Department of Economics

Department Website: http://economics.uchicago.edu

Chair
- Robert Shimer

Professors
- Ufuk Akcigit
- Fernando Alvarez
- Stéphane Bonhomme
- Leonardo Bursztyn
- David W. Galenson
- Mikhail Golosov
- Michael Greensstone
- Lars Peter Hansen
- James J. Heckman
- Ali Hortacsu
- Greg Kaplan
- Michael Kremer
- Steven Levitt
- John List
- Magne Mogstad
- Casey Mulligan
- Kevin M. Murphy
- Roger B. Myerson
- Derek A. Neal
- Philip J. Reny
- Esteban Rossi-Hansberg
- Azeem Shaikh
- Robert Shimer
- Nancy L. Stokey
- Alexander Torgovitsky
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Associate Professor
- Benjamin Brooks
- Manasi Deshpande
- Thibaut Lamadon
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Assistant Professor
- Christina Brown
- Manasi Deshpande
- Michael Dinerstein
- Anne Karing
- Kirill Ponomarev
- Doron Ravid
- Eric Richert
- Joseph Root
- Evan Rose
- Max Tabord-Meehan

Senior Instructional Professor
Chicago is a particularly innovative department of economics. The proportion of new ideas in economics that have emanated from or become associated with Chicago over the last forty years is astonishing. Any definition of the Chicago School would have to find room for the following ideas (in chronological order from the 1940s to the present): the economic theory of socialism, general equilibrium theory, general equilibrium models of foreign trade, simultaneous equation methods in econometrics, consumption as a function of permanent income, the economics of the household, the rationality of peasants in poor countries, the economics of education and other acquired skills (human capital), applied welfare economics, monetarism, sociological economics (entrepreneurship, racial discrimination, crime), the economics of invention and innovation, quantitative economic history, the economics of information, political economy (externalities, property rights, liability, contracts), the monetary approach to international finance, rational expectations in macroeconomics, and mechanism design. The unifying thread in all this is not political or ideological but methodological, the methodological conviction that economics is an incomparably powerful tool for understanding society.

The Kenneth C. Griffin Department of Economics offers a program of study leading to the Ph.D. degree. A general description of the program is given below. For a more detailed explanation of the program requirements, as well as complete course descriptions and faculty bios, see the information for current students on our website at: https://economics.uchicago.edu/content/graduate-economics-chicago (https://economics.uchicago.edu/content/graduate-economics-chicago/).

**Prerequisites and Preparation for Graduate Study**

Each autumn, the Department of Economics enrolls an entering class of 20-25 graduate students who come from many countries around the world, and have been selected from a large and diverse group of applicants. Admission to graduate study requires a bachelor’s degree (or equivalent). This degree need not be in economics,
although some background in economics is certainly desirable. There are no formal course requirements for admission, but a strong background in mathematics is important. At the Ph.D. level, the study of economics requires an absolute minimum of one year of college calculus and a quarter (or semester) each of both matrix algebra and mathematical statistics (that is, statistics using calculus, as distinct from introductory statistics for social science). Prospective students who lack this preparation and have remaining free time in their undergraduate schedules are urged to take these courses before the beginning graduate study.

Beyond these basic prerequisites, many of our applicants have taken other advanced mathematics courses, such as real analysis, have completed some graduate-level classes in economics or related fields, or have had some other significant exposure to research in economics. Many strong applicants have ranked at or near the top of their graduating class.

ADMISSIONS PROCESS

Given the year-long sequence of courses, all new students must begin their study in the Autumn Quarter. The application process for admission and financial aid for Economics and all Social Sciences graduate programs is administered through the Divisional Office of the Dean of Students. The Application for Admission and Financial Aid, with instructions, deadlines, and department specific information is available online at https://apply-ssd.uchicago.edu/apply/. Most required supplemental material can be uploaded into the application.

Questions pertaining to admissions and aid should be directed to ssd-admissions@uchicago.edu.

All applicants are required to submit scores from the Graduate Record Examination (GRE), General Test. Foreign applicants whose native language is not English must provide evidence of English proficiency by submitting scores from either the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or the International English Language Testing System (IELTS). The current University minimum score requirements are provided with the application.

CRITERIA FOR ADMISSIONS

The Committee on Admissions takes account of a wide range of factors to evaluate each applicant: the previous educational record, letters of recommendation, writing sample, previous research experience, the applicant’s scores on the GRE (General Test) and the TOEFL or IELTS, the compatibility of the applicant’s research interests with the program strengths in the department, and any special factors that the applicant may bring to the committee's attention. The committee evaluates each applicant on the basis of all material available; no arbitrary cut-offs in terms of a student’s grade point average or test scores are used. Applications must be complete for the January review, including scores from the GRE and TOEFL or IELTS if appropriate. These exams should be taken no later than November 1. In deciding when to register for the exams, applicants should particularly note our yearly cycle in order to assure that their applications receive full consideration.

PROGRAM OF STUDY

The program of study for the Ph.D. degree in Economics includes courses and comprehensive examinations in the three “Core” subjects of Price Theory; the Theory of Income, Employment, and the Price Level; and Quantitative Methods. In addition to the Core, Ph.D. requirements include the demonstration of competence in two Specialized Fields of concentration, courses in three elective Fields for the General Distribution requirement, a Research Paper, the approval of a Thesis Proposal, and the completion of the Doctoral Thesis.

The usual load is three courses per quarter for two years; this permits the completion of nine courses during the regular academic year of three quarters. The comprehensive examination for the Core subjects is given in the Summer Quarter. An examination in each Specialized Field of concentration is given once a year.

Ph.D. students may request permission to choose electives outside the Department of Economics for Field or General Distribution requirements. Satisfactory grades on course work done at the graduate level at another institution may also be used to satisfy part of the course requirements for General Distribution by petition to the Director of Graduate Studies.

Students normally take six years to complete the Ph.D. Students who begin with the intention of obtaining the Ph.D. but who change their plans or fail to satisfy the Ph.D. requirements will in most cases be eligible for an M.A. degree.

The program of a typical Ph.D. student consists of the following sequence: In the first year, courses in price theory, the theory of income, and quantitative methods prepare the student for the Core examinations which are taken in the following summer. In the second and third years, the student takes courses and participates in workshops to prepare for certification in two Specialized Fields; they also complete their General Distribution requirements and identify a Research Paper topic. In the third year, the student develops writing and research skills through the Required Research Paper Seminar. In the fourth year, the student participates in workshops, formulates a thesis topic, and presents a Thesis Proposal Seminar at which the faculty formally approves the topic and admits the student to candidacy. In the fifth and sixth years, the student completes their Doctoral Thesis and gives a Public Lecture.

