

Macroeconomics

Makroekonomi

7.5 credits

Single subject and programme course

730G71

Valid from: 2024 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
2010-11-23	First cycle	G1N
Revised by	Disciplinary domain	
Chairman of the Course and Programme Syllabus Board at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences	Social sciences	
Revision date	Subject group	
2012-09-12; 2022-07-08; 2023-01-13	Economics	
Offered first time	Offered for the last time	
Spring semester 2010		
Department	Replaced by	
Institutionen för ekonomisk och industriell utveckling		

Course offered for

- Bachelor's Programme in Political Science and Economics

Entry requirements

General entry requirements for undergraduate studies and Mathematics corresponding to the level of Mathematics in Swedish upper secondary education (Matematik 3b/3c or Matematik C)

Intended learning outcomes

After completing the course, the student should be able to:

- Account for central macroeconomic variables and how they are determined and affect each other,
- Describe what money is, how the banking system works and what the central bank's duties are,
- Account for and analyse how demand and supply shocks affect the economy of a country,
- Account for and analyse how financial and monetary policy can affect the economy of a country.

Course content

The course deals with a business cycle model. Business cycle models aim to explain fluctuations in the macroeconomy in the short term. The model includes a commodity, financial (money, currency, and bond markets), and labor market. Among other things, within the framework of this model, it is analysed how fiscal policy and monetary policy can affect the short-term fluctuations in the macroeconomy. The course deals with the causes and effects of financial crises, macroeconomic history, and current macroeconomic events. The course deals with the neoclassical model that analyses the labor and capital markets and determines real GDP in the long run. The course describes what money is, the banking system, the tasks of the central bank, and how inflation and interest rates are determined in the long term. The quantity theory of money is used for this analysis.

Teaching and working methods

The course consists of lectures, exercises, and seminars. In addition to this, the student must practice self-study.

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 conducted in such a way that there are equal opportunities with regard to sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation and age.

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.