

MARKET STRUCTURES

There are four market structures on the Leaving Cert course. They are

- 1) Perfect Competition
- 2) Imperfect Competition
- 3) Oligopoly
- 4) Monopoly

They differ on the basis of

- 1) Price charged to the consumer
- 2) The number of firms in the industry
- 3) The amount of Market Power enjoyed by each firm
- 4) The efficiency of their operations
- 5) The profits earned by the firm in the Long Run

There are many assumptions used to define and describe each market structure and these must be learned off and entirely understood in order to answer any question on a market structure.

PERFECT COMPETITION

Perfectly Competitive Market: is a market where identical goods are provided by a large amount of small sellers who are price takers to a large number of buyers.

Assumptions

- 1) **There are a large numbers of both buyers and sellers in the market:** Each individual buyer and seller acts independently and no individual buyer or seller by their own actions can influence the market price of the good. Firms are Price Takers.
- 2) **The product that each firm produces is homogenous:** This means that the goods being produced/sold by each firm is identical to the goods being produced/sold by each other firm in the industry. Therefore the output of one supplier is a perfect substitute for the output of any other supplier and as such most Perfectly Competitive firms do not engage in advertising.

The implication of the first two assumptions is that each firm in a Perfectly Competitive market is a Price Taker. This means that the individual firm must accept the price as it is set on the market.

Price Taker: This means that the individual firm must accept the price as it is set on the market. The reason being is that each firm supplies such a tiny fraction of the market it cannot influence the market price.

- 3) **There is full knowledge of both Profits and Prices:** This means that everybody both inside and outside the industry knows what each firm in the industry is earning as revenue and paying out as costs. Also, consumers are fully aware of the prices being charged for the products.
- 4) **There is freedom of entry and exit into and out of the industry:** Firms already in the industry cannot prevent new firms from entering the industry. There are no barriers to entry and the cost of entering or exiting the industry are close to or equal to zero.

Assumptions 3 and 4 imply that no firm in a perfectly competitive industry can earn supernormal profit in the longrun. This is because when firms outside the industry see that firms inside the industry are earning supernormal profit (full knowledge of profits and costs) they will enter the industry (freedom of entry and exit) in order to earn some of that supernormal profit for themselves and as such the SNP is competed away.

- 5) **Firms are Profit Maximisers:** The goal of each firm is to earn as much profit as possible. Each firm does this by producing the quantity of output where $MC = MR$. (Marginal Cost = Marginal Revenue), MC is rising faster after that point and cuts MR from below.
- 6) **Firms face a Perfectly Elastic Supply of Factors of Production:** If a firm wishes to increase output, it can acquire the necessary factors of production at the existing price. I.e. An increase in the demand for factors of production, in Perfect Competition, does not cause an increase in their price.
- 7) **No Collusion Exists on the Market:** No collusion exists between buyers or sellers of the good. Buyers do not group together with other buyers or sellers do not group together with other sellers in order to influence the price at which the good is sold.

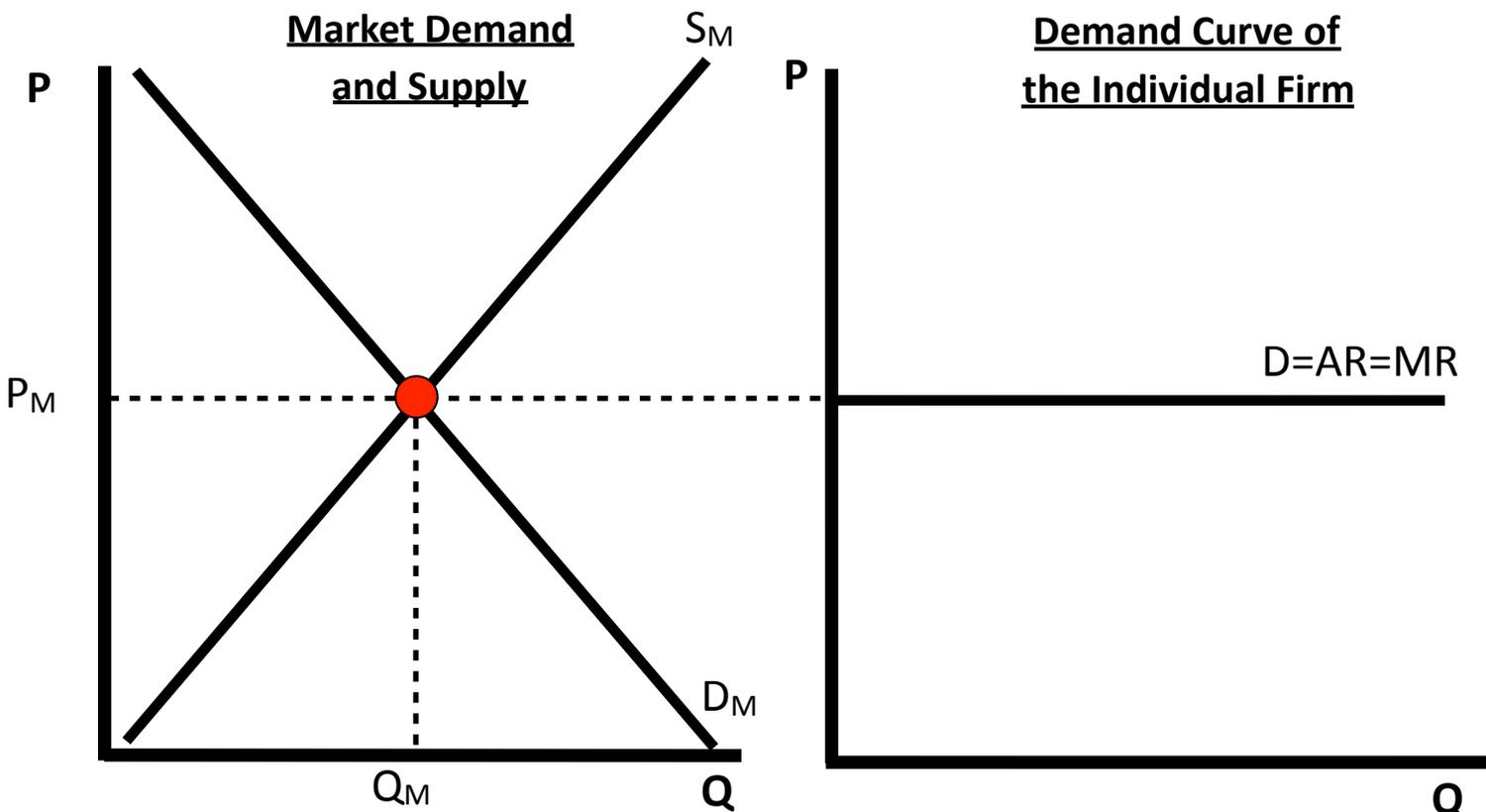
Price Determination

We know from the assumptions that a firm in perfect competition is a price taker. This means that the firm accept or charge the market price. If a firm increases price, quantity demanded will fall to zero as consumers switch to the cheaper identical goods available. The single firm, by its own actions, cannot influence the market price because the single firm represents such a small proportion of the total supply.