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The joint Ph.D. program in Financial Economics was established in the 2006-07 academic year and is run jointly by the Kenneth C. Griffin Department of Economics in the Division of the Social Sciences and by the University of Chicago Booth School of Business (formerly the GSB). The aim of this program is to exploit the strengths of both sponsors in training Ph.D. students interested in financial economics. Core economics training is valuable for students seeking to do research in financial economics, and advances in financial economics have important spillovers to other areas of economics. It has long been a tradition in the Department of Economics to feature core economics training for their Ph.D. students, and the Booth School has well-recognized excellence in finance. Students in the joint program benefit from broad sets of instructors and classmates in both the Economics Department and the Booth School. They also hold an official status and can utilize resources in both Economics and the Booth School.

Upon completion of this program, students will be awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Economics and Finance jointly from the Division of the Social Sciences and the Booth School.

**PROGRAM ELEMENTS**

Students must satisfy the requirements for the Ph.D. degree in both programs. This is viable because of the considerable overlap in what the two programs expect of their students.

**ADMISSIONS**

Admission to the joint program requires admission to both the doctoral program in the Department of Economics and to the doctoral program in the Booth School, but interested parties need only apply to one or the other program. Students may enter the joint program at the beginning of their doctoral studies. Those seeking admission to the joint program should apply online to either the Ph.D. program in the Department of Economics or the Booth School.

Students enrolled in doctoral studies in either the Economics Department or the Booth School may apply to the joint program at any time within their first two years in residence. Such students will still have to meet all the requirements of both programs.

Enrollment and financial aid throughout a student’s matriculation in the joint program will be administered by either the Division of the Social Sciences or the Booth School, as arranged by the two units. This designation will be for administrative purposes only and will not have programmatic implications. If a student’s interests change, the Director of the Ph.D. program in the Booth School and the Dean of Students for the Social Sciences will facilitate transfers out of the joint program and into the doctoral program in Economics or Business.

**ECONOMICS COURSES**

**ECON 30100. Price Theory I. 100 Units.**
Theory of consumer choice, including household production, indirect utility, and hedonic indices. Models of the firm. Analysis of factor demand and product supply under competitive and monopolistic conditions. Static and dynamic cost curves, including learning by doing and temporary changes. Uncertainty applied to consumer and producer choices. Property rights and the effects of laws. Investment in human and physical capital.

**ECON 30200. Price Theory II. 100 Units.**
The first five weeks of this course are a continuation of ECON 30100, Price Theory I. The second half of the course will be devoted to the Walrasian model of general competitive equilibrium as developed by Arrow and Debreu. This will begin with a brief development of the consumer and producer theories, followed by the welfare theorems connecting equilibria and optima and a treatment of the classical existence of equilibrium theorem. The core of an economy, a limit theorem relating the core to the set of competitive equilibria, and models in which agents are small relative to the market will also be considered. Finally we will study general equilibrium under some alternative assumptions; such as, informational asymmetries and rational expectations equilibrium, public goods and Lindahl equilibrium, financial general equilibrium and asset pricing.

**ECON 30300. Price Theory III. 100 Units.**
The first five weeks of this course are a continuation of ECON 30100, Price Theory I. The second half of the course will be devoted to the Walrasian model of general competitive equilibrium as developed by Arrow and Debreu. This will begin with a brief development of the consumer and producer theories, followed by the welfare theorems connecting equilibria and optima and a treatment of the classical existence of equilibrium theorem. The core of an economy, a limit theorem relating the core to the set of competitive equilibria, and models in which agents are small relative to the market will also be considered. Finally we will study general equilibrium under some alternative assumptions; such as, informational asymmetries and rational expectations equilibrium, public goods and Lindahl equilibrium, financial general equilibrium and asset pricing.

**ECON 30400. Introduction to Mathematical Methods In Economics. 000 Units.**
This optional three-week course for incoming graduate students meets in early September and introduces some basic mathematical concepts used in economic theory: a “briefing” of the math students will encounter in the Core classes. Emphasis is placed on problem-solving, but also on some fairly abstract math you might not see otherwise. Cooperative work is strongly encouraged.

**ECON 30501. Topics in Theoretical Economics. 100 Units.**
Some of the topics covered in this course are: Nash equilibrium existence in discontinuous games, existence of monotone pure strategy equilibria in Bayesian games, defining sequential equilibrium in infinite extensive form games, efficient auction design, correlated information and mechanism design.
ECON 30502. Topics in Theoretical Economics II. 100 Units.
This course will cover advanced topics in mechanism design and Bayesian games.

ECON 30510. Topics in Repeated Games. 100 Units.
This course will cover a range of topics in the theory of repeated games, with an emphasis on those areas of research that are currently active. The material covered will include recursive methods in discrete and continuous time, public monitoring, stochastic games, folk theorems, bargaining, reputation, and computational methods. The primary text for the course will be Mailath and Samuelson’s “Repeated games and reputations.”

ECON 30520. Models of Choice and Attention. 100 Units.
The course will introduce the students to the models and methodology of studying choice within economic theory, with a focus on models of choice with limited attention. The course will begin by introducing students to the classical theoretical choice frameworks and issues by going over seminal models such as random utility, subjective expected utility, max-min EU, preferences for flexibility & self control, etc. We will then turn to studying how these frameworks and tools are used to characterize models of limited attention, such as rational inattention, random and deterministic consider sets, and revealed reference points. Course grade will be based on class participation, referee reports and student presentations.

ECON 30580. Rational Inattention. 100 Units.
The course is part of the mathematical economics graduate student sequence. Since Sims' (1998) seminal paper, there has been a growing interest in models of rational inattention. The course investigates these models and their economic consequences. We focus on Sims' model, going over its various solution methods and related applications. After spending some time on the Gaussian linear-quadratic specialization, we turn to the model’s dynamic versions. We will then consider several generalizations: cost of stochastic choice rules, posterior separable costs, differentiable costs, and ex-post information measures. We will also go over the model's various foundations, if time permits. The course grade will be based on classroom presentations, participation, and a paper.

