

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION I
ECONOMICS 3364G-001
Department of Economics
University of Western Ontario

‘I respect faith, but doubt is what gets you an education.’
- Wilson Mizner

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Course meets: Monday 2:30-3:20 and Wednesday 1:30-3:20 in UCC58
Office Hours: Tuesday and Thursday, 2:00-3:30, or by appointment
Course website: <http://owl.uwo.ca/portal>
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Registration

You are responsible for ensuring you are registered in the correct courses. If you are not registered in a course, the Department will not release any of your marks until your registration is corrected. You may check your timetable by using the Login on the Student Services website at <https://student.uwo.ca>. If you notice a problem, please contact your home Faculty Academic Counsellor immediately.

Prerequisite Note

The prerequisite for this course is **Economics 2261A/B**.
Prerequisite(s) for your course found at: <http://westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2017/pg904.html>

You are responsible for ensuring that you have successfully completed all course prerequisites, and that you have not taken an anti-requisite course. Lack of pre-requisites may not be used as a basis for appeal. If you are found to be ineligible for a course, you may be removed from it at any time and you will receive no adjustment to your fees. This decision cannot be appealed.

If you find that you do not have the course prerequisites, it is in your best interest to drop the course well before the end of the add/drop period. Your prompt attention to this matter will not only help protect your academic record, but will ensure that spaces become available for students who require the course in question for graduation.

Course Description

Industrial Organization (IO, henceforth) is the field of economics concerned with understanding the strategic behavior of firms in a variety of different market structures. This puts IO in the centre of the legal, statutory and regulatory issues that make up ‘competition policy,’ or ‘anti-trust’. The past 100 years has seen the passage of a variety of legislation intended to influence firms’ behaviour, and the creation of regulatory/judicial agencies designed to investigate that behaviour, determine when it is in some sense harmful, and deal with it appropriately. This aspect of government policy is largely carried out in Canada by the Competition Bureau, and actions taken by the Bureau typically come before the Competition Tribunal and – sometimes – the federal courts. However, every developed country has some government agency devoted to the same issues; in the US it’s the Federal Trade Commission as well as the Antitrust Division of the Federal Department of Justice, and in the EU it’s the European Commission on Competition.

This course is concerned with the economic theory and principles of IO as well as their application to actual competition policy cases. Thus, you will be learning theory, reading analyses of past and ongoing competition cases, and learning a bit about antitrust law.

Course Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of this course, students will

1. Be able to determine which model of a market featuring strategic interaction is most appropriate for understanding any actual market, and be able to explain the reasons for their determination.
2. Understand key legal principles used in the US, Canada and the EU to evaluate mergers, price-fixing, predatory pricing and other anti-trust issues, as well as the economics that underlies those legal principles.
3. Have said at least three times ‘I never realized that’.
4. Be able to construct and defend a legal and economic argument for either side of an anti-trust case that they have never before seen.

Grading

Your mark in this course will be based on your performance on the following evaluations:

1. One in-class essay quiz, to be given on **Wednesday, March 14**. This will count for 25% of your mark, and will be open book, which means: you can have anything *on paper* on your desk when you write. However -*No electronic devices can be on your desk*. There will be no make-up quizzes. If you miss the quiz for an approved reason, that extra weight will be transferred to your term paper mark. This does not mean the quiz is *optional*; if you miss it without my approval you will get a 0 which will count toward your final mark.
2. Two take-home writing Assignments. Each of these will require you to write responses to questions that relate either to readings already on the course outline, or to new readings you will get with the assignment. The first of these will be handed out on **Monday, January 22** and be due

one week later, at the start of class on **Monday, January 29**, and count for 10% of your term mark. The second will be more demanding, and will be handed out on **Monday, February 26** and be due on **Wednesday, March 7**, and will count for 25%.

Note: No late assignments will be accepted.

3. A term paper worth 40% of your mark. Full instructions for the term paper are provided in a document on the course website, ‘Instructions for the Term Paper,’ filed under Information for Assignments and Term Paper under Resources. You must have a **proposal** for your term paper approved by me by **April 2** (although sooner is better) and the term paper is due in my office by **Thursday, April 19, 4:00pm**. This need not be a formal document (although that works) and can be sent to me in an email. If I don’t think you’ve told me enough about what you plan to do, or think that what you plan to do will not give you a reasonable chance to write a good paper, I will let you know.

The writing assignments and quiz will require written answers as well as problem-solving, so your ability to communicate in writing will be assessed along with the quality of your answers. **Note that** all work is marked entirely by yours truly: you can run, but you can’t hide.

