# UNIT 1

1

\* \* \* \*

Final Review

\* \* \* \*

# Three Fundamental Questions of Economics

### **WHAT to produce**

### HOW to produce

### **FOR WHOM to produce**

# Need vs. Want

Need: basic requirement for survival
ex) food, clothing, shelter
Want: way of expressing a need
ex) wanting a Chipotle burrito to satisfy need for nourishment

# Resources: Factors of Production

- Land
- Labor
- Capital
- Entrepreneurship
- Technology

# The Biggest Challenge of Economics: Scarcity

- We do not have enough resources, time, money, etc. to get everything we want.
- We have to make choices on how to allocate resources.

Unlimited wants vs limited resources

# Value & Paradox of Value

Value: monetary worth (\$). Has utility + is scarce

Paradox of Value: when some necessities, such as water, have little monetary value, whereas non-necessities, such as diamonds, have higher value



# So What Exactly is Economics?

The study of how people and nations make choices about how to use scarce resources to fit their needs and wants.

## **Traditional Economy**

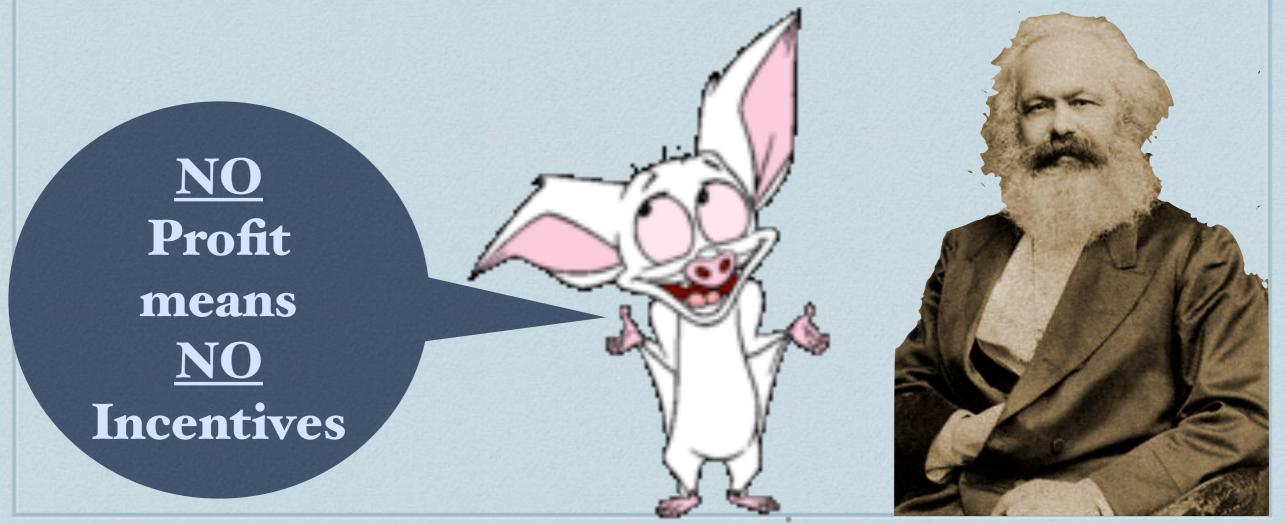


- Allocation of scarce resources is based on ritual, habit, custom
- Individuals have little say over role in society & economy
- \* Tend to be more familycentered
- \* Small-knit communities & tribes

## **Command Economy**

#### \* The GOVERNMENT owns all resources

- \* The GOVERNMENT answers the three fundamental economic questions
- \* People don't need to worry about making profits



## Market Economy

- \* Individuals in the Market own resources & answers three fundamental questions
- \* Market Economy is driven by:
  - \* Competition
  - \* Profit Incentives
  - \* Self-Interest
- \* Laissez-faire & invisible hand