ECON 30590. Asset Pricing III. 100 Units.
TBD
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 34905

ECON 30600. The Economics of Information. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33911

ECON 30610. Advanced Topics in Mechanism and Information Design. 100 Units.
This course will cover advanced material in the theory of mechanism and information design. We will begin by covering classical topics in Bayesian mechanism design, including screening, bilateral trade, and auctions, after which we will discuss recent applications of these ideas for analyzing redistributive markets. We will then pivot to recent advances in the theory of information design, focusing on tools and approaches that interact with the design of incentives.

ECON 30680. Topics Information Economics. 100 Units.
The course will provide an overview of formal models of information and explore ways these models have been used to analyze topics in economics. Emphasis will be placed on recent developments in the field.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33914

ECON 30701. Evolutionary Game Theory. 100 Units.
The goal of this course is to give an introduction to Evolutionary Economics with a particular focus on the evolution of preferences. The topics covered in this course include altruism, risk-preferences, discounting, happiness and social norms.

ECON 30720. Dynamic Games. 100 Units.
This course will study both classic and recent work in repeated and dynamic games. Some topics will include: repeated games with imperfect monitoring, reputation building and reputation dynamics, relational contracts, and optimal contracting in continuous time.

ECON 31000. Empirical Analysis I. 100 Units.
This course provides a rigorous introduction to some basic methods in econometrics, including the ordinary least squares estimator, (linear) instrumental variable methods, and maximum likelihood methods. We begin in the first part of the course by developing the requisite large-sample (asymptotic) theory. Along the way, we will illustrate the use of the asymptotic theory for estimation and inference. In the second part of the course, we will introduce the linear regression model and study the OLS estimator and IV methods for this model. A distinguishing feature of this part of course is an emphasis on different interpretations of the linear regression model, i.e., descriptive versus structural (causal) uses of linear regression. In the final part of the course, we will study ML estimators. We will apply the theory to some limited dependent variable models.

ECON 31100. Empirical Analysis II. 100 Units.
The course will review some of the classical methods you were introduced to in the previous quarter and give examples of their use in applied microeconomic research. Our focus will be on using statistical methods to understand economic questions and data, and on identifying and estimating the parameters of economic
models. The methods we will build on include regression techniques, maximum likelihood, method of moments estimators, as well as some non-parametric methods. Lectures and homework assignments will seek to build proficiency in the correct application of these methods to economic research questions.

**ECON 31200. Empirical Analysis III. 100 Units.**
This course studies methods pertinent to economic dynamics and time series, developing stochastic process tools to represent dynamic equilibrium models. We will discuss the Generalized Method of Moments from a time series perspective and introduces Bayesian inference and robust counterparts from a decision theoretic perspective, then provides practical approaches such as exponential tilting and Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods. The course explores some hidden state Markov models including the Kalman Filter and discrete state counterparts. Univariate as well as multivariate linear time series models will be developed, emphasizing core concepts such as impulse responses, (co-)integration and spectral analysis.

**ECON 31703. Topics in Econometrics. 100 Units.**
Graduate course covering recent research on the field of econometrics.

**ECON 31710. Identification in Nonlinear Econometric Models. 100 Units.**
This course is about parameter identification in econometric models with nonlinearities. Identification is a fundamental concern when using statistical methods to address economic questions. Nonlinearities arise frequently in econometric models as a result of unobserved heterogeneity, discrete response, selection, censoring, and other related empirical concerns. The course will cover both classical results and recent advances. Both point and partial identification approaches will be discussed. The focus of the course will be on results that have had (or may in the future have) an impact on the way empirical work is conducted and interpreted.

**ECON 31715. Econometrics with Partial Identification. 100 Units.**
One of the main new ideas in econometrics over the last three decades was that point identification is unnecessary to draw informative conclusions from the available data. Indeed, in many settings, reasonable modeling assumptions naturally deliver a set of parameter values consistent with the data. Then, one is tasked with (1) obtaining a tractable characterization of the identified set; (2) providing methods to estimate it; and (3) making confidence statements about partially identified parameters. This course covers modern approaches to solving the above problems, focusing on tractability and implementation. It provides some theoretical background, develops the necessary statistical toolkit, and reviews a number of empirical papers that apply the partial identification approach in practice. The course will be of interest to students in econometrics, applied microeconomics, and industrial organization.

**ECON 31720. Applied Microeconometrics. 100 Units.**
This course is about empirical strategies that are commonly used in applied microeconomics. The topics will include: control variables (matching), instrumental variables, regression discontinuity and kink designs, panel data, difference-in-differences, and quantile regression. The emphasis of the course is on identification and practical implementation. The course also covers the shortcomings of commonly used tools, and discusses recent theoretical research aimed at addressing these deficiencies.

**ECON 31740. Optimization-Conscious Econometrics. 100 Units.**
This course studies the core optimization concepts underlying econometric estimation and inference. The objective is to both develop a deep understanding of how estimators are computed, and to get a better theoretical and geometrical understanding of classical econometric estimators through the prism of optimization theory. Each optimization concept or method is studied using a well established econometric estimator as the working example: linear programming is taught through the example of quantile regression, duality is taught via nonparametric inference, numerical linear algebra is taught via partial identification questions in OLS, integer programming is taught as a solution method for instrumental variables quantile regression, and so on. Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 48403

**ECON 31750. Topics on the Analysis of Randomized Experiments. 100 Units.**
This course will introduce some recent topics in econometrics and statistics with applications to the analysis of randomized experiments. The first half of the course will compare finite-population and super-population approaches to inference in classical randomized experiments. The second half of the course will focus on uniform laws of large numbers and VC theory, with a view towards policy learning in randomized experiments.

**ECON 31760. Topics in Modern Econometrics. 100 Units.**
This course provides a brief introduction to a variety of topics in modern statistics, econometrics and machine learning. Exact topics are to be determined, but may include: neural networks, random forests, text analysis, network analysis, empirical processes, multiple testing, randomization inference, neyman orthogonality, and shape restrictions.

**ECON 31800. Advanced Econometrics. 100 Units.**
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 41911

**ECON 31830. The Econometrics Spillover Effects. 100 Units.**
TBD
ECON 32000. Topics in American Economic History. 100 Units.
Economic analysis of the role of labor markets in American economic growth. Specific topics include the economics of colonization, the transatlantic slave trade, the transition from indentured to slave labor in colonial America, the record of nineteenth-century economic growth, nineteenth-century immigration, nativity and the expansion of education, the economics of westward migration, the quantitative analysis of economic and social mobility, and the economics of racial discrimination in the twentieth century.

