university of chicago economics phd

University of Chicago Economics PhD: A Pathway to Academic and Professional Excellence

university of chicago economics phd programs stand out as one of the most prestigious and rigorous doctoral studies in the field of economics. Known for its strong emphasis on economic theory, empirical research, and a collaborative intellectual environment, the University of Chicago offers aspiring economists a unique opportunity to engage with some of the most influential minds and groundbreaking ideas in economics today. For anyone considering a deep dive into advanced economic research or an academic career, understanding what this PhD entails, its structure, and its benefits is essential.

Why Choose the University of Chicago Economics PhD?

The University of Chicago has long been synonymous with pioneering economic thought. The Chicago School of Economics, famous for its free-market emphasis and rigorous quantitative methods, has shaped economic policy and theory worldwide. Enrolling in the economics PhD program here means joining a legacy that includes Nobel laureates, innovative researchers, and influential policymakers.

Beyond the historical prestige, the program offers a well-rounded education that balances theoretical foundations with applied economics and econometrics. This comprehensive training prepares graduates not only for academic roles but also for careers in government, think tanks, and the private sector.

World-Class Faculty and Research Opportunities

One of the major draws of the University of Chicago economics PhD is the caliber of its faculty. Students work closely with professors who are leaders in various economics subfields such as macroeconomics, microeconomics, labor economics, industrial organization, and development economics. These mentors guide doctoral candidates through the process of producing original research, often leading to publications in top-tier academic journals.

The university also fosters interdisciplinary collaboration. Economics PhD students can engage with departments like political science, public policy, and business, broadening their perspectives and enhancing their research capabilities.

Structure and Curriculum of the Economics PhD

Program

The economics PhD program at the University of Chicago is designed to be rigorous yet flexible enough to accommodate diverse research interests. Typically spanning five to six years, the program balances coursework, exams, research, and teaching experience.

Core Coursework and Qualifying Exams

In the first two years, students undertake intensive coursework covering microeconomic theory, macroeconomic theory, econometrics, and various elective topics. These foundational courses ensure that doctoral candidates develop a deep understanding of economic principles and quantitative methods.

Following coursework, students must pass comprehensive qualifying exams. These exams test their mastery of core areas and their readiness to embark on dissertation research. Successfully clearing these hurdles is crucial for progressing to the dissertation phase.

Dissertation Research and Defense

After passing qualifying exams, students focus on original research under the guidance of faculty advisors. The dissertation is an opportunity to contribute new knowledge to the field, whether through theoretical advancements, empirical studies, or policy analysis.

The University of Chicago supports students with research workshops, seminars, and access to extensive data resources. The culmination of this phase is the dissertation defense, where candidates present and defend their work before a committee of experts.

Funding and Financial Support

Pursuing a PhD is a significant commitment, both intellectually and financially. Fortunately, the University of Chicago economics PhD program typically provides generous funding packages to admitted students. These often include full tuition coverage, competitive stipends, and health insurance.

Many students also gain valuable teaching experience as teaching assistants, which helps them develop communication skills while supplementing their income. Research assistantships are another common form of support, allowing students to collaborate on cutting-edge projects and deepen their expertise.

Career Prospects After Completing the Economics

PhD

Graduates of the University of Chicago economics PhD program enjoy a strong track record of success in academia, government, and industry. The rigorous training equips them with analytical skills, quantitative expertise, and a strong research portfolio, making them attractive candidates for various roles.

Academic Careers

Many alumni secure faculty positions at top universities worldwide. The program's emphasis on both theory and applied research ensures that graduates are well-prepared to contribute to scholarship, teach effectively, and mentor the next generation of economists.

Public Policy and Government Roles

Economists trained at Chicago often move into influential roles in government agencies such as the Federal Reserve, Treasury Department, or international organizations like the World Bank and IMF. Their ability to analyze complex economic problems and develop data-driven solutions is highly valued.

Private Sector Opportunities

In addition to academia and government, the private sector offers diverse career paths. Economics PhDs are sought after by consulting firms, financial institutions, tech companies, and research organizations. Their expertise in econometrics and data analysis supports decision-making in business strategy, market research, and risk management.

