

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS 科目簡介

COURSES FOR 4-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

ECO2101 Introduction to Economics (3 credits)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business.)

This course emphasizes the economic way of thinking. It introduces students to the basic principles of microeconomics and macroeconomics and shows them how economists study consumer behaviour, firm behaviour, and the performance of the whole economy. It also demonstrates how these principles can be used to analyse public policies and understand society.

ECO2102 Introduction to Banks and Financial Institutions (3 credits) (from 2022-23)

This course introduces to students how commercial banks and other financial institutions (lending institutions, insurance companies, securities firms, investment banks, investment companies, pension funds, and other institutions) work. Financial institutions not only affect your everyday life but also serve many important functions in the economy.

ECO2103 Financial Information and Management (3 credits) (from 2022-23)

The course is an introduction to financial information and financial management which is essential for all students studying international banking. It equips students with the useful tools such as the use of financial calculators and Excel spreadsheets and basic accounting for analysing financial information. This course is designed to fill this need and also serve as the foundation for more advanced courses in banking and finance.

ECO3001 The Hong Kong Housing Market (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course provides students with an understanding of the structure and operations of housing markets and looks at key housing policy issues critically. There is an emphasis on intuition and analysis, focusing on the interplay between policy and market. This is an important area of study, with policy implications touching the daily lives of everyone living in Hong Kong. The nexus between housing and the macro economy will also be analysed. While this course primarily focuses on the Hong Kong, some topics will be supplemented with international materials and statistics for comparative purposes.

ECO3002 The Economics of the Digital Economy (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): ECO2101 Introduction to Economics and SOC2101 Introduction to Sociology)

The growing presence of information and digital technology in our economy has created unprecedented opportunities and challenges. Whether we examine our daily lives as consumers or the operations of large companies, we cannot escape the influence of the digital economy. This course will survey the intersection of digital technology and the economy.

ECO3003 Public Economics, Finance and Policymaking (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and ECO3205 Economics of Taxation and Transfer, and both this course and SSC3204 Public Expenditure and Cost Benefit Analysis)

This course focuses on public economics and finance which consists of two major components. Firstly, it explores how government derives its income through taxations and secondly, it examines various approaches by which government expenditures are disbursed efficiently.

On the revenue side, students will explore the meaning and the limitation of economic efficiency as a criterion for public policy. Several forms of taxes used in modern economies will be examined as to how they work, how they often affect efficiency and how to minimise that, and how they impact income distribution. Various sources of market failure will be explored as well as the problems and limitations in running a tax system. Students will thus study how governments raise revenues, how taxes affect the economy, and the revenue-raising function of taxes can be made as consistent as possible while maximising the welfare of society.

On the expenditure side, this course provides students with an understanding of (a) the foundation of cost benefit analysis (CBA), (b) the conceptualisation and measurement of project/policy/programme costs and benefits; (c) the techniques of conducting CBA, and (d) how CBA can be used to maximise the efficiency and equity effects of government spending.

ECO3101 Introduction to Statistics and Econometrics (from 2019-20)/
Introduction to Econometrics (in 2018-19 or before) (3 credits)
(recoded to ECO3105 from 2017-18)

ECO3102 Quantitative Methods in Economics (3 credits) (recoded to ECO3104 from 2017-18)

ECO3103 Labour Economics (3 credits) (recoded to ECO3203 from 2017-18)

ECO3104 Tools for Economic Analysis (from 2020-21)/ **Quantitative Methods in Economics** (in 2019-20 or before) (3 credits) (recoded from ECO3102 from 2017-18)

The course provides a solid foundation in mathematics for students in economics. Mathematics is a useful tool in economics that can assist the analysis of complicated phenomena. The course will help students better understand complicated economic theories.