ECON 33000. Theory of Income I. 100 Units.
This course presents and applies tools for analyzing consequences of several kinds of uncertainty. The tools come from statistics, decision theory, and recursive macroeconomic theory. We combine them to assess the consequences of risk, ambiguity, and model misspecifications. The tools help understand observed fragilities and national fiscal policy, transportation policy and the effect of regional shocks including the ones associated with climate change.

ECON 33100. The Theory of Income II. 100 Units.
This course will explore a variety of macroeconomic models in which the welfare theorems do not necessarily hold, including overlapping generations models, equilibrium models with labor market search and matching frictions, economies with sticky prices and sticky wages, and environments in which money facilitates exchange. We will also explore the role of government policy within these models, including optimal taxation, optimal monetary policy, and the time consistency of these policies. If time permits, we will look at environments with non-convex adjustment costs, such as irreversible investment and fixed costs of changing prices.

ECON 33200. The Theory of Income III. 100 Units.
The course shares with the other two Theory of Income courses the objectives of (1) explaining human behavior as evidenced by aggregate variables and (2) predicting the aggregate effects of certain government policies. Economics 33200 considers some of the prevailing business cycle theories, and their application to the recession of 2008-9. Some hypotheses to be considered are the q-theory of housing investment, the neoclassical approach to fiscal policy, and whether government spending has a “multiplier.” The course confronts several empirical issues that are also encountered outside the field of macroeconomics such as the construction of aggregate data, choice of data set, and the measurement of expectations.

ECON 33410. Demand and Supply in Labor Markets. 100 Units.
TBD

ECON 33502. Monetary Economics I. 100 Units.
This course discusses traditional and recent topics in monetary economics. Various classes of models of money will be introduced and discussed, including the standard New Keynesian model. We will discuss banking and financial intermediation. Recent topics will include the discussion of digital currencies, their pricing and competition to traditional currencies as well as the recent literature concerning central bank digital currencies. The course will then examine the time series literature on identifying monetary policy shocks. In the second half of the course, the course will discuss asset pricing implications of the standard New Keynesian model and how these can be used to infer the public’s perceptions of monetary policy. It will overview the recent empirical literature linking monetary policy to stocks and bonds, as well as theoretical frameworks.

ECON 33530. Firm Dynamics and Economic Growth. 100 Units.
This course will explore a variety of macroeconomic models in which the welfare theorems do not necessarily hold, including overlapping generations models, equilibrium models with labor market search and matching frictions, economies with sticky prices and sticky wages, and environments in which money facilitates exchange. We will also explore the role of government policy within these models, including optimal taxation, optimal monetary policy, and the time consistency of these policies. If time permits, we will look at environments with non-convex adjustment costs, such as irreversible investment and fixed costs of changing prices.

ECON 33540. Macroeconomics with Heterogeneous Households. 100 Units.
This is an advanced course in macroeconomics with heterogeneous households. We will cover techniques in both discrete and continuous time. We will study applications to income and consumption dynamics, and then explore implications for fiscal and monetary policy.

ECON 33550. Spatial Economics. 100 Units.
The course will discuss recent advances in spatial modelling and quantification that allow us to study trade, migration, as well as urban, regional, national, and global growth in a unified spatial general equilibrium framework. These frameworks can be quantified using a variety of data to perform detailed policy counter-factual exercises. These exercises can help us understand the impact of trade and migration policy as well as local and national fiscal policy, transportation policy and the effect of regional shocks including the ones associated with climate change.

ECON 33580. Risk, Uncertainty and Value: Prices, Quantities, and Policies. 100 Units.
This class presents and applies tools for analyzing consequences of several kinds of uncertainty. The tools come from statistics, decision theory, and recursive macroeconomic theory. We combine them to assess the consequences of risk, ambiguity, and model misspecifications. The tools help understand observed fragilities.
in financial markets, consequences for investment when technologies are uncertain, and implications for macroeconomic policy when policy makers and the "people inside their models" both distrust statistical models.

ECON 33703. Financial Markets in the Macroeconomy. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33948

ECON 33820. Advanced Macro Reading Group. 100 Units.
This is a weekly reading group discussing recent literature in macroeconomics.

ECON 33950. Topics in Macro Fluctuations and Policy. 100 Units.
TBD
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33950

ECON 34400. Job Mobility/Wage Determinants. 100 Units.
This course is divided into four parts: Part I reviews segments of the literature on wage growth and labor mobility. The course begins by reviewing a standard model of life-cycle human capital accumulation. We then introduce models of learning and sorting. The goal is to understand how investments in both information and human capital generate observed patterns of wage growth and mobility decisions over the life-cycle. Part II examines the literature on investment in schooling. We will review work on measuring the returns to schooling and assessing the evidence that credit constraints affect human capital investment decisions. We will discuss the role of human capital investment in determining earnings inequality. Part III examines the design of incentive systems within organizations. We will give particular attention to trade-offs between insurance and incentives, tournament theory, moral hazard in teams, and models of multi-tasking. These models also provide insight concerning sources of wage growth within firms and the distribution of wages within firms. Part IV examines the theoretical and empirical literature on income inequality by race and gender. We will also examine how the increase in female labor supply during the past four decades has influenced the wage structure. We devote considerable attention to the effects of public policy on observed racial income gaps.

ECON 34410. Demand and Supply in Labor Markets. 100 Units.
TBD

ECON 34430. Topics in Labor Markets: Earnings and Employment. 100 Units.
The class will cover recent developments in the understanding of the determinants of employment and earnings in the labor market. We will start by studying extensive and intensive labor supply decisions in the short and long run and their implications for macro and micro elasticities. We will then look at the effect of uncertainty in earnings by studying the joint dynamics of earnings and consumption. The next section is concerned with labor demand and in particular how skills demand has impacted inequality. Finally, the course will cover models with two-sided heterogeneity with complementarities, sorting and mobility frictions. The methods presented in the course will range from nonparametric econometrics methods to solving equilibrium and dynamic contracting problems. Students should expect to learn how to work with data and how to develop, solve and evaluate structural models of the labor market.

ECON 34450. Topics in Wage Determination. 100 Units.
This graduate course will cover select topics in the economic literature on determinants of wages, including labor market competition, skills and training, search and information frictions, minimum wages, and discrimination.