Textbook

J. Kwoka and L. White, Editors, *The Antitrust Revolution: Economics, Competition and Policy*, 6th Ed, Oxford University Press, 2013.

This is a book devoted to explaining actual antitrust cases from various countries, predominantly the US. Each chapter is devoted to a separate case, and is written by economists who were involved in those cases.

This KW book also provides some development of the specific economic concepts and theories that underlie each case – providing more than that will be my job. In general, the theoretical material used in the cases will be covered in separate lectures before they are needed, and available in notes posted on the course website.

Course Log

The course website includes a ‘Course log’. After each class I will put an entry in the log for that date, containing a brief summary of what occurred during the lecture, and usually a heads-up on what will be covered in the next lecture or two. This will not include any notes, so it isn’t a substitute for attending lectures, but if you do miss class it will tell you what material you missed, and where we’re going.

Useful (for the term paper) and interesting websites

The Competition Bureau:

<http://www.competitionbureau.gc.ca/epic/site/cb-bc.nsf/en/home>

The Competition Tribunal:

<http://www.ct-tc.gc.ca/Home.asp>

Anti-Trust and Competition Policy Blog (the legal side):

http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/antitrustprof_blog/

Competition Policy for the European Commission

http://ec.europa.eu/competition/index_en.html

The US Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition:

<http://www.ftc.gov/bc/index.shtml>

US Department of Justice Antitrust Division:

<http://www.justice.gov/atr/>

Competition Policy International (includes an open-access journal on competition issues)

<https://www.competitionpolicyinternational.com>

Course Outline

We will not get through all of this. Much is included as resource material for your term papers. However, other material may be added if there are new developments or cases worth discussing.

Here KW refers to material in the Kwoka and White book. Readings that will be available for download from the 'Resources' section of the course website are indicated by (dl). We will surely cover the topics (although not every reading) in sections 1-4, and possibly 5.

1. What are IO and Competition Policy?

- "Competition and Compliance Bulletin," Competition Bureau, Section 3 (dl)
- "The FTC guide to the antitrust laws," (henceforth, FTCLG) pp. 1-2 (dl)
- KW: Introduction (pp. 1 – 6)
- Crandall, R W and C Winston, 2003, "Does Antitrust Policy Improve Consumer Welfare? Assessing the Evidence," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 17:4 pp 3-26 (dl)
- Baker, B., 2003, "The Case for Antitrust Enforcement," *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 17:4 pp 27-50 (dl)

2. Strategic Interaction among Firms: Oligopoly Theory

- Theory Notes I: Models of oligopoly behavior, Al Slivinski (dl)

3. Cartels, Collusion, Price-fixing

a) Theory, law and detection

- KW: Horizontal Practices: The Economic and Legal Context, pp. 196 - 203
- FTCG, pp.6-7 (dl)
- Theory Notes II: Cartels and collusive behavior, Al Slivinski (dl)
- Theory Notes IIa: Dynamic collusion, Al Slivinski (dl)
- Canadian Competition Bureau: *Competitor Collaboration Guidelines*, pp. 1 – 12 (dl)
- Stigler, George, 1964. “A Theory of Oligopoly,” *Journal of Political Economy*, 72:44–61(dl)
- “The Scam Busters,” *Free Exchange, The Economist*, December, 2012 (dl)
- “Guaranteed Profits,”– *The Economist*, February, 2015 (dl)

b) Collusion cases:

- KW: Case 11 - The Lysine case
De Roos, N., 2006, “Examining models of collusion: the market for lysine ,” *International Journal of Industrial Organization*,” (dl)
- KW: Case 8 – the DRAM case(s)

c) The Quebec gasoline price-fixing case

- Competition Bureau backgrounder on the Quebec gasoline case (dl)
- “Collusion with asymmetric retailers: Evidence from a gasoline price-fixing case,” Robert Clark and Jean-Francois Houde, *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 2013, 5(3): 97–123 (dl)