ECO3105 Introduction to Statistics and Econometrics (from 2019-20)/
Introduction to Econometrics (in 2018-19 or before) (3 credits)
(recoded from ECO3101 from 2017-18)

(Prerequisite(s): ECO2101 Introduction to Economics or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course equips students with the statistical tools to analyse economic and business phenomena quantitatively. It attempts to bridge the gap between the abstract world of economic theory and the real world of human activity. Econometrics is especially useful in quantifying and analysing the economic activities of firms, consumers, and the public sector, and in studies of social behaviour.

ECO3201 Intermediate Microeconomics (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course provides a higher-level study in microeconomics. It introduces students to modern microeconomic theory. We will begin by studying the theories of the consumer and the producer. Next we will combine both in the study of individual markets, including

perfect competition and monopoly. The course will end with the analysis of some of the circumstances in which competitive markets fail to produce efficient allocations. Although the mathematical sophistication required to take this course is minimal, this is a highly analytical and rigorous course. Students will be expected to understand every step in every argument.

ECO3202 Intermediate Macroeconomics (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course provides a modern convergence for intermediate macroeconomics both in the short run and in the long run. It analyses the issues on economic fluctuations and examines how the macroeconomic policies can be used to stabilise the economy such as reducing unemployment and controlling inflation. It also investigates the theory and empirics of economic growth. Further, this course offers an introduction to open-economy macroeconomics and the microeconomic foundation of macroeconomics.

ECO3203 Labour Economics (3 credits) (recoded from ECO3103 from 2017-18)

(Prerequisite(s): ECO2101 Introduction to Economics or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and SSC3315 Labour Market and Education Policy from 2015-16.)

This course provides students with an introduction to the economics of labour market and associated government policies. It covers such topics as labour demand and supply, investment in human capital, pay and productivity, labour market discrimination, union and its impact on the labour and unemployment. It also looks into important government policies like minimum wage, education and training, equal opportunity legislation, etc.

ECO3205 Economics of Taxation and Transfers (from 2013-14)/
Public Finance (in 2012-13) (3 credits) (deleted from 2021-22)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course introduces students to the economics of taxation and transfer programmes. Students will explore the meaning and the limitations of economic efficiency as a criterion for public policy. The major forms of taxes used in modern economies will be examined: how they work, how they often affect efficiency and how to minimise that, and how do they impact income distribution. Various sources of market failure will be explored as well as the problems and limitations in running a tax system. Students will thus study how governments raise revenues, how taxes affect the economy, and the revenue-raising function of taxes can be made as consistent as possible with maximising the welfare of society.

ECO3208 Principles of Public Policy (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course outlines the fundamentals of public policy design and analysis. The analytical framework follows the economic approach and is based on the postulate of rationality. A basic premise is that policies should be grounded on cost and benefit comparisons if they are to improve social welfare. The roles of information cost, risks, and the constraint of human nature in public policy design are fully recognised.

ECO3209 The Hong Kong Economy (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course introduces to the students of both the state and the running of the Hong Kong

economy. It also attempts to show what the major economic challenges are facing in Hong Kong and how Hong Kong should deal with these issues.

ECO3211 Chinese Economy (3 credits) (recoded from ECO4211 from 2017-18)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

From 2021-22

This course provides a general introduction of the Chinese economy since 1979. It aims to help students understand the development and transition of the Chinese economy. Since China has deeply engaged in the global economy and become the second largest economy in the world, understanding the Chinese economy is crucial to understanding the global economy. Some background knowledge of microeconomics, macroeconomics, international economics and statistical method will be very helpful and thus introduced in this course. Specific topics include but not limited to the economic reform, open-door policy, regional development, economic growth, financial market, innovation, international trade, foreign direct investment, and Renminbi. The course will discuss both the achievements and current problems.

In 2020-21 or before

China today is in a process of remarkable economic and social transformation. In this course, theoretical economic analysis will be combined with empirical data and case studies. Students will be offered an analytical framework for understanding the emergence of China as a super economic power in the past three decades as well as its major challenges lying ahead. We first introduce the timeline of reforms and explain the motivations for engaging reforms after Mao's death. We then examine several topics (such as migration, urbanization, trade, FDI, health, etc.) that together provide a comprehensive coverage of the Chinese economy.

