doctoral students and faculty are also welcome.

Statistics IA This course approaches the fundamentals of quantitative research methodology. Its main topics comprise correlation and causality; hypothesis testing for quantitative and qualitative response variables; ANOVA; estimation and inference in multiple linear regression models; assumptions of multiple regression models; moderation and mediation in multiple regression models.

Contemporary Issues in Corporate Reporting Considering that corporate reporting goes must beyond Financial Reports and considering the increasing demand for Environmental, Social and Governance – ESG – Reports, this course is dedicated to discussing research about corporate reports in a broader sense, focusing on the Management Letter, the notes to financial statements, and ESG Reports.

Corporate Finance This course will provide students with a thorough understanding of key aspects of corporate finance. After an introduction of the basic concepts, we focus on theories and empirical work on capital structure. We also cover topics such as corporate payout policy, financial constraints, bank loans, mergers and acquisitions and corporate governance. The student learns to read, understand, and critically evaluate academic articles and to derive implications for financial decision making in practice.

Information, Organizations & Society The value and importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for modern organizations and society as a whole is a recurrent theme of discussion and debate. Academics and practitioners have sought evidence to prove the benefits of digital transformation in the public and business administration arenas. In this context, investments in ICT have represented a considerable percentage of the budgets of organizations and governments. Indeed, private and public organizations in both developed and developing countries have increasingly invested in Information and Communication Technology – the private organizations to improve their competitiveness in the market and the public organizations to develop and deploy ICT-enabled public policies. In short, ICT has challenged the roots of traditional management, being this a very fact to design a new ICT-based modus-operandi for organizations and governments worldwide.

Strategic Management This course is an introductory level course for MSc and PhD students who expect to conduct theoretical and empirical research in the Strategic Management domain or a related area (e.g., international business and entrepreneurship). Broadly speaking, research in strategy primarily focuses on the economic behavior and performance of firms. This course will address a wide array of fundamental issues in strategy research (that is, the environment of the firm, strategic capabilities, business, and corporate strategy). It is intended to expose the students to both the foundations and contemporary developments on these matters. Particular emphasis will be placed on empirical study of strategic issues.

Leadership Theories for Private and Public Organizations In this course we will examine the science of leadership by reviewing both classic and contemporary leadership theories and models. Our review of leadership theories will cover classic leadership theories, such as the trait, behavioral and contingency theories of leadership, neo-charismatic perspectives of leadership, leader-follower interactions theories, follower-centric approaches to leadership, cognitive and implicit leadership theories, morality and leadership, cross-cultural leadership, as well as introduce students to emerging topics in leadership research.

Transparency and Effective Governance Transparency is a relatively new concept, gaining referential usage in its modern form only in the 1990s. As a relatively young field of study, transparency has enormous potential for research in a broad variety of disciplines and applications. It is particularly versatile as a subject of evaluation; researchers can conduct two-in-one studies – gauging the extent of transparency while also casting substantive light on any number of subjects.



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Coursework and Schedule

2nd QUARTER April 17th - June 24th		
Course	Professor	N. Hours
Graduate Seminars	Alexandre Faria	7,5
Advanced Survey Methods	Rafael Goldszmidt	30
Statistics IB	Cesar Zucco Jr.	30
Innovation Management	Paulo Figueiredo	30
Poverty and Behavior	Yan Vieites	30
Comparative-Historical Methods	Octavio Amorim Neto	30
Organizational Theory	Alexandre Faria	30
Financial Accounting & Analysis	Ricardo Lopes	30
Social Networks	Francisco Polidoro	30
Advanced Corporate Finance	Murillo Campello	30
Behavioral Decision Theory & Consumer Decision Making	Rajagopal Raghunathan	30

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Advanced Survey Methods Models for the measurement of latent variables. Validity and reliability. The psychological process of survey response. Common method bias and social desirability. Confirmatory factor analysis. Path analysis. Structural Equation Modeling. Measurement invariance and multi-group analysis. Multilevel models. Sampling, nonresponse and missing data.

