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Economics majors can round out their curricula involving applications of both Micro and Macroeconomics, International Economics, Environmental Economics, Economic Thought, and Radical Political Economics. the other social sciences: sociology, political international studies. A good dose of mathematics, undergraduate economics courses, but also good preparation for business, or for graduate study.

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You will find that an Economics major prepares you because economics offers a way of thinking about clear, concise, and rigorous. Job recruiters and favorably inclined toward Economics majors as a variety of fields.

One enduring strength of economics is its logical and issues. Economics is at the same time the most of the social sciences, and the most theoretical of philosophy, and mathematics to confront topics businesses can make sound decisions to societal crime, and environmental decay.

An undergraduate Economics major can be ideal preparation for a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree at a to a career in business management. Most business to take at least some economics courses before starting the best business graduate schools prefer students which an Economics major can provide.

A large part of the content of an MBA program is based on provides the theoretical background for many business

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grades in a graduate program, there is an advantage in learning the central ideas of economics.

Furthermore, an MBA program emphasizes making good

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problems of society, but also to personal problems such as the cost of living, taxes, and voting.

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The accomplishments of economics have established it as a social science. No other social science has had equal success in the shaping of the nation's social destiny. The Council of Economic Advisers is unique; no other social science. Indeed, few scientists of economics Paul Samuelson and Milton Friedman.

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Some students become impatient with the seemingly descriptive material that characterizes much of social science with models for organizing facts and figures. Because economics deals with prices and numbers, its magnitudes are objectively measurable, unlike most other kinds of social theory. Many students find the attractive aspects of studying economics.

Sometimes students view math as a fascinating game, being able to use it for human problems. While math is used in the social sciences, economics has long been intertwined with a background in algebra, geometry, calculus, and statistics. These skills are essential in economics.

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As noted earlier, economics leads to a diversity of careers in business, law, journalism, teaching, engineering, finance and banking, banking, business, and statistics.

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- f Steve Ballmer, CEO of Microsoft
- f Cate Blanchett, Actress
- f John Elway, NFL Quarterback
- f Donald Trump, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, President
- f Millard Fuller, Founder of Habitat for Humanity
- f Billy Kidd, Professional Skier
- f Jeremy Lin, NBA Player
- f Sandra Day O'Connor, First female Justice of Supreme Court
- f Lionel Richie, Singer/Songwriter

All information compiled by Dr. Greg Delemaester at

KWWSV ZZZ PHUULPDFN HGX DFDGHPLFV OLEHUDOBDUWV
BHFRQRPLFVBGHJUHH SKS

5b' 9Wc bca] Wg' AU^ cf' Df YdUf Yg' Ghi XYbhg' Zcf' 7ca

A knowledge of economics and an understanding of problems are not only essential for certain occupations. Economics can serve as an avocation as well as a vocation. If you are knowledgeable about economics, you may play a leadership role in a political party, a civic club or organization, a community center, a teacher's association, or be an informed commentator. Few disciplines are equal to economics in preparing students for the future.

Science, even social science, is a bore to some students unwilling to employ a method that begins with careful hypotheses, then to testing and possible verification. If you are unwilling to accept the constraint of science, you should look elsewhere for a major.

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Some students have an aversion to theoretical thinking, saying that theory is impractical or irrelevant. They are real, but they are turned off by theory. Underlying this is a complaint that, while economics is potentially the most useful system, sometimes make mastery of theory the primary goal, using theory as a tool for understanding real problems. Teachers of a science, such as economics, that has a strong theoretical component sometimes taught as if it is hardly related to the real world, challenging your professors to offer more concrete examples.

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Other social sciences often study society or social issues from different aspects (for example, anthropology, history, or sociology). It is usual to have many very important aspects of society. If you have strong preferences, the family relationships, the political system, or the economy, leaves those questions to other fields of study.

If social science or social philosophy is what you are interested in, consider another major. On the other hand, if the economics is what you want to put what you learn in your economic analysis of social institutions and social behavior, then economics is the best choice.