4. Mergers

a) Theory and Law

- Theory Notes III: Horizontal Mergers, Al Slivinski (dl)
- KW: Horizontal Structure: The Economic and Legal Context, pp. 8-29
- FTCG: Mergers (pp. 32-40) (dl)
- Competition Bureau *Merger Enforcement Guidelines*, Parts 2 and 5 (dl)
- “Merger Review Guidelines, 2010 update, US DOJ and FTC (dl)
- “There is less competition among banks than first meets the eye,” *The Economist*, January, 2016 (dl)

b) Horizontal merger cases

- KW: Case 1 – The abandoned merger of AT&T and T-Mobile (2011)
- Li, Y. and R. Pittman, 2012, “The proposed merger of AT&T and T-Mobile: Are there unexhausted scale economies in U.S. mobile telephony?” *ECONOMIC ANALYSIS GROUP DISCUSSION PAPER 12-2* (dl)
- KW: Case 3 – Sirius/XM radio merger (2008)

c) Horizontal merger with vertical issues

- KW: Case 2 – Rockonomics (2010)

d) Retrospective merger analysis

- Kwoka, J., 2013, “Does Merger Control Work? A Retrospective on U.S. Enforcement Actions and Merger Outcomes ,” *Antitrust Law Journal*, 78 (dl)
- Aguzzoni, L, E Argentesi, L Ciari and T Duso, and M Tognoni, 2016, “Ex Post Merger Evaluation in the U.K. Retail Market for Books,” *Journal of Industrial Organization* (dl)
- Allain, M-L, Chambolle, C, Turolla, S and Villas-Boas, S., 2017, “Retail mergers and food prices: Evidence from France,” *The Journal of Industrial Economics*, LXV: 3 (dl)
- Prince, J and D Simon, 2017, “The impact of mergers on quality provision: evidence from the airline industry,” *Journal of Industrial Economics*, LXV: 2 (dl)

5. Predatory pricing

a) General issues: abuse of dominance

- KW: Horizontal Practices: The Economic and Legal Context, pp. 209-216
- Competition Bureau: “Draft abuse of dominance guidelines,” Section 4.3 [Predatory conduct] (dl)

b) Predatory Pricing

- FTCG: Predatory Pricing, p.28 (dl)
- Kate, A.T., and G. Niels, 2002, “On the rationality of predatory pricing: the debate between Chicago and post-Chicago,” *The Antitrust Bulletin* (dl)
- Iacobucci, E. 2006, “Predatory pricing, the theory of the firm, and the recoupment test: recent developments in Canadian predatory pricing law,” *The Antitrust Bulletin*, 51

c) Cases:

- KW: Case 10 – Spirit Airlines vs. Northwest Air
- Elzinga, K. G., 1970, “Predatory Pricing: The Case of the Gunpowder Trust,” *The Journal of Law & Economics*, 13:1, pp. 223-240 (dl)

6. Bundling and Tying

a) Law and Economics

- KW: Vertical and Related Market Issues: The Economic and Legal Context, pp. 352-362
- Competition Bureau “Draft abuse of dominance guidelines,” Appendix III (dl)

b) Cases

- KW: Case 15 – Trident vs Independent Ink
- Hanssen, F. A., 2000, “The Block Booking of Films Re-examined,” *The Journal of Law & Economics*, 43:2, pp. 395-426 (dl)
- Howell, B E and P Potgieter, 2017, “Never a sporting chance: Vertical integration and broadband and content bundling in the Sky-Vodafone merger,” Working Paper (dl)

7. Resale Price Maintenance

a) Law and Economics

- FTCG: pp. 17-19 [producer requirements on retailers] (dl)

b) Cases

- KW: Case 14 – Leegin vs KSPS
- Fishwick, F. 2008, “Book Prices in the UK Since the End of Resale Price Maintenance,” *International Journal of the Economics of Business*, (dl)
- Marvel, H.P. 2010, “Resale price maintenance and resale prices: Paying to support competition in the market for heavy trucks,” *The Antitrust Bulletin*, 55:1 (dl)
- Giovanetti, E; D. Stallibrass, 2009, “Three Cases in Search of a Theory: Resale Price Maintenance in the UK,” *European Competition Journal* 5: 641- 654 (dl)

8. Two-sided markets

a) Competition Bureau case against MasterCard and Visa

- The Competition Bureau’s case and the Tribunal decision – Summary (dl)

b) KW: Case 19 – US vs Visa and MasterCard

- Colangelo, G. and M Maggolino, 2017, “Applying Two-Sided Markets Theory: The *MasterCard* and *American Express* Decisions,” Working Paper (dl)
- Rysman, M, 2007, “An Empirical Analysis of Payment Card Usage,” *Journal of Industrial Economics* (dl)
- Katz, M L, 2001, “Reform of credit card schemes in Australia, II,” Commissioned Report for *The Reserve Bank of Australia* (dl)

c) The internet

- Frieden, R., 2017, “The Internet of Platforms and Two-Sided Markets: Legal and Regulatory Implications for Competition and Consumers,” Working paper (dl)