Tips for Prospective Applicants

If you're considering applying to the University of Chicago economics PhD program, here are some insights that could help your journey:

- **Strong Academic Background:** Successful applicants usually have a solid foundation in mathematics, statistics, and economics. Prior coursework in real analysis and advanced econometrics is highly beneficial.
- **Research Experience:** Demonstrating research potential through previous projects, publications, or relevant work experience can set you apart.
- **Letters of Recommendation:** Select recommenders who know your analytical and research skills well and can speak to your readiness for doctoral study.

- **Statement of Purpose:** Clearly articulate your research interests, career goals, and why the University of Chicago is the right fit for you.
- **Prepare for the GRE:** Strong quantitative GRE scores are essential, reflecting your aptitude for the program’s demands.

Unique Features of the University of Chicago Economics PhD

One aspect that sets this program apart is its intellectual culture. The university encourages lively debate, critical thinking, and challenging established norms. This environment nurtures creativity and innovation, helping students develop their own economic perspectives.

Additionally, the campus’s location in Chicago provides access to a vibrant urban economy with numerous research collaborations and internship opportunities. This blend of theoretical rigor and practical engagement enriches the doctoral experience.

Exploring the University of Chicago economics PhD program reveals a dynamic and supportive path for those passionate about advancing economic knowledge. Whether your goal is to become a leading academic, influence public policy, or excel in the private sector, this program offers the tools, mentorship, and community to help you succeed.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the admission requirements for the University of Chicago Economics PhD program?

The University of Chicago Economics PhD program requires applicants to have a strong background in economics and mathematics, submit GRE scores, provide letters of recommendation, a statement of purpose, and transcripts. Prior research experience and a solid academic record are highly recommended.

How long does it typically take to complete the Economics PhD at the University of Chicago?

The Economics PhD program at the University of Chicago typically takes about 5 to 6 years to complete, depending on the student's progress with coursework, research, and dissertation.

What areas of research are emphasized in the University of Chicago Economics PhD program?

The program emphasizes a broad range of research areas including microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics, political economy, industrial organization, labor economics, and development economics, reflecting the university's strong theoretical and empirical approach.

Are there funding opportunities available for Economics PhD students at the University of Chicago?

Yes, the University of Chicago Economics PhD students typically receive full funding which includes tuition waivers, a stipend for living expenses, and health insurance for the duration of the program, subject to satisfactory academic progress.

What kind of career support does the University of Chicago provide to Economics PhD graduates?

The university offers extensive career services including job placement assistance, networking events, workshops, and access to an alumni network. Graduates often secure academic positions, roles in government, international organizations, and private sector jobs.

How competitive is admission to the University of Chicago Economics PhD program?

Admission to the University of Chicago Economics PhD program is highly competitive, with a low acceptance rate. Successful applicants typically have excellent academic records, strong GRE scores, and relevant research experience.

Can students in the Economics PhD program at University of Chicago collaborate with other departments or research centers?

Yes, students have opportunities to collaborate with various interdisciplinary research centers and departments, such as the Becker Friedman Institute, the Booth School of Business, and related social science departments, enhancing their research scope and resources.

Additional Resources

University of Chicago Economics PhD: A Deep Dive into One of the World’s Leading Doctoral Programs

university of chicago economics phd stands as a prestigious and highly sought-after doctoral program renowned for its rigorous training, distinguished faculty, and significant contributions to the field of economics. As a cornerstone of the University of Chicago's Committee on Economic Theory, this PhD program has shaped influential economists who have gone on to win Nobel Prizes, lead major economic institutions, and impact policy worldwide. This article explores the distinctive features, academic environment, research opportunities, and career prospects associated with the University of Chicago Economics PhD, providing a detailed and SEO-optimized overview for prospective students and academic professionals alike.

Overview of the University of Chicago Economics PhD Program

The University of Chicago Economics PhD program is embedded within the Department of Economics, part of the Division of the Social Sciences. The program emphasizes a balance between theoretical and empirical research, encouraging students to engage deeply with economic theory, econometrics, and applied economics. It is consistently ranked among the top doctoral programs globally, frequently competing with institutions like MIT, Harvard, and Stanford for the most talented economics scholars.

A distinguishing characteristic of the program is its strong foundation in analytical rigor and freedom to explore diverse economic fields. The curriculum is designed to equip students with advanced quantitative skills and critical thinking abilities required to address complex economic questions. Given the department's historical ties to the Chicago School of Economics, students often encounter a strong emphasis on free-market perspectives and methodological innovation, although the program today embraces a broad spectrum of economic thought.