ECON 34460. Topics in Public and Labor Economics. 100 Units.
This graduate course will cover select topics at the intersection of public and labor economics, including labor supply and demand, responses to and incidence of labor income taxation, labor market competition, skills and training, search and information frictions, minimum wages, and discrimination.

ECON 34602. Household Decisions and Labor Markets. 100 Units.
This course focuses on household decision making in labor economics. We will examine unitary, cooperative and non-cooperative models of the household, and especially the collective model and dynamic extensions of the collective model with frictions. We will then discuss empirical applications of these models to labor supply, retirement behavior, human capital accumulation, the division of labor within the family and migration decisions.

ECON 34610. Household Decisions and Markets. 100 Units.
This labor course will focus on markets and household decision making.

ECON 34620. Topics in Human Capital. 100 Units.
This course will cover the modern literature on human capital investments. Topics will include human capital theory, signaling, the returns to education, school and teacher quality, and skills, training, and job displacement. Econometric methods will be covered as needed.

ECON 34701. Labor Market Dynamics. 100 Units.
TBD

ECON 34901. Social Interactions and Inequality. 100 Units.
This course will focus on the theory, econometrics, and empirical analysis of social influences on economic behavior, termed social interactions. As such, the course will include topics ranging from social networks to
social capital to discrimination. We will examine the effects of social interactions on individual and aggregate behaviors as well as the implications of social interactions for the formation of social structure. Particular attention will be given to the translation of theoretical models into econometric analogs and to the identification questions that arise when attempting to construct empirical evidence on social interactions. Applications of social interactions will focus on contexts in which their presence can help explain observed levels of socioeconomic inequality.

**ECON 34930. Inequality: Theory, Methods and Evidence. 100 Units.**
Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 33230

**ECON 35003. Human Capital, Markets, and the Family. 100 Units.**
Graduate course focusing on recent economic literature relating to human capital, markets and family economics.

**ECON 35050. Asset Pricing I. 100 Units.**
TBD
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 34901

**ECON 35060. Asset Pricing II. 100 Units.**
TBD
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 34902

**ECON 35070. Corporate Finance I. 100 Units.**
TBD
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 34903

**ECON 35080. Corporate Finance II. 100 Units.**
TBD
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 34904

**ECON 35101. International Macroeconomics and Trade. 100 Units.**
Course Search ([https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/](https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/))
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33946

**ECON 35301. International Trade & Growth. 100 Units.**
This course is the last in a three course sequence on Economic Growth and International Trade. We will focus on recent research related to trade, growth, and technology diffusion. Papers by Eaton and Kortum, Alvarez, Bueria, Lucas, Prescott, McGrattan and Jovanovic will be reviewed, as well as work by Sachs and Warner, Stokey, Grossman and Helpman, Rossi-Hansberg, and Klenow and Rodriguez-Clare.

**ECON 35310. Topics in International Trade and Growth. 100 Units.**
TBD

**ECON 35340. Macroeconomics and Financial Frictions. 100 Units.**
This course looks into the relationship between prices and allocations of risks on financial markets versus macroeconomic choices and allocations.

**ECON 35350. Digital Currencies. 100 Units.**
The new world of digital currencies and decentralized finance has generated fascinating research questions and an emerging literature: much can still be done. In this course, we will examine the world of cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoin, as well as the underlying blockchain technology. We will learn and experiment with core cryptographic concepts. We will learn how to create your own digital currency. We will examine the game theoretic challenges and associated mechanism design questions. We will then move to the monetary issues associated with pricing digital currencies as well as the arising challenges for central banks. We will examine the current state of the debate on introducing central bank digital currencies, and the issues arising there. The course is intended for PhD students in economics, seeking an understanding of these issues as well as considering to embark on research in that area. The first part of the course will be lectures, followed by a midterm. For the second part of the course, you will write a short research paper, guided by in-class discussion and instruction.

**ECON 35360. Labor Search and Frictions in Macro. 100 Units.**
This course focuses on understanding the macroeconomic implications of labor market frictions. We will develop and explore equilibrium models of unemployment arising from search frictions, geographic and skill heterogeneity, and information frictions arising from adverse selection and moral hazard issues. We will discipline the models with microeconomic and aggregate data, and then examine both the positive and normative implications of these quantitative models for outcomes such as unemployment and vacancy rates, and their behavior both over the business cycle and across geographic space.

**ECON 35501. International Macroeconomics and Finance. 100 Units.**
Course Search ([https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/](https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/))
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35915

**ECON 35520. Development Economics: Microeconomic Issues. 100 Units.**
This class is intended to teach the foundations for doing research in Development Economics. As such, it will teach in detail empirical methods and theoretical models which are applied widely across the discipline.
ECON 35530. Microeconomics of Development. 100 Units.
This course will cover the key micro-economic issues in economic development, covering theoretical contributions and empirical applications to understand why some countries are poor and how markets function differently in poor economies. Topics include human capital (education and health), labor markets, credit markets, land markets, firms, and the role of the public sector. Equivalent Course(s): ECMA 35530

ECON 35550. The Practicalities of Running Randomized Control Trials. 100 Units.
This course is designed for those who plan to run a randomized control trial. It provides practical advice about the trade-offs researchers face when selecting topics to study, the type of randomization technique to use, the content of a survey instruments, analytical techniques and much more. How do you choose the right minimum detectable effect size for estimating the sample size needed to run a high quality RCT? How do you quantify difficult to measure outcomes such as women’s empowerment or ensure people are providing truthful answers when you are asking questions on sensitive topics like sexual health? When should you tie your hands by pre-committing to your analysis plan in advance, and when is a pre-analysis plan not a good idea? This course will draw on lots of examples from RCTs around the world, most (though not all) from a development context. Alongside field tips, it will also cover the concepts and theory behind the tradeoffs researchers face running RCTs. The course is designed for PhD students but given its practical nature is open to and accessible to masters students who plan to work on RCTs. Equivalent Course(s): ECMA 35550, PPHA 35561

ECON 35570. Political Economy of Development. 100 Units.
This course is intended as an introduction for Ph.D. students to the research literature in the political economy of development. Its purpose is to give students both a sense of the frontier research topics and a good command of how social science methodological tools are used in the area. This class is for PhD and Harris MACRM students only, with no exceptions. Must have completed a PhD level Microeconomics course to enroll. Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 46600, PPHA 41120