9. Exclusive Dealing

- Ornstein, S, 1989, “Exclusive Dealing and Antitrust,” *The Antitrust Bulletin*, 34: 65-98 (dl)

KW: Case 16 – US vs Dentsply

- Asker, J., 2016, “Diagnosing Foreclosure due to Exclusive Dealing,” *Journal of Industrial Economics*, 64:375-410 (dl)
- Sass, T. R. (2005), “The Competitive Effects of Exclusive Dealing: Evidence From the U.S. Beer Industry,” *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, 23: 203– 225 (dl)
- Salop, S, S Pozen and J Seward, 2014, “The Appropriate Legal Standard and Sufficient Economic Evidence for Exclusive Dealing under Section 2: the FTC’s *McWane* Case,” Working Paper (dl)

Information for those interested in getting the most from Ec 3364:

My Basic Operating Principle in this course is -What happens in the classroom is part of an important joint enterprise into which everyone is expected to invest.

With that in mind, note the following -

1. It is your responsibility to keep yourself informed about the course: deadlines, assignments, readings and the dates for all tests. All of this information can be found on the course website and outline. My responsibility is to insure that information is accurate and up to date. If at any time you think any info isn't clear – ask me about it.

2. You are welcome to communicate with me via email. I will answer as promptly as possible, subject to the following constraints:

a. If you send an email with a question whose answer is clearly provided on the website or this document, I'll ignore the email; see Point 1 above.

b. If you ask a question about the course material that requires a long, detailed answer, my only reply will be 'come see me' - meaning you should come and talk to me about it after class or in my office.

c. The University's position on Ontario's *Freedom of Information and Privacy Protection Act* implies that I am not to respond to a student email in a way that could possibly be interpreted as conveying confidential academic or personal information, unless it is to a **UWO email address**. So, if you want to be sure to get an answer from me, write to me from your UWO email account.

3. No mark on anything will be changed unless you convince me that the original mark assigned was in some way mistaken. That you *need* a certain mark isn't relevant. If you are convinced that, none the less, some mark deserves to be changed, then your only chance to convince me of that is to do so in person, *not* via email. The **window of opportunity** to discuss your mark on an assignment or quiz is between *24 hours after and 7 days after* you receive that mark.

4. Courtesy and respect in the classroom are important. You may use a laptop/smartphone in class until the first time you are found to be doing something on it that is not class-related. Cell phones are not to be used in class; texting during class is rude, and is guaranteed to piss me off, so don't do it. If your cell or other device 'rings' during a lecture, I reserve the right to answer it. Conversely, if *my* cell phone rings in class, the first person to put their hand up can answer it.

There is now a growing body of social-scientific evidence that indicates students who take notes in class using a writing instrument do better than those who use a laptop, *ceteris paribus*. There are two reasons for this. One is that, as we all know, most students with their laptops open are mostly not taking notes. The other less obvious reason is that the act of deciding what to write down and how to write it helps students to understand and retain what is being taught.

5. I have no interest in helping students who don't come to class, or who regularly show up late or leave early. If you have to leave class early for a good reason, I expect to be notified ahead of time of the reason. If you feel you will have to do that regularly, then drop the class. If you have to

arrive late, the same applies. Both of these are highly distracting and disrespectful to your colleagues and to me.

6. An important outcome from getting a University education is learning to communicate. Part of my job is to teach you to do that better, and to evaluate how well you do it. Everything you write for this course will be evaluated for how well it communicates.

Please Note

Department Policies for 2017 – 2018

Remember that the University expects all students to take responsibility for their own academic Programs. Also remember to check your registration to make sure you are enrolled in the correct courses.

1. Guidelines and policies for the Faculty of Social Science and the Department of Economics are posted online in the current Western Academic Calendar at <http://westerncalendar.uwo.ca>.
2. Students must familiarize themselves with the “Rules of Conduct for Examinations” <http://westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2017/pg136.html>.
3. **Cheating as an academic offence:** Students are responsible for understanding what it means to “cheat”. The Department of Economics treats cheating incidents very seriously and will investigate any suspect behavior. Students found guilty will incur penalties that could include a failing grade or being barred from future registration in other economics courses or programs. The University may impose further penalties such as a notation on your official academic transcript, suspension or expulsion.
4. **Plagiarism:** Students must write their essays and assignments in their own words. Whenever students take an idea or a passage from another author, they must acknowledge it by using quotation marks where appropriate and referencing with footnotes or citations. Plagiarism is a major academic offence (see Scholastic Offence Policy in the current UWO Academic Calendar at <http://westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2017/pg113.html>).

