

محاوّر المناقشة:

● أشكال التدخل الحكومي .

1. الحد الأقصى للسعر (الحد الأقصى للإيجار)

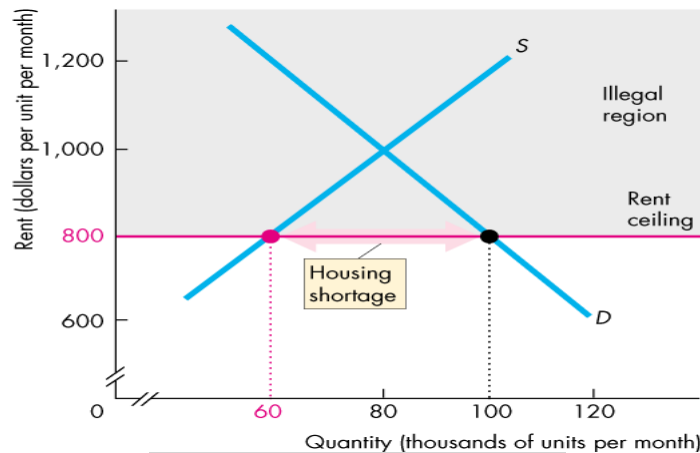
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3. العبء الضريبي

- Among the factors that create a deadweight loss and inefficiency are minimum wages, rent ceilings, and taxes. **True**

Price ceiling:

- A **price ceiling** is a **legal maximum** on the price of a good.
- An example is **rent ceiling**.
- If the price ceiling is **below the Equilibrium** price, it is binding and causes **a shortage**.
- If the price ceiling is **above the Equilibrium** price, it **has no effect**.



Questions on this part:

- A price ceiling _____.

- A) makes **it illegal to charge a higher price** than the specified price
- B) is more effective when it is higher
- C) is necessary to maintain market equilibrium
- D) occurs in housing markets only

- To have an effect, a price ceiling must be set _____.

- A) above the equilibrium price
- B) equal to the equilibrium price
- C) **below the equilibrium price**
- D) by suppliers

- A rent ceiling set above the equilibrium rent

- A) restricts the quantity demanded but not the quantity supplied.
- B) restricts the quantity supplied but not the quantity demanded.
- C) restricts both the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied.
- D) **has no effect.**

- A price ceiling, such as a rent ceiling,

- A) always results in a surplus.
- B) always results in a shortage.
- C) results in a surplus if the ceiling price is less than the equilibrium price.
- D) **results in a shortage if the ceiling price is less than the equilibrium price.**

- Which of the following is **NOT** a potential impact of a rent **ceiling** set below the equilibrium rent?

A) a surplus

B) an increase in search

C) a deadweight loss

D) All the answers are not correct because they are all impacts of a rent ceiling set below the equilibrium rent.

- Price ceilings, such as **rent ceilings**, set below the equilibrium price.

A) increase producer surplus.

B) decrease producer surplus.

C) do not affect producer surplus.

D) might increase or decrease producer surplus.

- A **rent ceiling** creates a shortage. As a result, there is.

A) an efficient allocation of housing.

B) a surplus of housing.

C) an increase in the producer surplus in the housing market.

D) a decrease in the producer surplus in the housing market.

- A **rent ceiling** results in a shortage of apartments. As a result, there is.

A) only a loss of consumer surplus for tenants.

B) only a loss of producer surplus for landlords.

C) a loss of both consumer and producer surplus.

D) a gain of both consumer and producer surplus.

- Assume that your state government has placed a **price ceiling of \$.20** per kilowatt hour on electricity. The **equilibrium** price per kilowatt hour for electricity is **\$.25**. The government's action will result in

A) a surplus of electricity in the electricity market.

B) an increase in the price of electricity to \$.25 per kilowatt hour.

C) an increase in producer surplus.

D) a deadweight loss.

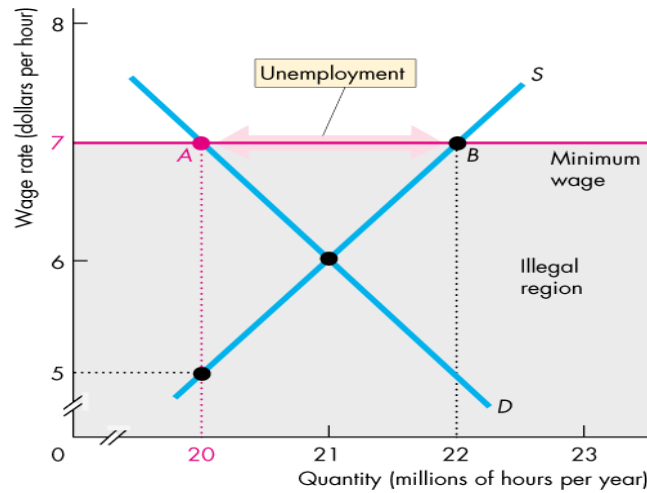
- A **rent ceiling** creates a **shortage**, as a result there is a **loss of producer surplus, and consumer surplus**. **True**

- A **rent ceiling** set **below** equilibrium price **has no effect**. **False**

- A **price floor** is a legal **maximum** on the price of a good **False**.

