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.

The recommended Economics minor plan focuses on practical application through statistical estimation providing the student with a stronger foundation for professional use of the knowledge obtained.

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 with an overall GPA of at least 2.0. Courses that fulfill elective requirements may also be used toward the Economics Minor.

Limitations

Courses that are required by name and number in the student's major degree program cannot be applied toward the minor. No more than 4 semester hours of Special Topics courses can count toward 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.

Recommended Courses

ECON 2106 Principles of Microeconomics ECON 3110 Advanced Microeconomics ECON 3161 Econometrics

Two Economics courses of the 3000+ level to complete an industry or academic focus from the following selections

Suggested Industry Foci

Banking

ECON 4060 Money Capital Markets ECON 4340 Industrial Organization

Energy

ECON 4813 Energy Economics ECON 4340 Industrial Organization

Health Economics

ECON 4510 Health Economics ECON 4340 Industrial Organization

Labor Economics

ECON 4342 Labor Economics ECON 4340 Industrial Organization

Suggested Academic Foci

Environmental Economics

The study of how decisions by households and firms impact the environment and the estimation of that impact on social welfare. Used in environmental lawsuits and design of government regulation.

ECON 4440 Economics of the Environment ECON 4421 Urban and Regional Economics

Industrial Economics

The study of how firms interact in a market and the estimation of that interaction on market power and social welfare. Primarily used by government and firms in antitrust lawsuits and by firms for pricing.

ECON 4340 Industrial Economics ECON 4360 Network Economics

International Economics

The study of how government and social institutions affect international trade amongst nations and the estimation of the impact of those institutions on the level of international trade. Primarily used by government to establish policy and large firms to establish trade strategy.

ECON 4350 International Economics ECON 4355 Global Financial Markets

Developing Economies

The study of the impact of various social and government institutions at the local, national, and international level on the rate of growth of markets within nations with lower gross domestic product per capita (income) and the estimation of those institutions on a nation's rate of growth of their gross domestic product. Primarily used by government to establish policy and firms to develop market entry strategy.

ECON 4411 Economic Development ECON 4415 Security and Conflict in Developing Countries

Globalization

The study of the impact of international institutions on the flow of products, services, and financial assets between countries and the estimation of those institutions on that flow of products, services, and financial assets. Primarily used by government to establish policy and large firms to establish trade strategy.

ECON 4311 Global Enterprise ECON 4355 Global Financial Economies