



THE ACADEMY EDUCATES, TRAINS AND INSPIRES MEN
AND WOMEN TO BECOME OFFICERS OF CHARACTER.

ECONOMICS MAJOR

Suggested Course Sequence

3rd-Class Year	2nd-Class Year	1st-Class Year
Biology 315	Aero Engr 315	Academy Opt
Chem 200	Beh Sci 310	Astro Engr 310
Econ 201	ECE 315	Econ 450
Econ 240	Econ 332	Econ 465
English 211	Econ 333	Econ 480
Engr Mech 220	Econ 355	Econ Elective
History 300	Econ 356	English 411
Law 220	Econ 365	Mgt 400
MSS 200	Econ Elective	MSS 415/416
Physics 215	Math 356	Soc Sci 412
Pol Sci 211	Mgt 341	
Ops Rsch 310	Philos 310	

ECONOMICS (Econ)

Offered by the Department of Economics and Geosciences (DFEG).

Econ 201. Introduction to Economics. Introduces the economic way of thinking so that graduates can understand the world around them in economic terms and apply economic concepts to the challenges they will face as Air Force officers. Focuses on using economic analysis to improve students' critical thinking, decision-making and quantitative literacy skills to make them more effective leaders. Graduates can apply these skills to analyze economic policy, defense economics, engineering economics and personal finance issues. Graduates also develop literacy in the national and international economic environment in order to understand contemporary issues and public policy.

Econ 201S. Introduction to Economics (Scholars). This course is the Academy Scholars Program version of the Econ 201 course. Introduces the economic way of thinking so that graduates can understand the world around them in economic terms and apply economic concepts to the challenges they will face as informed citizens and Air Force officers. The course focuses on analyzing contemporary economic issues to enhance cadets' critical thinking, decision-making, and quantitative literacy skills. Graduates can apply these skills to analyze economic policy issues.

Econ 240. Development of Economic Thought. Modern economic theory developed in response to a variety of economic forces beginning with the Industrial Revolution through the Great Depression and into today's globalization of the world's economy. Course links these forces with some of the great economic thinkers of the past such as Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Alfred Marshall and John Maynard Keynes. Upon completion of this course,

students will have gained an appreciation of how today's economic theories have been influenced by the economic conditions that their originators experienced.

Econ 301. Survey of Macroeconomics. Foundations of key macroeconomic principles for non-econ majors. Examination of a nation's economy at the aggregate level. Analytical models are developed and applied to real-world events explaining the functioning of the macroeconomy. Focus is on developing tools that can be used to analyze the macroeconomic goals and performance of economies around the world. Topics include growth, national income, inflation and deflation, unemployment, fiscal policy, monetary policy, debt, deficits, currency, exchange rates, trade and international finance.

Econ 332. Intermediate Microeconomics I: Competitive Markets. The first course in a calculus-based treatment of microeconomic theory. This course focuses on deriving general results in a competitive market, including in-depth analysis of market supply and demand, utility theory, consumer optimization, demand functions, income/substitution effects, production functions, long-run and short-run cost functions, and profit maximization.

Econ 333. Intermediate Microeconomics II: Market Failures and Advanced Topics. The second course in a calculus-based treatment of microeconomic theory. This course focuses on relaxing the assumptions of competitive markets and has an in-depth analysis of market failures (monopoly, public goods, externalities, asymmetric information). Game theory is developed and used to study markets with strategic interaction. Advanced topics may include auctions, intertemporal choice, choice under uncertainty, finite resources, and others.

Econ 351. Comparative Economic Systems. Examines the world's major economic systems including capitalism, market socialism and planned socialism. These systems are examined through a critical analysis of the theoretical literature and case studies. Areas of study include the United States, the European Union, China, the Middle East, and parts of the developing world. Both economic and non-economic aspects of these systems are examined to come to an understanding of how countries work and why countries experience different results despite similarities in their systems.

Econ 355. Principles of Macroeconomics. Foundations of key macroeconomic principles. Analysis of the macroeconomics of a nation at an aggregate level. Analytical models are developed and used to analyze the impacts of alternative government economic policies, introducing Keynesian, classical and other macroeconomics schools of thought. Topics include inflation, unemployment, national income, the banking system, fiscal and monetary policy, debt, deficits, and international finance and trade (including exchange rates and barriers to trade). Focuses on domestic and global economic environments of organizations and discusses current and historical issues in the macroeconomy relating to real-world events.

Econ 356. Intermediate Macroeconomics. Analysis of national income, employment, price level determination, growth, monetary and fiscal policies. Contemporary macroeconomic issues are explored using both closed and open economy scenarios. Modern business cycle theory and stabilization policy are examined from the vantage point of varying macroeconomic schools of thought by comparing and contrasting Keynesian, classical and other competing theories.