Once we accept that the firm is a Price Taker and must charge the price that is determined by the market otherwise, the firms sales will fall to zero as the firm is undersold by their many competitors, the question must be asked, "What Determines the Price that these Price takers Charge?"

The answer lies in the intersection of the Market Demand and Market Supply curves. The equilibrium, found by the intersection of these curves, determines the price charged by each individual firm. It also derives the demand curve faced by each firm

Demand Curve of a Perfectly Competitive Firm



We can see from the above diagram that demand curve for a Perfectly Competitive firm is Perfectly Elastic. This is because there are a huge number of perfect substitutes available, as there are many firms supplying the exact same good as the firm in question. However, when asked to explain the shape of the demand curve in perfect competition, write the following.

Explain the shape of the Demand Curve for a Perfectly Competitive Firm (Learn This):

A firm in perfect competition is a price taker. This means that the firm accept or charge the market price. If a firm increases price, quantity demanded will fall to zero as consumers switch to the cheaper identical goods available. The single firm, by its own actions, cannot influence the market price because the single firm represents such a small proportion of the total supply. As such, a Perfectly Competitive firm faces a Perfectly Elastic (Horizontal) Demand Curve.

Some Extra (but maybe unnecessary) Points about the Demand Curve for a Perfectly Competitive Firm (Just read, don't learn)

There are many important points to note about the demand curve for a Perfectly Competitive firm.

- 1) The Perfectly Competitive firm's demand curve is Perfectly Elastic. Therefore, if a Perfectly Competitive firm changes its price i.e. above that of the market price, its demand will drop to zero. This is due to the fact that there are many sellers in the industry and the goods being sold are homogenous. Therefore, a consumer will see that the firm is charging a higher price than other firms in the industry, and go to a different firm to buy the exact same good.
- 2) The demand curve faced by the firm is a horizontal line. This means that the firm can sell all the output it wants at the market price. Because of this no firm will lower price as it can sell infinite quantity at the market price resulting in no incentive for the firm to lower price.
- 3) The firms Demand Curve is equal to its Marginal Revenue Curve. I.e. they are the exact same line, and as such $MR = P$.
NOTE: The demand curve is labeled D/MR/AR. AR = Average Revenue. It is calculated by dividing Total Revenue by the Quantity.

$$AR = \frac{TR}{Q} = \frac{P \times Q}{Q} = \frac{P \times Q}{Q} = P$$

From now on, think of the Demand curve as the Average Revenue curve. The Average Revenue curve is the exact same as the demand curve, it's just a different name.

The Process of How Free Markets Lead to Efficiency

It is at this point that we pause for some background and explanation. Initially, most theories in economics came from the assumption of Perfect Competition, which we are currently studying. What is about to be explained to you over the next few pages is, essentially, the theory of how the market (the interaction of private consumers and producers, unhindered by government involvement) naturally brings society's scarce resources to their most productive use (that use which best satisfies the preferences of consumers, given society's scarce resources).

Having society's resources used in their most efficient manner allows for more goods and services to be produced than would occur under any other system (Centrally Planned, Mixed Economy etc). When more goods and services are produced, each family or household has more goods and services to enjoy. In short, the standard of living rises.

Essentially, the entrepreneur's desire for profit, combined with the fact that inefficient firms (firms that earn a loss) are forced out of the industry, ensure that society's resources are put to their best, wealth producing use, which ensures the highest standard of living for society, given its scarce resources, no matter how plentiful or limited these resources (factors of production) may be.

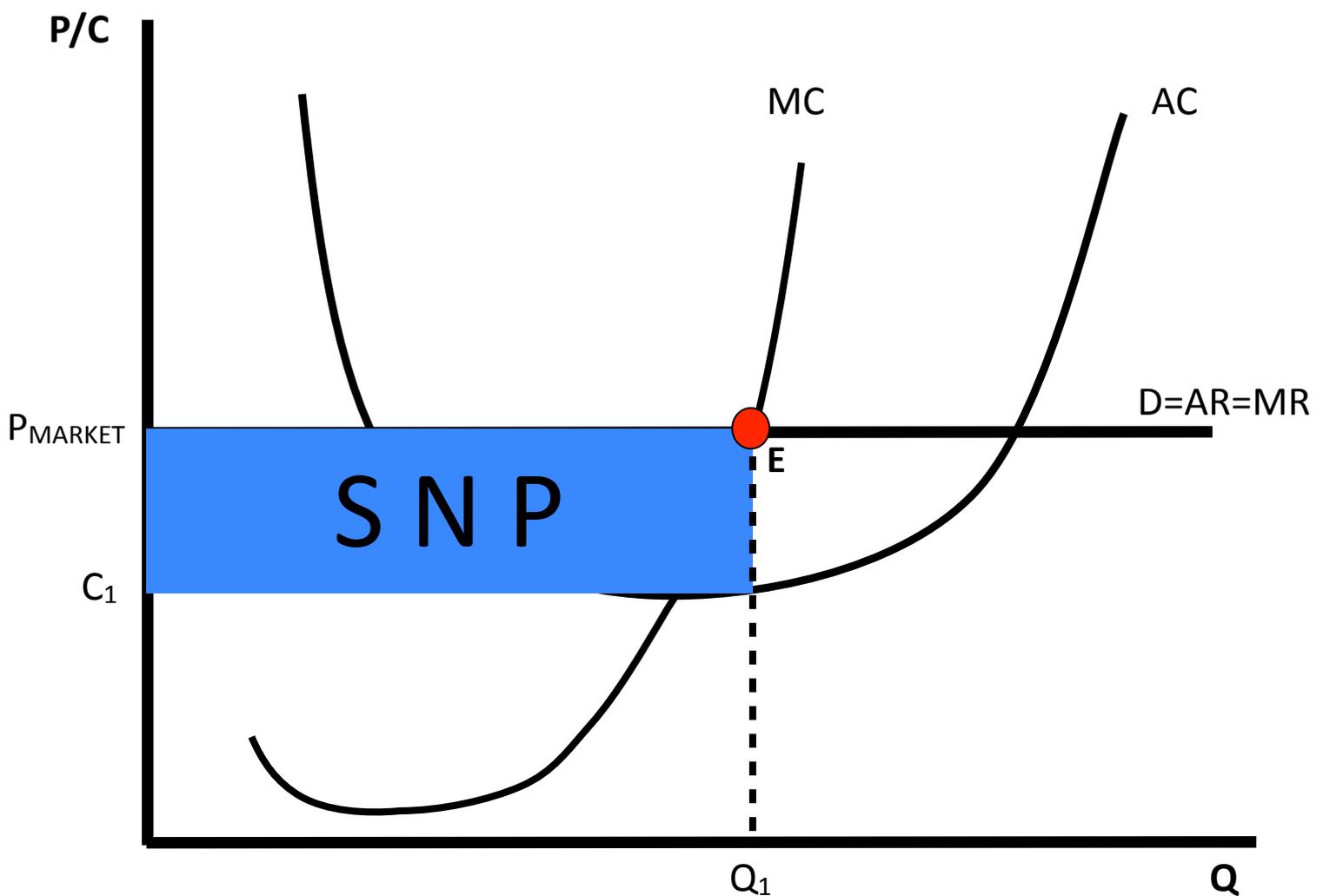
Finally, what follows is the process of a market economy. You need only read through this to gain greater understanding, not learn it off. Once you have read through the next few pages a number of times and feel you understand the process of SNP leading to entry

into the industry (market), Loss leading to exit out of the industry (market), and how price brings the market into equilibrium, then just skip over these few pages and learn off the three questions at the end. What you will have to learn off are

- 1) The equilibrium position of a Perfectly Competitive Firm in the Short Run.
- 2) The impact of the entry of new firms on firms currently in the industry.
- 3) The equilibrium position of a Perfectly Competitive Firm in the Long Run.