The University of Western Ontario uses software to check for plagiarism and students may be required to submit their written work in electronic form. Those found guilty will have penalties imposed as noted in point 3.

5. It is Department of Economics policy that **NO** assignments be dated, stamped or accepted by staff. Students are responsible for submitting assignments in class or to the instructor during office hours.

6. When appealing a mark, students should refer to the University's Procedures in the current UWO Academic Calendar (<http://westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2017/pg112.html>). Please note the relevant deadlines.

The Department will not consider any appeal unless an attempt has been made to settle the matter first with your instructor. If after this discussion you remain dissatisfied with a grade or other decision, you may proceed with a written appeal (e-mails are not acceptable) to the Undergraduate Director in Economics, stating the reasons for your appeal. A useful form and checklist is provided at (http://economics.uwo.ca/undergraduate/program_counselling/responsibilities_policies.html#appeals).

7. Systematic adjustments of a class grade distribution (either up or down) can occur in Economics courses. The fact that grades have been adjusted is **not** grounds for an appeal.
8. Note the following add and drop deadlines:

Last day to **add** a 1st term half course: **Friday, September 15th, 2017**

Last day to **drop** 1st term half course without academic penalty:
Monday, November 13th, 2017

Last day to **add** a 2nd term half course:
Tuesday, January 16th, 2018

Last day to **drop** 2nd term half course without academic penalty:
Wednesday, March 7th, 2018

9. Faculty of Social Science policy states that oversleeping or misreading an exam schedule is not an excuse for a make-up. This rule applies to all mid-term tests and final exams in the Department of Economics.

Policy Regarding Makeup Tests and Final Examinations

*Academic accommodation will **not** be granted automatically on request. You **must** demonstrate by documentation that there are **compelling** medical or compassionate grounds before academic accommodation will be considered.*

If you decide to write a test or an examination, you must be prepared to accept the mark you earn. Rewriting tests or examinations, or having the value of the test or examination reweighted on a retroactive basis, is **not** permitted. Book airline flights after you know the dates of your final examinations. Airline flights must not conflict with test or final exams.

If you are requesting a makeup test for a midterm or a final examination, unless medically incapable, notify your instructor by email or phone, preferably prior to the scheduled date of the test, but definitely within **24 hours** of the date of the test or exam. Failure to follow this procedure may result in denial of a request for academic accommodation or result in a grade of zero. Set up an appointment as soon as possible to meet personally with your instructor. If the instructor is not available, you may send an email message, copying the Undergraduate Coordinator at econugrd@uwo.ca (Social Science Room 4075). **Notifying your instructor of a missed test or exam does not automatically entitle you to a makeup test.**

Students who seek a makeup test or examination must provide medical or other relevant verification that their absence from a regularly scheduled test or examination is beyond their control. Documentation must support your reasons. Medical documentation should be given to the Academic Counselling Office of your *home* Faculty **as soon as possible (preferably within 24 hours of the test)** if you know you may not be able to write your final examination on the scheduled day and time. Failure to follow this procedure, or to provide supporting documentation, may result in denial of a request for academic accommodation or result in a grade of zero. If your documentation is not acceptable, you will be given a zero for the missed test.

For personal illness, if you consult Student Health Services regarding your illness or personal problem, you should request a Student Medical Certificate from the physician. If you were seen by an off-campus doctor, obtain a certificate from his/her office at the time of your visit. The off-campus medical certificate form must be used and can be found at: http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/pdf/academic_policies/appeals/medicalform.pdf. Notes stating "For Medical Reasons" are not considered sufficient.

For any other circumstances, if you are not sure what documentation to provide, ask your Academic Counsellor. If your documentation is judged sufficient, the Academic Counsellor will issue a Recommendation for a Special Examination (a single form for midterms or a triple color form for final examinations). Once you have this form, contact your instructor as soon as possible to make arrangements. Even if approved from your home faculty Academic Counsellor, there is no guarantee that you will be allowed to write the makeup test and exam.

For final examinations, you need permission from your *home* Faculty Counsellor, your instructor, and the Department Undergraduate Director. Failure to follow this procedure may result in an examination grade of zero. You must ensure that the Special Examination form has been signed by the instructor and Department Undergraduate Director and that the form is returned to the Academic Counselling Office for approval without delay. Make-up final examinations, if permitted, will be written within one month of the end of the exam period.

