

WHAT IS
PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND,
 E_D ?



Chapter 5 Elasticity and Its Applications, p. 81

Outline:

- IV. Elasticity and Total Revenue
- V. Elasticity of Supply
- VI. Elasticity of Supply Graphically
- VII. Determinants of Elasticity of Supply
- VIII. Income Elasticity
- IX. Cross-Price Elasticity of Demand



Midpoint Formula –Price elasticity of Demand

$$E_d = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{\frac{\Delta Q}{(Q_o + Q_1)}}{\frac{\Delta P}{(P_o + P_1)}} = \frac{\frac{Q_1 - Q_o}{(Q_o + Q_1)}}{\frac{P_1 - P_o}{(P_o + P_1)}}$$

Interpreting E_D

- p. 82 in packet
- If $|E_D| > 1$ elastic
- if $|E_D| < 1$ inelastic
- if $|E_D| = 1$ unitary elastic



Elasticity-review

- E_D price elasticity of demand
 - jewelry 2.6
 - foreign travel 2.6
 - eggs .1
 - gas .2
 - cigarettes .6
 - Phone service .1
- Determinants of E_D

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When a college football team becomes more successful, the demand for tickets to games becomes..

- A. more elastic
- B. less elastic

Suppose that when the price of UK student football tickets is raised from \$5 to \$10 the number of students who attend falls from 8,000 to 7,000. Calculate the price elasticity of demand for these tickets.

(#4 on page 83 in packet)

- A. -5
- B. -1
- C. $-1/5$
- D. 200



#4 on page 83

- $P_0 = \$5$ and $P_1 = \$10$

$$Q_0 = 8,000 \text{ and } Q_1 = 7,000$$

$$E_d = \frac{(7,000-8,000)/15,000}{(10-5)/15} = \frac{-1,000/15,000}{5/15}$$

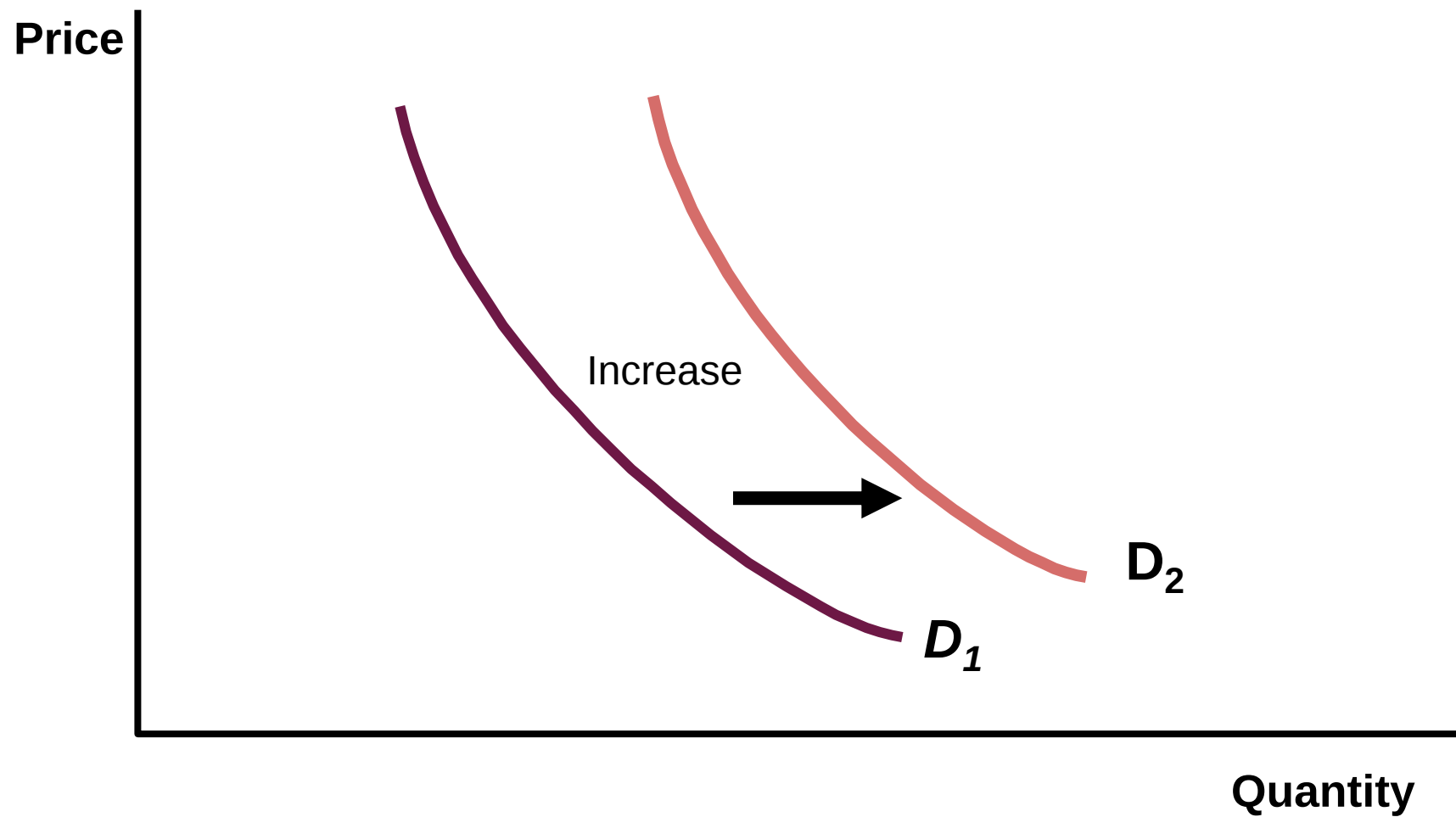
$$E_d = \frac{-1/15}{1/3} = (-1/15)(3/1) = -1/5$$

