

Macroeconomics

Makroekonomi

10 credits

Single subject and programme course

730G43

Valid from: 2022 Spring semester

Determined by	Main field of study	
The Quality Board at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences	Economics	
Date determined	Course level	Progressive specialisation
2008-03-11	First cycle	G1N
Revised by	Disciplinary domain	
Course and Programme Syllabus Board at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences	Social sciences	
Revision date	Subject group	
2021-12-14	Economics	
Offered first time	Offered for the last time	
Spring semester 2008		
Department	Replaced by	
Institutionen för ekonomisk och industriell utveckling		

Course offered for

- Business and Economics Programme

Entry requirements

General entry requirements for undergraduate studies
and

Mathematics and Social Studies corresponding to the level in Swedish upper
secondary education (Matematik 3b/3c and Samhällskunskap 1b/(1a1 and 1a2)
and

English corresponding to the level of English in Swedish upper secondary
education (Engelska 6)

Intended learning outcomes

The aim of the course is to develop the student's knowledge of relevant concepts, actual relations and macroeconomic theory. This should give an ability to interpret information about macroeconomic conditions and the ability to apply this knowledge in analyses of the development in the macroeconomic field under different circumstances.

On completion of the course, the student should be able to

- reproduce the historical development of macroeconomic ideas, criticism and contemporary controversies in a general way.
- describe what the central macroeconomic problems consist of and why they are considered important.
- define important concepts in the macroeconomic field.
- explain how the important macroeconomic variables are determined, as well as their mutual dependency.
- thoroughly analyse the effects of disturbances and economic policy, stabilisation policy.
- assess the possibilities and limitations of economic policy.
- evaluate an economic position and assess a future development.
- understand the specific problems that apply to small open economies.

Course content

The course begins with an overview of important macroeconomic concepts and issues. This includes that the national accounts and concepts related to financial economics and foreign transactions are covered. The macroeconomic objectives concerning growth, inflation, unemployment and employment are discussed. After that, the role of money in a market economy and the theory of what determines the price level and exchange rate for a country in the long run are covered.

From then on, the course focuses on what relates to fluctuations in business activity, i.e. how GDP, inflation and unemployment is determined in the short and medium terms. The basic so-called Keynesian theory constitutes the basis for determining equilibrium between aggregate supply and demand. The factors that determine the supply and demand and their co-relations are covered. After that, the theory is developed to apply to an open economy and an economy with a variable price level and inflation expectations.

The final part of the course covers the possibilities and problems of carrying out economic policy, mainly stabilisation policy with the aim of lessening the fluctuations in business activities. The student is then given the chance to relate the macroeconomic theory to various current issues.

The historical development of the Swedish economy and current economic position is also touched upon in the course. The development of different macroeconomic schools and theorisings is also covered to some degree.

Teaching and working methods

The teaching is given in the form of a number of exercises and seminars. At these, assignments and problems that the student is expected to prepare in advance, independently or in groups, are discussed. In some exercise sessions, the student may be given time to work with assignments during scheduled time, partly under teacher supervision. A number of lectures are also held to help the student structure the course contents and receive examples from macroeconomic development. Apart from this, the student independently studies the reading list and works with practical assignments and problems to which solutions are provided in certain cases. The students should also study independently.

Examination

The course is examined with a written individual examination and with a written work analysing a specific question. This work is carried out in groups and should be presented and discussed orally at a seminar.

If special circumstances prevail, and if it is possible with consideration of the nature of the compulsory component, the examiner may decide to replace the compulsory component with another equivalent component.

If the LiU coordinator for students with disabilities has granted a student the right to an adapted examination for a written examination in an examination hall, the student has the right to it.

If the coordinator has recommended for the student an adapted examination or alternative form of examination, the examiner may grant this if the examiner assesses that it is possible, based on consideration of the course objectives.

An examiner may also decide that an adapted examination or alternative form of examination if the examiner assessed that special circumstances prevail, and the examiner assesses that it is possible while maintaining the objectives of the course.

Students failing an exam covering either the entire course or part of the course twice are entitled to have a new examiner appointed for the reexamination.

Students who have passed an examination may not retake it in order to improve their grades.

Grades

Three-grade scale, U, G, VG

Other information

Planning and implementation of a course must take its starting point in the wording of the syllabus. The course evaluation included in each course must therefore take up the question how well the course agrees with the syllabus.

The course is carried out in such a way that both men's and women's experience and knowledge is made visible and developed.

If special circumstances prevail, the vice-chancellor may in a special decision specify the preconditions for temporary deviations from this course syllabus, and delegate the right to take such decisions.