Policies Regarding Academic Accommodation

Information about the Faculty of Social Science's policies regarding academic accommodation is found on its website at <http://counselling.ssc.uwo.ca/procedures/havingproblems.asp> or in Social Science Room 2105. Your "Academic Rights and Responsibilities" are also outlined in the current UWO Calendar at <http://westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2017/pg111.html>. Claiming that "you didn't know what to do" is not an acceptable excuse for not following the stated procedures.

Policy Regarding Class Attendance

If your instructor views your class attendance as unsatisfactory, you can be prohibited from writing the final examination. If there is intent to make use of this University policy, you will be notified in writing.

Statement on Mental Health and Support Services

If you or someone you know is experiencing emotional/mental distress, there are several resources here at Western to assist you. Please visit <http://www.uwo.ca/uwocom/mentalhealth/> for more information and a complete list of resources, as well as how to obtain help.

Guidelines for Essay Courses

Essay Courses¹

An essay course is defined as a course in which the cumulative amount of written work, excluding written work in examinations, is normally at least 2,500 words (for a half course).

In order to pass an essay course the student must exhibit some minimal level of competence in essay writing as well as the appropriate level of knowledge of the content of the course.

English Language Proficiency for Assignment of Grades²

Students must demonstrate the ability to write clearly and correctly. Written work on any subject that shows a lack of proficiency in English and is unacceptable for academic credit will be failed or, at the discretion of the instructor, returned to the student for revision to an acceptable literate level.

To foster competence in the use of the English language within their disciplines, *all instructors will take proficiency in English into account in the assignment of grades*. Note that this policy applies to all courses, not only essay courses.

Recycling of Assignments

Students are prohibited from handing in the same essay or paper for two different courses. This would be considered a scholastic offence and subject to academic penalties, including, but not limited to, the possibility of zero on that particular assignment.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is defined as “the act or an instance of copying or stealing another’s words or ideas and attributing them as one’s own.”³

The concept of plagiarism applies to ALL assignments and their component parts, including essays, reports, diagrams, statistical tables, and computer projects.

Below are examples of some common mistakes that constitute acts of plagiarism. It is plagiarism if you:⁴

- Submit someone else’s work as your own
- Buy a paper from a paper mill, website or other source and submit it as your own work
- Copy sentences, phrases, paragraphs, or ideas from someone else’s work, published or unpublished, without giving the original author credit

¹From the UWO Academic Handbook. See http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/pdf/academic_policies/registration_progression_grad/coursenumbering.pdf

² From the UWO Academic Handbook. See http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/pdf/academic_policies/exam/english.pdf

³Excerpted from HC Black, *Black’s Law Dictionary*, West Publishing Co., 1999, 7th ed., p. 1170.

⁴ From the San José State University Plagiarism Tutorial <http://tutorials.silibrary.org/tutorial/plagiarism/>

- Replace selected words from a passage and use it as your own without giving the original author credit
- Copy any type of multimedia (graphics, audio, video, internet streams), computer programs, music compositions, graphs, or charts from someone else's work without giving the original author credit
- Piece together phrases, ideas and sentences from a variety of sources to write an essay without giving the original authors credit
- Build on someone else's ideas or phrases to write your paper without giving the original author credit

Plagiarism is a serious scholastic offence. Possible consequences of plagiarism include a mark of 0% on the assignment, a mark of 0% for the entire course, and expulsion from the university.

Purchasing an essay is a form of plagiarism and a very serious offence. The UWO Academic Calendar indicates that the penalty can be as severe as expulsion from the university.

Instructors may require students to submit their written work electronically to <http://www.turnitin.com>. Turnitin.com is a service that assists instructors and students in detecting and avoiding plagiarism.

Students wishing more guidance on how to avoid plagiarism or in doubt about whether their work constitutes plagiarism should consult their instructor. Claiming that you did not know you have plagiarized is not an acceptable excuse.

The key to avoiding plagiarism is to cite references correctly and fully for the sources you use in your work. The next section provides a summary of style guidelines for citing references.

Referencing and Citation Guidelines

If you use the work or ideas of others in your work, you must acknowledge the contributions of the original authors and provide citations and references to their work.

The Economics Department has adopted the citation guidelines used in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010. An Online version is available from Western Libraries <http://www.lib.uwo.ca>. Search the catalogue by title "Chicago Manual of Style." For access from off campus, you must use the *OffCampus Access* sign-in on the Library's homepage.

Economics papers typically use the **author-date** style of references. A detailed explanation of the author-date style and numerous examples of citations for print and electronic sources are available in chapter 15 of the *Chicago Manual of Style Online*. See also the handy "Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide" under Tools on the homepage.

