CUNY Pathways Project: Transfer Majors Committee on Economics

Introduction to Macroeconomics:

Learning outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
1. Explain Macroeconomic theories such as: the determination of National Income, causes of unemployment and recession, creation of money, and the determination of international trade balances.
2. Describe common Macroeconomic measures such as: Gross Domestic Product, inflation, unemployment, deficit, debt, trade balance and poverty.
3. Evaluate the national economy within the context of global economic events.
4. Critically assess government economic policies with respect to the national economy.
5. Explain relationships between economics and other social sciences.

Introduction to Microeconomics:

Learning outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
1. Explain Microeconomic theories such as: consumer decision making, business decision making, market clearing prices and market failures.
2. Use supply and demand analysis to predict or evaluate the effects of government policies or other events on society's allocation of resources; including clear written explanations of the graphic analysis.
3. Evaluate the interaction between markets, individuals, businesses and the government.
4. Show how the production and pricing decisions of firms depend on costs and the degree of competition faced by firms.
5. Compare and contrast the performance of various market structures ranging from perfect competition to monopoly.
6. Illustrate the welfare loss resulting from market failures such as externalities, and evaluate government policies to address those failures.

Introductory Statistics:

Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Describe discrete data graphically and compute measures of centrality and dispersion.
2. Compute probabilities by modeling sample spaces and applying rules of permutations and combinations, additive and multiplicative laws and conditional probability.
3. Construct the probability distribution of a random variable, based on a real-world situation, and use it to compute expectation and variance.
4. Compute probabilities based on practical situations using the binomial and normal distributions.
5. Use the normal distribution to test statistical hypotheses and to compute confidence intervals.