ECONOMICS

Economics is a science of human choice. The study of economics centers on what motivates us to act and, more importantly, the consequences to ourselves and to others of our actions. It provides a comprehensive view of how a society is organized to transform its limited resources into want-satisfying goods and services. It investigates the principles underlying the operation of the economic system and seeks to determine its weaknesses and to prescribe policies that will improve its operation. In the process, economic principles are used to address a host of the most important problems confronting contemporary society—the causes of and remedies for depression and inflation, the determinants of and methods for improving income distribution, poverty problems and welfare measures, the role of the government in economic activity, the requisites for economic growth and development, pollution and congestion and their control.

The primary objectives sought in the undergraduate curriculum are to develop a broad understanding and perspective of the economic aspects of people's activities, coupled with thorough training in the fundamental tools of economic analyses. Toward these ends is the development of elementary mathematical and statistical skills and complementary study in the social and behavioral sciences.

A major in economics prepares students for positions with business firms, non-profit private organizations and government agencies—both national and international. It provides an excellent background for the study of law. An international economic relations option is also offered. A degree option in business economics and quantitative studies is offered through the Spears School of Business to provide additional training in analytical methods and communication skills for both public and private sector occupations. A student interested in pursing graduate studies in Economics should include a wide range of math courses in their undergraduate curriculum.