ECON 35585. Economics, Politics and African Societies. 100 Units.
This course has two objectives. First, we will try to convince ourselves that the lenses through which economics and political science have tried to explain “African” “development” are charged with presuppositions that have limited our ability to grasp the logic of those societies. There is nothing specific to those disciplines in that regard, they are part of a given cultural and historical context. In doing that, this course is also about the rich diversity of the societies lumped in the term Africa. Second, we will try to undo the learnings weaved through that lens, but at the same time engage with a fertile ground for research, with a focus on generating new research ideas that carry less, we hope, the heavy veil of our assumptions. It is open to Masters students but it is primarily aimed at PhD students who want to know about Africa and can imagine themselves doing research there. We hope that it will help them identify new and interesting questions. The Masters students will be examined by an exam. The PhD students will have to write a short research proposal on some question on Africa and the last two lectures will be devoted to presentations. - This course is previously PPHA 37235 - African Development. Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 32736, PLSC 32736

ECON 35600. Development Economics. 100 Units.
This course covers theoretical models and empirical methods in development economics. Topics include health, education, household economics, small and medium enterprise finance, technology adoption, corruption, and the intersection of behavioral economics and development. The course will also review a range of research designs including experiments, natural experiments, and structural approaches. Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 44401

ECON 35650. Behavioral Development Economics. 100 Units.
This course will focus on the intersection of two rapidly growing fields in economics - development economics, and behavioral economics. Behavioral development economics brings insights and tools from psychology and behavioral economics to the study of developing economies and poverty more generally. We will apply existing ideas in behavioral economics to important development questions and ask whether there is a need for a special behavioral science of poverty and development. Methods covered will include field experiments, testing behavioral theory, and combining experiments with structural estimation.

ECON 36000. Public Finance I. 100 Units.
This Ph.D.-level course provides the conceptual and theoretical foundations of public finance by dealing with a large number of concepts, models, and techniques that are used in the research on public finance. A command of the positive analysis of the incidence of government policies is fundamental to the study of most problems of public finance; positive analysis is emphasized throughout the course. Among the topics are: measurements of changes in welfare; economy-wide incidence of taxes; effects of taxation on risk-taking, investments, and financial markets; corporate taxation; taxation of goods and services; taxation of income; taxation and savings; positive problems of redistribution; and tax arbitrage, tax avoidance, tax evasion, and the underground economy.

ECON 36010. Public Finance. 100 Units.
Review of recent research in Public Finance
ECON 36200. Public Sector Economics. 100 Units.
The concept of "market distortion" is used to formulate measurements, explanations, and consequences of government activities including tax systems, expenditure programs, and regulatory arrangements. Topics include cross-country comparisons of government behavior, predicting microlevel responses to policy, measuring and evaluating the incidence of government activity, alternative models of government decision-making, and the application of public finance to other economics fields.

ECON 36330. New Developments in Public Finance. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/) This course provides graduate-level discussion of topics and methods in public finance. This course has two objectives. The first is to teach current topics and methods in public finance. The second is to advance students' development as economists by providing training in the production of high-quality research. This training may help students read, contribute to, and draw from recent progress in this literature. The course covers a wide variety of applied econometric and theoretical approaches. It also discusses applications of a wide variety of datasets and methods that are useful in many settings for public finance and applied economics research.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35916

ECON 36700. Economics of Education. 100 Units.
This is a graduate course in the labor economics sequence. The course examines how human capital is formed through schools. The course provides an overview of the current state of the economics of education literature and makes use of econometric methods at the graduate level. The course covers the markets for early childhood, primary, secondary, and post-secondary education in a variety of contexts, including the United States as well as developing countries. Topics may include the theory and measurement of the educational production function, the government's role in financing education, the diversity of schooling options (e.g., private, public, charter) and determinants of their supply, school choice, teacher labor markets, and the relationship between education and housing markets.

ECON 36730. Energy and Environmental Economics I. 100 Units.
This course will emphasize the economics of natural resource production and problems associated with externalities and common property, with a focus on the energy sector. Most lectures will be theoretical in nature, but we will spend considerable time studying applications that have an empirical component. The course has several complementary objectives: (1) provide a solid foundation in concepts like Hotelling's Rule and Pigouvian taxation that are a prerequisite for understanding modern environmental and resource economics; (2) develop proficiency with theoretical, computational, and empirical tools that will be valuable for future self-directed research; and (3) gain experience in reading, presenting, and discussing modern research in energy and environmental economics.
Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 44320

ECON 36740. Environmental and Energy Economics II. 100 Units.
This class is for Harris PhD and MACRM students or by instructor consent. This is a graduate field sequence course focusing on energy and environmental economics. Must have completed a PhD level Microeconomics course to enroll.
Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 44330

ECON 36750. Energy and Environmental Economics III. 100 Units.
Optimal environmental regulation requires an analysis of the trade between market and regulatory imperfections. Market allocations are inefficient in the presence of imperfections such as externalities, market power, and informational asymmetries. On the other hand, government intervention to mitigate these imperfections is not costless, and can even make market performance worse. This course focuses on recent empirical analysis of the costs and benefits of environmental and energy policies, including an introduction to the relevant econometric methodologies such as randomized controlled trials, regression discontinuity designs, bunching analysis, and structural estimation. Topics will include: energy demand and the energy efficiency gap, fuel economy and appliance efficiency standards, non-linear and real-time electricity pricing, wholesale electricity markets, renewable electricity policies, natural gas markets, retail gasoline markets, and technology innovations. Must have completed PPHA 44330 Energy and Environmental Economics II to enroll.
Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 44430

ECON 36770. Economics of Education. 100 Units.
Graduate level economics course relating to the economics of education markets.

ECON 36820. Empirical Topics in Social Insurance. 100 Units.
Graduate course focusing on recent empirical economic literature in social insurance.

ECON 37200. Analysis of Microeconomic Data -I. 100 Units.
This course provides a theoretical analysis of linear regression models for applied researchers. Econometric topics include partial regression, the Gauss-Markov Theorem, estimation, and hypothesis testing. Alternative estimators and testing procedures are developed to deal with departures from the Gauss-Markov assumptions such as heteroskedasticity, panel data, endogenous regressors, and binary dependent variables. The course assumes familiarity with matrix algebra and mathematical statistics.
Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 48200
ECON 37601. Topics in Economic Growth. 100 Units.
This course will examine models of economic growth, looking at both advanced and developing economies. For advanced economies the focus will be on models of human capital accumulation, diffusion of ideas, and innovation. For developing economies, we will look at explanations of cross-country differences in productivity levels and growth rates, the role of technology diffusion, and the role of structural transformation. Both theoretical and empirical papers will be included, although with emphasis on the former.

