





Micro

McEachern

ECON 2010-2011



Designed by Amy McGuire, B-books, Ltd.

The Household

- Demand goods and services
 - What gets produced
- Supply resources
 - Produce output
- Choices





The Evolution of the Household

- Farm household
 - Self-sufficient
- Better technology
 - Increased productivity
- Factories
 - Specialization; less self-sufficient
- Women in labor force
 - **◆ 1950: 15%**
 - **2007: 70%**





The Household

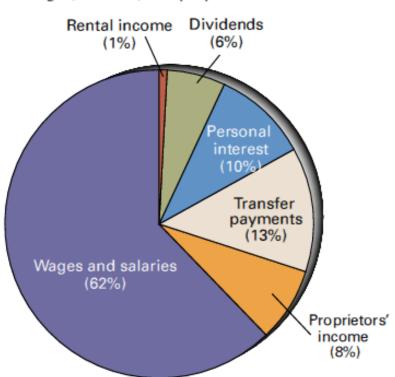
- Maximize utility
- Supply resources
 - **◆** To satisfy unlimited wants
 - ◆ Earn income
- Demand goods and services
 - Durable goods
 - Nondurable goods
 - Services



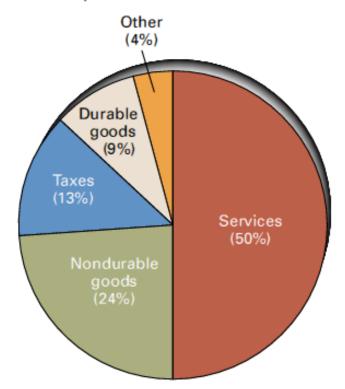


Where U.S. Personal Income Comes From and Where It Goes

(a) Over two-thirds of personal income in 2007 was from wages, salaries, and proprietors' income



(b) Half of U.S. personal income in 2007 was spent on services



SOURCE: Based on figures from Survey of Current Business, Bureau of Economic Analysis, October 2008, Tables 2.1 and 2.3.5. For the latest figures, go to http://www.bea.gov/scb/index.htm.

The Evolution of the Firm



- Specialization
- Comparative advantage
- Transaction costs
- Entrepreneur
- Cottage industry system
- Technological developments



The Evolution of the Firm



- Factories
 - Efficient division of labor
 - Direct supervision of production
 - Reduce transportation costs
 - Bigger machines
- Industrial Revolution



The Firm



- Firms
 - Economic units
 - Entrepreneurs
 - Combine resources
 - Produce goods and services
 - Maximize profit



Types of Firms



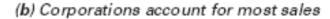
- Sole proprietorship
 - Single owner
- Partnership
 - Two or more owners
- Corporation
 - Legal entity
 - Shares of stock
- S corporation

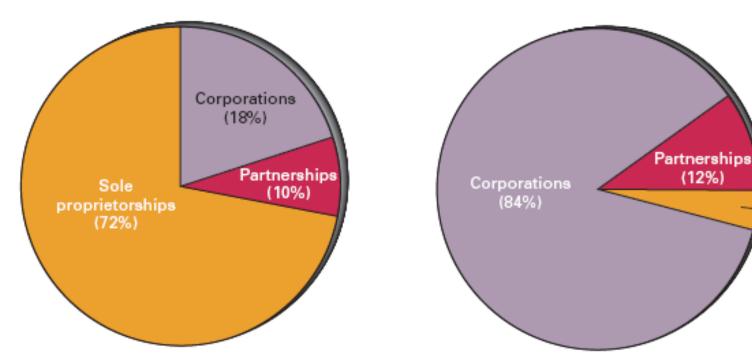


Exhibit 2

Number and Sales of Each Type of Firm

(a) Most firms are sole proprietorships





SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2007. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table No. 724 and Table No. 806. For the latest figures go to http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/.