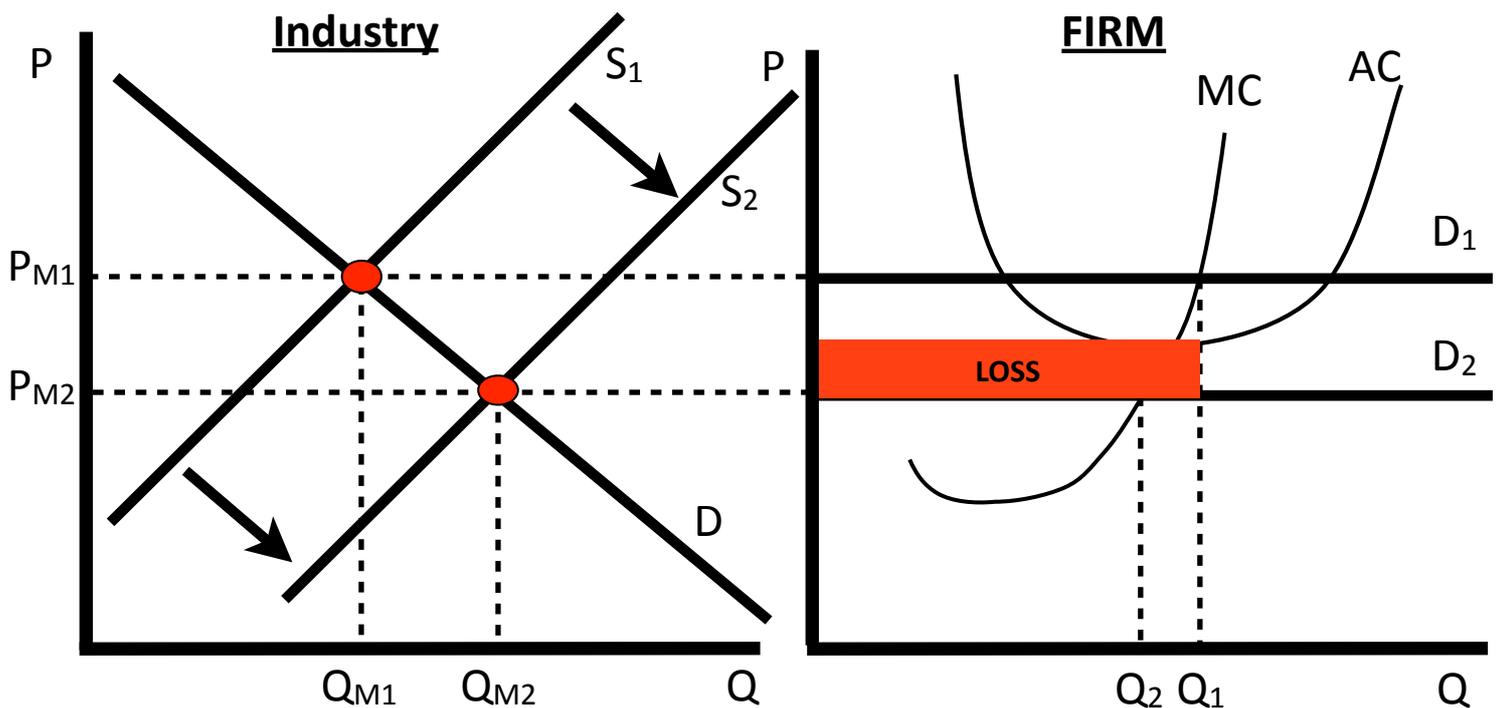
Now, lets make a start.

Short Run Equilibrium Position of a Perfectly Competitive Firm



Explanation of the Process

- 1) From the assumptions we know that a Perfectly Competitive firm is a Profit Maximiser. Therefore they produce at the profit maximizing output where $MC = MR$ (and MC cuts MR from below and MC is rising faster after that point).
- 2) In the short run the firm will be in equilibrium producing the profit maximising quantity Q_1 and charging price P_{Market} .
- 3) There are Supernormal Profits being earned represented by the blue box.
- 4) From the assumptions we know that there is perfect knowledge and there is freedom of entry and exit (assumptions 3 and 4). Therefore firms outside the industry are aware that SNP is being earned and enter the industry in order to earn this SNP.
- 5) As other firms enter the industry, this causes an increase in market supply resulting in an outward shift in the market supply curve.



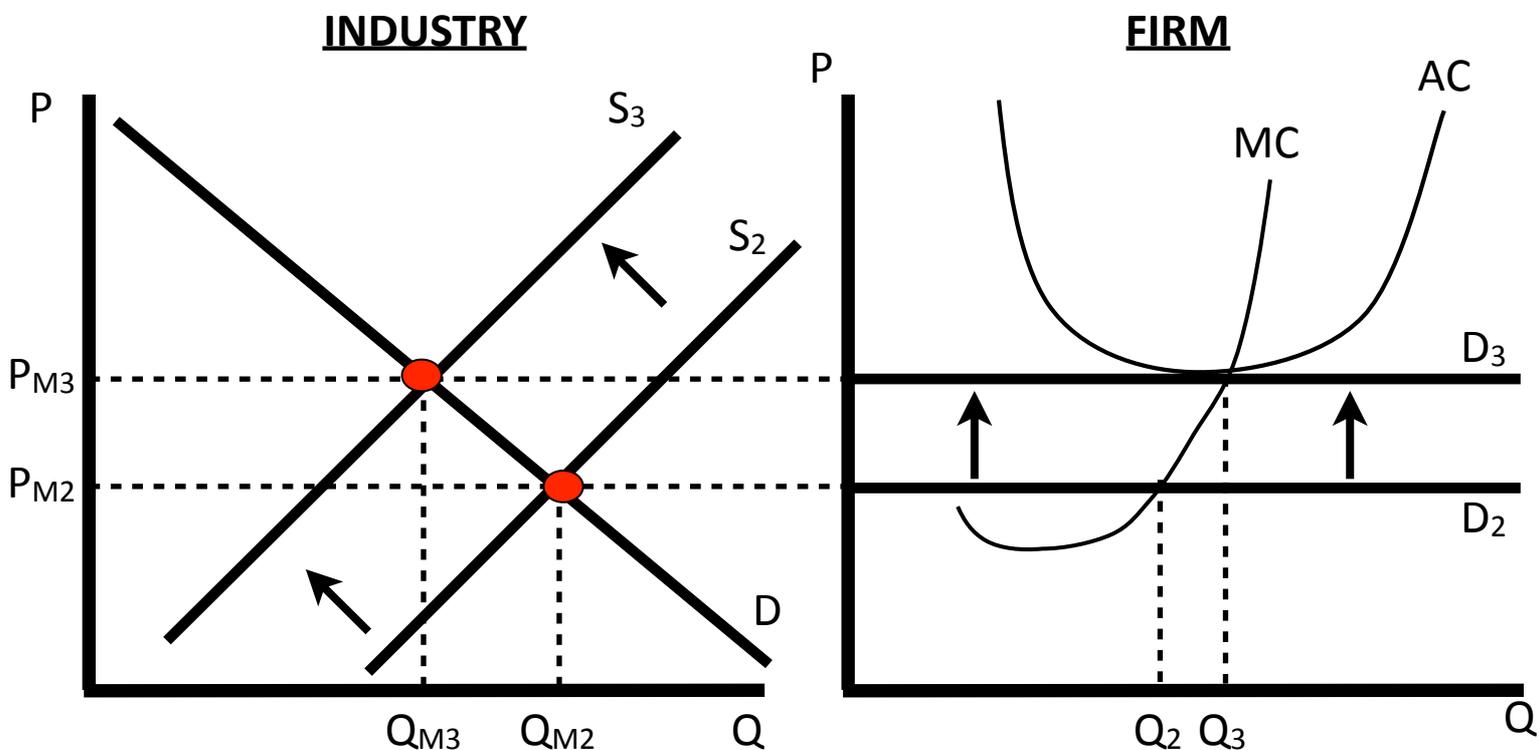
- 6) As each firm is a price taker, it must charge the price governed by the intersection of Market Demand and Market Supply curves.
- 7) With the Market Supply curve shifting to the right, from S_1 to S_2 , this results in a lower price faced by each individual firm. The

