A Formatting Guide for
Successful Completion of the Doctoral Dissertation

by

Jane Doe

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
Department of --------
New York University
Month, Year

Indicate your month and
year of graduation. Your
month of graduation must
be September, January, or
May.

This “Statement of
Purpose” must be
written as follows.

The advisor’s signature line must
be a solid, black line,
not --------. The advisor’s name
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The Final Copy must have an
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A frontispiece is optional. It may either be a quote, a picture, or both. It may be arranged as you see fit, but as with the entire dissertation, the frontispiece must meet all margin requirements.

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DEDICATION

For my mother and father, who have always taught me to never give up with my research, even during the most difficult times. Also to my mentor, Philip Stark, without his help and continuous guidance, this would have never been possible.

Finally to my fiancée, Joan Lunden, whose love and support helped me make it through the sleepless evenings.
I would like to thank my advisor, David Ledesma, for his role in inspiring this project, as well as his commitment to introspection, and to reflecting upon and exploring meaningful issues in clinical psychology. I am also indebted to committee members John Hilaire and Michael Douglas for their ongoing guidance and support, as well as their frequent feedback (often in the form of exceedingly prompt e-mail responses), at every stage of this project. This dissertation could not have come to fruition without the help of Del Aware and Barney Rubble, who offered balanced yet insightful, thought-provoking input.

I am also everlastingly grateful to Jill Pullman, for always being available to listen and empathize, as well as to my husband John Doe, for his endless tolerance and his helping me maintain hope that I would indeed finish this project! I would also like to thank my parents, Paul and Mary Williamson, who inspired and nurtured my interest in observation and clinical judgement from a very young age. Finally, many thanks to all of the undergraduates who so patiently offered their time and clinical judgements.
Originally intended to provide exchange rate stability, the IMF has gradually become involved in the economic policies of most countries in the world. Its apparent power to dictate broad programs to sovereign nations has never before been greater. Since the East Asian crisis began in July 1997, and particularly over the past year, the IMF has come under close scrutiny. For the first time, calls for its reform and even its dissolution come from across the political spectrum.

Since its inception after World War II, the Fund has faced what Pastor (1987a,b) called the growth critique. In the 1950’s many opposed the IMF’s tight monetary controls which were designed to stabilize exchange rates and limit inflation. Opponents argued these policies stifled economic growth while Fund officials claimed stability would promote long-term growth.

In the 1960’s, and particularly after 1973, when the United States went off the gold standard and the fixed exchange system collapsed, the IMF changed its major focus from regulating currency to managing balance of payments crises and launching countries on market-oriented growth strategies. These programs involved stabilization packages which were designed to address balance of payments disequilibria. The IMF was to lower demand by cutting government budget deficits and raising interest rates. Many charged that these programs were contractionary but the IMF continued to argue that its policies favored growth in the long run.
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Note: Subsections must be at least 1.5 spaced.

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Note: Subsections must be at least 1.5 spaced.

The Bibliography (or References, Works Cited, Sources) is the final section in your dissertation. [Note: IFA and Music students may create a catalog or place plates in a separate, second volume following the Bibliography. If a second volume is used, pages do not need to be numbered. However, plates and/or catalogued items themselves must be numbered sequentially.]
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AL-HAYAT, January 22, 2001

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INTRODUCTION

Since its inception after World War II, the Fund has faced what Pastor (1987a,b) called the growth critique. In the 1950’s many opposed the IMF’s tight monetary controls which were designed to stabilize exchange rates and limit inflation. Opponents argued these policies stifled economic growth while Fund officials claimed stability would promote long-term growth.

In the 1960’s, and particularly after 1973, when the United States went off the gold standard and the fixed exchange system collapsed, the IMF changed its major focus from regulating currency to managing balance of payments crises and launching countries on market-oriented growth strategies. These programs involved stabilization packages which were designed to address balance of payments disequilibria. The IMF was to lower demand by cutting government budget deficits and raising interest rates. Many charged that these programs were contractionary but the IMF contended that its policies fostered growth in the long run.

