GRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAM INFORMATION

General Requirements for Admission, Progression, and Graduation. Students applying for the MBA and MSA programs should read carefully the sections of this bulletin on Graduate Admission, General Academic Information, and Graduate Degree Academic Information. Applicants to the School of Business must be informed about the minimum admission and graduation standards required of all graduate students.

Special MBA Admission Requirement

Students applying for the MBA degree are required to take the GMAT exam (applicants to the MSA programs may elect to take either the GMAT or the GRE). Applicants should note carefully the formula score based on GPA and GMAT results: it is used in evaluating applicants to the School of Business.

Undergrad

Cumulative GPA × 200 + GMAT score = 1,000 GPA
(400 min.)

Admission to the MBA program requires a minimum formula score of 1,000 computed by multiplying the undergraduate cumulative GPA by 200 and adding that product to a GMAT score of at least 400.

Description of Graduate Degree Programs

See Graduate Programs (p. 168) for degree requirements for interdepartmental graduate degrees in the School of Business.

ACCOUNTING, ECONOMICS, AND FINANCE

Chan Shan Hall, Room #215
(616) 471-3429; FAX: (616) 471-6158
http://www.andrews.edu/SBA/

Faculty
Leonard K. Gashugi, Chair
Samuel Chuah
Ann M. Gibson
Mark Haddad
Mary Ann Hofmann (on leave)
Darlene R. Kausch
Malcolm B. Russell
Delynie J. Shepard
Jim Sprow
Patrick Williams

Academic Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BBA in Accounting</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBA in Business Economics</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBA in Finance</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA: Economics</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor in Economics</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate programs are listed on p. 168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MISSION

The Department of Accounting, Economics, and Finance offers majors that are intellectually stimulating, professionally challenging, and rewarding. We endeavor to provide the best preparation possible for careers in business, government, academia, and the church.

The faculty seeks to provide students with training and education which will qualify them for employment in a multicultural and global environment. A Christian education encourages an awareness of moral and ethical responsibilities in one’s personal and professional life. It is in this context that the department holds up Jesus Christ as the best model for personal responsibility and development and seeks to encourage its students to follow His example.

Major in Accounting (BBA)

Required courses—18
ACCT321, 322, 330, 365, 456, 465
Elective major courses—9
Major Group A electives — 6-9 credits
ACCT455, 467, 476, BSAD487
Major Group B electives — 0-3 credits
FNCE397, 410, 474

BBA core—39
BBA cognates—6
General Education—46
General electives—6
(Must be taken outside the School of Business)

Total credits for the BBA degree—124

ECONOMICS

The two programs in economics are devoted primarily to the study of the economic principles and institutions that affect business activity. Given the substantial business component required in the core, the BBA in Economics prepares students for master’s programs in business administration as well as entry-level work in business. In contrast, the Bachelor of Arts major in economics grounds the student more deeply in liberal arts education. It offers greater opportunities for electives and, if desired, a minor. Thus, it serves as a general preparation for graduate and professional school; it is selected frequently by pre-law and pre-med students. Students expecting to study economics at the graduate level should consult with the economics faculty to develop necessary quantitative skills. A minor in mathematics or physics is highly recommended.

Major in Business Economics (BBA)

To satisfy the general education requirement in mathematics, the student may substitute MATH141, 142 for MATH165, 182.

Required major courses—6
ECON334, 335

Elective major courses chosen from—21
ECON275, 308, 328, 330, 367, 415, 427, 440, 454

BBA core—39
BBA cognates—6
General Education requirements—46
General electives—6
(Must be taken outside the School of Business)

Total credits for the BBA degree—124

BA: Economics

This liberal arts degree is distinct from the BBA in Business Economics. The General Education requirements for the BA degree apply. Students considering a graduate economics program should substitute Freshman Calculus for Business Calculus. Students also should take an upper division course in political thought such as HIST400 or a similar course.

Required major courses—12
ECON225, 226, 334, 335

Elective major courses chosen from—18
ECON275, 308, 328, 330, 367, 415, 427, 440, 454

Cognate requirement—6
MATH142 or 182; STAT285

General Education requirements—58-61
General electives or minor—33-36

Total credits for the BA degree—124

Undergraduate Programs

ACCOUNTING

Accounting is concerned primarily with (1) measuring income, expenditures, and wealth generated by a business enterprise, and (2) communicating information about the financial condition of economic organizations and the results of their financial activities. Thus, accounting is the language of business—the backbone of the free enterprise system.

The accounting major is designed to meet the needs of students preparing for accounting careers in business, government, not-for-profit organizations, or public accounting, including those who desire to secure, through state examination, the status of Certified Public Accountant (CPA) or that of Certified Management Accountant (CMA).
MINOR IN ECONOMICS

Required courses—12
ECON225, 226, 334, 335

Minor electives—9
Courses at the 300 or 400 level chosen from ECON offerings.

Total credits for the minor—21

FINANCE

The finance major is designed to prepare students for careers in financial management. Through a carefully coordinated sequence of courses, the program covers many of the factors that influence financial decision making and provides specific tools for analyzing and interpreting financial data.