industry price (and as such the price the firm must charge as they are price takers) moves from P_1 to P_2 .

8) At price P_{M2} , this firm is making a loss as $AC > AR$, represented by the red box above.

9) In the Long run firms must cover all of its costs. The fact that this firm is suffering a loss means that they are not covering all of their costs. Therefore, many firms will have no option but to leave the industry. This means that only the most efficient firms survive and remain in the industry.

10) As the inefficient firms leave the industry, there is a reduction in Market Supply causing an inward shift in the Market Supply curve.



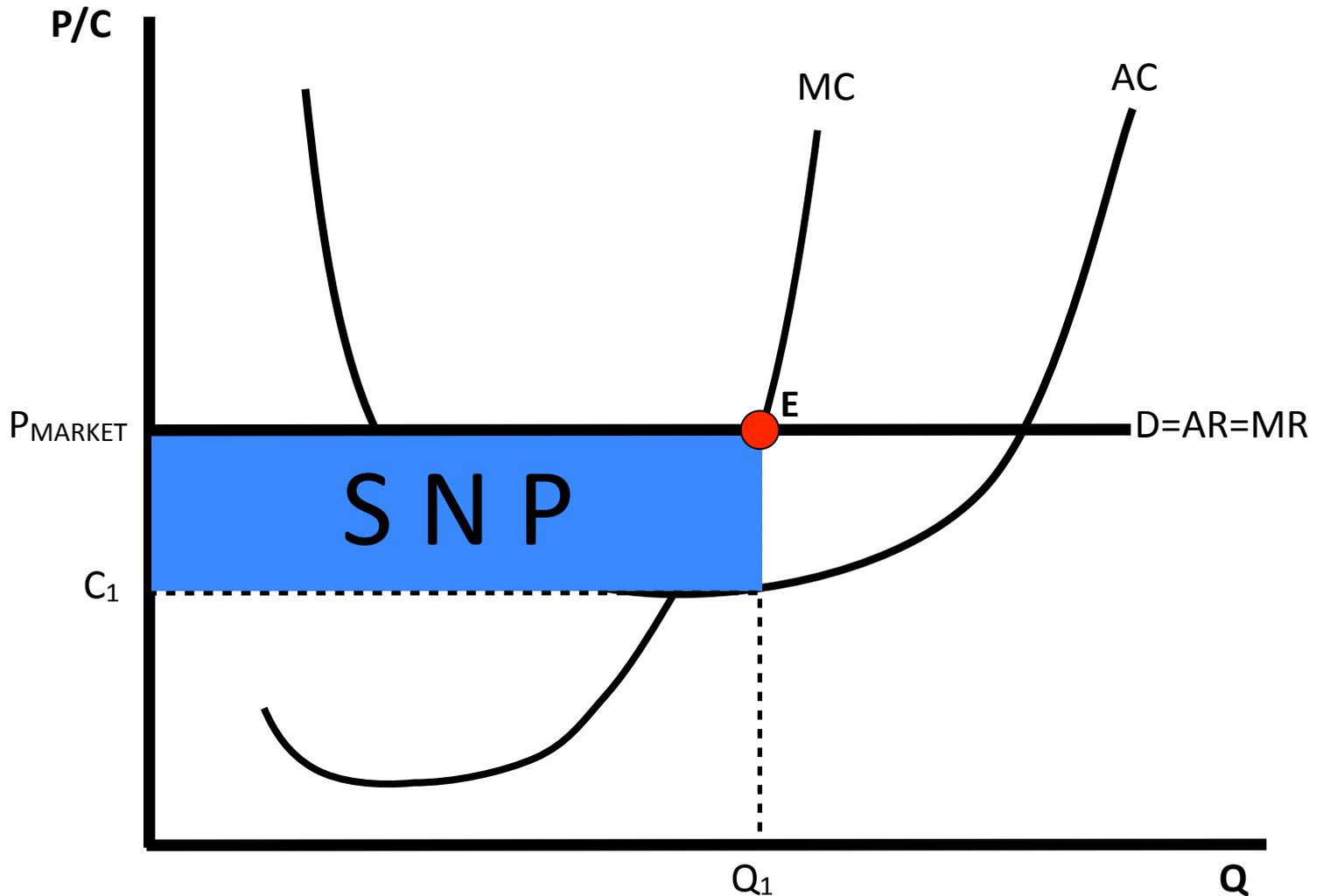
11) The remaining firms will adjust their output and supply quantity Q_3 (as this is where $MC = MR$ and MC cuts MR from below and MC is rising faster after that point) and charge the market price P_{M3} .

12) The Competitive firm is now in its Long run equilibrium position
 $MC = MR = AC = AR$

Points to note (Read, don't learn):

- 1) The absence of SNP in the Longrun means that there is no incentive for new firms to enter the industry.
- 2) The fact that the efficient firms that stayed in the industry are earning normal profit means that they will continue to stay in the industry.
- 3) The entry and exit of firms is the mechanism by which the Longrun industry equilibrium is reached.
If SNP is being earned = Firms enter the industry
If losses are being earned = Firms leave the industry
If Normal Profit is being earned = Neither entry or exit
- 4) This process of entry and exit will continue until all SNP being earned in the industry has been competed away and only the most efficient firms remain in the industry.