Originally intended to provide exchange rate stability, the IMF has gradually become involved in the economic policies of most countries in the world. Its apparent power to dictate broad programs to sovereign nations has never before been greater. Yet, since the East Asian crisis began in July 1997, and particularly over the past year, there have been renewed calls for its reform and even its dissolution, calls for its reform and even its dissolution, calls across the political spectrum.
1.1 Previous methods

Controversy surrounds the economic programs sponsored by the International Monetary Fund. The IMF claims that ultimately its policies achieve sustained economic growth. Governments claim that economic crises leave them no choice but to swallow the IMF’s medicine. The pain, they assert, will be worse later if the country does not submit to the IMF now. Yet often violent protest confronts the austerity measures of the IMF. General strikes, riots, and ransacking of supermarkets manifest that IMF programs mobilize popular resistance. Scholarly opinion is also divided. Statistical findings have ranged over the spectrum of possible conclusions.

Hence the central question of this study: Do IMF programs promote economic growth? To the extent that participation in IMF programs increases individual incomes in the long run, people have greater choices and can presumably lead better lives. However, if IMF programs hurt economic growth even in the long run, at least some groups end up worse off because their governments followed policies advocated by the IMF. In the 1960’s the IMF changed its major focus from regulating currency to managing balance of payments crises and launching countries on market-oriented growth strategies.
1.2 Overview: Participation and Performance

For either unobserved nor observed variables, the effects cancel each other.

However, by controlling only for observable variables one increases the unobserved “political will” bias (Przeworski and Limongi 1996; Achen 1986). The estimates would be more accurate if one controlled for nothing:

So far, it is clear that, controlling for nothing, IMF programs appear to reduce growth.
Research shows that when one controls only for observed variables, the difference disappears.
Programs seem to have no effect on growth.
If one accounts for unobserved variables, programs may prove to actually improve growth, hurt growth, or indeed have no effect at all. Until the effects of selection have been tested, however, one should not assume other estimates are valid.12

The work done for this study to analyze the effect of IMF programs on growth follows Heckman (1976, 1978, 1979, 1988, 1990). The general procedure is explicitly counterfactual:

A growth model is estimated separately for countries observed under agreements and for those observed not under agreements, with instruments taken from

Bird contends that “results that are robust across different methodologies may be stronger than those that are methodology-specific” (1996a, 497). It is fortunate when all methodologies point to the same finding, for the result is less controversial. However, if none of the methodologies employed account for the possible effects of unobserved variables, then the robustness may simply inform that controlling for observed variables consistently produces biased results. Moreover, the assertion that IMF programs are benign toward growth may not even hold across the methods so far employed.

Note: Blocked citations within the text as well as footnotes may be single-spaced. This applies to endnotes as well.
Fig. 1 – Economic Growth before and after programs

Sample Figure page.
As with the entire dissertation, figures must meet margin and font requirements.
Fig. 2 – Picasso’s *Guernica*, 1937.

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Fig. 3 – Rembrandt’s *El Abanderado*, 1636.
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Table 1 – Names and Numbers

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## Awards

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<td>Summer Sanchez</td>
<td>Doctoral degree in Psychology; Graduated with honors from Gil University '98</td>
<td>“Children and the Media”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring Marks</td>
<td>Slater Award for Outstanding citizenship among students; Mentor-Mentee Fellowship</td>
<td>“Citizen Marks: The Academic Life of a University Student”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renata Martin</td>
<td>Hilaire Award for Outstanding Lecture Skills; Doctoral Degree in World Economics</td>
<td>“The World is Not Enough: The United States’ Vision of Conquest”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Smith</td>
<td>Ledesma Award for Linear Algebra; Master’s Degree in Perfect Geometry</td>
<td>“Math: Linear Algebra as an Abstract Ideal”</td>
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### Table 2 – Awards and Presentations