Since $|E_d| < 1$ inelastic

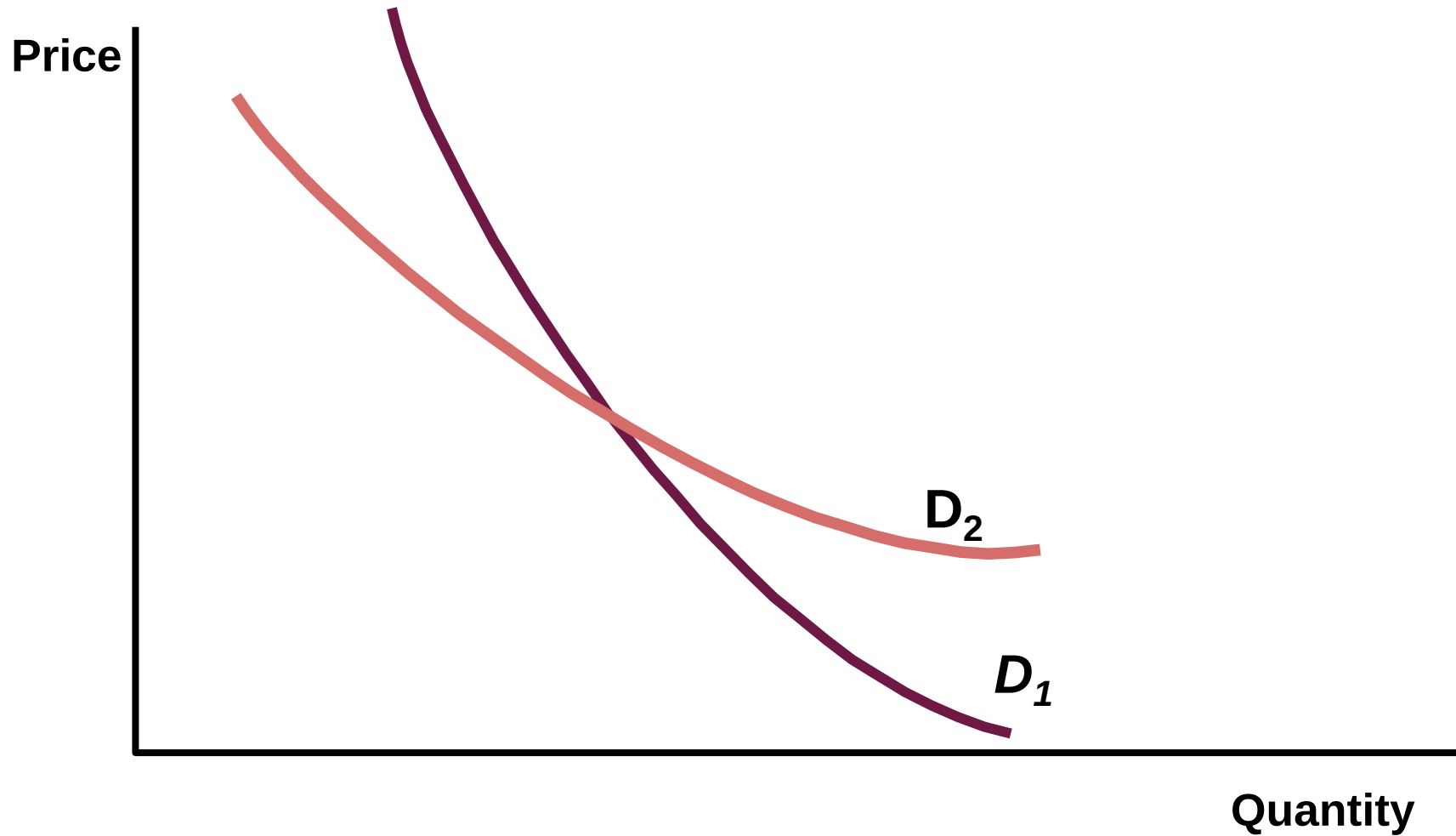
The impact of
marijuana
legalization on
level of
demand
and
elasticity of
demand.