Short Run Equilibrium of a Perfectly Competitive Firm (Learn This)

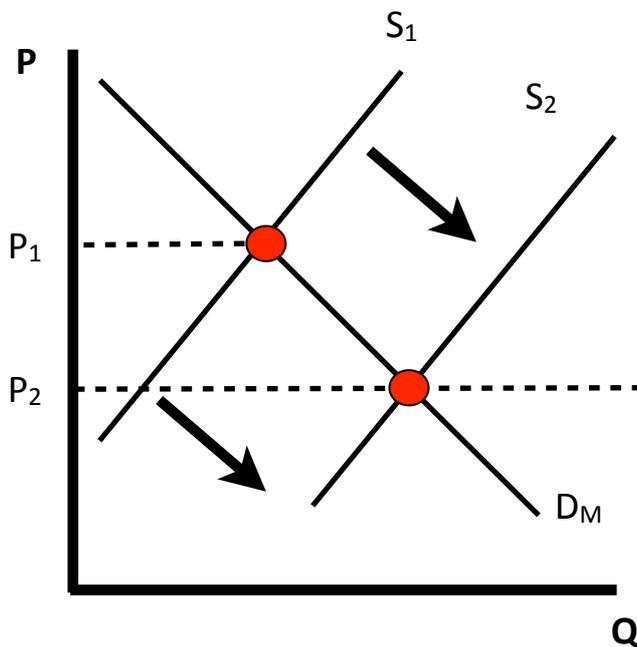


Explanation

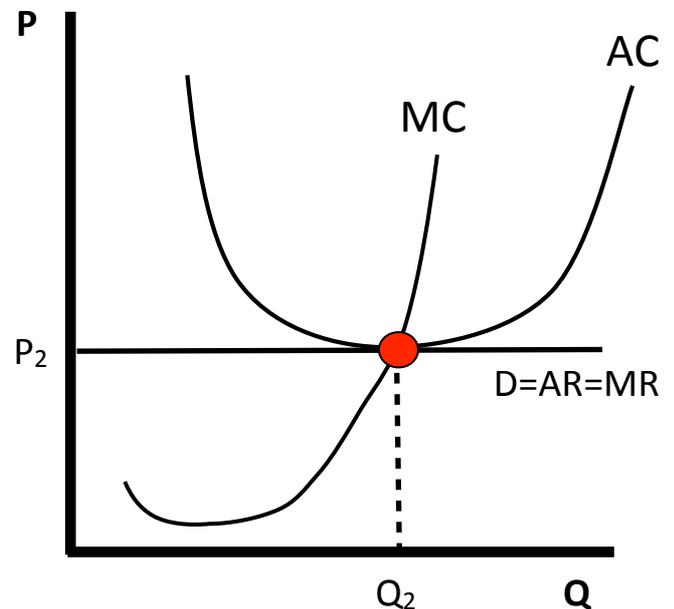
- 1) **Equilibrium:** Occurs at point E where $MC = MR$ and MC is rising and cuts MR from below.
- 2) **Price Charged & Output Produced:** The firm produces output Q_1 and sells it at price P_{MARKET} on the market.
- 3) **Cost of production:** The cost of producing each unit of output is C_1 .
- 4) **Super Normal Profits:** This firm is earning SNP's – represented by the shaded area above. They are earning SNP's because $AR > AC$.
- 5) **Waste of Scarce Resources:** Because the firm is not producing at the lowest point of the AC curve it is wasting scarce resources. Also, the firm is earning a greater reward than is necessary to keep the firm in the industry in the long run (SNP), and as such is inefficient.

**The Impact which the Entry of New Firms has on the Market and
on the Equilibrium position of the Firm (Learn This)**

INDUSTRY



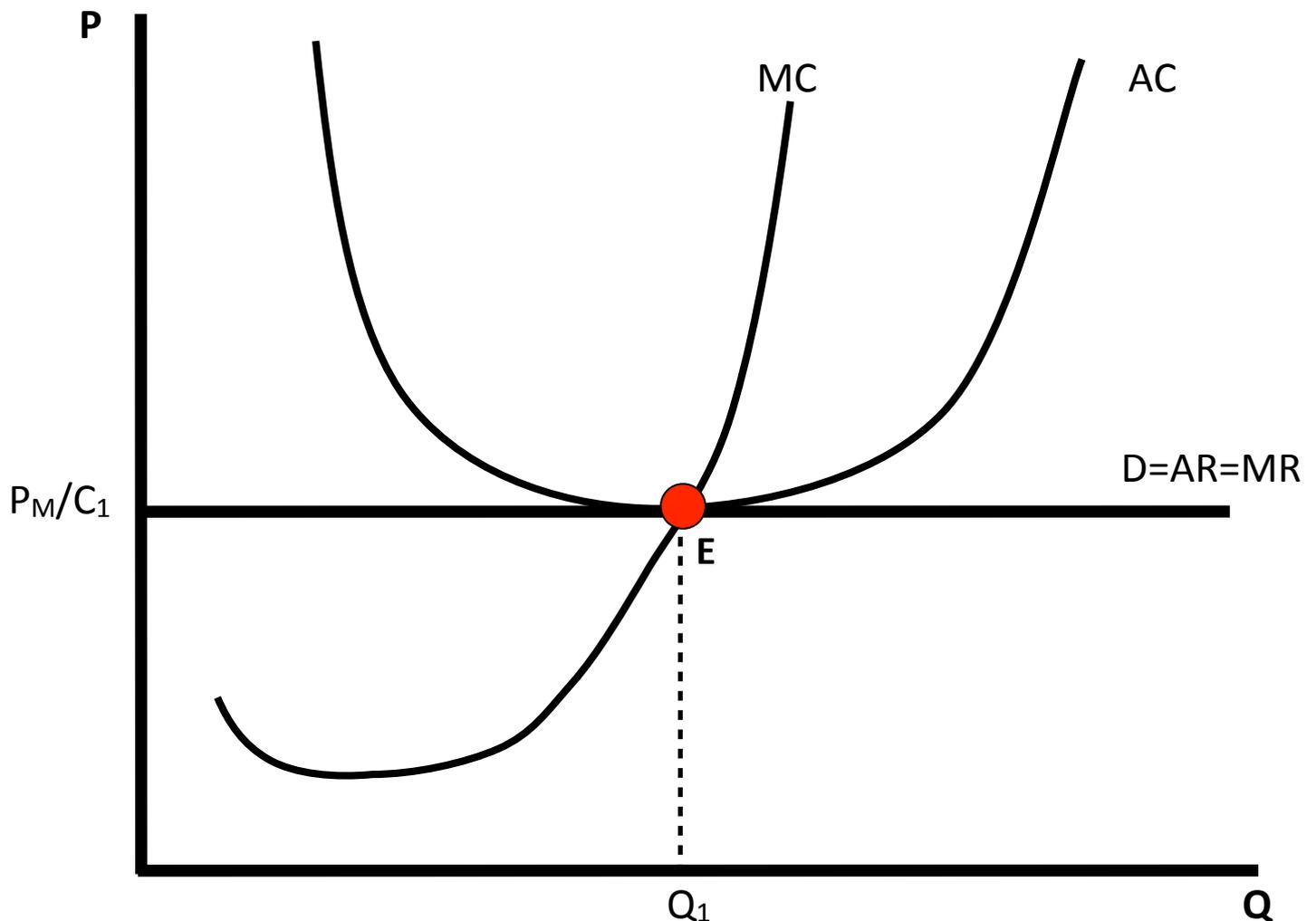
FIRM



Explanation

1. Market supply curve shifts out to the right as more firms enter the industry.
2. This causes the market price to fall.
3. The Individual firm's Demand Curve falls, which forces the firm to lower its price (Perfectly Competitive firms are Price Takers).
4. Firm will now produce a smaller quantity.
5. Amount of SNP's earned will continue to fall until they are eliminated.

