Economics

Economics is an excellent course of study to pursue because it contributes to a broad liberal arts education. It can help students to develop superior problem-solving skills, whether they are in the work force or considering graduate work in business, law, engineering or the social sciences.

The economics major will familiarize students with the problems of a modern economy and the tools of analysis developed by economists. It emphasizes both the development of analytic models and their application to such real-world problems as inflation, unemployment, taxation, poverty, pollution, government decision making and regulation.

Contact: Pat Matthews
Email: patmatthews@wustl.edu
Website: https://caps.wustl.edu/programs/undergraduate/bachelors-economics

Degree Requirements
Bachelor of Science in Economics

All School of Continuing & Professional Studies undergraduate students must satisfy the same general-education requirements (http://bulletin.wustl.edu/undergrad/caps/#degerequirements).

Note: For both the major in economics and the minor in economics, calculus (Math 155, at least) is recommended.

Total units required: 30

Required courses (18 units):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Econ 101M</td>
<td>Introduction to Microeconomics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Econ 1011</td>
<td>Introduction to Microeconomics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econ 102M</td>
<td>Introduction to Macroeconomics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Econ 1021</td>
<td>Introduction to Macroeconomics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econ 406</td>
<td>Intermediate Microeconomics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econ 407</td>
<td>Intermediate Macroeconomics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econ 414</td>
<td>Econometric Techniques</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 205</td>
<td>Applied Statistics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Math 305</td>
<td>Probability and Statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Units</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elective courses (12 units; at least 9 units at the 300-400 level):

- Electives can be drawn from U07 electives or the following courses (or other courses, with permission):
  - U44 Bus 263 Financial and Managerial Accounting
  - U44 Bus 342 Business Finance
  - U20 Math 133 Programming with Python or U20 Math 133M Programming with Python - Online
  - U44 Bus 380 International Trade and Globalization
  - U44 Bus 385 Global Regional Economies: Economic Integration
- Recommended:
  - U20 Math 155 Calculus I is strongly recommended.

The Minor in Economics

Total units required: 15

Required courses (12 units):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Econ 101M</td>
<td>Introduction to Microeconomics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Econ 1011</td>
<td>Introduction to Microeconomics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econ 102M</td>
<td>Introduction to Macroeconomics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Econ 1021</td>
<td>Introduction to Macroeconomics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econ 406</td>
<td>Intermediate Microeconomics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econ 407</td>
<td>Intermediate Macroeconomics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Units</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elective course (3 units):

- One economics elective having Introduction to Microeconomics (Econ 101M) and/or Introduction to Macroeconomics (Econ 102M) as a prerequisite.

Courses


U07 Econ 1011 Introduction to Microeconomics

Determination of prices; distribution of national income; theory of production. For a thorough introduction to economics, U07 1021 or 102M / Introduction to Macroeconomics also should be taken.
Credit 3 units. Arch: NSM, SSC Art: NSM, SSC EN: S

U07 Econ 101M Introduction to Microeconomics

Online version of U07 1011; fulfills the same program requirements. Determination of prices; distribution of national income; theory of production. For a thorough introduction to economics, Econ 1021 or U07 102M also should be taken.
Credit 3 units. UColl: OLI

U07 Econ 1021 Introduction to Macroeconomics

Business fluctuations: inflation, recession; monetary and fiscal policy; economic development. For a thorough introduction to economics, Econ 1001 should also be taken.
Credit 3 units. Arch: NSM, SSC Art: NSM, SSC EN: S
U07 Econ 102M Introduction to Macroeconomics
Online version of U07 102; fulfills the same program requirements. Business fluctuations: inflation, recession; monetary and fiscal policy; economic development. For a thorough introduction to economics, U07 1011/Introduction to Microeconomics should also be taken. Credit 3 units. UColl: OLI

U07 Econ 220 Financial Statement Analysis
Accounting terminology and theory form the base for all later knowledge in the financial services area. This course presents the highlights of basic and intermediate accounting. The goal is to enable students to evaluate accounting statements when making financial decisions, not to train professional accountants. The focus is on the principal financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, statement of cash flows, etc.) and core analytical tools. Credit 3 units.

U07 Econ 313 Economies in Transition and Development
This course examines transition and development in world economies experiencing unprecedented change. In the course we’ll cover the main episodes and events in the development of the world economy in the past 300 years, split into two main parts. The first part will be about the development of the Western world, beginning at the time of the Malthusian era, moving on to the take-off of growth in the Industrial Revolution and the Great Divergence in living standards that followed, ending with the Golden Era of the 1950s and 1960s and the challenges faced at the start of the 21st century. The second main part of the course will cover the histories of other major regions — the Soviet Union, Asia, Latin America and Africa as they catch up, fall behind, and converge with the lead established by the West. This course will consider the economic history of “what” happened as well as touch on theories of “why” these events happened and “how” we can use these economic history lessons going forward. Prerequisites: U07 Econ 1011 and U07 Econ 1021. Credit 3 units.

U07 Econ 335A Money and Banking
Money and the monetary system; money creation by the banking system; central bank functions; monetary theory and economic policy. Prerequisites: Econ 1011 & 1021. Credit 3 units.

U07 Econ 3391 Economies as Cultural Systems
Many contemporary approaches to economics downplay or bracket the importance of culture in the workings of economic systems. In this class we will focus on approaches to distribution and exchange in which culture and social institutions figure prominently, if not pre-eminently. We will sample a diverse array of economies, from gift exchange to the ceremonial destruction of wealth, from Melanesia to Wall Street, in order to evaluate some of the assumptions that undergird market capitalism. These assumptions include the perception of market actors exclusively as calculative, maximizing individuals. Topics to be covered include the Industrial Revolution, utilitarianism; economic anthropology; the formal vs. substantivist debates; ethnography of finance, and Marxist sociology. Same as U69 Anthro 3391. Credit 3 units.