Statistics IB We have all learned that "correlation does not imply causation." But under what conditions can we legitimately claim to have found evidence of a causal relationship? This course is an introduction to empirical research design that focuses precisely on the identification of causal effects. It will provide students with conceptual and practical exposure to different established inferential strategies that seek to separate causation from mere association. By the end of this course, students should be able to recognize the basic trade-offs involved in different designs and apply these notions to their own research.

The course focuses on the counterfactual model of causality (a.k.a. the Neyman-Rubin-Holland model). This is the conception of causality most closely related with statistical data analysis, but much of course can be useful for those doing some types of small-N research, as well

Innovation Management This course seeks to deepen our understanding of how firms manage technology and innovation to achieve competitive performance in global marketplaces. One of the distinctive features of this course is that it examines the process of technology and innovation management, particularly from the perspective of emerging economies. Another important feature is its focus on the capabilities that underlie firms' innovative and competitive performance.

Poverty and Behavior This course will introduce students to the study of the behavioral consequences of poverty. Drawing on theory and research in the behavioral sciences, we will explore how living in contexts of scarcity shapes basic psychological processes and influences critical decisions. Applications will cover a wide range of fields, including Marketing, Finance, Organization Behavior, Leadership, and Political Science. This course will, thus, offer in-depth exposure to the central concepts linking poverty and decision-making while also emphasizing the broad range of ramifications it might have to different disciplines.

Comparative-Historical Methods This course is an introduction to comparative-historical methods, and is heavily based on the works and courses taught by James Mahoney, the foremost expert on such methods nowadays. Comparative-historical methods place a heavy emphasis on the qualitative analysis of a relatively small number of cases.

Organizational Theory Organization Theory, also called Organization and Management Theory in the United States and Organization Studies in Europe, has become an increasingly vibrant, heterogeneous, and contested terrain in tandem with a growing concern worldwide with both knowledge relevance and Western dominance of theorizings and publications. Within an era of fragmenting-integrating globalization(s) featured by increasing interconnections and interactions worldwide which challenge dominant ways of organizing, managing and knowing, this broad field is facing extraordinary challenges, disputes, opportunities and possibilities in a global scale. The main goal of the discipline is to promote a comprehensive understanding of antecedents, contents, and limitations of main perspectives on organization and management studies/theory.

Financial Accounting & Analysis Accounting is a key source of information for any (or most, at least) financial decision. This course focuses on Financial Accounting as a mechanism to reduce information asymmetry between the reporting entity and its capital providers. Therefore, we will study: the fundamentals of accounting, the structure of financial reports and their meaning, the most popular financial statement analysis techniques, specific accounting policies related to the recognition, classification, measurement and disclosure of some items of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses (in accordance with the IFRS). Additionally, we will debate the most influential empirical research papers on accruals.



Social Networks This course provides graduate (M.Sc. and Ph.D.) students with an overview of network perspectives used in strategy research. Broadly speaking, strategy research seeks to explain heterogeneity across firms in terms of conduct and performance. Network research, in turn, examines how the social structure of relationships around a person, group, or organization affects beliefs, behavior, and performance. Although this course focuses primarily on the influences that networks among business organizations exert on firm strategy, it also includes some seminal studies that underline influences stemming from the structural of relationships surrounding a person or a group. Accordingly, this course should be of interest not only to students conducting strategy research but also to those who would like to apply network perspectives in other areas of the social sciences.

Advanced Corporate Finance This is a MSc/PhD level class covering modern empirical work. For concreteness, the course is designed to help students understand how to operationalize empirical research on topics that are central to corporate finance. The overarching goal is to expose students to “state-of-the-art” empirical research methods and prepare them to conduct their own work using new tools. All students with an interest in finance, economics, accounting, human resources, and related disciplines are welcome to take it.

Behavioral Decision Theory & Consumer Decision Making The course takes a "BDT" (Behavioral Decision Theory) perspective on consumer behavior. We will begin with an overview of how researchers have conceived of and defined "rationality,"--a term that is central to all judgment and decision-making research. Then, we will discuss some assumptions underlying the concept of rationality, namely, what it would take to behave in a rational manner. Then, the rest of the class will focus on whether, to what extent and under what conditions the assumptions of rationality are likely to hold. We will also discuss the implications that follow for self-regulation.



