FOUNDATIONS OF ECONOMICS UNIT

CIRCULAR FLOW OF INCOME MODEL

IB CORE CONCEPTS AND NOTES SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THIS VIDEO

IB Core Concept	Standard Level and High Level Concept
Foundations of IB Economics	 Explain that economists are model builders and that they employ the assumption of "ceteris paribus" Explain and illustrate a basic model of an economy—the circular flow model
	Source: IB Economics Subject Guide

The Circular Flow of Income Model

- Households represent the groups of individuals in the economy who perform two functions:
 - They are the **consumers** of the **goods** and **services**.
 - They are the owners and providers of the factors of production that are used to make the goods and services.
- **Firms** represent the productive units in the economy that turn the factors of production into goods and services.
 - This is the part of production in the economy that is owned by private individuals.
- Goods are tangible products.
 - They may be split into *durable goods* which are consumed overtime, such as cars and washing machines and *non-durable goods* which are consumed over a short period of time, such as an ice cream or a bottle of mineral water.
- **Services** are intangible products, such as a haircut or insurance, and, again, maybe consumed immediately or over time.
- This simple model ignores two important sectors of the economy: the **government** and **international trade.**
 - Government
 - The government has a number of roles in the economy.
 - It is normally responsible for law and order, national defense, adjusting the economy in order to achieve agreed economic games, and directly providing certain goods and services. This might include: water, public transport, electricity, or even cigarettes and some economies.
 - **The public sector:** Known as the state-owned sector of the economy that provides goods and services.

Source: Jocelyn Blink and Ian Dorton. IB Economics: Course Companion, Second Edition.

