



“In my day, movies only cost a nickel!” Principles like inflation can explain this and other major changes, and we need economists to apply them. It’s no secret that we’re facing a crisis in our national economy. You know who’s looking to hire people like you? Presidents. Heads of state. Leaders who need to know what to do to save the wallets of not just one business but of a community or a nation. Our program will give you a well-rounded liberal arts education to help you apply the broad theories you’ll learn in economics classes to better understand the movement of money.

## This is the place.

In the past decade, New Orleans was faced with the task of revitalizing our own economy to rebuild our city. It was our economists who knew what it would take to get the city back on its feet. Every day new businesses pop up throughout the city, creating opportunities in politics, music, government, nonprofits, industry, tourism, and more. Now that we’re back in business, we need people like you more than ever so we can continue to grow.

Our flexible program offers access to a well-rounded perspective at the intersection of mathematics and social science that is hard to find. At Loyola, we won’t just train you to be an economist. Your education will be personalized for your ambitions and supplemented by courses from many departments that suit your interests. Find your goals; explore them; research them; live them. We’ll help you make it happen.

## Courses

In addition to a core set of economics courses, you’ll take adjunct liberal arts courses in the departments of accounting, political science, math, and more. Here’s a sample of what you can expect to learn and do:

### Principles of Microeconomics

This course is an introduction to economic analysis: efficiency and equity; production and exchange; costs, supply, and demand; markets, organizations, and government; competition, cooperation, and coercion; and international trade.

### Principles of Macroeconomics

This course is an introduction to various theories of inflation and unemployment; economic growth; money, banking, and financial intermediation; interest rates; business cycles; exchange rates, trade balances, and the balance of payments; deficits and the national debt; monetary, fiscal, exchange rate, income, and regulatory policies; and national income, product, and international payments accounting.

### Intermediate Microeconomics

This course is an analysis of market and firm coordination, the theory of consumer behavior and demand, the theory of supply, competition, the pricing of goods and resources, and government policies.

### Intermediate Macroeconomics

This course considers various theories concerning the functioning of the macroeconomy: Classical and Pre-Keynesian, Keynesian and the Neoclassical Synthesis, Monetarism, Supply-Side, Fisher’s Debt-Deflation Theory, Post-Keynesian including Minsky’s Financial Instability Hypothesis, and Austrian.