ECO3213 China, Hong Kong, and the World Economy: the Greater Bay and beyond (from 2019-20)/ **China, Hong Kong, and the World Economy** (in 2018-19 or before) **(3 credits)** (recoded from ECO4213 from 2017-18)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

The course covers the major aspects of China's integration with the global economy, including its assimilation into the world trading system and practice, readjustment in import and export structure, and intake of foreign capital and investment. A special reference is given to the dynamic role played by HKSAR as a facilitator in the Greater Bay Area and the evolution of the Area as a microcosm for China's economic evolution. The impact of China's entry into the world economy on both domestic economic growth and the other developing, as well as industrial economies is also discussed in detail.

ECO3214 Globalisation and Economic Integration (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business and ECO3202 Intermediate Macroeconomics)

This course aims to familiarise students with the cause, pattern, and nature of the globalisation of production of goods and services, which is taking the form of greater division of labour, increasing specialisation, greater trade and capital flows, and keener international competition. Against this trend, however, is the emergence of trade blocs and regional economic entities. This course will look at the interaction between these two trends. Students will also have the chance to examine the roles of WTO, the World Bank, the IMF, and the impacts of globalisation on financial stability through the study of the East Asian Financial Crisis and the recent Financial Tsunami.

ECO3216 Behavioural Economics (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course will introduce basic concepts and theories to explain people's irrational behaviour in terms of economic activities. We observe that individuals and markets may behave *irrationally*, sometimes for extended periods of time. We will use psychology to explain these behaviours which are not consistent with the classical economic rational models. We will also apply theories to explain so-called *anomalies*, which have been frequently observed in financial markets. In short, this course will help to improve our conventional understanding about market efficiency.

ECO3218 Development Economics (from 2017-18)/ Economic Development (in 2016-17 or before) (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

From 2017-18

This course focuses on the microeconomics and empirical analysis of economic development. After introducing what poverty and poverty trap are, we will acquire basic research and empirical methods commonly used among economists in studying development. We will then study the cause of poverty and the path to economic development at individual, household and local levels. We will do so by examining a few rigorous empirical studies in order to answer two sets of questions: 1) what are the institutional, behavioral and information gaps to economic development; and 2) what policy measures can effectively improve the livelihood of the poor. Students can further explore different topics by doing a group presentation based on selected academic journal articles.

In Term 2, 2016-17 or before

This course introduces to the students the empirics and economics of development in low-income countries. It also attempts to identify the institutional, behavioral and information gaps to economic development and show what measures can effectively improve the livelihood of the poor.

ECO3311 Economics of the Family (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

Based on economic theories, this course offers a way of looking at family that produces useful insights. It provides an introduction to the economic analysis of such socioeconomic behaviours as human capital investment, fertility, marriage, divorce, bequests, and old age support. This course is inter-discipline in nature, and is highly relevant to the issues of contemporary public and social policies.

ECO3313 Urban Economics (3 credits) (recoded and retitled from SSC3313 Housing, Transportation, and Regional Development from 2018-19)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course looks at key urban policy issues critically. In particular, students will study the alternative housing policies which are intended to meet policy goals such as ensuring all citizens have a minimum standard of housing, efficient utilisation of the existing housing stock, and affordable housing for all. The course will also explore the question of what constitutes an optimal mix of transportation modes, and study how different transportation services should be priced. The interaction between transportation and land use and land development will also be analysed.

ECO3314 Environmental Economics (3 credits) (deleted from 2021-22)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and SSC4101 Environmental Issues and Policy from 2015-16.)

This course applies economic analysis to environmental and natural resource problems. The market-oriented approach to environmental policy making will be evaluated with the regulation-planning approach. This course requires a basic knowledge of microeconomics.

ECO4001 Economics of Markets and Regulations (from 2020-21)/ Economics of Antitrust and Regulation (in 2019-20 or before) (3 credits)

This course covers the aims, basic theories and applications of antitrust/antimonopoly and economic regulation. The course will provide the theoretical foundation for economic analysis while allowing students to apply sound reasoning to actual legal cases or case studies. Insight on regulation in the new/digital economy will be particularly emphasized.