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## Market Economy

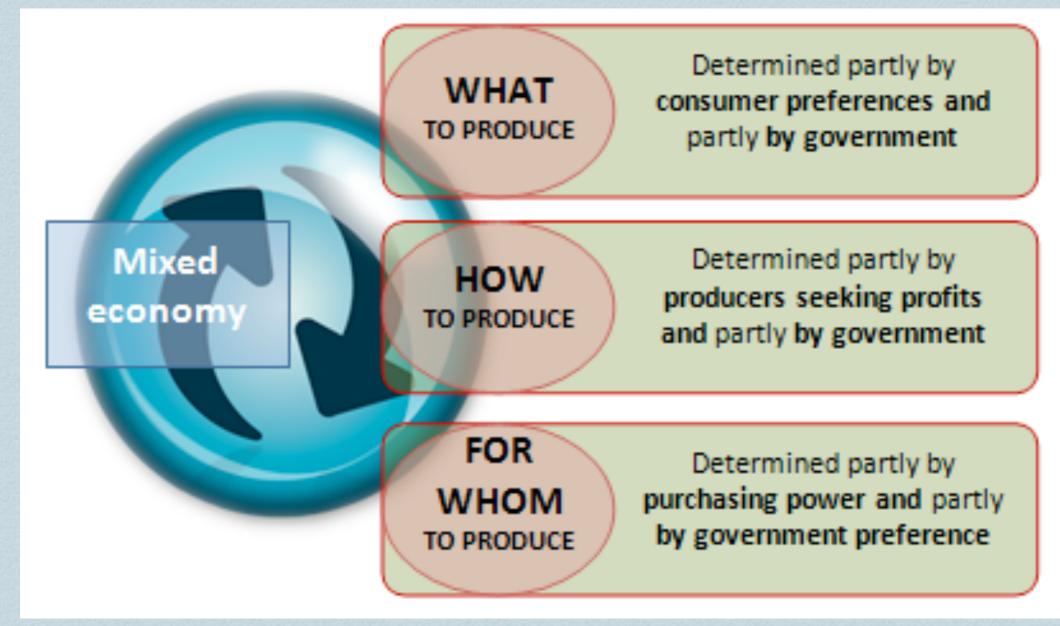
- \* Laissez-Faire: Hands Off!
- \* Belief that the economy will function best without government intervention
- \* An invisible hand guides the Market to make best decisions



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## **Mixed Economy**

#### \* Combination of both Market and Command Economy



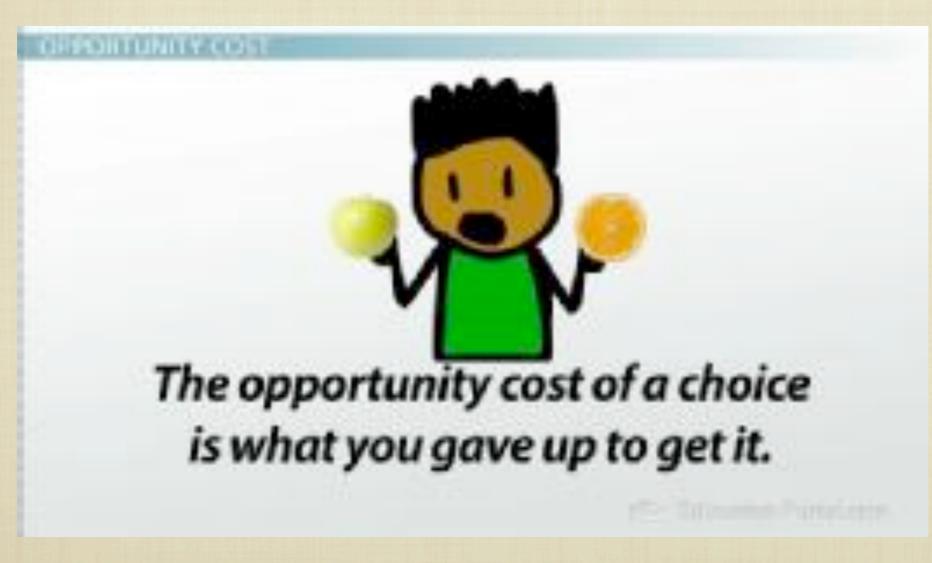
### **TRADE-OFFS**

#### ALL THE ALTERNATIVES WHEN A CHOICE OR DECISION IS MADE



### **OPPORTUNITY COST**

#### THE NEXT BEST ALTERNATIVE THAT HAD TO BE GIVEN UP FOR THE ALTERNATIVE THAT WAS CHOSEN



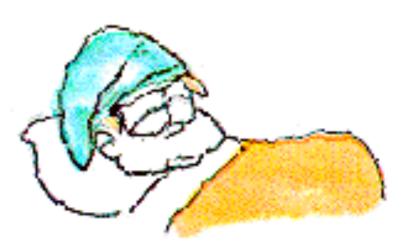
### **OPPORTUNITY COST**



You study late night for a final



The next day you are very sleepy



Your opportunity cost is a good night's sleep.

#### OPTIONS: 1) STUDY ALL NIGHT OR 2) GO TO SLEEP

#### CHOICE: STUDY ALL NIGHT

#### **OPPORTUNITY COST: GETTING ENOUGH SLEEP**

### **OPPORTUNITY BENEFIT**

WHAT IS GAINED WHEN A DECISION OR CHOICE IS MADE

EX) THE <u>OPPORTUNITY BENEFIT</u> OF DOING YOUR ECONOMICS HOMEWORK INSTEAD OF PLAYING VIDEO GAMES IS A <u>BETTER</u> <u>GRADE</u> IN ECONOMICS.

### **Economic & Social Goals**

- Economic Freedom
- Economic Efficiency
- Economic Equity
- Economic Security

- Full Employment
- Price Stability
- Economic Growth

# **Capitalism & Free Enterprise**

- Capitalism
  - Private citizens own factors of production
- Free Enterprise
  - Competition flourishes with a minimum of government interference

## **Characteristics of Free Enterprise**

- Economic Freedom
- Voluntary Exchange
- Private Property Rights
- Profit Motive
- Competition

## **Circular Flow of the Economy**