If you are a creative person, you might want to combine a complementary discipline, perhaps from the creative arts, to enable you to become an intellectual leader in the field from the perspective of economics or to develop new applications for economic purposes. Economics is an evolving social science that is in a state of evolution.

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What is it that an economist does? According to the American Economic Association, an economist is someone who has had professional training at the graduate level and is a member of a professional group, such as the American Economic Association (AEA) or the National Association of Business Economists.

The economist's job title may or may not include the word "economist".

professor, depending on the candidate's research ability.

Academic economists often supplement their income by writing educational materials and by consulting. In recent years, they have provided consulting services for a variety of clients in such areas as health care, public education, the value of human capital, and industrial location.

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The rapidly growing pro

political scientists and lawyers in top government presidential cabinets have included a high proportion of

There are positions for economists in every federal policy analysts. A few positions are available at the undergraduate degree level, but most government economist positions require a Master's or Ph.D. degree. There are jobs for labor economists, agricultural economists, development economists, population economists, as well as macro and micro economists. Governmental economist positions are very diverse and in many different governmental agencies. For example, in the State Department one might become an expert on the economy of a particular country. In the Management and Budget, an expert in a program area such as health care. At the Treasury, a specialist in tax policy.

Until the 1970s, except for the Joint Economic Committee, Congressional committees or individual congressional staffs, the Congressional Budget Office, which is staffed by economic research arm of Congress. It serves the same research and Budget does for the President. Legislation and economic policy are increasingly complex and economic in nature. As a result, economists are called upon for expert advice on these issues.

Salaries for government economists vary by region and education. A Bachelor of Science (BS) degree and at least 21 semester hours of economics is required for a job at the GS5 level with a starting salary of \$37,193. At the GS7 level, \$46,354 and GS9 level, \$55,182, respectively. An Economics Master's degree is required to start work at the GS9 level at \$56,277 per year, and a Ph.D. is required to start work at the GS11 level at \$65,207 per year. For information on jobs at the federal government, visit www.opm.gov.

Another area of employment for economists is in state government. Economists play a wide variety of roles in state government, but there are a few differences.

State economists are more likely to be involved with economic development because states do not carry out independent monetary policy. They are likely to be less narrowly specialized, working on a variety of issues. Developing strategies for state economic development, monitoring economic indicators, interpreting the impact of changes in federal programs, and developing good state and regional economic policies are some of the responsibilities for state government economists. Many states have services of at least one economist in a high administrative position.

At the state and local level, the primary areas of r
analysis, school finance issues, state and local t
and environmental issues, and budget expenditure
into important administrative responsibilities

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f major university
f graduate school
f state college
f small private college
f junior college
f technical school
f secondary school

F9G95E7< In a private or public economic research

6I G= B9GG Forecasting, planning, and other economi
f banks and financial institutions
f manufacturing
f wholesale and retail trade
f multinational firms
Consulting for private firms and public
Economic journalism
Marketing research

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; FCI DG` . . Economic advisor, interpreter, defender

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The Economics Department at USF offers a Master of Arts in Economics. CAS Students are required to complete 30 hours of graduate coursework, 24 hours in economics. A full-time student may complete the program in one calendar year, although most students take four semesters.

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The MA in Economics is a terminal degree, designed for students in business, government, or further study in a Ph.D program. In addition to the courses listed below, we currently offer the following courses: Microeconomics, Advanced Mathematical Economics, Forecasting and Time Series Analysis, Behavioral Economics, and Economics of Health Care, Issues in Regulation and Antitrust.

Students must satisfy all university requirements for a master's degree. The department requires students to complete 30 hours of graduate coursework with the approval of the Graduate Advisor of the department. The program in economics and must include:

- f ECO615 Microeconomics I(3)**
- f ECO606 Macroeconomics I(3)**
- f ECO605 Mathematical Economics I(3)**
- f ECO624 Econometrics I(3)**

Students must achieve a minimum 3.0 GPA in these four courses. Prior to clearance for the degree, each candidate must pass the comprehensive examination.

