# Ten Principles of Economics Economics N. Gregory Mankiw Premium PowerPoint Slides by Ron Cronovich

# In this chapter, look for the answers to these questions:

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- § What kinds of questions does economics address?
- § What are the principles of how people make decisions?
- § What are the principles of how people interact?
- § What are the principles of how the economy as a whole works?

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### **What Economics Is All About**

- § Scarcity:
- § Economics:
  - § how people decide what to buy, how much to work, save, and spend
  - § how firms decide how much to produce, how many workers to hire
  - § how society decides how to divide its resources between national defense, consumer goods, protecting the environment, and other needs

TEN PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

## The principles of HOW PEOPLE MAKE DECISIONS



### **HOW PEOPLE MAKE DECISIONS**

### Principle #1: People Face Tradeoffs

All decisions involve tradeoffs. Examples:

- § Going to a party the night before your midterm leaves less time for studying.
- § Having more money to buy stuff requires working longer hours, which leaves less time for leisure.
- § Protecting the environment requires resources that could otherwise be used to produce consumer goods.

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### HOW PEOPLE MAKE DECISIONS

### Principle #1: People Face Tradeoffs

- § Society faces an important tradeoff: efficiency vs. equality
- § Efficiency:
- § Equality:
- § Tradeoff:

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# **HOW PEOPLE MAKE DECISIONS** Principle #2: The Cost of Something Is What You Give Up to Get It § Making decisions requires comparing the costs and benefits of alternative choices. § The opportunity cost of any item is § It is the relevant cost for decision making. TEN PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS HOW PEOPLE MAKE DECISIONS Principle #2: The Cost of Something Is What You Give Up to Get It Examples: The opportunity cost of... ...going to college for a year ...seeing a movie TEN PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS **HOW PEOPLE MAKE DECISIONS** Principle #3: Rational People Think at the Margin Rational people § make decisions by evaluating costs and benefits of marginal changes TEN PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

### HOW PEOPLE MAKE DECISIONS

# Principle #3: Rational People Think at the Margin

### Examples:

- § When a student considers whether to go to college for an additional year, he compares
- § When a manager considers whether to increase output, she compares

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### HOW PEOPLE MAKE DECISIONS

### Principle #4: People Respond to Incentives

§ Incentive:

§ Rational people respond to incentives.

### Examples:

- § When gas prices rise, consumers buy more hybrid cars and fewer gas guzzling SUVs.
- § When cigarette taxes increase,

teen smoking falls.
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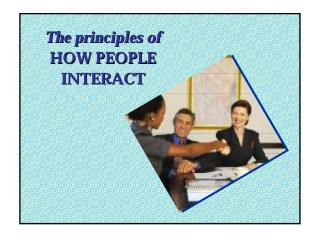
# ACTIVE LEARNING 1 Applying the principles

You are selling your 1996 Mustang. You have already spent \$1000 on repairs.

At the last minute, the transmission dies. You can pay \$600 to have it repaired, or sell the car "as is."

In each of the following scenarios, should you have the transmission repaired? Explain.

- A. Blue book value is \$6500 if transmission works, \$5700 if it doesn't
- B. Blue book value is \$6000 if transmission works, \$5500 if it doesn't



### **HOW PEOPLE INTERACT**

# Principle #5: Trade Can Make Everyone Better Off

- § Rather than being self-sufficient, people can specialize in producing one good or service and exchange it for other goods.
- § Countries also benefit from trade & specialization:

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### **HOW PEOPLE INTERACT**

Principle #6: Markets Are Usually A Good Way to Organize Economic Activity

- § Market:
- § "Organize economic activity" means

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### **HOW PEOPLE INTERACT**

Principle #6: Markets Are Usually A Good Way to Organize Economic Activity

- § A market economy allocates resources through the decentralized decisions of many households and firms as they interact in markets.
- § Famous insight by Adam Smith in The Wealth of Nations (1776): Each of these households and firms

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### HOW PEOPLE INTERACT

Principle #6: Markets Are Usually A Good Way to Organize Economic Activity

- § The invisible hand
  - § The interaction of buyers and sellers determines prices.
  - § Each price reflects
  - § Prices guide self-interested households and firms to make decisions that, in many cases, maximize society's economic well-being.

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### **HOW PEOPLE INTERACT**

Principle #7: Governments Can Sometimes Improve Market Outcomes

- § Important role for govt:
- § People are less inclined to work, produce, invest, or purchase if large risk of their property being stolen.

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# **HOW PEOPLE INTERACT Principle #7: Governments Can Sometimes Improve Market Outcomes** § Market failure: § Causes: § Externalities § Market power, § In such cases, public policy TEN PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS HOW PEOPLE INTERACT **Principle #7: Governments Can Sometimes Improve Market Outcomes** § Govt may alter market outcome to § If the market's distribution of economic well-being is not desirable, TEN PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS ACTIVE LEARNING 2 **Discussion Questions** In each of the following situations, what is the government's role? Does the government's intervention improve the outcome? a. Public schools for K-12 b. Workplace safety regulations c. Public highways d. Patent laws, which allow drug companies to charge high prices for life-saving drugs

# The principles of **HOW THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE WORKS**



### HOW THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE WORKS

Principle #8: A country's standard of living depends on its ability to produce goods & services.

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- § Average income in rich countries is more than ten times average income in poor countries.
- § The U.S. standard of living today is about eight times larger than 100 years ago. TEN PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

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### HOW THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE WORKS

Principle #8: A country's standard of living depends on its ability to produce goods & services.

- § The most important determinant of living standards: productivity
- § Productivity depends on
- § Other factors (e.g., labor unions, competition from abroad) have far less impact on living standards.

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HOW THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE WORKS	
Principle #9: Prices rise when the government prints too much money.	
§ Inflation:	
§ In the long run, inflation is	
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HOW THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE WORKS	]
Principle #10: Society faces a short-run tradeoff between inflation and unemployment	
§ In the short-run (1 – 2 years),	
§ Other factors can make this tradeoff more or less	
favorable, but the tradeoff is always present.  TEN PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS 27	
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words. Then, compare your summary to the one at the end of the chapter.	
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Practice, practice, practice.     Work through the end-of-chapter review questions and problems. They are often good practice for the exams. And the more you use your new knowledge, the more solid it will become.	
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8. <u>Don't skip the real world examples.</u> Read the Case Studies and "In The News" boxes in each chapter. They will help you see how the new terms, concepts, models, and graphs apply to the real world. As you read the newspaper or watch the evening news, see if you can find the connections with what you're learning in the textbook.	
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