ECO4002 Economics of Law and Policy (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and ECO4101 Economics of Law, and both this course and SSC3317 Economics of Law and Public Policy)

This course applies economic analysis to the study of law and policy. It focuses on the framework provided by the legal system that enables the efficient and orderly functioning of the economic system, and explores differences between individual and collective choice, and the features in the legal system needed to align group rationality with individual rationality.

The student will learn elements of contract law, tort law and criminal law, differences between private goods and public goods, property rights, externalities, transaction cost and applications of the Coase theorem, as well as competition law.

ECO4101 Economics of Law (3 credits) (deleted from 2021-22)

(Prerequisite(s): ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and SSC3317 Economics of Law and Public Policy from 2015-16.)

This course introduces students to the economic analysis of law and legal institutions. The course will also cover aspects of the law which are important to the maintenance of smooth functioning of markets and public order, and examine the social and economic costs they involve.

ECO4203 Applied Econometrics (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business, and (b) ECO3105 Introduction to Statistics and Econometrics (from 2019-20)/ Introduction to Econometrics (in 2018-19 or before) (recoded from ECO3101 from 2017-18), or ECO3104 Tools for Economic Analysis (from 2020-21)/ Quantitative Methods in Economics (in 2019-20 or before) (recoded from ECO3102 from 2017-18), or BUS1102 Statistics for Business), or CDS1003 Probability and Statistics I)

This course introduces students to the art and science of econometric modeling as applied to economics, business, sociology, and all other branches in social sciences. Students

could easily apply it to many other areas such as the natural sciences. They are going to learn how to develop, statistically test, and apply econometric models. This course emphasises intuitive understanding of econometrics, as opposed to a more abstract and theoretical approach. Hands-on experience with econometric computer software is an important part of this course.

ECO4210 History of Economic Thought (3 credits)

This course introduces students to the principal ideas of leading thinkers about economic problems. Students will acquire an understanding of economics as a system of thought and its transformation from “dismal science” and “political economy” to modern economics. It also investigates how economic thinking relates to broader philosophical and political thought, including the issues of economic justice and democracy.

ECO4211 Chinese Economy (3 credits) (recoded to ECO3211 from 2017-18)

**ECO4213 China, Hong Kong, and the World Economy: the Greater Bay and beyond (from 2019-20)/
China, Hong Kong, and the World Economy (in 2018-19 or before) (3 credits)** (recoded to ECO3213 from 2017-18)

ECO4215 Comparative Studies of International Financial Centres (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

International financial centres (IFCs) are an important subject of widespread topical interest. This course focuses on key concepts, historical developments and the nature of international financial services. It provides rigorous theoretical treatments of the subject and comprehensive empirical investigation of the development of IFCs. The characteristics of international financial centres in Europe, North America, and Asia, such as London, New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore, will be covered and compared. The course also covers the linkages among and the comparative advantages of various IFCs.

ECO4217 Money and Banking (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business and ECO3202 Intermediate Macroeconomics)

This course focuses on the roles and functions of money and banking in the economy. It provides students with the knowledge to better understand the working and the regulation of the banking industry as well as the conduct of monetary policy. Students will learn how money is multiplied and supplied through the banking system. Examples from Hong Kong, Chinese Mainland, and the United States will be used to illustrate the concepts introduced and the principles taught.

ECO4305 International Trade and Trade Policy (from 2020-21)/ International Trade (in 2019-20 or before) (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course equips students with a basic knowledge of the principles and tools of international trade theory, evidence and policy. After completing the course, students should be able to demonstrate a good understanding of the determination of trade, the growth of trade and the formation and the effects of commercial policy.

ECO4306 International Finance (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and FIN3352 International Financial Management.)