Program Structure and Curriculum

The University of Chicago Economics PhD typically spans five to six years, structured to maximize both theoretical foundations and research output. The first two years focus primarily on core coursework, including microeconomic theory, macroeconomic theory, and econometrics. These courses are designed to build a solid base in mathematical economics and statistical methods essential for empirical research.

Following the initial coursework, students embark on specialized fields of study, choosing from a wide array of topics such as labor economics, industrial organization, economic development, financial economics, and public economics. This phase involves advanced seminars and independent research projects that prepare candidates for their dissertation work.

Admissions and Selection Criteria

Admission to the University of Chicago Economics PhD is highly competitive. The admissions committee looks for candidates with strong quantitative backgrounds, demonstrated research potential, and intellectual curiosity. Typical applicants hold degrees in economics, mathematics, statistics, or related disciplines. GRE scores, letters of recommendation, and research experience weigh heavily in the selection process.

Unlike some programs, the University of Chicago values originality and critical thinking over rote learning, often favoring candidates who have engaged in independent research or have publications. The program’s selectivity ensures a cohort of highly motivated and capable students, fostering an intellectually stimulating environment.

Faculty and Research Environment

One of the program’s greatest assets is its world-class faculty comprised of Nobel laureates, MacArthur Fellows, and leading scholars in various economic disciplines. Faculty members such as Steven Levitt, renowned for his work in behavioral economics, and Gary Becker, a Nobel Prize winner for his pioneering work in human capital theory, embody the department’s legacy and ongoing impact.

The university’s emphasis on interdisciplinary collaboration expands research opportunities beyond economics. PhD candidates often engage with scholars in political science, sociology, law, and business, enriching their research perspectives. The Becker Friedman Institute for Research in Economics, affiliated with the university, provides additional support and funding for innovative economic research, encouraging students to undertake ambitious projects.

Research Centers and Resources

The University of Chicago boasts several dedicated research centers that enhance the doctoral experience:

- **Becker Friedman Institute:** Facilitates cutting-edge economic research and hosts workshops and conferences.
- **Center for the Economics of Human Development:** Focuses on the interplay between economics and social factors affecting human capital.
- **Energy Policy Institute at Chicago (EPIC):** Integrates economic analysis with energy and environmental policy research.

Access to these centers allows PhD students to collaborate with leading researchers and apply economic theories to real-world challenges, providing practical experience alongside academic training.

Career Outcomes and Alumni Network

Graduates of the University of Chicago Economics PhD program enjoy impressive placement records in academia, government, and the private sector. Many alumni secure faculty positions at prominent universities globally, while others hold influential roles in international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and Federal Reserve.

The program’s strong reputation and extensive alumni network offer graduates valuable connections and opportunities. The university’s career services and departmental support further help students transition smoothly into their professional roles, whether in research, policy advising, or economic consulting.

Comparative Advantages and Considerations

Prospective students often weigh the University of Chicago Economics PhD against other elite programs. Some comparative advantages include:

- **Intellectual Rigor:** The program’s demanding curriculum is designed to push students toward academic excellence.
- **Faculty Expertise:** Access to some of the most influential economists enhances mentorship and collaboration.
- **Research Flexibility:** Students can tailor their studies to diverse interests within economics and related fields.

However, the program’s intensity and high expectations might not suit everyone. The demanding coursework and research environment require resilience and a strong commitment to economic inquiry.

Final Thoughts on Pursuing a University of Chicago Economics PhD

The University of Chicago Economics PhD remains a beacon for those seeking a rigorous and comprehensive doctoral education in economics. Its blend of theoretical depth, empirical analysis, and access to cutting-edge research facilities creates a fertile ground for future leaders in the field. For candidates prepared to engage with challenging intellectual problems and contribute original insights to economics, this program offers unparalleled resources and opportunities that continue to shape the discipline globally.