For more information, please contact the MA Program Director at (813) 974-6332 or send an email to econma@usf.edu.

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In 2017, the median annual wage for economists was \$100,000. USF graduates in the private sector include Urban Institute, Waterhouse Coopers, TECO AT&T, Raymond James, Sun Trust, Research Consultants, Mitsubishi Power Systems, Global Management Solutions, Baker Leisure Group, and Tinda. Many graduates generally involve data analysis and forecasting.

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Graduates have obtained employment in all levels of government, including the Center for Urban Transportation Research, State of Texas, Metropolitan Planning Organization, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Commerce, SWRPO, Department of Transportation, and Planning Commissions of Hillsborough, Pinal and Maricopa counties.

Lastly, many students stay in academia, either by teaching at the community college, or as a graduate research assistant. Stipends for new instructors range from \$3000 to \$5000. For students with a Ph.D., the objective is to provide the background necessary for a high-quality Ph.D. program, and once there, to compete successfully in providing the technical and analytical skills required for the program. Many students have gone to high-quality Ph.D. programs, including the University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M University, University of California, Berkeley, Vanderbilt University, Johns Hopkins University, University of Virginia, Florida State University, and University of Michigan.

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Applicants should have a Bachelor's degree and a strong background in economics with a strong quantitative background. It can be made that permit a candidate with minimal background to succeed. Applicants must submit scores from the GRE. Applications should be submitted.

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For a d v i s i n g a p p o i n t m e n t s :

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A m e r i c a n E c o n o m i c A s s o c i a t i o n : K W W S V Z Z Z D H D Z H E R U J

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Many career possibilities require graduate training in economics for your chosen career, you should start by reading an article about the experience 'DYLG & RODQGHU DQG \$UMR .ODPHU They report on a survey taken of graduate students enrolled in economics, covering their areas of interest, perceptions on policy issues and theoretical controversies.

Graduate schools in economics currently award a Master's degrees, and 25% award the degree over 100 schools in the United States offering the Economics offering only a Master's degree. Which ones would you should you apply? What should you do as an undergraduate school and to increase the likelihood of being admitted.

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If you aspire to graduate study in economics (or if a possibility open), there are certain guidelines for your undergraduate courses.

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Most graduate departments require a background in introductory calculus and statistics. Matrix algebra course called Mathematical Economics, in which study of economic applications. Some graduate departments in mathematics after entrance, but you will be better needed mathematics as an undergraduate.

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Macro and Micro Theory are the basic foundations for courses will probably be in Micro and Macro Theory. A firm foundation in Basic Theory at both the introductory Economics is a science based on theory; there is more emphasis on undergraduate economics study than theory courses.

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w o u l d l i k e t o w o r k .**

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**The most important qualifications are your undergraduate
minimum 3.0 GPAs required for almost any graduate program.**

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trends in particular are employment, earnings, consumer prices, & output, GDP, interest rates, trade, and other figures published by your Federal Reserve Bank (money, banking, prices, and regular) usually available free of charge. The oriented magazines for popular consumption (FRQRPLF, \$IIDLUV

- f (YHUI\ 7KX: Money supply figures
- f)LUVW: Unemployment for prior month, both actual and corrected rate
- f 6HFRQG: Producer prices (wholesale price index) actual and seasonally corrected index. (E t h e r m o n t h).
- f 7KLUG: Industrial production index for prior month. This is the only monthly national indicator of changes in aggregate output.
- f)RXUWK: Index of leading indicators for prior month. This index consists of 11 variables that tends to lead real output; that recessions are likely to be coming. Consumer price index, actual and seasonally corrected index.

\$QQX: Both the Brookings Institution and the American Economic Review publish an annual volume that examines public policy in various areas. (FRQRPLF, VVXHV, VVY for Brookings and RUDU\ (FRQRPLF, VVXHV

9 **Last week - President's annual economic message**
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