Today's financial markets are truly global in nature. This course attempts to cover the practical issues of international finance and summarises the current literature with only elementary math as a prerequisite. The practical questions include, but are not limited to, where to borrow and invest internationally, what different types of international bonds and stocks can be used to raise capital, how exchange rates affect cash flows, what can be done to avoid foreign exchange exposure and risk, and the general financial management problems of doing business in the global environment.

ECO4316 Industrial Economics and Competition Policy (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

Industrial economics studies how industries are organised and how they function: What determines the number of firms that enter a given industry? How do firms compete with one another? What business practices might be anti-competitive? What are the roles of public policy in promoting economic efficiency?

ECO4320 Game Theory and Strategic Behaviour (3 credits)

Game theory studies conflicts and cooperation between intelligent rational decision-makers. It offers insights of fundamental importance for students/scholars in all branches of social sciences. This course covers the basic theories of modern game theory, including simultaneous-move and sequential games. Applications to such fields as economics, business, political science, sociology, international relations, etc. will be covered.

ECO4323 Financial Economics (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course provides a rigorous, hands-on introduction to the science (some would say art) of investing in marketable securities in global financial markets. It begins by discussing the contemporary investment environment including institutional aspects, and market efficiency. The course then moves on to modern investment processes, including in-depth discussion of asset valuation, portfolio theory and applications, linear factor models and applications, dynamic asset allocation strategies, portfolio performance measurement, and the use of derivatives.

ECO4324 Environmental Economics and Policy (3 credits) (from 2021-22)

(Prerequisite(s): ECO2101 Introduction to Economics)

(Restriction(s): Students who have taken ECO3314 Environmental Economics or SSC4101 Environmental Issues and Policy are not allowed to take this course.)

This course mainly applies economic analysis to environmental issues, while insights from environmental science, psychology and political science will also be incorporated. So, the course will be interdisciplinary in nature. The course will start by discussing the source of environmental problems, i.e. externality and market failure, and then focus on two central questions in environmental economics and management: how much environmental quality is desirable and how to achieve this desirable level. Major topics include nonmarket valuation, regulation and international environmental cooperation.

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COURSES FOR 4-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

SSC2113 Linear Algebra (3 credits)

This course focuses on basic Linear Algebra used in econometrics and in social research. It will cover some basic techniques of matrix arithmetic and algebra, and in particular matrix multiplication and solution of n linear equations.

SSC2114 Calculus (3 credits)

The course covers both differential calculus and integral calculus. It will cover basic derivatives and integration techniques with one variable as well that with more than one variable functions. Applications to economics, social sciences, managerial sciences, etc. will be covered.

SSC3102 Seminar in Social and Public Policy Issues (3 credits)

This seminar-based course is designed for students opting for the Social and Public Policy Studies stream. A select number of topics in social and public policy will be introduced and discussed in class (e.g. employment, social welfare, education, environmental, population and health policies). Faculty members and guest speakers will share with students their current research interests and knowledge in the field. Through seminar discussions and presentations, students will be familiarised with how policy analysis is done by researchers, academics and practising professionals, and how these selected issues impact and relate to society and individuals. Weekly seminars will provide an opportunity for students to raise questions and to participate in discussions, thereby deepening their understanding of issues involved in social and public policy. Students will get involved in research activities organised by the instructor in charge of the course to engage with leading professors and practitioners for reflecting upon major policy making and implementation issues.

SSC3204 Public Expenditure and Cost Benefit Analysis (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course provides students with an understanding of (a) theoretical foundations of public expenditure and cost benefit analysis; (b) the conceptualisation and measurement of project/policy/programme costs and benefits; (c) the techniques of conducting cost benefit analysis, and (d) public policy analysis in Hong Kong.

SSC3212 Regional Development in Greater China (from 2019-20)/ Regional Development in China (in 2018-19 or before) (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course is designed for students to develop a conceptual framework for examining the spatial distribution of economic activity and to apply the tools learned in the course to the analyses of regional development in Greater China (encompassing mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau). We will begin with the introduction to basic theories of location of activities and regional development. Following the study of these theories, we will investigate changing patterns and underlying factors of regional inequality and regional policy in China since the founding of the PRC. Particular attention will be paid to the spatial development programmes carried out in China since 1999, such as the Western development strategy, the Greater Bay Area and the Belt and Road.