University Of Chicago Economics Phd

university of chicago economics phd: Equity and Efficiency in Economic Development Donald J. Savoie, Irving Brecher, 1992-10-16 The ideological foundations of the contributors range from personalized neo-Marxism, through extreme centre neo-Keynesianism, to hard-line neoclassical mathematical economics. Despite this diversity there is a surprising degree of consensus. No contributor advocates centralized planning and none expects a free market to cure all economic ills. Opinions vary as to how well the market actually works, but all agree that equity and efficiency are essential goals which most consider to be complementary rather than mutually exclusive. In the concluding chapter it is suggested that current economic problems are caused not so much by government intervention as by the nature of that intervention. The authors believe that the recent ideological convergence may lead to a new paradigm, a theory of the optimal blend of market and management that will be flexible enough to deal with the varying conditions of diverse societies, thus simplifying the task of creating a smooth-running global economy. The contributors are Irma Adelman, Mark Blaug, Kenneth Boulding, Irving Brecher, Albert Breton, John S. Chipman, André Gunder Frank, Martha Fuentes Frank, Niles Hansen, Murray C. Kemp, Robin Marris, Richard Musgrave, Walt Rostow, Donald J. Savoie, Nicholas Spulber, and Paul Streeten. Higgins himself contributes a chapter on basic concepts and collaborates with Donald Savoie on the final chapter.

university of chicago economics phd: *Promovieren in den Sozialwissenschaften* Christian Schneijderberg, 2017-09-19 Christian Schneijderberg geht der Frage nach, wie Professorinnen und Professoren die Promotionsphase gestalten. Der Autor zeigt verschiedene strukturelle Dynamiken und eine große Vielfalt der Promotionsbedingungen in den Sozialwissenschaften Politikwissenschaft, Soziologie und Volkswirtschaftslehre in Deutschland, der Deutschschweiz und in Österreich. Die Promotionsphase ist insbesondere durch den Status, die Finanzierung und ein (nicht) vorhandenes Promotionsstipendium geprägt sowie davon, ob ein Buch oder eine kumulative Dissertation verfasst wird. Anhand der Merkmale wird das klassische Meister-Schüler-Modell durch einen zweiten Betreuungstypen, das Modell der curricularen Studierpromotion, ergänzt.

university of chicago economics phd: Für eine Neue Ökonomik Steve Keen, 2024-10-01 Die Wirtschaftswissenschaften leiden an einer unheilbaren Krankheit, meint der australische Ökonom Steve Keen. Denn sie orientieren sich vor allem an der neoklassischen Theorie. Dank falscher Grundannahmen und untauglicher Methodik sind sie nicht in der Lage, die wissenschaftliche Basis für dringend notwendige wirtschaftspolitische Maßnahmen zu liefern, die die Menschheit zur Bewältigung gegenwärtiger und zukünftiger Herausforderungen braucht. Die heute vorherrschende neoklassische Wirtschaftslehre gleicht eher einer Religion als einer Wissenschaft, meint Steve Keen. In den Naturwissenschaften wird eine Theorie, die die Realität nicht vollständig erklären kann, aufgegeben und durch ein neues Paradigma ersetzt. Um funktional und wissenschaftlich zu sein, braucht auch die Ökonomik dringend einen Paradigmenwechsel. Die Kernpunkte der Neuen Ökonomik, die der Autor in diesem Buch erläutert, handeln von der Berücksichtigung der zentralen Rolle des Geldes sowie der Modellierung des Kapitalismus als komplexes, dynamisches und chaotisches System. Keens Manifest richtet sich an junge Studierende der Volkswirtschaft ebenso wie an interessierte Laien. Seine Neue Ökonomik ist verständlich geschrieben und gibt über die ausführlichen Literaturhinweise Anregungen zum Weiterlernen.

university of chicago economics phd: The Field of Chinese Language Education in the U.S. Vivian Ling, 2018-02-13 This book will be the first account of the development of Chinese as a foreign language in the U.S., as it interacts with the relevant entities in China and beyond. There are virtually no systematic retrospective reflections on the field outside of the greater China region; and yet over the past decades the field has grown by leaps and bounds, and it is critical now that we pause to reflect on what has happened and what we can learn from the past. The contributors are among some of the most influential pioneers in the field whose entire academic lives have been dedicated to its development. The Field of Chinese Language Education in the U.S.: A Retrospective of the 20th Century is aimed at those who are currently engaged in Chinese language education, as teachers or as students.

