

CH6 : Supply, Demand, and Government Policies

Main question: What will happen to a market if govt intervene?

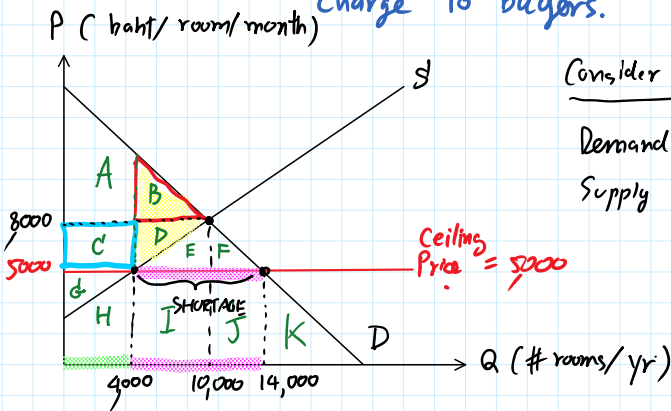
- Price?
- quantity?
- welfare gain/loss to buyers and to sellers?

Tools used :

- Supply & Demand (Ch. 4)
- Elasticity (Ch. 5)
- C'S / P'S / T'S (Ch. 7)

- 3 Applications
- ① Price ceiling
 - ② Price floor
 - ③ Taxes
- } Price Controls

Price ceiling : A legally maximum price sellers can charge to buyers.



Consider market for Apartments
 Demand → students
 Supply → landlords / apartment owners

W/o govt intervention, $P = 8000$ $Q = 10,000$

Fact#1 Effective price ceiling creates "shortage" as $Q^D > Q^S$.

Fact#2 4,000 limited amounts of rooms will be allocated by ...

- Luck draws
 - First come First serve
 - Discrimination
- } "non-price mechanisms"
 creates wasted resources.
 (Time, Energy, Resources)

Fact#3 Quality of housing gets worse in the long run as landlords have no incentive to provide proper maintenance!

Fact#4 Who gain / Who lose?

Fact#4

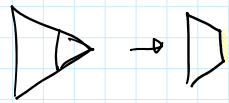
Who gain / Who lose ?

	Free Market	Price Ceiling	Δ
CS	A+B	A+c	$(A+c) - (A+B) = -B+c$
PS	C+D+d	G	$-C-D$ ☹️
TS	A+B+C+D+d	A+c+d	$-B-D$

$> 0 \rightarrow CS \uparrow$
 $< 0 \rightarrow CS \downarrow$
 worse-off

- Consumers may be better off or worse off, depending on size of $(-B+c)$

we call this as "Deadweight loss"

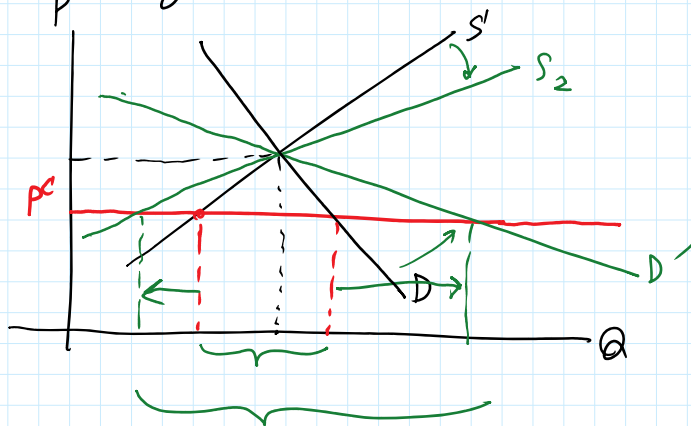


- Producers are worse off

- For society as a whole, economic pie reduces by $B+D$

Fact#5

in the long run, if D and S becomes more elastic, price ceiling will cause a severe shortage.



Fact#6

What happens if Demand is inelastic?

Are buyers better off or worse off?