Price floor

- A **price floor** is a **legal minimum** on the price of a good.
- An example is **the minimum wage**.
- If the price floor is **above the Equilibrium** price, it is binding and causes a **surplus**. The labor surplus caused by the minimum wage is **unemployment**.
- If the price floor is **below the Equilibrium** price, it has no effect.



• Questions on this part:

- If policy makers believe that the equilibrium wage rate is too low, policy makers can raise wages by legislating a **minimum wage**, that is, a **wage floor below the equilibrium wage**. **False**
- A **minimum wage** set above the equilibrium wage rate is a **price floor** that results in a surplus of low-skilled labor. **True**
- When a **minimum wage** is set **above** the equilibrium wage rate, **unemployment increases**. **True**

Tax Incidence:

- **The incidence of a tax** is the division of the burden of the tax between buyers and sellers.
 - If the price rises by the full amount of the tax,
 - **buyers pay the tax.**
 - If the price rise by a lesser amount than the tax,
 - **buyers and sellers share the burden of the tax.**
 - If the price doesn't rise at all,
 - **sellers pay the tax.**
- **The incidence of the tax depends on the price elasticities of supply and demand.**
 - The more inelastic the demand, the larger is the buyers' share of the tax.
 - The more elastic the supply, the larger is the buyers' share of the tax.
- A sales tax is imposed on the sellers. **This tax shifts the supply curve leftward.**
- In general, **a fine on buying a product (cigarettes) led to the demand curve shifting leftward.**

• Questions on this part:

- **A sales tax is divided so that the**

- A) buyers pay the full amount if demand is perfectly elastic.
- B) buyers pay the full amount if supply is perfectly inelastic.
- C) sellers pay the full amount if supply is perfectly elastic.
- D) sellers pay the full amount if demand is perfectly elastic.**

- **The more elastic the demand for a good, the**

- A) less a sales tax lowers the price paid by buyers.
- B) more a sales tax lowers the price paid by buyers.
- C) less a sales tax raises the price paid by buyers.**
- D) more a sales tax raises the price paid by buyers.

- **The elasticity of demand for chocolate chip cookies is 0.6 and the elasticity of supply for these cookies is 1.9. If a tax is imposed on purchases of chocolate chip cookies, then the**

- A) consumers would pay more of the tax.**
- B) producers would pay more of the tax.
- C) tax would be equally shared by the consumers and the producers.
- D) consumers would pay the entire tax because their demand is less elastic than the producers' supply.

- **A sales tax is imposed on the sellers. This tax shifts the supply of gasoline curve leftward. True**
- **In general, a fine on buying a product led to the demand curve shifting leftward. True**

- The more **inelastic the demand**, the larger is the **buyers' share of the tax**. True
- The more **elastic the supply**, the larger is the **sellers' share of the tax**. False
- A fine on **smoking cigarettes** shifts the **supply** curve of cigarettes **leftward**. False

ملخص

الحد الأدنى للسعر	الحد الأقصى للسعر
• مثال: سوق العمل- الحد الأدنى للأجور • هو أدنى سعر يمكن فرضه • يوجد أعلى سعر التوازن ويسبب فائض / بطالة • أي سعر أقل من هذا الحد الأدنى للسعر / الأجر غير مشروع ولا يسبب تأثير	• مثال: سوق العقارات- الحد الأقصى للإيجار • هو أقصى سعر يمكن فرضه • يوجد أسفل سعر التوازن ويسبب عجز / فائض طلب • أي سعر أعلى من هذا الحد الأقصى أو سقف الإيجار غير مشروع ولا يسبب تأثير • يسبب انخفاض في: • فائض المستهلك • فائض المنتج • خسارة المكاسب الصافية
الضرائب	
• الضرائب عندما يتم فرضها على المستهلك ينتقل منحنى الطلب الي اليسار (مثال فرض ضرائب على شرب السجائر) • الضرائب عندما يتم فرضها على المنتج ينتقل منحنى العرض الي اليسار • كلما كان منحنى الطلب غير مرن ومنحنى العرض مرن، كلما دفع المستهلك ضرائب أكثر • لذلك إذا كان منحنى الطلب لانهائي المرونة: المنتج/ البائع سيتحمل كل الضرائب	