Long Run Equilibrium of a Perfectly Competitive Firm (Learn This)



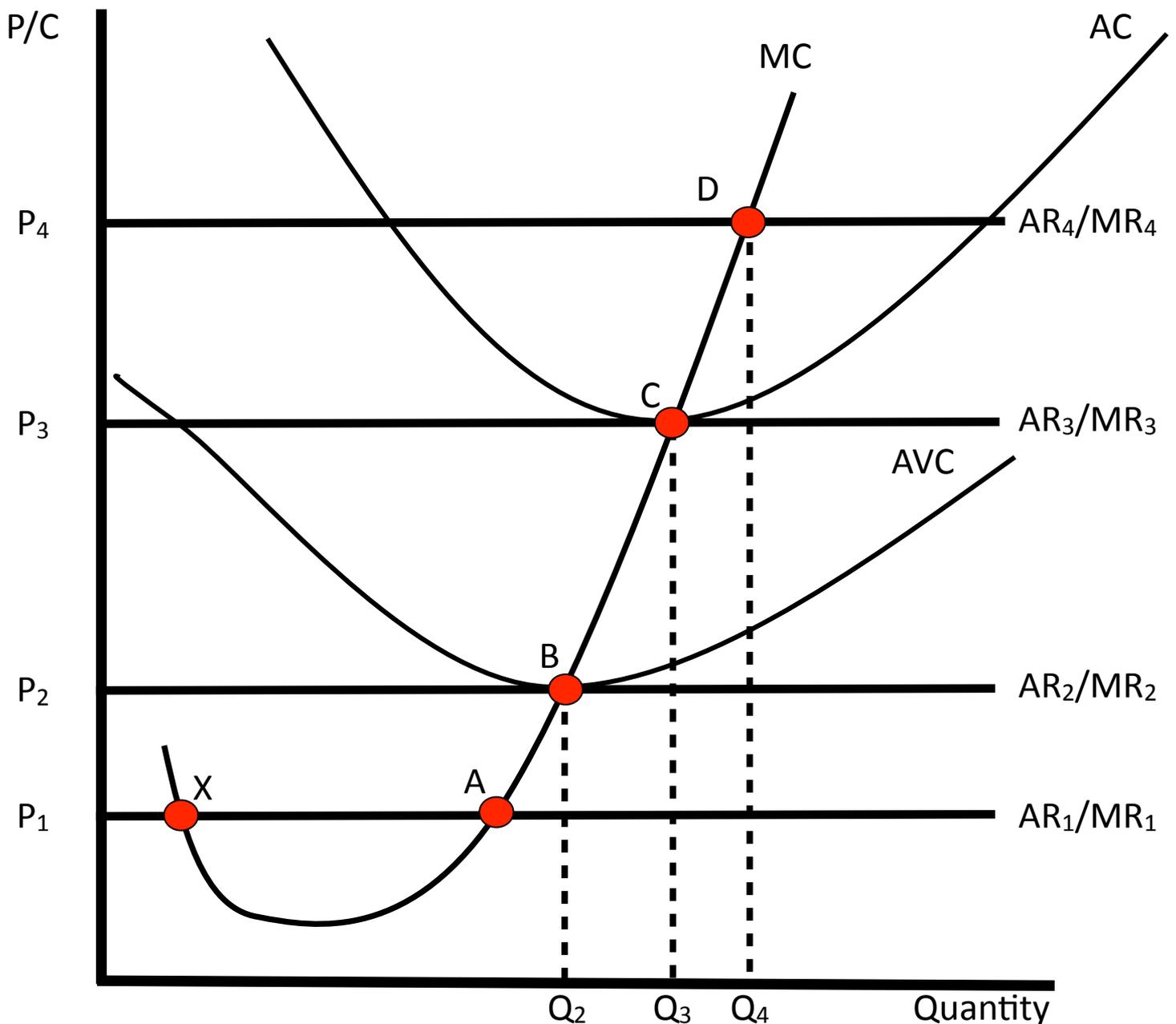
Explanation

- 1) **Equilibrium / Profit Maximisation:** occurs at point E where $MC = MR$ (MC is rising and cuts MR from below).
- 2) **Price and Quantity:** The level of output produced is Q_1 and the price the firm sells this output at is P_M .
- 3) **Costs:** The average cost of production is shown at point E. The average cost of production is C_1 .
- 4) **Profit:** This firm is earning normal profits because $AR = AC$.
- 5) **Efficiency:** The firm is producing at the lowest point of AC curve which shows that the firm is making the best use of its scarce resources. The firm is producing at the most efficient level of output possible. Also, the firm is earning only normal profit, which is the minimum payment necessary to keep the entrepreneur in the business in the Long Run.

The Supply Curve for a Perfectly Competitive Firm

The following four pages are just for understanding. When these pages have been read and are understood, just learn off the definitions on pages 17 and 18.

The supply curve for a firm shows the quantity of a good or service that a firm is willing and able to sell at different prices. From the assumptions we know that firms in Perfect Competition are profit maximisers and always produce where $MC = MR$, MC is rising and cuts MR from below. From the costs handout, we remember that, for a firm to survive in the short run it has to cover its Variable Costs (VC) and make some contribution to its Fixed Costs (FC). Let's look at the graph below.