In the body of an essay, in-text citations give the last names of the authors of the piece you are referencing, the year of publication, and, where relevant, page numbers. These in-text citations refer the reader to more complete bibliographic references given in a list of references at the end of the essay. If your paper cites multiple works by the same author(s) with the same publication year, the convention is to add a lower case letter after the date in both the in-text citation and the References, e.g., 1993a and 1993b. This way, the in-text citation points the reader to the correct work in the References.

Examples of in-text citations:

Diamond (1981, 1982) and Mortensen (1982a, 1982b) find these externalities can cause an inefficient level of search activity...

The "new view of unemployment" which emerged during the 1970s emphasized the importance of turnover in the labour force and the brief duration of many employments spells (Hall 1970, 1972; Perry 1972; Marston 1976).

The primary objectives of the LMAS are “1. To provide measures of the dynamic...the Labour Force Survey” (Statistics Canada 1990, 5).

The list of references at the end of the essay should be titled References or Works Cited. It provides more complete bibliographic information about each source cited. In addition to References, you should also provide adequate referencing of any data sources. This should be done in a data appendix following the text of the paper and before the References.

Examples of the author-date style in the References for some commonly used materials follow. Note that for a book with two or more authors, only the first author’s name is inverted, and a comma appears both before and after the first author’s given name or initials.

(i) BOOKS:

Lastname, Firstname. Copyright year. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher’s Name.

e.g. Wonnacott, Thomas, and Ronald Wonnacott. 1984. *Introductory Statistics for Business and Economics*. 3rd edition. Toronto: John Wiley & Sons.

(ii) JOURNAL ARTICLES OR ARTICLES IN A BANK REVIEW:

Lastname, Firstname. Year. “Title of Article.” *Name of Journal or Bank Review* Volume: pages.

e.g. Geweke, John F., and David E. Runkle. 1995. “A Fine Time for Monetary Policy.” *Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis Quarterly Review* 19: 18-31.

(iii) GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS:

Government Agency, Bureau or Department. Year. *Title*. Catalogue or issue number or additional information (where applicable).

e.g. Statistics Canada. 1983. *Logging: Annual Census of Forestry*. Catalogue No. 25-201.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1975. *Median Gross Rent by Counties of the United States, 1970*. Prepared by the Geography Division in cooperation with the Housing Division, Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

(iv) NEWSPAPERS:

Lastname, Firstname. Year. “Title.” *Name of Newspaper*. Month day. Note that the page number should be given in the in-text citation, for example, (Sicular and Hartford 1989, 14).

e.g. Sicular, Terry, and Kathleen Hartford. 1989. “China’s Looming Rural Crisis.” *Asian Wall Street Weekly*. July 3.

(v) CHAPTERS IN EDITED BOOKS OR CONFERENCE VOLUMES:

Lastname, Firstname. Year. “Title.” In *Title of Book/Volume*, edited by Firstname Lastname, page range. Place of Publication: Publisher’s Name.

e.g. Fafchamps, Marcel. 2001. “The Role of Business Networks in Market Development in Sub-Saharan Africa.” In *Communities and Markets in Economic Development*, edited by Masahiko Aoki and Yujiro Hayami, 186-214. New York: Oxford University Press.

(vi) ONLINE BOOKS:

Lastname, Firstname. Year. *Title*. Place of Publication: Publisher. url/web address (access date).

e.g. Mäler, Karl-Göran, and Jeffrey R. Vincent, eds. 2005. *Handbook of Environmental Economics, Vol. 3: Economywide and International Environmental Issues*. Amsterdam: Elsevier. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/handbooks/15740099> (July 23, 2007).

(vii) ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLES:

A DOI (digital object identifier) is preferable to a URL. If using a URL, use the address that appears in your browser's address bar when viewing the article (or the abstract) unless a shorter, more stable form of the URL is offered along with the electronic article.

Lastname, Firstname. Year. "Title." *Journal* Volume: pages or article number. doi: **OR** url/web address (access date)

e.g. Caucutt, Elizabeth M., and Krishna B. Kumar. 2008. "Africa: Is Aid an Answer?" *The B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics* 8(1): 1935-1690. doi: 10.2202/1935-1690.1761

Ruffle, Bradley J., and Richard Sosis. 2007. Does it Pay to Pray? Costly Ritual and Cooperation. *B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy* 7(1): Article 12. <http://www.bepress.com/bejeap/vol7/iss1/art18> (Aug. 7, 2007).