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3rd QUARTER July 24th – September 30th		
Course	Professor	N. Hours
Graduate Seminars	Alexandre Faria	7,5
Comparative Political Institutions	Cesar Zucco Jr.	30
Global Strategy & International Management	Ronaldo Parente	30
Introduction to Efficiency Analysis in R	Peter Wanke	30
Individuals in Organizations	Ishani Aggarwal	30
Checks & Balances and Regulatory Policy	Carlos Pereira	30
Machine Learning in Business Research	Fabio Caldieraro	30
Panel Data Analysis	Felipe Buchbinder	30

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Comparative Political Institutions This is a seminar on the comparative analysis of political institutions, understood as the set of rules that determine how political decisions are made, and who gets to make them. The course will cover substantive real-world variations in political institutions, as well as basic political-economy theoretical insights and frameworks through which to analyze and compare institutions and think about their possible effects. We will focus on topics such as electoral systems, voting rules, political parties, presidential and parliamentary systems of government, direct and representative democracy, executive-legislative relations, and why this institution might matter (or not).

Global Strategy & International Management This course builds upon your previous Ph.D. courses in the areas of international business and strategic management by covering topics that bridge and extend these two areas, but were not covered in depth in either of these courses. The course is designed to provide an overview of the field of global strategy and familiarize you with several research streams. The major emphasis is on the development of international business, strategic management, and global strategy thought such that you can appreciate how research streams have developed over the years. .

Introduction to Efficiency Analysis in R This course will present packages in R aimed at analyzing the efficiency of productive systems, including the treatment of databases and the customization of graphs. The course is divided into 10 sessions with each one covering the main models - Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), Free Disposal Hull (FDH), Order-m, Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA), as well as the respective statistical analyses from the results generated.

At the end of the course, the students will be able to develop their own codes, import and handle data, prepare graphs of different natures, as well as understand the philosophy behind the community developing R.

Individuals in Organizations This course provides students an overview of some of the major topics in organizational behavior at the individual level of analysis (including motivation, affect, individual differences, judgment and decision making, negotiation, leadership, power, status and voice). The course is designed to provide a broad exposure to its numerous literatures, an understanding of its central concepts, and the opportunity to develop ideas for how you might contribute to this field. We will pursue these goals by examining a mix of theoretical and empirical research, thinking critically about their strengths and limitations, and creating a forum for you to test your own conceptual and empirical ideas.

Checks & Balances and Regulatory Policy This course is a doctoral seminar devoted to analyzing how checks and balances safeguard democratic political systems, especially in multiparty presidential regimes. The course focuses on three systems of checks and balances: 1) Those taking place in the deliberative spheres of government, 2) The monitoring of policy implementation and compliance in the public sector, and 3) Enforcement of the rule of law by investigative, prosecutorial and judicial agents of accountability. You will be responsible for heavy weekly reading, responding to questions on the class blog, and preparing take-home questions for discussion in class. The instructors will participate in discussions, but each week different students will be responsible for guiding discussion by analyzing blog posts and posing additional questions on the readings for in-class analysis. After an initial introduction, we begin by analyzing how deliberative institutions, namely, the executive and legislative branches, and political parties maintain balance through checking mechanisms. To this end, we examine incentives created by different electoral systems, and the institutional incentives created by parliamentary, presidential and semipresidential forms of government. Discussion will center on how formal and informal institutions influence the accountability, responsiveness, and representativeness of deliberative institutions within the overarching context of the rule of law. The second part of the course examines monitorial institutions, including auditors, the media, and relatively new institutions, such as freedom of information laws. The third and final part of the course looks at the effectiveness of investigative and prosecutorial institutions in bringing improbity and maladministration to justice. It also examines the extent to which courts are able to enforce the rule of law.