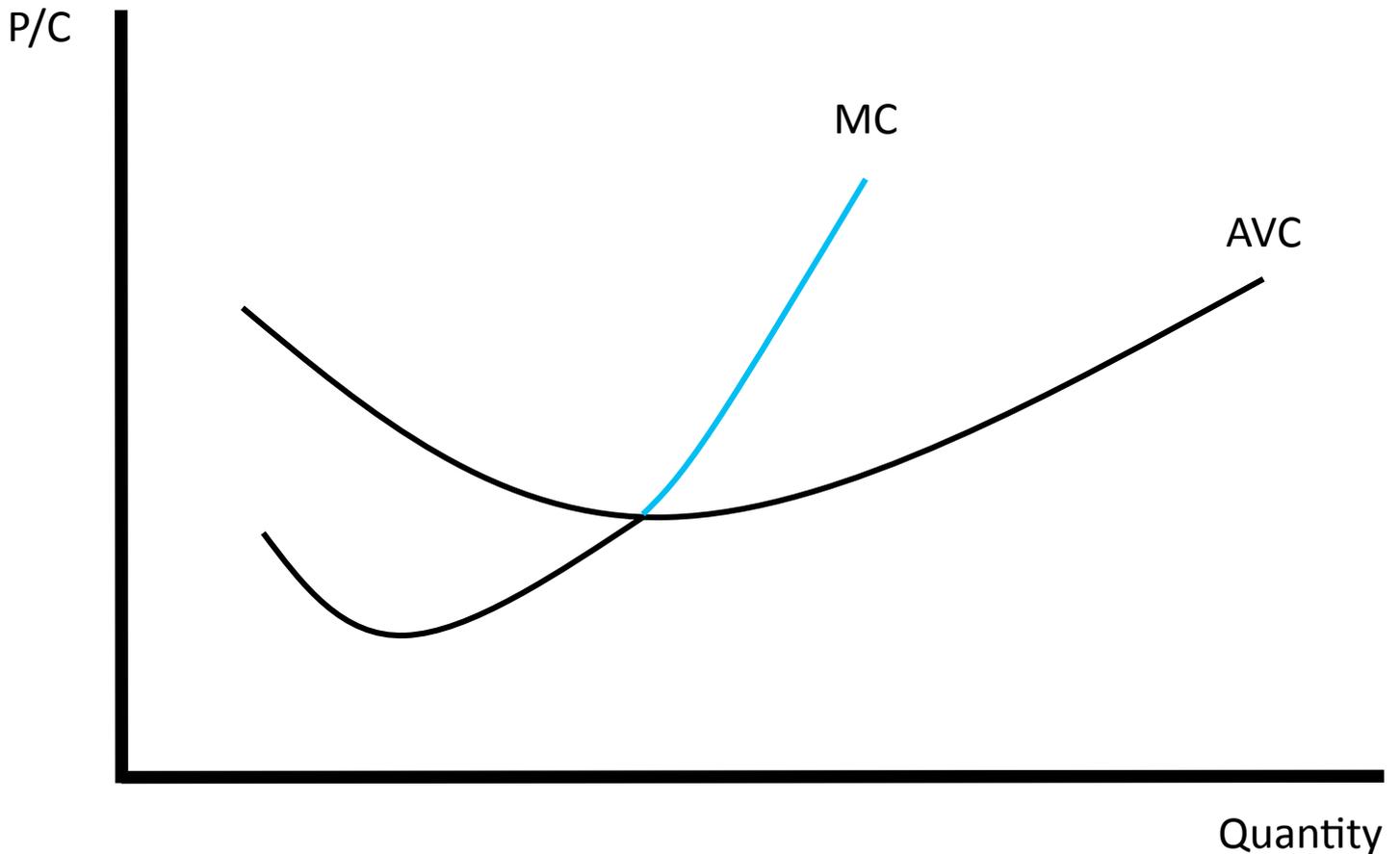
Remember, a firm in Perfect Competition produces where $MC = MR$ and MC is rising and cuts MR from below (Profit Maximisers).

- 1) At price P_1 , $MC = MR$ at point A and point X. However, at point X MC is falling and as such this is not a point of profit maximisation as the profit maximisation condition is $MC = MR$ and **MC is rising**. Therefore, the firm would produce at point A, where MC is rising. At point A, the firm is not even covering its Variable Costs (VC) and as such the firm cannot stay in business even in the short run. Therefore the firm shuts down and no quantity is supplied.
- 2) At price P_2 , $MC = MR$ at the point B. At point B, the firm is covering its Variable Costs (VC) and is about to make some contribution to its Fixed Costs (FC). At this position, the firm can stay in business in the short run but not the long run. The firm supplies quantity Q_2 .
- 3) At price P_3 , $MC = MR$ at point C. At point C, the firm is covering both Fixed Costs (FC) and Variable Costs (VC), [this is all of the firms' costs as Total Costs (TC) = (FC) + (VC)] and is earning Normal Profit. Normal Profit is the minimum payment required to keep the entrepreneur in the industry in the long run. It is also the long run equilibrium position of a Perfectly Competitive firm and at this point the firm supplies quantity Q_3 .
- 4) At price P_4 , $MC = MR$ at the point D. At the point D, the firm is covering all of its costs and is earning Super Normal Profit (SNP). At this price, the firm supplies quantity Q_4 . From the assumptions we know that there is full knowledge of profits and costs and freedom of entry and exit. If firms in the industry are earning SNP , other firms will enter the industry until the SNP is competed away. Therefore, point D is only short run equilibrium and not long run equilibrium.

The question is what do we take from this? The answer lies in the following definitions.

Short Run Supply Curve for a Perfectly Competitive Firm

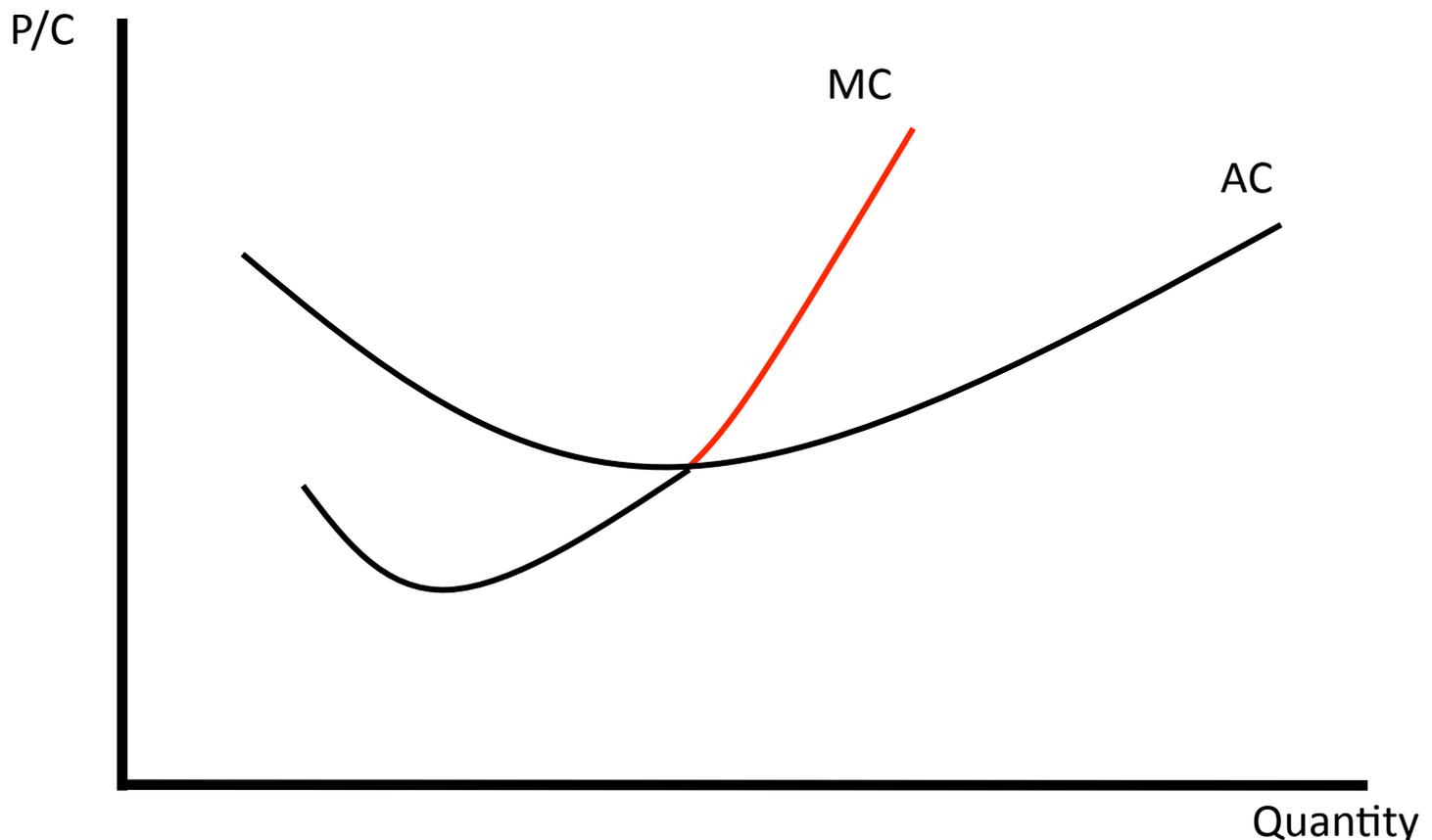
The Short Run Supply Curve: of a Perfectly Competitive firm is that part of its Marginal Cost curve which lies above the Average Variable cost curve (AVC).



