

What is market

failure?

## Subject: Economics

## Topic: Market failure and government intervention

## Year Group: 12

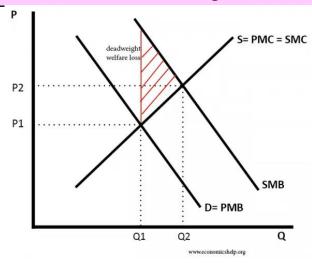


## Market failure

When the free market fails to
allocate resources in the most
efficient manner possible. This
leads to either over
production/consumption or under
production/consumption

### Causes of market failure

	Public goods	Goods which are non-rival and non- excludable e.g. police, national defence
	Merit goods	People underestimate the benefits of the good and under consume them e.g. education
	Demerit goods	People underestimate the costs of the good and over consume them e.g. smoking



### **Diagram of Positive Externality (consumption)**

With positive externalities, the benefit to society is greater than your personal benefit.

Therefore with a positive externality the Social Benefit > Private Benefit Remember Social Benefit = private benefit + external benefit.

With negative externalities, the cost to society is greater than your personal cost. Therefore with a positive externality the Social cost > Private cost Remember Social cost = private cost + external cost.

# Examples of negative externalities of consumption of tobacco (smoking)

Huge cost to the taxpayer who pays for the NHS

Litter and clogged drains that councils have to pay to clean up

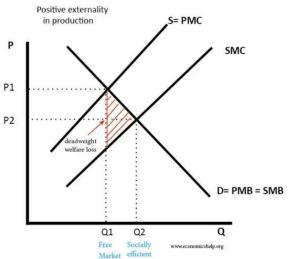
Health cost to 3<sup>rd</sup> parties who have to inhale secondary smoke

# Examples of negative externalities of production (chemical factory)

Damage to local air quality

Locals have to put up with noise and congestion from the factory

Local house prices may go down as area becomes less desirable due to the factory



### **Diagram of Positive Externality (production)**

Externalities				
1	Positive externalities	Consumption or production that has positive impacts on innocent third parties (these should be encouraged)		
2	Negative externalities	Consumption or production that has a negative impact on innocent third parties (these should be discouraged)		
3	Private costs + external costs = Social costs	The total cost to society (private costs and negative externalities) from the production or consumption of goods		
4	Private benefits + external benefits = social benefits	The total benefits to society from the production or consumption of goods		