MAJOR IN FINANCE (BBA)

Required major courses—9
ACCT321; FNCE397, 410

Electives—18
Chosen from ACCT322; ECON328, 330, 415; FNCE394, 420, 426, 429, 474; BSAD487

BBA core—39

BBA cognates—6

General Education requirements—46

General electives—6
(Must be taken outside the School of Business)

Total credits for the BBA degree—124

Courses (Credits)
See inside front cover for symbol code.

ACCOUNTING

ACCT121,122 (was ACCT111, 112, 113) (3,3)
Fundamentals of Accounting
Emphasis upon understanding the accounting cycle and the content and preparation of financial statements. Cost and managerial concepts examined. Fall, Spring

ACCT332,332 (was ACCT331, 312, 313) (3,3)
Intermediate Accounting
Accounting theory and problems in the classification of transactions, asset and liability valuation, income determination, and the presentation and interpretation of financial statements. Study of generally accepted accounting principles. A grade of C or higher in ACCT331 is required for admission to ACCT332. Prerequisite: ACCT122. Fall, Spring

ACCT330 (was ACCT331,332) (3)
Cost and Managerial Accounting
Study of cost determination, accumulation, and allocation procedures. Preparation and utilization of financial information for internal management purposes; emphasis on job order, process and standard costs systems cost-volume-profit relationship, relevant cost, budgeting, performance evaluation, and control. Prerequisite: ACCT122. Fall

ACCT365
Individual Taxation
Study of federal income taxation of individuals, of business expenses, and of property transactions. Prerequisite: ACCT122. Fall

ACCT455
Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organizations
The study of the fundamental accounting systems used by government, hospitals, schools, and other not-for-profit organizations. Topics include the budgeting process, and the analysis and interpretation of non-profit financial statements. Prerequisite: ACCT122. Fall

ACCT456
Advanced Accounting
Accounting theory and problems related to income taxes, pensions, and leases. Study of accounting for business combinations and the preparation and analysis of consolidated financial statements; foreign currency financial statements; SEC reporting. Prerequisite: ACCT322. Fall

ACCT465
Auditing
Internal and external auditing; current professional standards, ethics of the auditor with emphasis on internal control, and evidence gathering. Prerequisite: ACCT322. Spring

ACCT467
Corporate Taxation
Studies federal income taxation of corporations, partnerships, estates, and trusts. Prerequisite: ACCT365. Spring

ACCT476
Accounting Information Systems
Planning and operation of electronic data-processing systems in accounting and the use of the information generated for financial reporting and control. Prerequisites: ACCT122 and junior class standing. Spring

ACCT500
Survey of Accounting
Studies fundamental concepts of financial accounting. Topics include the accounting cycle, financial statement preparation, content and analysis of financial statements. Not available for MBA program. Fall, Spring

ACCT586
Tax Research
Study of the legislative, administrative, and judicial sources of tax law, as well as the resources and techniques used to find a competent and professional conclusion to a tax problem. Prerequisite: ACCT365. Recommended: ACCT467. Spring

ACCT615
Accounting Theory
An examination of the standard-setting process and selected accounting research, and analysis of major problem areas of financial accounting. Prerequisite: Equivalent of 1 year of intermediate accounting. Fall

ACCT625
Financial Analysis and Reporting
Develops business leaders’ financial-statement literacy. Topics include: understanding the nature of business transactions; identification of relevant economic events for reporting; determination of appropriate financial measures for those events; analysis of the effects of those events in organization’s performance and financial condition. Not available for MBA program.

ACCT630
Advanced Auditing Topics
An examination of current issues facing the auditing profession. Considers the evolution of auditing in the United States and reviews contemporary auditing literature. Special emphasis on the use of statistical tools in auditing and the auditing of EDP systems. Prerequisite: ACCT465. Spring

ACCT635
Accounting and Finance for Managers
Specialized topics in accounting and finance to aid in making well-informed business decisions. Accounting topics include basic financial, managerial and cost accounting concepts and the interpretation and analysis of financial statements. Finance topics include capital budgeting, cost of capital, long term financial planning, capital structure decisions, and working capital management. Prerequisites: ACCT121, 122; FNCE367. Spring

ECONOMICS

ECON225 (3)
Principles of Macroeconomics
Analysis of national income and expenditures according to current theories. Inflation, economic growth, and unemployment are examined, as well as modern banking and the money supply. Applicable toward General Education requirements in the social sciences. Fall, Spring

ECON226 (3)
Principles of Microeconomics
Explores theories used to explain how people choose what to consume and produce. Analysis extended to well-defined groups such as business firms; also explores the phenomenon called “the market” with its prices and the way people react to them. Algebra used extensively. Fall, Spring

ECON275 Alt (3)
Economic Thought
The development of economic thinking from late medieval times to the present. Survey begins with the Mercantilists, extends through Adam Smith, to 20th-century thinkers such as Joan Robinson and Milton Friedman. Spring