Sole

proprietorships (4%)

Types of Firms

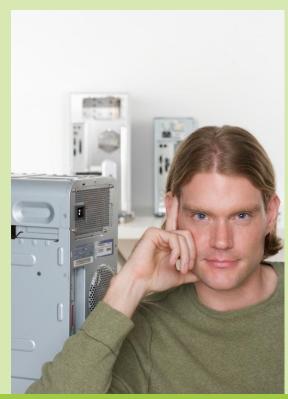


- Cooperatives
 - Consumer cooperatives
 - Producer cooperatives
- Not-for-profit organizations
 - Charitable
 - Educational
 - Humanitarian
 - Cultural
 - Professional



User Generated Products

- **♦** Computer programming: open source
 - Linux; Apache; MySQL; Firefox; OpenOffice
 - Wikipedia;
 - MySpace;
 - Facebook;
 - YouTube
- Radio call-in shows
- Create new products
- Improve existing products



Household Production



- Opportunity cost
 - Below market price
- No skills or special resources are required
- Avoid taxes
- Reduce transaction costs
- Technological advance



The Electronic Cottage

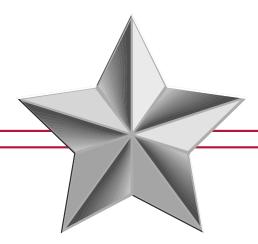
- Information revolution
 - Telecommute
 - Doubled in the last decade
 - Videoconference
 - Online database
 - Virtual offices
 - Cell phones;Blackberries



The Government

- Establish & enforce rules of the game
- Promote competition
- Regulate natural monopolies
- Provide public goods
- Deal with externalities
- More equal distribution of income
- Full employment
- Price stability
- Economic growth





Government's Structure, Objectives

- National/federal government
 - National security, economic stability, market competition
- State government
 - Public higher education, prisons, highways, welfare
- Local government
 - Primary and secondary education, police, fire protection



Government's Structure, Objectives

- Difficulty
 - ♦ 87,600 jurisdictions
 - 1 nation
 - 50 states
 - 3,034 counties
 - 35,933 cities and towns
 - 13,506 school districts
 - 35,052 special districts
 - ♦ Not a single decision maker
- 'Vote maximization'



Government's Structure, Objectives

- Voluntary exchange vs. coercion
 - Some government coercion
 - Enforced by the police
- No market prices
 - Public output
 - **♦** Zero price
 - Below the production cost



The Size and Growth of Government

- Government outlays relative to GDP
 - ◆ 1929: 10% of GDP
 - Mostly state and local
 - 2007: 37% of GDP
 - Mostly federal
 - Defense
 - Decreased
 - Redistribution
 - Increased



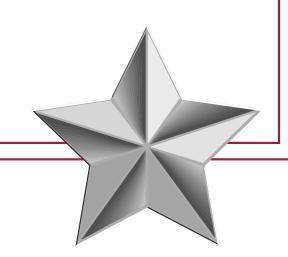
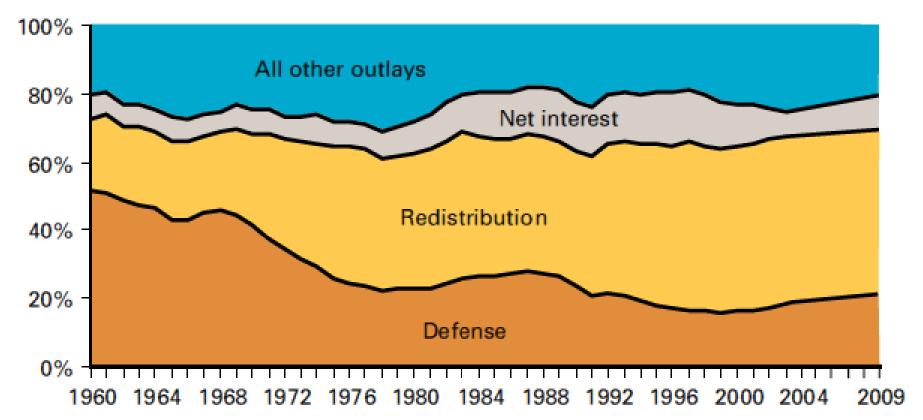


Exhibit 3

Redistribution Has Grown and Defense Has Declined as Share of Federal Outlays Since 1960



SOURCE: Computed based on figures from the Economic Report of the President, February 2008. Table B-80. For the latest figures, go to http://www.gpoaccess.gov/eop/.

