



MAKE THE SWITCH TO A BOARD THAT WILL SUPPORT YOU

Switching to Eduqas could be the best move you make.

You'll gain access to an unbeatable range of free teaching resources, and our team of subject specialists are on hand to give you all the help and advice you need.

Whether you're with AQA, OCR or Pearson (Edexcel), you can rest assured that switching to Eduqas is straightforward. Simply follow this guide, compare our specifications, and make the switch!

MAKING THE SWITCH

Switching to Eduqas is simple, just follow these quick and easy steps:

- 1. Follow our switcher guide for your subject.
- 2. Register your interest at www.eduqas.co.uk/switch and receive a printed copy of your chosen specification(s).
- 3. Visit your qualification page at www.eduqas. co.uk/qualification, to access the materials you need to begin teaching our specifications.
- 4. Visit our Digital Resources Website (resources. eduqas.co.uk), for free resources that can be used as classroom aids and as revision tools.
- 5. Contact our subject specialists for subject specific queries, practical advice and guidance.
- 6. Your Exams Officer will need to register your centre, if your centre is not already registered with us.
- 7. Once registered, your Exams Officer will be able to provide you with access to our Secure Website (www.wjecservices.co.uk), which hosts a wealth of resources that are not available elsewhere.

WE'RE HERE TO SUPPORT YOU

If you have a question, simply contact our Economics team who will offer friendly advice and guidance:



Stephen Oliver Subject Officer economics@eduqas.co.uk 029 2240 4260



A LEVEL ECONOMICS WITH EDUQAS

WHY CHOOSE US?

- Direct access to our subject specialist for support and guidance
- Access to resources and guidance for teachers
- A specification that will engage, challenge and develop economic understanding in the real world
- Treats economics as a living subject and just not a theoretical one
- Clear and straightforward assessment strategy
- Distinctive examination papers that build on learner's skills
- Clear exam questions with assessment objectives clearly signposted through consistent use of command words

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT

Component 1: Economic Principles

Written examination: 1 hour, 30 minutes

30% of qualification

Section A – compulsory multiple-choice questions (20 marks)

Section B – compulsory structured questions (40 marks)

To assess all the A level content

Total marks: 60

Component 2: Exploring Economic Behaviour

Written examination: 2 hours, 30 minutes

30% of qualification

Compulsory data response and structured questions

Two data responses with a set of questions for each (40 marks per data response)

To assess all the A level content

Total marks: 80

Component 3: Evaluating Economic Models and Policies

Written examination: 2 hours, 30 minutes

40% of qualification

Section A: Microeconomics **Section B:** Macroeconomics Section C Trade and Development

One essay from a choice of two in each section. Each essay split into part (a) (10 marks) and part (b) (20 marks)

To assess all the A level content

Total marks: 90

MICROECONOMICS

	Eduqas	AQA	OCR	Pearson
Positive and Normative economics	×	✓	✓	✓
Scarcity and choice	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Production possibility frontiers	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Specialisation	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Demand and supply in product markets including utility	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Behavioural economics	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Equilibrium price and output in a freely competitive market	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Consumer and producer surplus	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Price, income and cross price elasticities of demand, price elasticity of supply	✓	✓	✓	✓
Demand and supply in labour markets	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Wage determination	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Labour market issues	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓
MRP theory	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Monopsony labour supply diagrams	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Economic rent and transfer earnings	×	×	\checkmark	×
Resource allocation	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Costs, revenues and profits	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
The growth of firms	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark
Technological change	×	\checkmark	×	×
Productive and allocative efficiency	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Market structures	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Business objectives	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Perfect competition	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Monopolistic competition	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Monopoly	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Monopsony	×	×	\checkmark	✓
Oligopoly	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Game theory	✓	×	\checkmark	✓
Competition policy	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Privatisation	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Inequality	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Poverty	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Equity	×	\checkmark	×	×
Market failure	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
The environment	×	×	\checkmark	×
Cost-Benefit analysis	×	×	\checkmark	×
Why governments intervene in markets	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
The effects of government intervention	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Government failure	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓

MACROECONOMICS

	Eduqas	AQA	OCR	Pearson
Circular flow of income	✓	✓	✓	✓
The components of aggregate demand	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
The aggregate demand function	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
The aggregate supply function	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Short run aggregate supply	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Long run aggregate supply	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Aggregate demand/ aggregate supply analysis	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Multiplier calculations	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
The short run Phillips curve	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
The long run Phillips curve	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Government policy objectives	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Economic growth	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Actual growth v potential growth	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Causes of growth	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Benefits and costs of growth	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Unemployment measurement and types	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Unemployment costs	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Unemployment causes	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Unemployment solutions	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Inflation measurement and calculation	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Inflation causes	√	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Inflation costs	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Inflation solutions	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Deflation	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
The balance of payments measurement	×	×	\checkmark	×
Balance of payments calculations	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Current account imbalances causes	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Current account imbalances impacts	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Current account imbalances solutions	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓
Control of the national (public sector) debt	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Measurement of national (public sector) debt	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Causes of national (public sector) debt	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Implications of national (public sector) debt	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Solutions of national (public sector) debt	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fiscal policy framework	✓	✓	✓	✓
Demand side fiscal policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supply side fiscal policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
The structure of financial markets and financial assets	×	✓	×	×
Interest rate determination (liquidity preference)	×	×	✓	×
Commercial banks and investment banks	×	✓	✓	✓

MACROECONOMICS

	Eduqas	AQA	OCR	Pearson
Roles of PRA, FPC and FCA	×	✓	×	×
Money, money supply and its functions	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Monetary policy framework	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Operation of monetary policy - interest rates	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Operation of monetary policy - quantitative easing	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Operation of monetary policy - direct intervention	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Financial stability – the financial sector	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Financial stability – asset bubbles	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Financial stability – regulation	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Exchange rates in a free market	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Exchange rate policy	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Fixed vs floating exchange rates	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
Supply side policies	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark

GLOBAL ECONOMICS

	Eduqas	AQA	OCR	Pearson
Advantages and disadvantages of free trade	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓
Heckscher-Ohlin theory	×	×	\checkmark	×
Protectionism	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Globalisation	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Trade and the UK	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
International competitiveness	×	×	\checkmark	\checkmark
Stages of economic integration	×	×	\checkmark	\checkmark
European Union	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Economic development - measurement	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Economic development - obstacles	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Role of the financial sector in economic development	×	×	\checkmark	×
Economic development -solutions	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark

THE SUPPORT YOU NEED

FREE TAILORED DIGITAL RESOURCES

We've created a wealth of free digital resources to support our qualifications. They have been developed to enhance learning, stimulate classroom discussion, and encourage student engagement. Access our resources today at resources.eduqas.co.uk

REGIONAL SUPPORT

Our Regional Support Team are also on hand to offer free support in the delivery of our qualifications. They can also give you face-to-face advice on our range of qualifications, online resources, CPD and curriculum developments. To book a visit or to find out more, please visit www.eduqas.co.uk/RegionalSupportTeam



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TEACHERS WHO HAVE MADE THE SWITCH

"My students enjoy the Eduqas course; it has a good focus on basic Economic theory, while at the same time is able to stretch and challenge the more able students. Eduqas provides a lot of support to teachers, and I have found their resources extremely useful, especially the ones on the new topics, such as Optimal Currency Areas."

ALISON MATTHEWS
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
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