university of chicago economics phd: *Predatory Value Extraction* William Lazonick, Jang-Sup Shin, 2019-12-04 Predatory Value Extraction explains how an ideology of corporate resource allocation known as 'maximizing shareholder value' (MSV) that emerged in the 1980s came to dominate strategic thinking in business schools and corporate boardrooms in the United States. Undermining the social foundations of sustainable prosperity, it resulted in employment instability, income inequity, and slow productivity growth. In explaining what happened to sustainable prosperity, William Lazonick and Jang-Sup Shin focus on the growing imbalance between value creation and value extraction in the U.S. economy, and the corporate-governance institutions that determine this balance in the nation's major business corporations. The imbalance has become so extreme that predatory value extraction is now a central economic activity, to the point at which the U.S. economy as a whole can be aptly described as a value-extracting economy. Balancing the contributions of economic actors to value creation with their power to extract value provides the foundation for stable and equitable economic growth. When certain economic actors are able to assert their power to extract far more value than they contribute to the value-creation process, an imbalance occurs which, when extreme, leads to dire economic, political, and social consequences. This book not only explores these consequences, but also sets out an agenda for restoring sustainable prosperity.

university of chicago economics phd: The Economic Institute Guide to Graduate Study in Economics and Agricultural Economics in the United States of America and Canada , 1995

university of chicago economics phd: The Oxford Handbook of Ordoliberalism Thomas Biebricher, Werner Bonefeld, Peter Nedergaard, 2022-09-05 Since the financial crisis of 2008, ordoliberalism emerged from relative obscurity to become one of the crucial terms of analysis across a wide range of academic literatures and public discussion. In fact, it became the main reference for a number of issues, including assessments of the attempted resolution of the Eurozone crisis, arguments about German hegemony in Europe, debates over the future of economic liberalism and controversies about authoritarian liberalism. What is striking about ordoliberalism is its pronounced ambiguity, as some view it as a more refined and potentially progressive variant of neoliberalism, while others cast it as a blueprint for a regime of austerity reigning over a society of competition with only rudimentary democratic institutions. And while ordoliberalism is often portrayed as a quintessentially German tradition, its impact has not been confined to the German context, extending all the way to the unlikely case of China. In short, ordoliberalism is a phenomenon of arguably considerable influence that remains poorly understood, as it is mystified by its proponents and vilified by its critics. The Oxford Handbook of Ordoliberalism contains a selection of chapters written by an international cast of experts on ordoliberalism that aim to elucidate and analyze the latter in all of its many facets. From the intellectual origins and prime exemplars to its main theoretical themes and practical applications up to the most recent debates taking place across a range of disciplines, this volume offers the first comprehensive account of ordoliberalism for the English-speaking world.

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university of chicago economics phd: *Pluralist Economics* Edward Fullbrook, 2009-05-15 This book is an authoritative and accessible guide to the pluralist movement threatening to revolutionise mainstream economics. Leading figures in the field explain why pluralism is a required virtue in economics, how it came to be blocked and what it means for the way we think about, research and teach economics. The first part of the book looks at how neoclassical economics gained its stranglehold, particularly in the United States, and how the social and intellectual underpinnings of economics have enabled it to maintain this in the face of inconsistent evidence from the real world. This is then contrasted with different approaches to pluralism. Pluralist Economics then goes on to address the array of arguments for establishing pluralism, showing how economics came to function as a concealed ideology and not as a science, and how value-free economics is an illusion. Finally, it addresses the practical problems presented by this different way of doing economics.

university of chicago economics phd: Economics Made Fun N. Aydinonat, Jack Vromen, 2017-10-02 Best-selling books such as Freakonomics and The Undercover Economist have paved the way for the flourishing economics-made-fun genre. While books like these present economics as a strong and explanatory science, the ongoing economic crisis has exposed the shortcomings of economics to the general public. In the face of this crisis, many people, including well-known economists such as Paul Krugman, have started to express their doubts about whether economics is a success as a science. As well as academic papers, newspaper columns with a large audience have discussed the failure of economic to predict and explain ongoing trends. The emerging picture is somewhat confusing: economics-made-fun books present economics as a method of thinking that can successfully explain everyday and freaky phenomena. On the other hand, however, economics seems to fail in addressing and explaining the most pressing matters related to the field of economics itself. This book explores the confusion created by this contradictory picture of economics. Could a science that cannot answer its own core questions really be used to explain the logic of everyday life? This book was originally published as a special issue of the Journal of Economic Methodology.

