



INFORMATION FOR DOCTORAL STUDENTS

September, 1997

I. PH.D. DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

A. Course Work

The course requirements consist of a seven course core curriculum and seven electives. The standard program for meeting these requirements is:

Year 1: Fall

- EC740 Microeconomic Theory I
- EC750 Macroeconomic Theory I
- EC730 Math for Economists

Year 1: Spring

- EC741 Microeconomic Theory II
- EC751 Macroeconomic Theory II
- EC760 Econometrics I

Year 2: Fall

- EC761 Econometrics II
- Elective
- Elective
- Elective

Year 2: Spring

- Elective
- Elective
- Elective
- Elective

All core and elective courses are three credit hour courses with the following exceptions: Micro II and Macro II are four credit hour courses, and Math for Economists is a six credit hour course. Probability theory is covered in Math for Economists (of which it makes up 25%), while general statistical inference constitutes the first half of Econometrics I.

In addition to electives offered by the Economics Department, students may choose electives from courses offered in the Department of Finance's Ph.D. program. These courses (MF861, MF862, MF863, MF890, MF891) all require some previous background in finance. Master's level courses in finance may not be chosen as electives.

Students may enroll in selected graduate courses at Boston University, Brandeis University and Tufts University if those courses are in fields that are not available at Boston College. One course per semester may be taken through this consortium arrangement with the approval of the Director of Graduate Studies.

A limited number of courses are sometimes waived for students who have done previous graduate work in economics or have otherwise done the equivalent of certain core courses. Students to whom this applies should meet with the Director of Graduate Studies to work out a program.

B. Comprehensive Exams

Students are required to pass written comprehensive exams in microtheory, macrotheory, and two fields. The micro and macro exams are offered in late May and late August. Students can take these exams beginning with the May offering of their first year and must pass both no later than the May offering of their second year. Each field comp is based on a two-course sequence on the subject matter. Fields are available in:

- Econometric Theory (EC827, EC828)
- Applied Econometrics (EC827, EC821 or EC827, EC822)
- International Trade and Finance (EC871, EC872)
- International Trade and Development (EC871, EC875)
- Public Sector Economics (EC865, EC866)
- Labor Economics (EC885, EC886)
- Industrial Organization (EC853, EC854)
- Monetary Economics (EC861, EC862)
- Urban Economics (EC893, EC894)
- Finance (any two from MF861, MF862, MF863, MF890, MF891)

The field in applied econometrics is available with a concentration in either time series analysis (EC827, EC821) or microeconometrics (EC827, EC822). Econometric Theory and Applied Econometrics is not a permissible combination of fields. The same is true of International Trade and Finance and International Trade and Development. Field comps are offered up to twice a year on a demand basis. Students have two tries to pass an individual field comp and are required to attempt both field comps by January of their fourth year.

Once a set of comprehensive exams has been graded, students are encouraged to review their exam performance with the members of the committee.

C. Faculty Seminars

The Department runs a weekly seminar in which outside speakers present their current research. Regular attendance at the seminar is required of third and fourth year students.

D. Dissertation Abstract and Proposal

After his/her third year, each Ph.D. student must have on file in the department either a dissertation abstract or a dissertation proposal. The dissertation abstract should include a statement of the problem to be addressed and the proposed solution. It should be about one page in length and must be approved and signed by two faculty members. An approved abstract would normally be on file no later than *June 1* of the third year. The dissertation proposal should be approximately 15-30 pages in length and must be approved and signed by two faculty members (see section VI for dissertation proposal guidelines). An approved proposal will replace the abstract in the departmental files. Students planning to enter the job market in their fourth year should have the dissertation proposal approved no later than June 1 of their third year; *all* students should have the proposal on file no later than *October 1* of their fourth year.

E. Thesis Seminars

There are seminars in the department in which students have the opportunity to present their thesis research. The student-organized Dissertations-in-Progress (DIP) Seminar provides a forum for students to present their ideas while searching for a feasible thesis topic in their third year. It also serves as a source of valuable feedback for more advanced students from their fellow graduate students during the preliminary stages of their thesis research. *Satisfactory progress in the Ph.D. program* (defined below) requires each student to present a seminar in the department thesis seminar based on his/her approved thesis proposal (or a subsequent paper) during the fourth year. Fifth year students are required to present a job-market seminar in the fall semester prior to entering the job market.

F. Dissertation and Oral Examination

The dissertation is written under the supervision of a committee of three faculty members—a director chosen by the student and two readers agreed upon by the student and the director, with the explicit agreement of the faculty members. At least two of the committee members must currently be members of the department's graduate faculty; a committee may be comprised of four members.

