

محاوّر المناقشة:

● أشكال التدخل الحكومي .

1. الحد الأقصى للسعر (الحد الأقصى للإيجار)

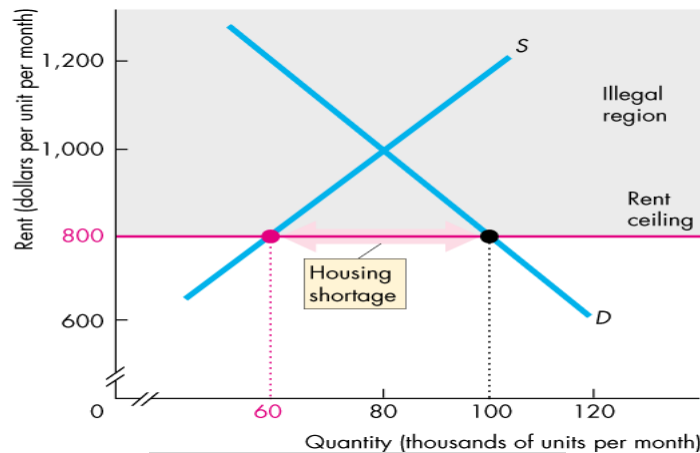
2. الحد الأدنى للسعر (الحد الأدنى للأجور)

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**.
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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.

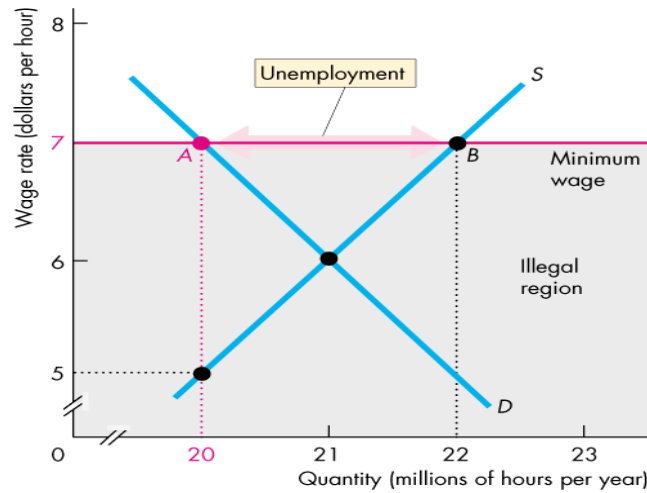
C) an increase in producer surplus.

D) a deadweight loss.

- A rent ceiling creates a shortage, as a result there is only a loss of producer surplus. **False**
- 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 above the equilibrium wage. **True**
- A minimum wage set above the equilibrium wage rate is a price ceiling that results in a surplus of low-skilled labor. **False**
- When a minimum wage is set above the equilibrium wage rate, unemployment decreases. **False**

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 rightward. False**
- **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) • لذلك إذا كان منحنى الطلب لانهائي المرونة: المنتج/ البائع سيتحمل كل الضرائب • 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	