ECON 37710. Economics of Healthcare. 100 Units.
This is a PhD-level course in the economics of healthcare open to PhD students in Economics, Booth, Harris, and MACRM and other students with instructor’s consent. The goal is to prepare students to conduct independent research in the field, and to use tools from a variety of fields to study healthcare markets. Topics will include health insurance, the production and supply of healthcare, the economic geography of healthcare, regulations, and labor market connections. We will emphasize bridges to fields including public finance, labor economics, and industrial organization. We will cover econometric techniques, datasets, and institutional knowledge required to develop research ideas in the field, and help students develop such ideas. The course will cover the latest research and benefit from workshops in the field.
Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 48050

ECON 37720. Health Economics Literature Seminar. 100 Units.
TBD
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33919

ECON 38001. Applied Macroeconomics: Micro Data for Macro Models. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33942

ECON 38102. Applied Macroeconomics: Heterogeneity and Macro. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33949

ECON 38301. Applied Macroeconomics II. 100 Units.
This course consists of two components. There are five weeks of lectures on stochastic dynamic equilibrium models with financial market linkages. The impact of financing frictions on the macroeconomic transmission mechanism and on the asset markets will be considered. Also the impact of uncertainty is analyzed through the lens of recent literatures on ambiguity aversion and concerns for robustness. The class explores emerging literatures designed to confront empirical challenges and quantitative predictions. For the second part of the class students are required to attend lectures by outside scholars: Violante, Piazzessi, Primiceri and Bloom on a variety of important topics in macroeconomics. Each will give one lecture to a broad audience of graduate students and some faculty. Students are asked to write short essays (say referee reports) on two papers that are prominently referenced in these lectures.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33947

ECON 39001. Theory of Financial Decisions II. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35902

ECON 39100. Asset Pricing. 100 Units.
View complete Booth Course Descriptions here View standard Booth Exam Schedule here (refer to individual syllabi for complete details) Booth Book Fee may be assessed.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35904

ECON 39101. Asset Pricing. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35912

ECON 39200. Topics in Empirical Finance. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35905

ECON 39400. Theory of Financial Decisions III. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35903

ECON 39600. Topics in Asset Pricing. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35907

ECON 39620. Liquidity. 100 Units.
This is a course on monetary economics, defined as the study of frictional markets where there is a role for assets in facilitating exchange. The simplest example is money, but other assets can facilitate exchange through their use as media of exchange or as collateral in secured credit arrangements. There is also a role for banking. We will study a variety of theoretical environments sharing salient features. There will be some discussion of data, too,
including calibration of various models, the effects of monetary policy on asset and labor markets, and the cost of inflation.

**ECON 39650. Asset Pricing: Topical Review. 100 Units.**
A review of recent research in Asset Pricing

**ECON 39701. Advanced Theory of Corporate Finance and Capital Markets. 100 Units.**
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35913

**ECON 39820. Corporate Governance. 75-100 Units.**
Through the production of goods and services, innovation, employment and occasional misbehavior, publicly-held corporations in the U.S. exert an enormous impact on the lives of individuals and the economy in general. How (and how well) corporations are governed greatly influences what that impact will be. Since the early 1990s, there has been a significant increase in the attention given to corporate governance by investors, lawyers, academicians, politicians and the press. This seminar will provide students with a deep understanding of applicable legal, regulatory and market influences on corporate governance, an appreciation for the historical development of the current system of governance and insights into current hot issues and the continuing evolution of governance. We will discuss critical issues such as for whose benefit is a corporation to be governed and what is the proper balance of decision-making authority between owners and managers. There will be a heavy emphasis on the role of counsel to the enterprise as a whole and on the practical aspects of advising officers and directors, including the coordination of multi-disciplinary teams.
Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 33650

**ECON 40101. Advanced Industrial Organization I. 100 Units.**
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33921

**ECON 40104. Advanced Industrial Organization IV. 100 Units.**
TBD

**ECON 40201. Advanced Industrial Organization II. 100 Units.**
Course Search
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33922

**ECON 40301. Advanced Industrial Organization III. 100 Units.**
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33923

**ECON 40401. Advanced Industrial Organization IV. 100 Units.**
Fourth course in the Industrial Organization sequence.

**ECON 40603. Market Design. 100 Units.**
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33915

**ECON 40902. Advanced Quantitative Marketing. 100 Units.**
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 37904

**ECON 41001. Behavioral Economics. 100 Units.**
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 38912

**ECON 41120. Topics in Behavioral Economics. 100 Units.**
This class covers recent work in behavioral economics. Topics include social influence and social pressure, the role of identity in economics, the psychology of poverty, and social preferences. Applications will cover a wide range of fields, including labor economics, finance, political economy, and development economics.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 38917

**ECON 41150. Behavioral Finance. 100 Units.**
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35906

**ECON 41175. Behavioral Economics - Development & Observational Data. 100 Units.**
Behavioral economics applies psychological insights to economic markets and decision making. In this class, we will discuss the recent theoretical and empirical advances made in this increasingly important field of economics with a focus on behavioral development economics and observational data analysis. Being thoughtful about the role of psychology can lead to a greater understanding of how economic agents make decisions and how the economy works. This course will utilize lectures, discussion, and problem sets to provide an introduction to the topic of behavioral economics. The primary goal of the class is to provide a basic understanding of the field and think about how one can do original research as a PhD student in this field.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 38916
ECON 41185. Behavioral Economics - Theory & the Lab. 100 Units.
TBD
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 38918

ECON 41200. Topics in Behavioral Economics. 100 Units.
This course looks into recent work done in the field of behavioral economics.

ECON 41220. Behavioral Economics: Theory and Applications. 100 Units.
Contemporary theoretical and applied topics in behavioral economics will be explored.