(viii) INTERNET SITES:

Name of Website or Organization. "Title". Access date. url/web address.

e.g. McDonald's Corporation. "Our History." Accessed July 19, 2016. <https://www.mcdonalds.com/us/en-us/about-us/our-history.html>

Writing an Economics Essay: Starting Points

The best place to start a written economics assignment is by reviewing your instructor's description of and instructions for the assignment. If you have questions about the assignment, you should ask your instructor.

A good way to learn how economists write is to read work written by economists. Examples of economic writing can be found in the course outline, economics journals, working papers series, and other economic publications. Your instructor may be able to suggest good examples of published work or provide examples of good student work from past years.

Two books that provide useful advice on how to write for economics are:

McCloskey, Dierdre N. 2000. *Economical Writing, 2nd edition*. Prospect Heights, Illinois: Waveland Press.

Greenlaw, Steven A. 2006. *Doing Economics: A Guide to Understanding and Doing Economic Research*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Writing an Economics Essay: Resources

An excellent place to start looking for information and ideas is the **Resources Link** on the Department of Economics website (<http://economics.uwo.ca/resources/index.html>). Here you will find a comprehensive list of sources for published and unpublished economic papers, articles, books, theses, government publications, data, and so on.

The **DB Weldon Library** has an outstanding collection of materials in economics, including bibliographies, indexes, handbooks, and periodicals. Library holdings, the online library catalogue, and other resources are available electronically from the Western Libraries Homepage <http://www.lib.uwo.ca/>. Access is available anywhere there is an internet connection using the Off Campus Proxy Server on the Library main page.

There is a wealth of “how to” information, including YouTube videos, on the Library’s home page. You are strongly encouraged to take a library orientation tour, as well, to learn about where things are located physically and online, and where to go for assistance. You should feel free to consult library staff if you have any questions or are having difficulty using the library.

The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics is a good place to begin exploring topics in economics. The most comprehensive dictionary of economics in existence today, it features articles by influential economists in their areas of expertise. It is available online through the library catalogue, or in print in the Weldon’s Reference section (call # HB 61.N49 2008 v. 1-8).

EconLit (*Economic Literature*) is a comprehensive, indexed electronic bibliography of economic literature from 1969 to the present covering major journals, articles in collective volumes (essays, proceedings, etc.), books, book reviews, dissertations, and working papers. Citations, selected abstracts, and links to UWO’s full-text resources are provided. *EconLit* is available through the Library catalogue, or from the Library’s list of Databases found under “Research Tools” on the Library homepage <http://www.lib.uwo.ca/>.

You can download and print records from the *EconLit* database. Once you have successfully marked records of interest, download your marked records to a text file, send marked records by email, or export them to a citation manager such as *Refworks*.

Refworks is a bibliographic and citation software tool that can be used to construct citations and lists of references in the author-date and other styles. Search the library catalogue (title search) for *Refworks* for access using Western’s group access code.

CANSIM (Canadian Socio-economic Information Management System)

is Statistics Canada’s computerized database of time series data covering a wide variety of social and economic aspects of Canadian life. Access the database by doing a Title Search on the Western Libraries Catalogue, or from the Library’s list of Databases found under “Research Tools” on the Library homepage <http://www.lib.uwo.ca/>.

Western Undergraduate Economics Review (WUER)

The Department of Economics encourages students to consider submitting their essays to the *Western Undergraduate Economics Review*, a journal published annually by the Department that showcases student work in economics. For information about the *WUER* and its submission guidelines, please visit http://economics.uwo.ca/undergraduate/undergraduate_economics_review.html

Alumni Essay Prizes in Economics

The following criteria will be used, and each prize is valued at \$550:

1. Students can only win an Alumni Prize once.
2. Two prizes may be awarded at the end of the academic term. One for a student registered in a 2100 level course and one for a student registered in a 2200 or higher level course. Economics 4400E is not eligible for this as it has its own paper prize.
3. Instructors will nominate students for the prize. The paper should be submitted to the Undergraduate Coordinator for consideration by the Essay Prize Committee, which will decide the winner.
4. The Essay Prize Committee will consist of the Undergraduate Program Director, WUER Faculty Advisor and one other faculty member. The decision of the Committee is final and cannot be appealed.
5. Papers will be judged on content, originality, use of references, spelling and grammar.

The grade given to the paper will not influence the decision of the Essay Prize Committee as all comments by the original marker will be removed.

The deadlines for submissions are:

Fall courses: December 21st

Winter courses: April 30th

The winner of the essay prize will have his/her paper submitted in the spring to the Western Undergraduate Economics Review. Other appropriate papers may also be submitted.