**Curriculum Information**

The A level in Economics provides a coherent combination of microeconomic and macroeconomic content. Pupils will develop an understanding of economic concepts and theories through critical consideration of current economic issues, problems and institutions that affect everyday life, drawing on local, national and global contexts. Macroeconomics looks at the big issues affecting the economy as a whole such as unemployment, inflation, growth and globalisation. Microeconomics looks at a smaller scale such as the pricing of individual products like housing or gold and the salaries paid to different people. Taken together, they give a complete understanding of the economy as a whole (as well as global economic issues) that will be valuable in career terms as well as bringing an increased understanding of current affairs and how the world works. Economic theory is taught and applied to real-world current affairs and issues.

A level Economics requires logical thinking and social awareness which develops the ability to debate, both in class and on paper. There's often no right or wrong answer when it comes to economics, so you need to be able to present arguments clearly, supported by relevant examples.

You can't rely entirely on your textbook. Economics is the life-blood of political debate, and you need to keep up to date, following news online and in print to pick up on economic, political, business and social issues

A level Economics is a two-year course covering both microeconomics and macroeconomics throughout. Students begin by building microeconomic foundations and looking at market failure. They then switch to macroeconomics to look at the UK and global economies and the policies used to influence their success before returning again to microeconomics to study theory of the firm.

Successful A level Economists have an enquiring and considerate mind, empathy for the many different people around them, and a fascination with the interdependent world we live in. You should be enthusiastic about understanding issues such as the effects of leaving the EU on the prosperity of the UK, how to solve gender inequality, and how decisions such as taxing sugary drinks affect the choices consumers make. Be prepared for disagreement, economists have wildly different opinions about social injustices, policy choices, and likely outcomes. You should be prepared to learn some theoretical and technical concepts which can at first seem difficult. These techniques will enable you to critically assess a range of issues such as how best to combat global warming and other such sustainability problems, how to reduce poverty, and how to 'nudge' people to eat more healthily. You should be prepared to study independently as there is much to cover, so you must read and learn between lessons. You should enjoy explaining issues with extended essay writing and enjoy and understand the logic of maths. Although in A level Economics the maths is GCSE level, Maths A level is usually a prerequisite for BSc Economics degrees but not BA degrees. Due to its breadth of relevance, Economics complements any subject, but it does work particularly well with politics, geography, history, maths, sociology, and psychology.

**A Level Economics:** AQA ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….