

OCR Economics A-Level

Macroeconomics

Topic 1 - Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply

Flashcards

This work by PMT Education is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 4.0











Circular flow of income













Circular flow of income

A model of the economy which shows the flow of goods and services, the factors of production and money around the economy









Injections













Injections

Spending power entering the circular flow of income resulting from investment, government spending and exports











Leakages











Leakages

Spending power leaving the circular flow of income resulting from savings, taxation and imports











Macroeconomic equilibrium













Macroeconomic equilibrium

Where the rate of withdrawals equals the rate of injections









Monetary flows













Monetary flows

The flow of money, for example from taxes or for consumption











Physical flows











Physical flows

The flow of a good or service











Aggregate demand (AD)











Aggregate demand

The total level of demand in an economy at any given price level at a moment in time











Consumption













Consumption

Consumer spending on goods and services











Investment











Investment

Spending by businesses on capital goods, which leads to the creation of real goods.











Government expenditure











Government expenditure

Spending by the government for the provision of goods and services











Exports













Exports

Goods and services sold to foreign countries that provide an inflow of money









Imports











Imports

Goods and services bought from foreign countries that lead to an outflow of money











Net exports













Net exports

Exports minus imports













Aggregate supply (AS)











Aggregate supply

The total amount of output in the economy at any given price level at a moment in time











Short run aggregate supply (SRAS)

Aggregate supply when at least one factor of production is fixed











Short run













Short run

When at least one factor of production is fixed









Long run aggregate supply (LRAS)













Long run aggregate supply

The total output an economy can produce when operating at full output











Long run













Long run

When all factors of production are variable







