AEB 3103 Principles of Food and Resource Economics

Module 1: Guiding principles of economics

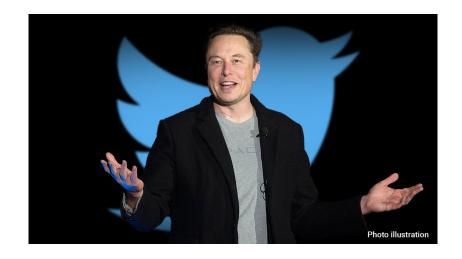
- Economics: the allocation of scarce resources
- "... the science which studies human behavior as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses"
- (Robbins 1932) Microeconomics: the study of how individuals and firms make
- decisions, and how these decisions interact with one another Macroeconomics: the study of the overall performance,
 - structure, and decision-making of the economy as a whole
- Many sub-fields of economics: history, environmental, health, labor, econometrics, game theory, ...

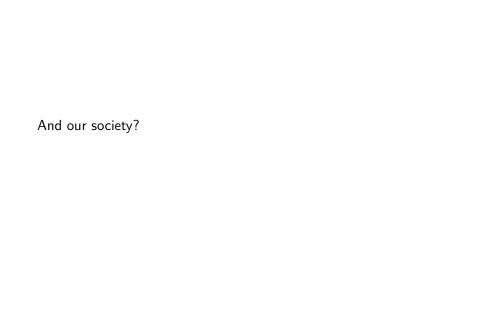
Guiding principles of economics

 Choices are necessary because resources are scarce (In other words, people face trade-offs)

Think about this: what resources do you have?

And what resources does Elon Musk have?





2. The true cost of something is its opportunity cost

- Accounting cost: the dollar amount you need to give up to get something
- ▶ **Opportunity cost**: the next best alternative you give up to get something

What is the cost of a UF men's basketball ticket?



And what is the cost of attending UF? Undergraduate Cost of Attendance

The costs below reflect estimated expenses. Your costs may vary.

	In-state Undergrad On Campus	In-state Undergrad Off Campus	In-state Undergrad Living with Parents	In-state Undergrad Summer 23 (A+B) On Campus
*Tuition / Fees	\$6,380	\$6,380	\$6,380	\$2,550
Books and Supplies	810	810	810	320
Computer/Cell Phone	1,240	1,240	1,240	360
Housing	6,350	6,350	_	1,910
Food	4,600	4,600	980	1,620
Transportation	1,120	1,120	1,120	370
Clothing	890	890	890	310

3. People respond to incentives

- Economic incentives
 - People buy more stuff during the thanksgiving week
- Social incentives
 - Avoidance of ridicule
 - Lawns MUST be green!
- Moral incentives
 - Do the right thing

And there's this:

TECH

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And this:

- ightharpoonup Surgical complications happen at the hospital (\sim 5%)
 - ► From bacterial infection to hemorrhage
- ► A surgical complication:
 - Increases length of hospital stay by 14 days
 - Hospital's profit margin jumps from \$16,936 to \$55,953

What incentive does this create?

4. Decisions are made at the margin

Marginal decision-making: * When we assess the costs and benefits of doing a little bit more or a little bit less of an activity based on the costs and benefits - Do I study/work for one more hour? - Do I farm one more acre? - Do I get one more piece of cookie?

We stop iff MB = MC

5. Trade can make everyone better off

- Market Economy: production and consumption is determined by the decentralized decisions of individuals
- ► Trade: Allows people to divide tasks among themselves; each person provides a good or service other people want and in doing so they get the goods and services they want
- Specialization

6. Markets move towards equilibrium

- ► Equilibrium: when no individual has an incentive to do something different to make themselves better off
- Arbitrage: the opportunity to make one better off (incentives matter)
 - ▶ If I'm "selling" a 20-dollar bill at \$15, what happens?
- Transaction costs: the cost of making a market exchange
 - market frictions

Oil in Aruba

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- ► A gallon of gasoline costs \$5.3 in Aruba
- It's an isolated island country
 Taxi drivers use tons of gasoline every day
- Taxi drivers use tons of gasoline every day
 A gallon of gasoline costs \$0.06 in Venezuela(!)

7. Resources should be used efficiently to achieve societal goals

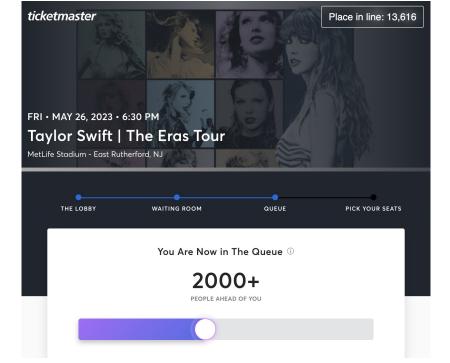
- (Pareto) Efficiency: There is no opportunity to make anyone better-off without making others worse off
- ▶ Equity: Members of the society get their FAIR share
 - Equal distribution?
 - Equal opportunity?
 - The veil of ignorance

K-ville again

Is this an efficient way to allocate tickets? Equitable?







8. (Free) markets are the "best" way to (organize) economic activity

In other words, market transactions lead to efficient (but not necessarily equitable) outcomes

- Market sends the correct signal about scarcity to market participants
- Distorting that signal often creates perverse incentives

Scarcity

Imagine that you manage to get into the Taylor Swift concert and had a great time. You came out of the stadium ready to go home. It is in the middle of the night, public transit has all shut down. And it is raining cats and dogs outside.

You desperately look for a cab, as do everybody else coming out of the Stadium. You wait, and wait, and wait, for an hour. No taxi comes to pick you up.



You open your Uber app on the phone. There is a surge pricing of 5 times here at the Stadium. You clicked the agree button, and 5 minutes later, an Uber comes to your rescue.



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SURGE PRICING

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Demand is off the charts! Rates have increased to get more Ubers on the road.



In-class Exercise #1: Uber's Surge Pricing

- 1. What incentives do surging pricing create for the passengers? For the cab drivers?
- 2. Who is better off? And who is worse off?
- 3. What will happen if the city of Jacksonville passed a rule capping the maximum surge pricing to be 1.5X of normal fare?

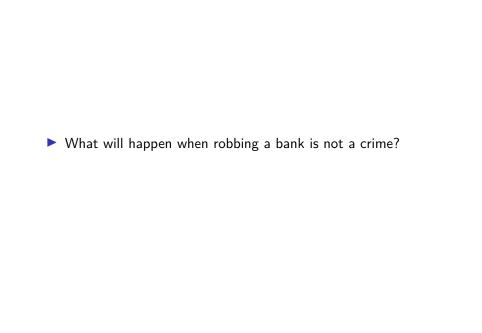
9. When markets don't achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve efficiency.

Market failure: situations when markets do not achieve efficient outcomes

Sources of market failure:

- Market power
- Property rights failures / Externality
- ► Information asymmetry
- (Business cycles)

(Note: this problem is covered extensively AEB 2451: Economics of Resource Use / AEB 3450: Intro to Natural Resource and Environmental Econ)



- 10. One person's spending is another person's income
- 11. Overall spending sometimes gets out of line with an economies' productive capacity
 - 12. Government policies can change spending