# **TYPES OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS**

 Economic decisions are made in the marketplace according to the laws of supply and demand.

### • PRICE:

 The amount of money given or asked for when goods and services are bought and sold.

### DEMAND:

 The amount or quantity of goods and services that consumers are willing to buy at various prices.

### SUPPLY:

 The amount of goods and services that producers will provide at various prices.

- Also called capitalism.
- Resources are privately owned.
- Primary role of government is to support the marketplace by removing obstacles (i.e. trade barriers).

#### **PROS**

- Offers incentives (competition and profit) to produce more.
- The constant demand for new goods and services encourage entrepreneurship.

#### CONS

- Owners and producers reap the most rewards.
- Unskilled workers and older adults are often unable to afford basic needs such as health care.

#### **PROS**

#### CONS

- A small number of large companies can join forces to control the supply of products and manipulate prices.
- The profit motive can become an end in itself rather than a means to improve the good for all.

## **COMMAND ECONOMY**

- A central authority makes the key economic decisions.
- Also called a planned or managed economy
- Two types of command economies:
  - Strong: (communism), the state makes all decisions.
  - Moderate: (socialism), there is some form of private enterprise.

## **COMMAND ECONOMY**

#### **PROS**

 Guarantees everyone an equal standard of living.

#### CONS

- Since the state
   provides all goods and
   services, there is little
   choice of what to buy.
- There is no incentive for entrepreneurship when you can't run your own business.

## MIXED ECONOMY

- Most nations have a mixed economy, a combination of a market and command economy.
- The state takes care of people's needs while the marketplace takes care of people's wants.

#### TYPES OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

ECONOMICS: studies how society chooses to use resources to produce and distribute goods and services for people's consumption. PRIMARY GOAL: to provide people with a minimum standard of living, or quality of life.

MARKET ECONOMY		COMMAND ECONOMY			MIXED ECONOMY	
* Economic decisions are made in the marketplace according to the laws of supply and demand.  PRICE: the amount of money given or asked for when goods and services are bought and sold.  DEMAND: the amount or quantity of goods and services that consumers are willing to buy at various prices.  SUPPLY: the amount of goods and services that producers will provide at various prices.  * also called capitalism  * resources are privately owned.  * primary role of government is to support the		* A central authority makes the key economic decisions.  * also called a planned or managed economy.  * two types of command economies  1. Strong: (communism), the state makes all decisions  2. Moderate: (socialism), there is some form of private enterprise		* Most nations have a mixed economy, a combination of a market and command economy.  * The state takes care of people's needs while the marketplace takes care of people's wants.		
marketplace by removing obstacles (trade barriers)		PROG CONG		<b>DD</b> OC	CONC	
PROS  Offers incentives (competition and profit) to produce more. The constant demand for new goods and services encourage entrepreneurship.	reap the most rewards.  Unskilled workers and older adults are often unable to afford basic needs such as health care.  A small number of large companies can join forces to control the supply of products and manipulate prices	• Guarantees everyone an equal standard of living.	•	Since the state provides all goods and services, there is little choice of what to buy. There is no incentive for entrepreneurship when you can't run your own business.	PROS	CONS