Machine Learning in Business Research In this course, students will learn the fundamentals of Machine Learning (ML) as a data analysis approach, and will have an overview of the most common and versatile ML algorithms that can be used to gain new insights from data. Published academic research in business and public policy will be used to demonstrate the applications of these methods to academic research. Upon completion, students will be able to identify what kind of technique is more suitable for their research questions and available data, and how to design, test and interpret statistical learning models. They will also be equipped with sufficient basic knowledge to study independently more advanced ML methods. Students will be expected to have some familiarity with computer programming or with a script-based statistical computing environment.



Panel Data Analysis The aim of this course is to Introduce the distinctive features of panel data. Review some panel data sets commonly used in social sciences. Present the advantages (and limitations) of panel data, and consider what sort of questions panel data can(not) address. Also, Introduce the basic estimation techniques for panel data (linear and non-linear) and discuss how to choose (and test for) the right technique for the question being addressed. Finally, we discuss how to interpret the results and how to derive economic implications.



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Coursework and Schedule

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4th QUARTER October 16th - December 23rd		
Course	Professor	N. Hours
Graduate Seminars	Alexandre Faria	7,5
Artificial Intelligence for Business and Public Administration Research	Felipe Buchbinder	30
Public Management	Alketa Peci	30
Banking and Financial Intermediation	Lars Norden	30
Comparative Political Economy	Daniela Campello	30
Political Economy of Development	José Antonio Puppim	30

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Artificial Intelligence for Business and Public Administration Research [PART 1: FOUNDATIONAL TOOLS] Perceptron, Neural Networks (NN) and Deep Learning (DL). Building a NN/DL model from scratch and why that's (probably) not your best option. Where to find state-of-the-art pre-trained DL models. How to use these models for inference. How to adapt these models to suit your own research needs (a.k.a. Fine Tuning or Transfer Learning). [PART 2: NEW WAYS TO GET DATA] APIs. How to get data from Twitter using the Twitter API. How to get data from pdf files, images etc. using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) models. [PART 3: DOING RESEARCH WITH TEXT DATA] Natural Language Processing (NLP). Statistical models for textual data. Deep Learning models for text. Sentiment Analysis. [PART 4: DOING RESEARCH WITH NETWORK DATA] Network (or Graph) Theory and Applications. [PART 5: HYPOTHESIS TESTING] Caveats of traditional AI. XAI. Interpretable models and Explainable models. Surrogate models. XAI measures of feature importance: change in fit metrics, permutation importance, SHAP values.

Banking and Financial Intermediation In this course students learn why financial intermediaries exist and what they do. We lay the groundwork with theoretical explanations for the existence of financial intermediaries that are based on frictions in financial markets, such as transaction costs and informational asymmetries. You will get a detailed understanding of financial intermediaries' main activities, covering key topics from commercial, retail and investment banking. We further deal with specialized topics that have recently gained in importance, for example, credit derivatives and credit securitization, and relationship lending. Moreover, we discuss state-of-the-art approaches for the measurement and management of major risks in banking, such as credit, market, liquidity and operational risks, before we consider objectives and requirements of banking regulation. Finally, we discuss the future of financial intermediation from a systemic point of view, taking into account various aspects of the global financial crisis of 2007-2009.

Public Management Public Administration (PA) can be seen not only as a practical activity, but also as an autonomous and self-conscious field of knowledge and academic research. The former is related to the historical challenge of organizing collective behavior, while the latter is a relatively recent endeavor, originated mainly in the late 19th century, particularly in the United States and diffused in other international contexts, such as Brazil.

Contemporary Political Economy This is a course on comparative political economy, devoted to understanding how economic power relates to political power and policymaking. We will examine these relations in both causal directions; we will study how the political context | domestic and international influences economic policy and economic performance, but also the means through which economic conditions influence the stability and quality of policymaking in democratic systems. We will start by looking at how economic conditions affect the emergence and consolidation of democratic regimes, as well as at the relations between democracy.

Political Economy of Development The course analyzes the theories and concepts concerning the term "development" in a political economy perspective. The objective of the course is to read and discuss the classical literature on development processes from different disciplines and traditions. The readings include authors such as Adam Smith, Ricardo, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Karl Polanyi, Albert Hirschman, Robert Putnam, Amartya Sen, Celso Furtado, Raul Prebisch, Douglas North, Joseph Stiglitz and Manuel Castells.