

Economic Systems Coach Burnett. AP Macroeconomics

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Why do we have Economic Systems?

- Survival for any society depends on its ability to provide food, clothing, and shelter for its people.
- $\ensuremath{\ensuremath}\amb}\amb}\amb}}}}}}}}}}}}}}$ wants and needs of its people.

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Three Economic Systems

- * Traditional Economy
- Command Economy
- Market Economy



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Traditional Economy

 Economic activity is based on ritual, habit, and custom



Strengths of Traditional Economies

- * Everyone knows their role
- * Little uncertainty about what to produce
- * The question of 'For Whom' to produce is answered by custom
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Weaknesses of Traditional Economies



- Tends to discourage new ideas
- Lack of progress leads to lower standard of living

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Command Economy



- Central Authority makes most economic decisions
- Economic decisions are made at the top and the people are expected to go along with the choices their leaders make

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Strengths of Command Economies

You can get with this



Change direction in a relatively short period of time (The U.S.S.R. went from being primarily an agrarian society to an industrial nation rather quickly)



Weaknesses of Command Economies Not designed to meet the wants and needs of individuals Lack of incentives to work hard leads to unexpected results Large bureaucracy for economic planning $\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath}\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath}\ensuremat$ People with new or unique ideas are stifled 9 Market Economy People and firms act in their own best interest in order to answer economic questions Markets allow buyers and sellers to come together in order to exchange goods and services 10 Strengths of Market Economies Markets can adjust over time Freedom exists for everyone involved Relatively small degree of governmental influence Decision making is decentralized Variety of goods and services are produced High degree of consumer satisfaction 11 Weaknesses of Market Economies * The primary weakness is deciding 'For Whom' to produce The young, sick, and old would have difficulty in a pure market environment Markets sometimes fail Competition (monopolies may develop) Resource mobility (resources are sometimes hindered from moving about) * Availability of information (producers often have more information than do consumers, which gives them an advantage) 12