Perverse General Equilibrium Effects of Price Controls

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If an imperfectly competitive firm sells capacity-constrained output in two jurisdictions, a price control in one jurisdiction can benefit or hurt consumers in the other jurisdiction. Examples include firms that sell goods that cannot practically be stored—such as electricity or agricultural products—in two states or countries, only one of which imposes a price ceiling.

To illustrate the idea as simply as possible, we consider the decision of a profit-maximizing monopoly that produces output at a constant marginal cost, \( m \), up to its maximum capacity, \( \bar{Q} \). It sells \( Q_j > 0 \) in jurisdiction \( j = 1, 2 \). In each jurisdiction, the inverse demand curve is \( p_j(Q_j) \) and the revenue is \( R_j(Q_j) = p_j(Q_j)Q_j \). If a price cap is imposed only in Jurisdiction 1, \( p_1(Q_1) \leq \bar{p} \).

First, suppose no price cap is used, so that the relevant Lagrangean problem is

\[
\max_{Q_1, Q_2, \lambda} \quad L = R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2) - m[Q_1 + Q_2] + \lambda[\bar{Q} - Q_1 - Q_2],
\]

where \( \lambda \) is the Lagrangean multiplier associated with the capacity constraint. The Kuhn-Tucker first-order conditions are

\[
L_{Q_1} = R_1'(Q_1) - m - \lambda = 0,
\]

\[
L_{Q_2} = R_2'(Q_2) - m - \lambda = 0,
\]

\[
L_\lambda = \bar{Q} - Q_1 - Q_2 \geq 0,
\]

\[
\lambda L_\lambda = 0,
\]

\[
\lambda \geq 0.
\]
If the capacity constraint binds, Equation (6) holds with a strict inequality, \( \lambda > 0 \),
and hence Equation (4) holds with equality. Equating Equations (2) and (3), we find that
the marginal revenues in both jurisdictions are equal to each other and to the marginal
opportunity cost:

\[
MR_1 = MR_2 = m + \lambda, \tag{7}
\]

where \( MR_j \equiv R'_j \equiv dR_j/dQ_j \), \( \lambda \) is the shadow price of extra capacity, and \( m + \lambda \) is the
marginal cost of an extra unit sold in one jurisdiction. Figure 1 illustrates the equilibrium
in Equation (7). In the figure, \( Q_1 \) is measured from left to right, \( Q_2 \) is measured from
right to left, and the length of the quantity (horizontal) axis is \( \bar{Q} \). The intersection of the
two marginal revenue curves determines the amount of output sold in each jurisdiction
and the shadow price of capacity: The height of the intersection point is \( m + \lambda \).

Now suppose that there is a binding price constraint in Jurisdiction 1, so that the
price in that jurisdiction is \( \bar{p} \). Then the new problem is

\[
\max_{Q_1, Q_2, \lambda} L = \bar{p}Q_1 + R_2(Q_2) - m(Q_1 + Q_2) + \lambda[\bar{Q} - Q_1 - Q_2]. \tag{8}
\]

The solution is of the same form as before, except that the marginal revenue in the first
jurisdiction is now \( \bar{p} \), so the condition that \( MR_1 = MR_2 \) becomes \( \bar{p} = MR_2 \).

Figure 2 shows that a binding price control in Jurisdiction 1 may either raise or
lower the price in Jurisdiction 2. The figure illustrates that the impact of the price control
depends on where the \( MR_2 \) curve intersects the price control line at \( \bar{p} \) and the \( MR_1 \) curve.
When the price control binds, the relevant \( MR_1 \) curve is horizontal at \( \bar{p} \) until it hits the
demand curve, it then jumps (shown by a vertical dotted line) down to the original \( MR_1 \) curve.
The relatively high $MR^A_2$ curve intersects $MR_1$ at point $a$ and the price control line at $b$. Thus, the effect of the control is to reduce the amount of $Q_1$ to that at $b$, and to create a shortage equal to the difference between the quantity of $Q_1$ at $c$ and $b$. Meanwhile, the quantity of $Q_2$ expands from that at $a$ to that at $b$. Consequently, the price control causes prices to drop in both jurisdictions and creates a shortage in one. [In a price-taking world with a binding capacity constraint only this effect is possible.] For example, the 2002 price controls in Zimbabwe caused a shortage of sugar in that country and the price of sugar to fall in Zimbabwe and in surrounding countries.\(^1\)

Given the $MR^B_2$ curve, imposing the price control causes $Q_1$ to increase from $d$ to $e$, a shortage equal to the difference in $Q_1$ at $c$ and $e$, $Q_2$ to decrease from $d$ to $e$, and hence $p_2$ to rise. The analysis is very similar with $MR^C_2$, however there is no shortage in Jurisdiction 1 because the quantity of $Q_1$ is the same at $g$ and $c$. [There are several additional possibilities if the capacity constraint does not bind, but as we have shown that the key price effects can go in either direction, there is little point in describing them.]

Thus, a price control in one jurisdiction can have the “expected” result of decreasing output in that jurisdiction and thereby increasing output and lowering price in the other jurisdiction. However, the opposite quantity effect is also possible. This regulation may increase output to the first jurisdiction, and reduce output and raise the price in the second jurisdiction.