This is an example of a landscaped page.
Note: Location of page numbers stays consistent throughout the entire dissertation.
CONCLUSION

The methodological tools available to answer this question have progressed significantly since the first moratorium on the growth critique. This study advances the treatment of the issue by providing a rigorous statistical approach that has not been applied in previous research. The work first addresses the question of participation: under what conditions do countries participate in IMF-sponsored economic programs? Addressing this allows one to distinguish between what part of economic growth is due to differences in country conditions and what part to the inherent effects of IMF programs. The ultimate goal of the project is to answer the question: What is the effect of IMF programs on economic growth?

Chapter 1 provided an introduction to the questions, the methodology that the project employs, and the data used in the study. First, in Chapter 2, I considered narrative accounts of participation, I used this historical detail in Chapter 3 to develop a generic, formal story of participation which had testable implications. In chapter 4, I carried out the statistical test of the formal story in fact applied in general. Hence going back to the question of this study: Do IMF programs promote economic growth? If IMF programs hurt economic growth even in the long run, at least some groups end up worse off because their governments followed policies advocated by the IMF.
IMF AND THE THIRD WORLD

With the onset of the Latin American debt crisis in 1982, the IMF faced new criticism. Fixing the economic problems of the Third World was no longer viewed as merely a question of stabilization. The fundamental structure and management of the economy was now soon to be at fault. Stabilization was a task as long as the underlying problems in the economy remained. Hence, the IMF began to require that countries in need of foreign exchange assistance implement structural adjustment:

Opponents continued to believe that the policies of the IMF hurt growth, while the Fund argued the opposite. The evidence seemed to be slightly in favor of the Fund. In study after study, if one controlled for the fact that countries following IMF policies had problems of their own to begin with, the introduction of IMF policies was shown to have no negative consequences for economic growth. The growth critique of the IMF was pronounced dead (Pastor 1987a,b). And a subsequent study showed that while the immediate impact of IMF programs may be negative, accelerated growth resulted within three years (Conway 1994).

Over the past two years, the contagion of the West Asian financial crisis has spread from Thailand to Indonesia and Korea, to Japan and Russia. Thus it is clear that the IMF has failed in its mission to promote international economic stability.
APPENDIX B

(العنوان: كليتون: أمر قبل تنفيذه يتضمن سجل شقيقه وصديقه مك. دو غال. بوش يستقيل في يومه الأول مواطنين من كل
الإنتخابات)
(الكتب:)
(النشر: 2001-07-26)
(التاريخ: 1921-07-26)
(الجهة المصدر: 14)
(العدد: 13827)
(الصفحة: 7)

استقل الرئيس بوش يومه الأول في البيت الأبيض باستقبال مواطنين من كل الأعراق والاقطاع، في محاولة لتشجيع
وج بمساعدة الحكومة الرئاسية، وأوقف إجراءات تغذية سله بيل كليتون، لكني لم ينسى أساير الإخذر بمحولان صفاية
الأميركان بينهم الأخرون روج وصدق مك. دو غال والمرأة في صحفيا ووتر.

وأعلنت، تزوج، أ ف ب - إلن الآغرر الرئيس الذي تقليد بوش في يومه الأول منشورات من الأخرون، للصلاة والذكر على صديق
البلد كليتون، الذي تزوج بخصوص الإخذر على خلفية أعضاء الخذار اصلاح التعليم.  كذلك، تابع إلى ملكة الإقامة، وضع حد للأعمال الناجحة للحركة الانتخابية الرئاسية. وعهد بوش في كلمة اقامة في حل
ال_SIDE: (محمى)

وكل بوش في كلمة التي استعرضها الطارئ، إلى أية نقطة، وعهد اخطر في دولة، فيما كان مطروحين على
الطريق الذي سلكه الموارد الرئاسي من الخذار. كونغرسية من لافلات كتب عليها: إنا بالصورة، أعيدوا انتخب
غيرا رسميا.