ECON 41300. A Course In Experimental Economics. 100 Units.
This course provides the necessary tools to be an avid consumer of the experimental literature and instructs students on how to become a producer of that literature. Topics include a summary of recent experimental findings and details on how to gather and analyze data using experimental methods.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 38922

ECON 42400. Applied Microeconomics in Economic History. 100 Units.
TBD
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33917, PPHA 45710

ECON 42800. Creativity. 100 Units.
This seminar examines recent research on how creative people innovate in a wide range of intellectual activities. The main project for the course is a term paper that analyzes the creative life cycle of one or more innovators of the student’s choice, using both quantitative and qualitative evidence. Students present their research in progress for discussion. The seminar is designed to give students all the tools needed to do this research, including choosing a subject, finding and using an appropriate data set, and negotiating the relevant scholarship.

ECON 42900. Innovators. 100 Units.
Economists broadly agree that technological change is the principal source of long-run productivity growth. Yet although most advances are made by individuals or small groups, until recently economists have not studied how innovations are made. This course looks inside the black box, surveying recent research on the methods and life cycles of innovators in a wide range of activities, including economists, scientists, entrepreneurs, and artists. This research adds a new dimension to our understanding of creativity and technological change.

ECON 49700. Research Seminar. 100 Units.
The Required Research Seminar/Paper is designed to introduce the Ph.D. student to the demands and excitement of research, promote early contact with the faculty, and introduce the process of selecting a research topic and writing about it. (The thesis itself comes later and may be on a different topic.) Every student is required to write a research paper under faculty supervision by taking the Required Research Seminar.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35930

ECON 49800. Research Seminar. 100 Units.
Course Search
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35931

ECON 49900. Required Research Paper. 100 Units.
The Required Research Seminar/Paper is designed to introduce the Ph.D. student to the demands and excitement of research, promote early contact with the faculty, and introduce the process of selecting a research topic and writing about it. (The thesis itself comes later and may be on a different topic.) Every student is required to write a research paper under faculty supervision by taking the Required Research Seminar.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35932

ECON 50000. Workshop in Economic Theory. 000 Units.
Faculty led workshop presenting current research in economic theory.

ECON 50100. Student Economic Theory Working Group. 100 Units.
Student organized Economic Theory working group

ECON 50200. Economic Theory Discussion Group. 000 Units.
Informal discussion and advising session for PhD students interested in and working on Economic Theory

ECON 50300. Becker Applied Economics Workshop. 000 Units.
Faculty led workshop presenting current research in applied economics.

ECON 51200. Workshop: Econometrics. 000 Units.
Faculty led workshop presenting current research in econometrics.

ECON 51400. Econometrics and Statistics Colloquium. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 41600

ECON 51800. Applied Econometrics Reading Group. 000 Units.
Weekly research meeting for faculty and PhD students interested in Applied Econometrics
ECON 53000. Workshop: Money and Banking. 000 Units.
Faculty led workshop presenting current research in Money and Banking.
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33630

ECON 54300. Applied Economics Workshop. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33610

ECON 55600. Seminar: Finance. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 35600

ECON 56100. Workshop: Political Economy. 000 Units.
This is a non-credit workshop; open to PhD and MACRM students only.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 55300, PPHA 56100

ECON 56300. Public Policy and Economics Workshop. 000 Units.
This is a workshop; only open to PhD students and is an audit only course.
Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 51500

ECON 57000. Workshop in Macro and International Economics. 100 Units.
Course Search (https://intranet.chicagobooth.edu/pub/coursesearch/coursesearch/)
Equivalent Course(s): BUSN 33650

ECON 58700. Workshop in Family Economics. 100 Units.
Faculty led workshop presenting current research in family economics.

ECON 58900. Workshop: Demography. 100 Units.
This workshop is sponsored by the Committee on Demographic Training in collaboration with the Population Research Center of NORC and the University. Visitors from other campuses as well as Chicago faculty discuss current research activities in population studies. PQ: Must Register for an R
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 60001

ECON 59000. Workshop: Applications of Economics. 000 Units.
Faculty led workshop presenting current research in economics applications.

ECON 59200. Workshop: Economic Policy/Public Finance. 100 Units.
TBD

ECON 59900. Thesis Preparation: Economics. 100 Units.
This course is designed for advanced thesis preparation work sponsored by a faculty member.

ECON 60200. Working Group: Applied Micro. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research in applied microeconomics.

ECON 60250. Student Applied Micro Working Group. 000 Units.
Graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research in applied microeconomics.

ECON 60300. Working Group: Economic Dynamics. 100 Units.
TBD

ECON 60310. Economics Dynamics. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting current research in economic dynamics.

ECON 60400. Working Group: Economic Theory. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research in economic theory.

ECON 60600. Working Group: Capital Theory. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research in capital theory economics.

ECON 60700. Working Group: International Development. 100 Units.
TBD

ECON 60900. Working Group: Applied Macroeconomic Theory. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research in macroeconomic theory.

ECON 61000. Working Group: Demography Workshop Post-Mortem. 100 Units.
The Post-Mortem Seminar meets immediately following the Demography Workshop each week. The 30 minute discussion occurs immediately after the workshop, offering attendees opportunities to explore the theoretical claims, methods, and findings presented at the Demography Workshop, as well as to consider ethical issues embodied in the presented research and how we can engage in the responsible conduct of research. The PM seminar is led by faculty members and postdoctoral fellows with expertise in the demography and economics of aging, providing attendees with opportunities for intellectual engagement with area experts in a casual discussion-based setting.
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 60015

ECON 61100. Industrial Organization Working Group. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research in industrial organization.

ECON 61300. EPIC Working Group. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting current research in energy and environmental economics.

ECON 61400. Working Group in Econometrics. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research in econometrics.

ECON 61500. Trade Working Group. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research in trade economics.

ECON 61600. Computational Methods in Economics Working Group. 000 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research on computational methods in economics

ECON 61700. Political Economy Working Group. 100 Units.
Political Economy Working Group

ECON 61810. Macrofinance, Financial Intermediation and Banking Working Group. 100 Units.
Faculty and graduate student led working group presenting graduate student research in economic theory.

ECON 61900. Development Working Group. 000 Units.
Development Working Group

ECON 63100. Macro Reading Group. 000 Units.
This is a "Sargent-style" reading group for PhD students in their third year or above with an interest in macroeconomics, very broadly defined. Students are required to read a paper of their choice every week, attend a 1.5 hr meeting each week and give regular presentations of various forms and lengths. Active and regular participation is compulsory.

ECON 63500. Job Placement Working Group. 000 Units.
TBD

ECON 70000. Advanced Study: Economics. 300.00 Units.
Advanced Study: Economics