The two readers should be added to the committee once the thesis research agenda has been well specified. By the beginning of the fourth year, a student should have on file with the Director of Graduate Studies the names of the thesis director and at least one of the readers. The third member of the committee should be added as soon as the type of faculty resources that would most benefit the dissertation becomes clear. The dissertation must be successfully defended before the committee in an oral examination open to the public. The final draft of the dissertation must then be approved by the com-

mittee and submitted to the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

G. Residence Requirement

Each student must spend at least one academic year as a full-time student at Boston College.

H. Statute of Limitations

The limit on time to completion of a Ph.D. degree is eight consecutive calendar years from the time that graduate study commences at Boston College. A student for whom the statute of limitations runs out is required to pass, subsequent to the date on which the statute of limitations expires, written comprehensive examinations in microtheory, macrotheory, and in the field most closely related to the student's dissertation research. All requirements for the Ph.D. degree must be satisfied within five consecutive calendar years from the date of expiration of the eight year statute of limitations.

II. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE POLICIES

Only full-time resident Ph.D. students are eligible for financial aid. Students entering the program with financial assistance will be considered for continued assistance based on their progress towards the Ph.D. degree. The same consideration applies to unassisted students seeking aid. For students making "satisfactory progress" toward the degree, we make every effort to provide continuing financial support for up to five years of study (four years for students entering our program with advanced standing). Satisfactory progress is defined below. Years are academic years, running from September through August.

Year 1:

- Complete all first-year courses with a B+ or higher grade average
- Attempt both the micro and macro comp
- Satisfactory performance as Graduate Assistant

Year 2:

- Complete EC761 and seven electives with a B+ or higher grade average (with the approval of the Director of Graduate Studies, one or two electives can be deferred to the third year)
- Pass the micro and macro comps by May
- Satisfactory performance as Graduate Assistant

Year 3:

- Complete any remaining coursework with a B+ or higher average
- Attempt both field comps
- Regular attendance at weekly seminar
- Form thesis committee
- Thesis topic and abstract accepted by June 1
- Formal thesis proposal prepared (see year 4)
- Satisfactory performance as Teaching Assistant, Teaching Fellow or Graduate Assistant

Year 4:

- All comprehensive exams completed
- Regular attendance at weekly seminar
- Formal thesis proposal accepted by October 1
- Satisfactory thesis progress and thesis seminar presentation
- Satisfactory performance as TA, TF or GA

Year 5:

- Satisfactory thesis progress and job-market seminar presentation
- Satisfactory performance as TA, TF or GA

A student who receives a grade of C in more than 10 or an F in more than 8 semester hours of course work may be required to withdraw from the Graduate School.

Except for extraordinary cases, the grade of I (Incomplete) shall not stand for more than four months. A student's financial aid may be jeopardized if he or she has incompletes of more than four months' standing. Support in the first two years is usually given as a graduate assistantship. In the third, fourth, and fifth years, support is as a teaching assistant or teaching fellow to the extent we need TA's/TF's. If there are more eligible students than teaching positions, the extra students will be employed as graduate assistants. Support beyond the second year is contingent upon our expectation of satisfactory performance as an instructor in the classroom as well as upon a student making satisfactory academic progress. It should be stressed that a good command of English is a key ingredient in classroom performance at Boston College.

We want very much for all students in the program to complete the degree. Financial support is, however, subject to a budget constraint. Our first commitment is to students who meet the satisfactory progress criteria. Support for Ph.D. students who do not meet the criteria outlined above depends on the availability of additional funds and the assessment of promise toward the Ph.D. degree by the graduate faculty at its semiannual meetings.

Students beyond their fifth year will be considered for financial aid only when departmental teaching needs require additional TA's/TF's and it is our conviction that the student would profit from another year in residence.

We discourage students receiving financial aid from the department as a GA, TA or TF from accepting a second job elsewhere that may slow their progress toward the Ph.D. degree. In any case, students are limited to the equivalent of one economics stipend from Boston College sources.

III. ADVISORS

Students are encouraged to seek advice on an informal basis from their course instructors, from faculty members for whom they are assistants, and from any other members of the faculty. Another source of advice is the Director of Graduate Studies who serves as the advisor of record to all graduate students.

IV. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Graduate students in the Boston College Economics Department are expected to have the highest standards of integrity. Any student who cheats or plagiarizes on an examination or paper is subject to dismissal or suspension from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. A student serving a suspension will be denied all faculty and departmental resources. Academic integrity cases are taken up by the entire faculty of the Department.

V. M.A. DEGREE

The course requirements for the M.A. degree are the seven core courses of the Ph.D. program and two electives. In addition, students must demonstrate Master's level work on both the micro and macro comps.

