

COURSE DETAIL

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Country

Netherlands

Host Institution

Maastricht University - School of Business and Economics

Program(s)

Business and Economics, Maastricht

UCEAP Course Level

Upper Division

UCEAP Subject Area(s)

Economics Business Administration

UCEAP Course Number

181

UCEAP Course Suffix**UCEAP Official Title**

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

UCEAP Transcript Title

INDUSTRIAL ORGANZTN

UCEAP Quarter Units

6.00

UCEAP Semester Units

4.00

Course Description

This course introduces students to the economics of industrial organization. The field of industrial organization is concerned with how firms compete with each other in a variety of market structures and how this affects their performance, their customers, and the welfare of society at large. It developed as a separate discipline in the United States in the 1930's and takes as its starting point that competition in the market place is often imperfect. Moreover, it takes a broad perspective on the nature of competition by considering industry rivalry along both price and non-price dimensions. Examples of the latter include product positioning, advertising, and research and development. The implied strategic firm behavior can have far-reaching welfare consequences and gives rise to important policy questions. The course considers the government's responsibility to intervene in a market that is controlled by a single powerful enterprise. There are different schools of thought in industrial economics; each with its own view on the workings of markets. In this course, students learn about this variety of viewpoints and the corresponding policy recommendations. Prerequisites for this course are first-year microeconomics and first-year statistical methods.

Language(s) of Instruction

English

Host Institution Course Number

EBC2005

Host Institution Course Title

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Host Institution Campus

Maastricht University

Host Institution Faculty

Host Institution Degree

Host Institution Department

School of Business and Economics

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