



Economics A Level (Edexcel)

Why study this subject?

“What caused the 2008 global financial crisis?” “Will China and India become the next economic super powers?” “Should the UK join the Euro?” “Is inflation a good thing?”

A Level Economics will give you an opportunity to understand the choices faced by government, corporations and individuals given limited resources, and the economic outcomes of the decisions they make. If you have and wish to develop an interest in the world around you, and enjoy problem solving by applying mathematical knowledge and imagination, then an A Level in Economics will both interest and challenge you.

Entry Requirements

Please see the entry requirements page on the school website.

To do well in this subject, you will have a keen interest in past and current economic and political issues. You will also be able to analyse and evaluate economic issues. A strong essay writing style is important as is your attitude to Maths, as you will be required to interpret data and make assumptions from it. Some universities will look for the combination of A Level Mathematics and A Level Economics before allowing you to study for an Economics Honours degree.

Content

Theme 1: Markets and market failure (Microeconomics)

Theme 2: UK economy – performance and policies (Macroeconomics)

Theme 3: Business behaviour and labour market (Microeconomics)

Theme 4: A global perspective (Macroeconomics)

Assessment

3 written exams, totalling 6hrs, taken at the end of Year 13.

Future courses and possible careers

This qualification should enable you to progress on to a straight Economics degree with a focus on theory, or a degree in Applied Economics such as Environmental Economics, Labour Economics, Public Sector Economics or Monetary Economics. Economics can also be combined with another subject or subjects as a joint degree e.g. Politics, Philosophy or History.

Post university employment rates of economists are among the highest for graduates. An Economics degree enables students to gain transferable skills in problem solving, quantitative analysis and communication. They are likely to find employment in finance, banking, insurance, accountancy, management and consultancy. Some become professional economists.