VI. DEVELOPING A DISSERTATION PROPOSAL

A dissertation proposal should specify clearly and concisely what you are trying to accomplish in the course of your dissertation research. It can also serve as a basis for your thesis seminar presentation.

The development of a research proposal can be beneficial in a number of ways. First, many students' hardest task is the narrowing of their interests from a wide area of issues to a practical, worthwhile and manageable topic. Attempting to specify clearly on paper what particular issue you are going to address will provide you with an understanding of just what you have managed to put together—and what yet remains fuzzy. Furthermore, this effort on your part will make it possible for a faculty member to discuss the feasibility and worth of your topic with some precision.

Second, the proposal should help you move from a short outline of your area of research—such as that presented to the DIP Seminar in your third year—to an expanded program of work. Many researchers will try to revise and re-revise an outline of a contemplated project, each time putting more detail into a consistent framework. This will help you determine exactly what

issues *must* be included in your research and what issues will probably not be touched upon.

Third, early development of a proposal will aid you in applying for external funding—dissertation fellowships and research grants. With the competition for these funds, it is imperative that you present a complete, carefully planned project if you are to have any hope of obtaining outside funds.

Fourth, the sooner you develop such a proposal, the easier it will be to assess your planned time-to-completion for purposes of the job market. Having a well-developed proposal makes it easy to prepare a recruitment seminar, and to convince potential employers that you have thought ahead to the completion of the research. Some interviewers will tell you that a student who can assess just how much work remains is a much more credible candidate than one who presents voluminous early empirical findings, but is not sure how much work remains.

And last, the more organized the early stages of your dissertation research become, the more the work involves mere perspiration rather than continued inspiration. It is a great relief to have fashioned an amorphous thesis idea into a number of smaller feasible tasks. Dissertation research should involve originality, and inspired thoughts; but pragmatically, one has to finish! Having said all that, what should a proposal contain? To serve the several purposes mentioned above, it should include:

(1) A *Statement of the problem* you are addressing in sufficient detail to bring the reader unfamiliar with this area to an understanding of why this is an interesting and worthwhile topic.

(2) A *Review of the literature* in the area: a *concise* discussion of the seminal and recent work in the area which enables the reader to evaluate whether your study will be able to build upon and extend the frontier of the field.

(3) A *Plan of research*—essentially, a verbal outline which describes what you are planning to present as a theoretical framework, and sketches the empirical implementation of that framework (if applicable). It should also contain a statement of what conclusions you would hope to draw, and indicate how dependent they are on narrow issues.

(4) A *Statement of feasibility and originality*: you should specifically indicate in what sense this project is *feasible*—within a reasonable horizon—and evaluate how this research will involve sufficient *originality* to justify acceptance for the Ph.D. degree. That is, how exactly are *you* improving on the current literature?

(5) A *Preliminary outline* of the research containing chapter headings and main sub-headings.

(6) *The Model*: The proposal should contain at least the preliminary theoretical modelling that will serve as a basis for your thesis.

(7) If the study has empirical components, a *Technical Appendix* should spell out the estimation techniques and how you plan to obtain the data and/or computer programs needed to carry out the study. If data must be obtained from original sources and constructed “by hand,” or obtained in (allegedly) machine-readable form, you should indicate how much time that is expected to take—and then multiply that estimate by 3.0 (conservatively). (Ask any faculty member!) The same caveat applies to the use of unfamiliar computer programs, or the construction of special-purpose programs.

(8) A list of *References* used in the body of the proposal.

It may appear that by the time you have completed this lengthy task (15-30 pages), you will be well on your way in your dissertation research. *That is precisely the point!* The outline of components above is geared to providing you with expandable segments of the dissertation proper. For instance, the statement of the problem and plan of research may be expanded to become the dissertation’s introduction. The review of the literature provides the nucleus of the second chapter. The outline becomes the table of contents, and references become the dissertation’s bibliography. Working with this structure in mind, much of the work ahead becomes merely that—filling in the gaps. You also should be able to construct a detailed timetable for yourself from a good outline.

Last, we should mention the advisability of writing the proposal and your drafts with a computer, and becoming well versed in programs for technical typing, graphics, and econometrics well in advance of the dissertation stage so as to minimize wasted effort.

We must emphasize that the above description should serve as a model for a proposal, and does not constitute the Department’s definition of a proposal. An acceptable proposal is that which two committee members find acceptable. By their signatures, they are implicitly agreeing that your work along the lines of the proposal, if of sufficiently high quality, will constitute a defensible dissertation which they will be willing to sign. In that sense, faculty members should demand that a proposal is sufficiently detailed to allow them to make that judgment. You should work with your committee members to define exactly what they want to see in a proposal.