ولو تزوج المشاركون في الاحتفالات التشريعية، أو أكثر عدة، أول تفريخ رئاسية، فيما استطاع الرئيس
لحصر في ملكة الإقامة.

وسكن، تزوج، أ ف ب - إلن الآغرر الرئيس الذي تقليد بوش في يومه الأول منشورات من الأخرون، للصلاة والذكر على صديق
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غيرا رسميا.

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الSIDEM: (محمى)

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غيرا رسميا.
ومر تطاول اجراءات بوش، امر اصدره كلينتون بمحر الملفات القضائية لـ 130 أميركيا، بينهم اخوه غير الشقيق روجر الذي سجن لتعاطيه المخدرات، ورئيس وكالة الاستخبارات السابق جون دوش المتهم بسرقة التصرف بعلومات سرية، كما شمل الأمر تصفية كلينتون سوزان ماك دوغل المتهمة في قضية وات ووتر العقارية.

البابا الفاتيكان، هذا البابا يوحنا بولس الثاني في برقية، الرئيس الاميركي الجديد ودعاه الى بناء مجتمع عادل يحترم الحريات. واجه في البرقية: "عسک ان يكتشف الشعب الاميركي الغني بثرواته الدينية والسياسية، من جديد، القيم الروحية التي تشكل أساس مجتمع عادل يحترم الحريات وكرامة كل فرد وحقوقه لا سيما الفقراء، الذين لا صوت لهم.

APPENDIX C

Doctoral Survey
Graduate School of Arts and Science
New York University
2001

Congratulations on earning the Ph.D. from GSAS! Besides the intellectual achievement the degree represents, it also means you have learned a great deal about the Graduate School. Your answers on this questionnaire will help improve the quality of graduate education at NYU. Your responses shall remain confidential. Thank you for taking the time to share your experiences and ideas with us.

Personal Information

1. Name____________________________
2. SS# _____________________________   3. Sex:   M     /      F
4. Dept/Grad Program__________________________
5. What is your present citizenship status?
   a. _______ U.S. citizen (go to question 7)
   b. _______ Permanent resident of U.S. (go to question 7)
   c. _______ Citizen of _______________

If you answered c., do you intend to return to your country for employment within the next two years?   YES / NO

6. Ethnic self-identification (optional):______________________________

Your experience in Your Department/Program

Curriculum
7. How satisfied were you with each of the following?
   VERY SATISFIED  SATISFIED DISSATISFIED
   a. Dept/Faculty advising     _____ _____           _____
   b. Faculty mentoring      _____ _____           _____
   c. Overall quality of teaching    _____ _____          _____
   d. Relations with advisor(s)      _____           _____          _____
   e. Help with employment     _____ _____          _____

12
8. Did your instructors perform as your expected? YES NO SOMETIMES
9. Were grades submitted on time? YES NO SOMETIMES
10. Were papers returned with adequate feedback? YES NO SOMETIMES

Please Comment
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

Were you appointed as a teaching assistant or receptor? YES / NO

If so, how satisfied were you with:

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<th>SATISFIED</th>
<th>DISSATISFIED</th>
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<tr>
<td>a. The support and feedback of your faculty member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Departmental or program training programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Incorporation of teaching into larger educational experiences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Were your qualifying comprehensive exams appropriate to your degreed field and to the curricular goals of the department/program? YES / NO

If No, please comment
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

12. Using the following scale, please indicate how satisfied you are with the help you received from your main advisor(s)/dissertation supervisor(s)?

1 = very satisfied  2 = satisfied  3 = dissatisfied

<table>
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<td>Help with strategies of survival in the graduate school</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willingness to spend time to advise on academic matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help in securing financial aid</td>
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BIBLIOGRAPHY


Sample Bibliography page.

The bibliography must be the final section in your dissertation. [Note: Exception for IFA and Music students - see sample Table of Contents page.]

Note: Follow the Bibliographic style required by your discipline.