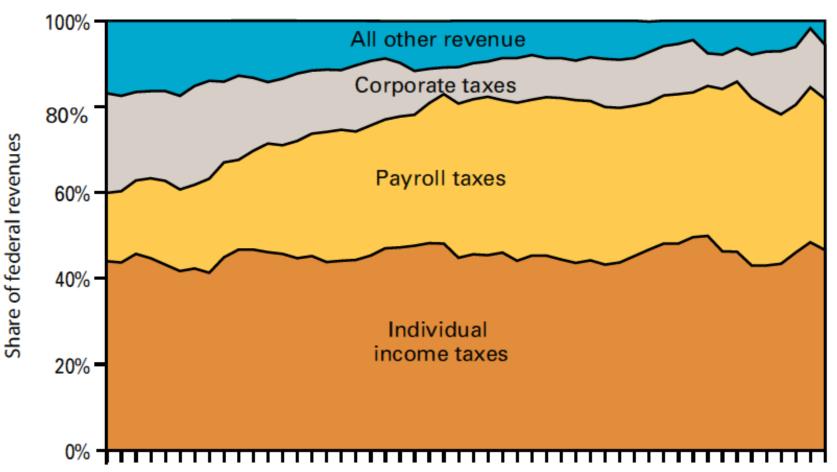
Sources of Government Revenue

- Taxes
 - Individual income tax (federal)
 - Income tax; sales tax (state)
 - Property tax (local)
- User charges
- Borrowing
- Monopolize certain markets



Exhibit 4

Payroll Taxes Have Grown as a Share of Federal Revenue Since 1960



1960 1964 1968 1972 1976 1980 1984 1988 1992 1996 2000 2004 2009

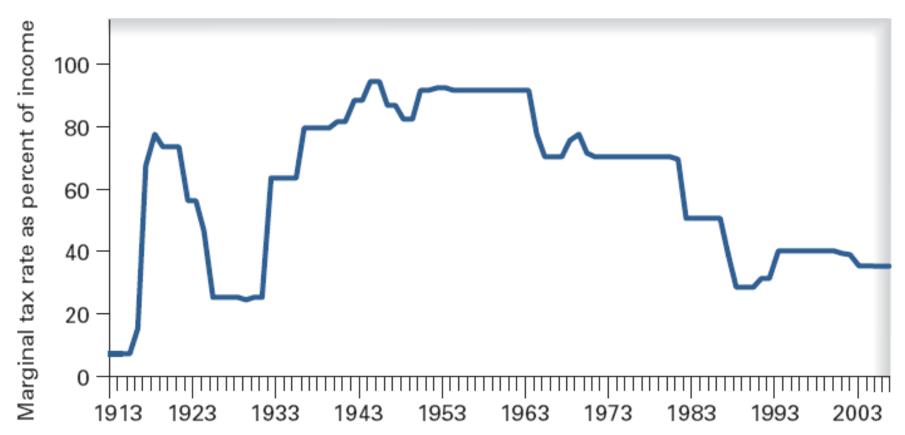
Tax Principles and Tax Incidence

- Ability-to-pay tax principle
- Benefits-received tax principle
- Tax incidence
 - Proportional taxation: Flat tax (as % of income)
 - **♦** Progressive taxation: marginal tax rate
 - **♦** Top 1% of tax filers paid 39.4% of taxes
 - ♦ Top 10% of tax filers paid 70.5% of taxes
 - Bottom 50% of tax fillers
 - paid 3.1% of taxes
 - Regressive taxation



Exhibit 5

Top Marginal Rate on Federal Personal Income Tax Since 1913



SOURCE: U.S. Internal Revenue Service. For the latest figures on the personal income tax go to http://www.irs.gov/individuals/index.html.

The Rest of the World

- Foreign households, firms, governments
- International trade different opportunity costs
 - Merchandise trade balance
 - Balance of payments
- Exchange rates
 - Foreign exchange markets
- Trade restrictions
 - Tariffs; quotas; others