Econ 365. Econometrics I. Application of regression analysis and other statistical tools to economic data, concentrating on methodology, econometric model building, interpretation, statistical inference, and applications to economic and policy issues.

Econ 374. Survey of International Economics. Examination of current issues in the commercial relations among nations, including international trade, international finance, economic development and the multinational enterprise. Designed for those students not majoring in economics.

Econ 377. Financial Markets. Provides an introduction to analysis of financial markets looking at the characteristics, valuations, and functions of various financial instruments (mutual funds, stocks, bonds, real assets, options); emphasis is placed on developing investment policy and portfolio objectives; course rigorously addresses the mathematics of diversification to include statistical measures of variation and quadratic programming for portfolio optimization.

Econ 411. Introduction to Game Theory. Introduces the concepts required to analyze strategic situations or situations in which a player's payoff depends on his choices and those of the other players. Topics include zero-sum and nonzerosum games, normal and extensive form games, the implications of informational asymmetries on these strategic situations, auctions, and bargaining models. Developing the ability to think strategically is valuable to everyone, but this course is especially important for those studying any of the social sciences.

Econ 422. Labor Economics. Examines how people make decisions regarding their participation in the labor market. Included is the examination of government policies (such as social security, minimum wage, etc.) and their impacts on the supply and demand of labor. Wage determination for women and minorities will be discussed in light of the supply and demand forces in the influence of the human capital decisions made by individuals.

Econ 423. Managerial Economics. Traditional economic theory for cadets not majoring in economics emphasizing the principles of product and factor pricing, allocation and employment of resources, and the implications of various market structures. In addition to these microeconomic topics, the use of other economic tools which may aid the decision maker will be discussed including topics in macroeconomics and international economics.

Econ 447. Quantitative Economic Methods. Analysis of economic problems through statistical and mathematical methods and the use of quantitative models.

Econ 450. International Economics. This course develops and employs economics models to help analyze and explain the patterns of international trade, immigration and capital flows; assess the impact of international trade on workers, capital owners, and land owners; explore the motives and consequences of protectionism; and examine the strengths and weaknesses of a variety of exchange rate mechanisms and trading partnerships like the European Union and the North American Free Trade Agreement. The course relies heavily on economic modeling techniques developed in the micro- and macroeconomics curriculum.

Econ 454. Economics of Development and Conflict. This course examines the underlying theory, historical experiences, and lessons learned associated with economic development efforts, with special emphasis on countries at high risk of civil conflict or government failure. Students will assess the conventional wisdom on development programs using an analytical framework that emphasizes the role of incentives, the importance of valid assumptions, and impact of the social environment in determining the prospects for successful development. Due to its strong emphasis on African development, this course is ideal for Foreign Area Studies majors in the Africa track.

Econ 465. Econometrics II. Continues development of additional econometric techniques, identification and treatment of violations of modeling assumptions, and complex applications of econometric analysis to economic and policy issues.

Econ 466. Advanced Econometrics. Explores advanced topics in econometrics and further application of techniques. Topics covered may include time-series methods, maximum likelihood estimation, generalized method of moments, Bayesian econometrics, or bootstrapping. The course may also focus on application of econometric analysis to specific topics selected by cadets or the instructor.

Econ 473. Public Finance. Economics of the government sector, with emphasis on public goods, taxation, fiscal policy and government regulation.

Econ 475. Money, Banking and Financial Institutions. Advanced treatment of money and its role in the economy. Critical analysis of financial structure and institutions, the Federal Reserve System and the increasing importance of the global financial arena. Special emphasis on financial events and policy issues.

Econ 480. Defense Economics & Applied Economic Research. As future officers of the United States Air Force, cadets should have an understanding of economics as applied in the “real” world; ultimately this will make them better decision makers and leaders. This capstone course develops that understanding by introducing cadets to defense economics and applied economic research. Specifically, cadets will study the characteristics and implications of defense economics and how it influences government and industry strategy, actions, and outcomes, to include fiscal year budgeting, capability-based planning, requirements derivation, and the defense acquisition system. In addition, knowledge and skills gained in economics and other disciplines to research complex, relevant, and pressing issues facing the national security, national defense and civilian domains, and develop high-quality economic analysis, assessments, and recommendations. This is an interdisciplinary capstone course designed primarily for first-class cadets.

Econ 495. Special Topics. Selected topics in economics of either an advanced treatment or general interest orientation.

Econ 499. Independent Study. Tutorial investigation of a specific area of economics.