ECON308 Alt (3)
Economic History of the Industrialized Nations
Historical approach to "What makes nations rich?" Emphasizes the rise of capitalism, industrialization, 20th-century trends, and the growth of market economies in contrast to socialist planning. Fall

ECON328 (3)
Money and Banking
Commercial banking, the operation and controls of the Federal Reserve System, money and credit in circulation, and the effect of monetary policies. Prerequisites: ECON225, 226. Spring
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECON330</td>
<td>Health Economics</td>
<td>Alt (3)</td>
<td>An application of economic principles to the health-care industry. Demand for and supply of health-care services are analyzed to determine their effect on cost. Examines the impact of insurance, technology, and regulation on the industry. Prerequisite: ECON226. Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON334</td>
<td>Intermediate Microeconomics</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Theoretical analysis of consumer behavior, individual prices, and the allocation of specific resources to particular uses in a market setting. The economic behavior of individuals and well-defined groups of people is examined, with an introduction to welfare economics. Prerequisites: ECON226, MATH142 or 182. Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON335</td>
<td>Intermediate Macroeconomics</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Determinants of aggregate employment, income, consumption, investment, and the price level in contemporary models. Prerequisites: ECON225, 226. Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON367</td>
<td>Labor Economics and Relations</td>
<td>Alt (3)</td>
<td>An analysis of the labor market focusing on labor demand, supply, wage differentials, human capital, discrimination, and unions. Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON415</td>
<td>Introduction to Econometrics</td>
<td>Alt (3)</td>
<td>Topics include probability sampling, hypothesis testing, regression techniques, and problems of multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and auto-correlation. Prerequisites: STAT285 or 340, MATH182. Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON427</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>Alt (3)</td>
<td>A study of the problem of poverty in the world and theories about the growth of the Less-Developed Countries (LDCs). The effects of trade and aid, alternative strategies for expansion, and challenges facing the LDCs are evaluated. Prerequisites: ECON225, 226. Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON440</td>
<td>Public Finance</td>
<td>Alt (3)</td>
<td>A study of the economic effects of fiscal policy prescriptions, with particular reference to tax theory. Prerequisites: ECON225, 334. Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON454</td>
<td>International Economics</td>
<td>Alt (3)</td>
<td>A description and theoretical analysis of international trade, balance-of-payments accounts, the mechanisms of international economic adjustment, the theory of comparative advantage, and economic integration. Prerequisites: ECON225, 226. Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON500</td>
<td>Survey of Economics: Micro- and Macroeconomics</td>
<td>(2, 2)</td>
<td>An analysis of national income and expenditures according to current theories to understand how the overall economy works, as well as a study of theories currently used to explain how people choose what to consume and produce within the capitalistic system. Not available for MBA program. Fall, Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON525</td>
<td>International Business Environment</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Study of global management strategies and wider economic influences, and how macroeconomic policies and international economic activities affect firms. Topics include: basic determinants of production, unemployment and inflation; management of people in international organizations; importance of cultural differences to organizational effectiveness. Prerequisite: ECON225. Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON530</td>
<td>(combines part of ECON525 with new addition of operations) Operations/Managerial Economics</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>The use of economic theory and optimization techniques as tools of management decision making within a business firm. Microeconomics serves as a foundation. Emphasis on quantitative approaches requires knowledge of basic calculus and statistics. Prerequisites: ECON226, BSAD475, STAT285, MATH182. Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNCE206</td>
<td>Personal Finance</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>A comprehensive look at the management of one's personal finances; covers budgeting, use of cost and credit, life and property insurance, income and state taxation, housing, wills, trusts, estate planning, and savings and investments. Does not apply for a business major. Full</td>
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<tr>
<td>FNCE262</td>
<td>Business Finance</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>A managerial approach to financial analysis, planning, and control. Management of working capital, long-term assets, and long-term financing. Prerequisite: ACCT122, MATH165. Fall, Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNCE387</td>
<td>Futures and Options Markets</td>
<td>Alt (3)</td>
<td>The theory of futures pricing and options pricing, and the application of the theory to develop a framework for analyzing hedging and investment decisions using futures and options. Attention to practical considerations in the use of these investments. Prerequisite: FNCE387. Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNCE394</td>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>The techniques, vehicles, and strategies for implementing investment goals in light of risk-return tradeoffs. Key factors that determine the composition of the individual and institutional portfolios emphasized. Prerequisite: FNCE387. Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNCE397</td>
<td>(combines FNCE405 and FNCE450) Corporate Financial Management</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>A study of more advanced topics in corporate finance and an application of previously covered topics with the use of cases. Prerequisite: FNCE387. Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNCE420</td>
<td>Applications in Corporate Finance</td>
<td>Alt (3)</td>
<td>Focuses on capital budgeting and long-term financing, including such related topics as leasing, mergers, and international investment and financing decisions. Detailed analysis of cash-flow estimation, risk evaluation, portfolio analysis, cost of capital, and capital structure. Thorough knowledge of financial markets is essential.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>