**THE MINOR IN ECONOMICS at Georgia Tech**

The School of Economics offers a minor in economics for students in all majors at Georgia Tech. The minor program provides a general acquaintance with economic thought and is especially valuable for students considering graduate work in law or business administration. It should also be attractive to students who wish to broaden their education and to understand how economic forces shape the modern world.

# Requirements:

The minor requires a minimum of 15 semester hours in Economics of which at least 9 hours must be upper level courses (3000/4000 level). All courses completed toward the minor must be taken for Letter Grade (rather than Pass/Fail) with an overall GPA of at least 2.0. Courses that fulfill elective requirements may also be used toward the minor.

# Tips and Pointers:

* Declare minor as early as you can in your GT academic career
* There is no required set of courses for the minor---only 15 ECON credits ( 9 of which must be advanced level (3000 level or above) are required
* **ECON 3110, ECON 3120, and ECON 3161 are and will be major restricted until Phase II Registration in all semesters for minor students**
* Students can receive credit for either ECON 2100 or ECON 2101, or for ECON 2105/2106 but **CANNOT** receive credit for ECON 2100 and ECON 2101 or for ECON 2100 and ECON 2105/2106 or for ECON 2101 and ECON 2105/2106.
* Courses that are required by name and number in the student’s major degree program or core curriculum (without something to take its place) cannot be applied toward the minor.
* Students are limited to 3 hours of Special Topics courses in the minor
* No Special Problems/Independent Study hours can count toward the minor. Students cannot declare more than 2 minors.
* Economics courses which are used to satisfy Core Areas A though E may not be counted toward the minor.
* Any exception must be approved by the student’s major school and minor advisor to move if credit is to apply anywhere else other than the minor.
* Contact Dr. Matt Oliver or Dr. Laura Taylor for more information.

**Minor Course Sequence:**

Five courses (15 credits), of which 2 courses (six credits) may be lower level (2000-3000) courses that are not used to satisfy any other core curriculum or major requirement courses elsewhere and 3 courses (9 credits) must be upper level (4000-level) courses. Students may choose to add more upper level courses, so long as the 15 credit threshold is met. There is no required course or course set with the minor.

**ECON 3110 Advanced Microeconomics\***- Review of important mathematical tools and techniques used in advanced microeconomics. Advanced topics include the estimation of demand and cost functions; the role of government in the economy (externalities, property rights, and public goods); public choice theory; factor markets (especially labor and capital markets); models of monopoly; pricing techniques used by firms with market power (monopolies and oligopolies); and game theory.

**ECON 3161 Econometrics\***- Econometric techniques and applications in economic and business analysis. Practical issues involving modeling, estimation, hypothesis testing, and emphasizing computer implementation through econometric software.

**ECON 3120 Advanced Macroeconomics\*-** Integrates issues arising from international economic relationships with the macroeconomic dynamics of domestic economies. Income determination in the open economy and the effect of stabilization policies on the international monetary system.

**ECON 3150 Economic and Finance Modeling-** The course develops student ability to model the essential elements of the investment decision through use of a valuation model and spreadsheet analysis. Expands upon basic knowledge of present value analysis to recognize risk, growth, capital markets, and market valuation of ongoing operations.

**ECON 3161 Econometric Analysis-** Econometric techniques and applications in economic and business analysis. Practical issues involving modeling, estimation, hypothesis testing, and emphasizing computer implementation through software.

**ECON 3300 International Energy Markets-** Economics of international energy markets and how business and government policy decisions are made. Economic models, and financial, institutional and regulatory aspects of energy markets.

**ECON 4060 Money and Capital Markets-** An examination of the role of money in the exchange process, the Federal Reserve's monetary policy strategy, and the impact of monetary policy on financial markets and aggregate economic activity.

**ECON 4160 Economic Forecasting-** An introduction to widely used economic and business forecasting methods, emphasizing quantitative approaches and computer implementation through time-series econometric software.

**ECON 4180 Game Theory Economics-** Course covers static games of complete information, dynamic games of complete information, static games of incomplete information and dynamic games of incomplete information.

**ECON 4232 Labor Economics-** Provides an introduction to the theory and practice of contemporary labor economics. The aim is to understand the forces that influence behavior in the labor market.

**ECON 4311 Global Enterprise-** This introductory course on the multinational enterprise (MNE) will examine from an economic and interdisciplinary perspective the challenges facing MNE's in a fast-changing international business environment. The emphasis will be on the use of economic tools to analyze these issues and understand their managerial implications.

**ECON 4340 Industrial Organization-** This course examines the theory of the firm, relationship between market structure, practices/performance, and the determinants of technological change. The role (and ability) of government policy to solve various market failures, via antitrust enforcement, regulation, etc., is also discussed.

**ECON 4350 International Economics-** This is an introductory course in international economics and will cover important topics in trade theory, trade policy, and international finance. The emphasis will be on using economic tools to analyze a variety of current events in the world economy.

**ECON 4355 Global Financial Economics-** Examines the system of markets and institutions for exchange of capital, money, and goods, in the global marketplace; impact on national economics and fundamental economic global relationships.

**ECON 4411 Economic Development-** Concepts and studies of developing economies. Selected topics include development experience and theories, growth, agriculture, urbanization, industrialization, and links between trade policy and development. **ECON 4415 Conflict and Security in Developing Countries-** This course engages undergraduate students in the analysis of multiple dimensions of contemporary civil conflict and serves as an introduction to economic studies of terrorism.

**ECON 4421 Urban and Regional Economics-** Economics of regions, cities, and space. Theories of growth and location, effects of urbanization, agglomeration, and congestion. Public policy relating to urban and regional problems.

**ECON 4430 Transportation Economics-** Economic analysis for the design, operation, and management of transportation and communication systems. Study of systems analysis and modeling. Application to industry and study of industrial change and dynamics. Special attention to corporate restructuring and industrial consolidation and merger.

**ECON 4440 Economics of Environment-** This course covers three aspects of environmental economics. First, it considers policy interventions appropriate to problems involving environmental externalities. Second, it explains methods used to estimate economic values for environmental goods. Finally, it explains the economics of non-renewable and renewable resources.

**ECON 4510 Health Economics-** This course surveys the theoretical and empirical evidence regarding current issues in health and health care. Individual-level models of health behaviors and the demand for health and medical insurance are presented. The economic behaviors of physicians, hospitals, and insurance companies are also characterized. The possible role of government in encouraging the equitable and efficient performance of health markets is discussed with a particular emphasis on current debates involving individual health decisions, health care reform, and the diffusion of new medical technologies.

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