university of chicago economics phd: *Competing Economic Paradigms in China* Steven Mark Cohn, 2017-09-05 When the Chinese economic reforms began in 1978, Marxist economics infused all the institutions of economic theory in China, from academic departments and economics journals to government departments and economic think tanks. By the year 2000, neoclassical economics dominated these institutions and organized most economic discussion. This book explains how and why neoclassical economic theory replaced Marxist economic theory as the dominant economics paradigm in China. It rejects the idea that the rise of neoclassical theory was a triumph of reason over ideology, and instead, using a sociology of knowledge approach, links the rise of neoclassical economics to broad ideological currents and to the political-economic projects that key social groups inside and outside China wanted to enable. The book concludes with a discussion of the nature of economic theory and economics education in China today.

university of chicago economics phd: *The Global Financial Crisis and Its Aftermath* A.G. Malliaris, Leslie Shaw, Hersh Shefrin, 2016-09-06 In The Global Financial Crisis, contributors argue that the complexity of the Global Financial Crisis challenges researchers to offer more comprehensive explanations by extending the scope and range of their traditional investigations. To achieve this, the volume views the financial crisis simultaneously through three different lenses---economic, psychological, and social values. Contributors offer a constructive methodology suitable for exploring financial crises. They recognize how current economic analysis did not prepare academic economists, business economists, traders, and regulators to anticipate economic and financial crises. So, they search more extensively within the broader discipline of economics for ideas related to crises but neglected perhaps because they were not mathematically rigorous. They affirm that the complexity of financial crises necessitates complementary research. Thus, to put the focal purpose of this book differently, they explore the Global Financial Crisis from three interconnected frameworks: the standards of orthodox economic analysis, Minskyan economics, and the role of ideas and values in economics. Values are the subject of both philosophy and psychology and can contribute to a better understanding of the Global Financial Crisis. Values, in general, have been relatively neglected by economists. This is not because there is doubt about their significance, but rather because welfare economics and collective choice still operate within the neoclassical paradigm. This volume argues that analyzing the value implications requires moving from the neoclassical framework to something that is broader and multidisciplinary.

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university of chicago economics phd: Strengthening the Linkages Between the Sciences and the Mathematical Sciences National Research Council, Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Applications, Committee on Strengthening the Linkages Between the Sciences and the Mathematical Sciences, 2000-05-05 Over three hundred years ago, Galileo is reported to have said, The laws of nature are written in the language of mathematics. Often mathematics and science go hand in hand, with one helping develop and improve the other. Discoveries in science, for example, open up new advances in statistics, computer science, operations research, and pure and applied mathematics which in turn enabled new practical technologies and advanced entirely new frontiers of science. Despite the interdependency that exists between these two disciplines, cooperation and collaboration between mathematical scientists and scientists have only occurred by chance. To encourage new collaboration between the mathematical sciences and other fields and to sustain present collaboration, the National Research Council (NRC) formed a committee representing a broad cross-section of scientists from academia, federal government laboratories, and industry. The goal of the committee was to examine the mechanisms for strengthening interdisciplinary research between mathematical sciences and the sciences, with a strong focus on suggesting the most effective mechanisms of collaboration. Strengthening the Linkages Between the Sciences and the Mathematical Sciences provides the findings and recommendations of the committee as well as case studies of cross-discipline collaboration, the workshop agenda, and federal agencies that provide funding for such collaboration.

university of chicago economics phd: Late Neoclassical Economics Yahya M. Madra, 2016-06-10 Several contemporary economic theories revolve around different concepts: market failures, institutions, transaction costs, information asymmetries, motivational diversity, cognitive limitations, strategic behaviors and evolutionary stability. In recent years, many economists have argued that the increase in circulation and mobilization of these new and heterogeneous concepts and their associated methodologies (e.g., experiments, evolutionary modelling, simulations) signify the death of neoclassical economics. ? Late Neoclassical Economics: The Restoration of Theoretical Humanism in Contemporary Economic Theory draws on the work of Louis Althusser, Michel Foucault and the Amherst School, to construct the concept of a self-transparent and self-conscious human subject (Homo economicus) as the theoretical humanist core of the neoclassical tradition. Instead of identifying the emergent heterogeneity as a break from neoclassicism, this book offers a careful genealogy of many of the new concepts and approaches - including evolutionary game theory, experimental economics and behavioural economics - and reads their elaboration as part of the restoration of the theoretical humanist core of the tradition. 'Late neoclassical economics' is therefore characterized as a collection of diverse approaches which have emerged in response to the drift towards structuralism. ? This book is suitable for those who study political economy, history of economic thought and philosophy of economics. The arguments put forward in this text will also resonate with anyone who is interested in the fate of the neoclassical tradition and the future of economic theory.

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