Again, we stress that in the short run a firm only has to cover its Variable Costs (VC) and make some contribution to its Fixed Costs (FC). If the market determines a price equal to or above a firm's Average Variable Costs (AVC) at any given quantity, then the firm will supply that quantity where $MC=MR$ (and MC is rising and cuts MR from below). This is because the firm is a profit maximiser. As was said before, the price is determined by the market and the firm can't affect this price. The Demand Curve for a firm in Perfect Competition is simply a straight line across from the price set by the Market (the intersection of the Market Demand Curve and the Market Supply Curve), and the price and marginal revenue are the same thing for a Perfectly Competitive firm. The quantity supplied is determined by the intersection of the MC and MR curves. As such the short run supply curve for a Perfectly Competitive firm is that part of its MC curve above the Average Variable Cost (AVC) curve.

Long Run Supply Curve for a Perfectly Competitive Firm

The Long Run Supply Curve: of a Perfectly Competitive firm is that part of its Marginal Cost curve which lies above the Average Total Cost curve (AC).



Again, we stress that in the long run a firm has to cover all of its costs, that is its Total Costs (TC). If the market determines a price equal to or above a firm's Average Costs (AC) at any given quantity, then the firm will supply that quantity where $MC=MR$ (and MC is rising and cuts MR from below). This is because the firm is a profit maximiser. As was said before, the price is determined by the market (the intersection of the Market Demand Curve and the Market Supply Curve) and the firm can't affect this price. The Demand Curve for a firm in Perfect Competition is simply a straight line across from the price set by the Market, and the price and marginal revenue are the same thing for a Perfectly Competitive firm. The quantity supplied is determined by the intersection of the MC and MR curves. As such the long run supply curve for a Perfectly Competitive firm is that part of its MC curve above the Average Cost (AC) curve.

Advantages of Perfect Competition (Read This, don't learn this)

- 1) **Efficiency**: In the long run, a Perfectly Competitive firm produce's at the minimum point of the Average Cost (AC) curve. This is the most efficient level of production possible as each resource is being used to its full potential which ensures that resources are not being wasted. Also, Perfectly Competitive firms do not engage in competitive advertising, which in itself is wasteful of resources as it raises costs to the firm but it doesn't improve the product or lower the price to the consumer.
- 2) **Low Prices for the Consumer**: In the long run, Perfectly Competitive firms earn normal profit. This is the minimum payment required to keep the entrepreneur in the industry in the long run. The fact that SNP is not being earned in the long run ensures a lower price to the consumer. Also, Perfectly Competitive firms produce at the minimum point of the AC curve, thus keeping costs to as low as they can be. For these two reasons, the consumer faces a lower price in Perfect Competition than it would be charged under any other market structure by a firm facing the same costs.
- 3) **Quantity**: The quantity produced in a Perfectly Competitive market is greater than the quantity made available in a monopoly, ensuring a lower price (this is because supply is greater), as such ensuring a higher standard of living for everyone in society

Advantages of Perfect Competition (Learn This)

- 1) **Low Prices**: The firm sells its products at the lowest possible prices.
- 2) **Efficient**: The firm produces at the lowest point of average costs so there is no waste of scarce resources.
- 3) **No Advertising**: As the goods are homogeneous there is no need for wasteful advertising.
- 4) **Normal Profits Earned**: Because freedom of entry exists no firm will continue to earn SNPs in the long run as new firms will enter and compete this SNP away. Therefore there is no exploitation of consumers.

Perfect Competition and Advertising

We stated earlier that Perfectly Competitive firms do not engage in competitive advertising. We will now look at why this is so.

Competitive Advertising: is advertising that promotes the features of an individual firm's product over those of competing firms.

- 1) **Products are Homogenous:** As the goods being sold by firms in a Perfectly Competitive market are the exact same, there is no point in claiming that one firm's produce is better than another's.
- 2) **Raise Market Sales rather than Individual Firm's Sales:** As the goods being sold by one firm are the same as the goods being sold by all other firms in the industry, any firm that engaged in advertising would incur the costs of the advertising but raise the sales of all firms in the industry as these firms sell identical goods.
- 3) **Competitive Advertising increases Costs:** In the long run, Perfectly Competitive firms are efficient and do not waste resources. As we have already established, it would be wasteful of resources for a single firm to engage in competitive advertising. As such firms are not willing to waste money on competitive advertising.

Even though firms in Perfect Competition don't engage in competitive advertising, all the firms might pool their resources together and share the cost of generic advertising.

Generic Advertising: refers to advertisements that promote qualities/features of a product without naming a specific supplier of the product.

For Generic advertising, all the goods produced by all firms in an industry are promoted without any particular firm's goods being promoted. This benefits all firms in perfect competition because all goods produced are homogenous and as such this raises the demand for all goods in the industry while sharing the costs of advertising between each firm. E.g. "eat cheese", "drink milk".

Why does Perfect Competition benefit the Consumer?

The Consumer benefits because prices are kept to a minimum. This achievement is accomplished for two reasons. Firstly, firms in Perfect Competition do not earn SNP in the Longrun as only Normal Profit is required to keep the entrepreneur in the industry in the Longrun. Secondly, firms in Perfect Competition produce at the most efficient level of production possible, the minimum point of the AC curve ensuring that these firms can sell their products to the consumer at lower prices. Also, market forces within Perfect Competition act to correct any temporary imbalances ensuring that consumers do not face any shortages or gluts.

Why does Perfect Competition benefit the Economy?

Perfect Competition benefits the economy because the economic resources of the country are being used in their most efficient manner possible. Perfectly Competitive firms produce at the minimum point of the AC curve and earn Normal Profit in the Longrun, ensuring that the Factors of Production in the economy are being used at their most efficient level and the consumer is not being over charged.

In Perfect Competition, are Employees likely to receive Economic Rent?

NO. In the Longrun, workers in Perfect Competition are not likely to receive Economic Rent. The assumptions of 1) Freedom of Entry and Exit and 2) Full Knowledge of Profits and Costs, ensure that firms can only earn Normal Profit and that costs are at a minimum, in the Longrun. Therefore, in the Longrun, Perfectly Competitive workers will only receive their supply price and no economic rent is earned.