Level of demand: higher



Increase in overall elasticity of demand





Region 13 Champs



p.87

Multi-tiered pricing:

Producers charge different
groups of consumers
different prices

- What are some examples of situations when different people pay different prices for the exact same thing?

Price Discrimination –

Charging different people different prices for the same good or service based on differing elasticity of demand for different groups of consumers



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You work for Delta Airlines. If you could price discriminate, to whom would you charge a higher price?

A. Business travelers

B. Vacation travelers

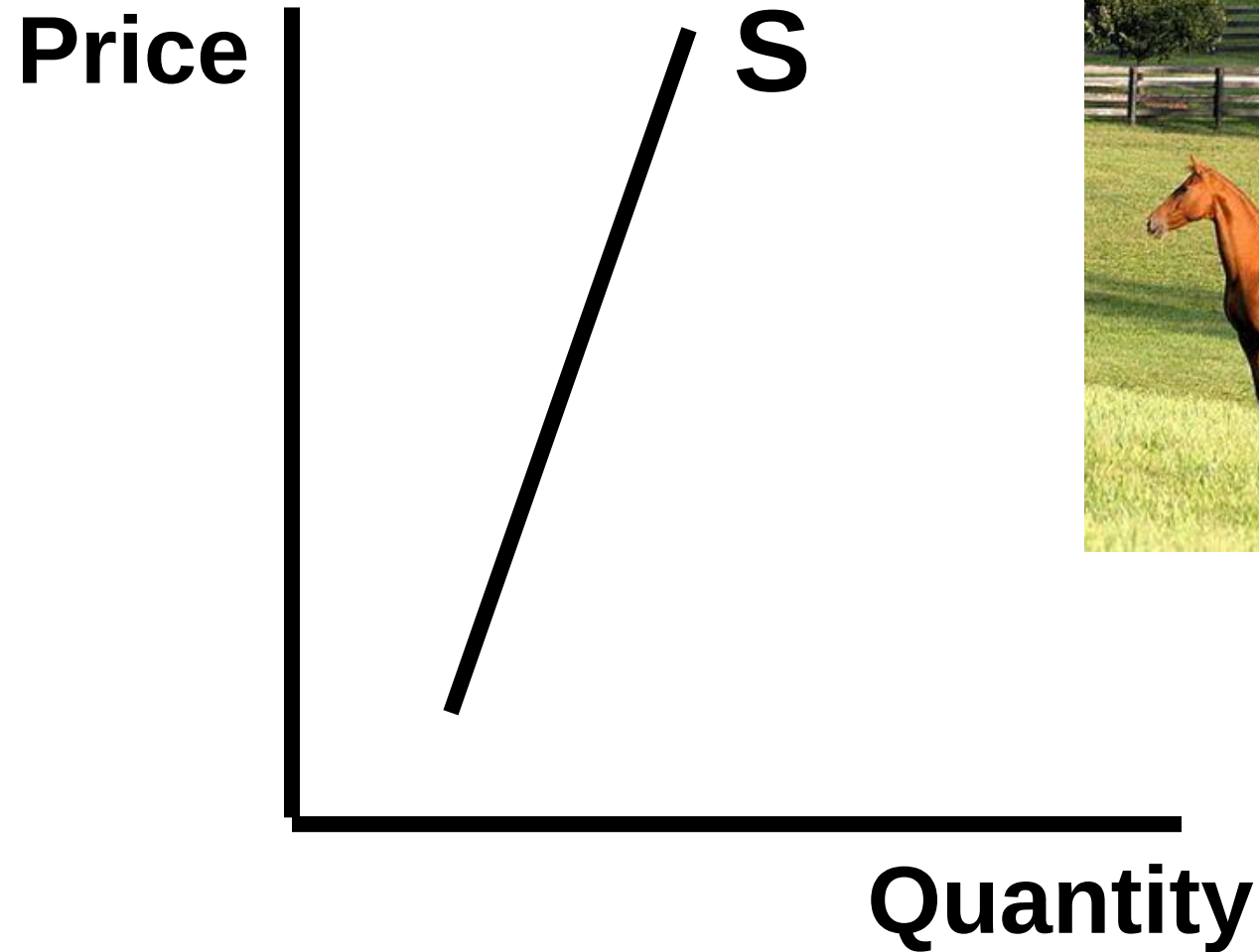
V. Elasticity of Supply, p. 89

- Measures producers' response to a price change
- $E_s = \frac{(\% \text{ change in quantity supplied})}{(\% \text{ change in price})}$
- Use the same arc elasticity formula
- $E_s > 0$
- As $P \uparrow$, $Q_s \uparrow$
- If $E_s > 1$, supply is elastic
- If $E_s < 1$, supply is inelastic
- If $E_s = 1$, supply is unitary elastic



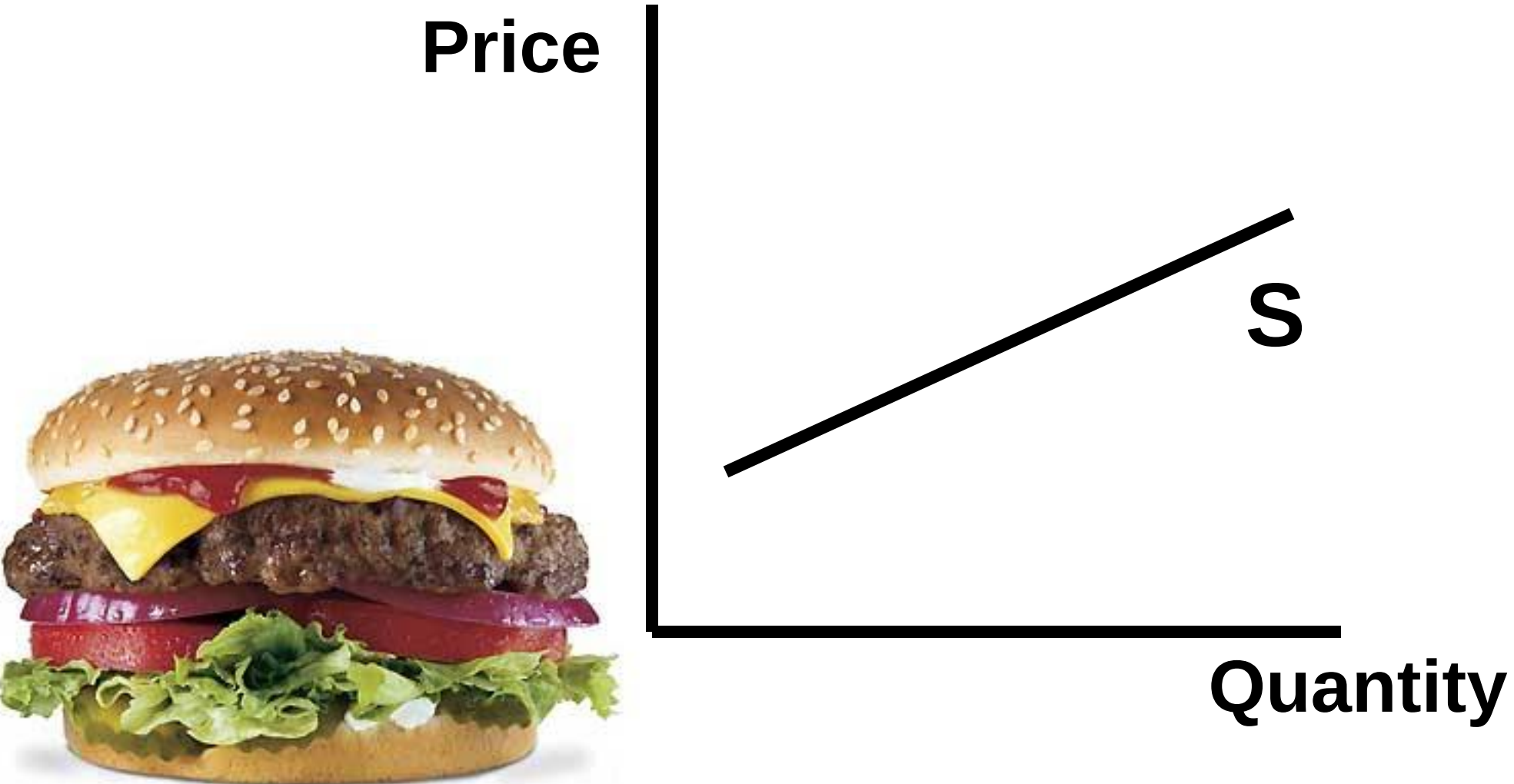
VI. Elasticity of Supply - Graphically

Elasticity of supply of land in Lexington (Very inelastic)



The amount of land in existence isn't the same thing as the amount of land supplied.