SSC3312 Health Policy (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course provides analysis of health policy issues with particular reference to Hong Kong and China, but will also draw from the health reform debate overseas to shed light on the health policy problem in general. Students will use the tools of economic analysis in learning how health is the joint output of private and public sector input and lifestyle, and how different approaches in financing and designing health care delivery will affect efficiency, distribution, and the quality of health care.

SSC3313 Housing, Transportation, and Regional Development (3 credits)

(recoded and retitled to ECO3313 Urban Economics from 2018-19)

SSC3315 Labour Market and Education Policy (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and ECO3103 Labour Economics from 2015-16.)

This course provides students with an introduction to the economics of education. It analyses the roles of government policies in the areas of education, with reference to the current policy debate in Hong Kong on these matters.

Depending on the availability of service agency, Service-Learning will be implemented in the course. When implemented, students can choose if they would like to undertake the Service-learning component of the course.

SSC3317 Economics of Law and Public Policy (from 2014-15)/ Law, Behaviour, and Public Policy (in 2012-13 and 2013-14) (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and ECO4101 Economics of Law from 2015-16.)

This course introduces students to the importance of law in the running of human society: politically, socially, as well as economically. Law and the legal system play an important part in the running of the democratic process, define the nature of relations between individuals and socio-economic groups. They also determine, the willingness of investors to invest in projects that produce returns over the long haul, and are crucial to specialisation and the division of labour. The course will also cover aspects of the law which are important to the maintenance of public order and examine the social and economic costs they involve.

SSC3319 Junior Research Project (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): At least one research methods course offered in the BSocSc programme)

The ability to conduct independent research is an important learning outcome for any social science graduate. This course provides a platform for students to employ and develop their research skills. Students will attend workshops and receive individual supervision from instructors. They will work towards the production of a project which incorporates fundamental elements of a social science research project. These elements include (but are not limited to) a literature review, development of a theoretical framework, and the formulation of appropriate research questions and methods of data analysis etc. This work could be further developed to form part of students' (optional) Senior Thesis. Students who choose not to do a Senior Thesis may submit a complete research project (with data and policy analysis, etc.) but this is not a requirement for the overall assessment of the project.

SSC4101 Environmental Issues and Policy (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and ECO3314 Environmental Economics from 2015-16.)

This course explores environmental issues and their connections between environmental sciences, policy, and management. The course begins by reviewing scientific, ethical, and economic approaches to environmental problems. We will then apply these perspectives to prominent environmental issues, including climate change, and discuss alternative environmental management approaches, such as tradable pollution rights and administrative rules and regulations.

SSC4207 International Political Economy (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): In Term 1, 2019-20 or before, (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business and ECO3202 Intermediate Macroeconomics)

The International Political Economy (IPE) course offers a multidisciplinary approach to the study of modern society. International Political Economy encourages the integrated analysis of economic problems and issues, using tools and methods of political science, economics, and sociology as informed by an understanding of history and tempered by appreciation of the differences in economic and political systems in the world. This course introduces three standard perspectives in International Political Economy and thus offers such a broad and critical vision to look at the world and to understand current issues.

SSC4319 Senior Thesis (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): SSC3319 Junior Research Project)

The senior thesis allows students to build upon/modify the research topic and design that they have worked in the Junior Research Project course. They will be given the opportunity to apply theories, research tools and techniques to implement the research and write up an independent thesis on their chosen topic.

SSC4321 FDI and Multinationals in China (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

An important part of the economic reform process in China has been the promotion of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow. After more than three decades of economic reform, China has become one of the world's most important destinations for FDI. In this course, we will begin with the introduction to basic theories of FDI. Then we will trace the development of China's economic policy regarding FDI and the resulting changes in FDI inflow. We will also discuss the impact of FDI and multinationals on China's economic development.