U07 Econ 3311 International Agricultural Development & Policy
Examination of selected aspects of international agricultural development and public policy choices related to development outcomes. The focus is on low- and middle-income countries, where the bulk of agricultural output comes from subsistence agriculture. Important questions that will be considered include: What are the strategic roles of agriculture in national development strategies? How can agricultural transformation be accelerated? How can rural economic development be promoted to generate jobs and reduce poverty in rural areas? Additional considerations will include...
sustainability, along with the gender and environmental aspects of farm-household decision-making and production. Prerequisites: Econ 101M and Econ 102M, approved substitutes or instructor permission. ACTRAC students must have completed U07 Econ 406 (or an approved substitute) and U07 Econ 414 (or L11 Econ 413). This course is fully online. Students enrolled in day classes at Washington University should review the policies of their home division on credit earned for online courses.

Credit 3 units. UColl: CD, OLI

U07 Econ 380 Labor and the Economy
Economic analysis of labor markets. Theory and policy applications of labor supply and labor demand; explanations of wage and income differentials; migration and immigration; discrimination; labor unions; unemployment. Prerequisite: U07 1011 or 101M Introduction to Microeconomics
Credit 3 units. UColl: OLI

U07 Econ 406 Intermediate Microeconomics
Analytic theory of consumer and producer behavior under perfect and imperfect competition. Coverage of demand theory (indifference curves and utility functions) and preferences under uncertainty, including expected utility and risk aversion. Development of the concepts of competitive equilibrium and Pareto efficiency. Prerequisite: U07 1011 or 101M Introduction to Microeconomics. (Calculus I recommended.) Credit 3 units.

U07 Econ 407 Intermediate Macroeconomics
Analysis of forces that determine the general level of prices, output, and employment; relationship between economic growth and business fluctuations; policies of achieving full employment and price stability. Prerequisite: Econ 1021. (Econ 1011 and Calculus I recommended.) Credit 3 units. UColl: OLI

U07 Econ 414 Econometric Techniques
Basic techniques of econometric analysis, including multiple and generalized linear regressions, residuals analysis, instrumental variables, simultaneous equation methods, and logit and probit models. Students apply the theory with regression analysis using econometric software packages. Prerequisite: U07 Econ 1011 and 1021, or U20 Math 205 or equivalent.
Credit 3 units.

U07 Econ 415 International Economics
This course provides an analysis of the international economy, the economic theories that help explain it, and analysis of important current issues of international economic policy. When David Ricardo proposed his famous theory of comparative advantage in 1821, he set out to explain why England exported cloth to and imported wine from Portugal. Today, international trade is much more complex. Apple devices are designed in Silicon Valley while their most expensive component, the hard drive, is manufactured by Toshiba in Philippines before it is finally assembled in China. Can Ricardo’s theory explain today’s patterns of international production and trade? Today, the number of these currencies has been reduced through the formation of the European Union. What are the cost and benefits of currency unions?

Same as U85 IA 5181
Credit 3 units. UColl: IAC, IAI, OLI

U07 Econ 4301 Understanding the Financial Crisis
The global financial crisis of 2007-2009 was the most severe since the Great Depression. The goal of the course is to provide tools to analyze key elements of this crisis. We will move from a corporate finance perspective - to understand the behavior of firms and financial institutions - to a macroeconomic perspective - to make this behavior in aggregate outcomes and policy responses. Topics covered include: The U.S. crisis in historical and international perspective; corporate finance of firms and banks in closed and open economy; monetary and fiscal policy intervention; trade and currency dimension of the financial crisis; the European Sovereign Debt crisis.
Same as L11 Econ 4301
Credit 3 units. A&S IQ: SSC Arch: SSC Art: FAAM, SSC EN: S

U07 Econ 435 Open Economy Macroeconomics
This course will begin with a review of international trade theory, of the balance of payment accounts and their relationship to international borrowing and lending. We will then study the asset approach to exchange rates determination, exchange rate behavior in the short and in the long run, and the relationship of exchange rates with prices and output. The course will also explore monetary and fiscal policy under both fixed and floating exchange rates, macroeconomic policy coordination and optimum currency areas, international debt problems of developing countries and their relation to stabilization program.
Prerequisite: Econ 4021.
Same as L11 Econ 435
Credit 3 units. A&S IQ: SSC Arch: SSC BU: IS EN: S

U07 Econ 4601 Urban Economics
Economic function of the city and the role of the city in a national economy. Local decision-making; financing of local government expenditures. Analysis of selected urban problems, such as causes and effects of housing market segregation; decaying and abandonment, landlord-tenant relations, crime, and urban transport systems.
Prerequisite: Econ 4011.
Same as L11 Econ 460
Credit 3 units. A&S IQ: SSC Arch: SSC Arch: SSC EN: S

U07 Econ 484 Computational Macroeconomics
This course provides a more in depth look into quantitative methods used in contemporary macroeconomic analysis. We will cover numerical methods used in dynamic optimization. In practice, we will apply these methods to solve two major models used in macroeconomic analysis, using both Excel and Matlab. The Neoclassical Growth Model and its variants are used to study aggregate trends and aggregate effects of government policy. The lifecycle model is used to examine questions involving decision-making over the lifecycle. We will learn how to use empirical observations for the purpose of calibrating model parameters and how to conduct policy evaluation in the context of calibrated models. Our policy evaluation will focus on fiscal policy (taxes) and social security issues.
Prerequisites: 4011 and 4021.
Same as L11 Econ 484
Credit 3 units. A&S IQ: SSC Arch: SSC Art: SSC EN: S