Elasticity of supply of cheeseburgers in Lexington. (Very elastic)



VII. Factors that determine flexibility of producers' response to a price change, p. 90

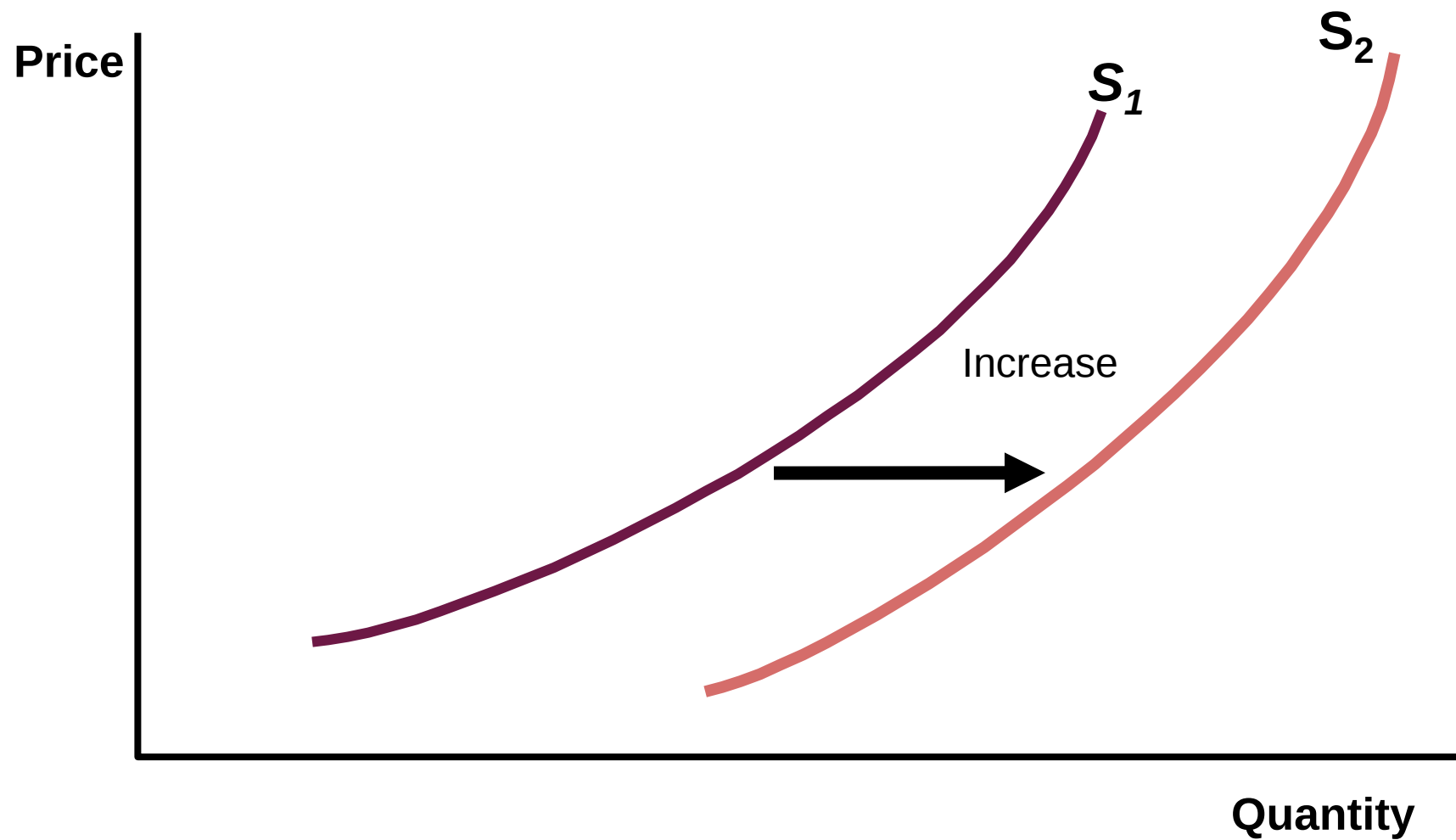
- **1) Ease of acquiring and utilizing inputs, factor mobility**
- **2) Time required to produce the good or service**
- **3) Ability to store output**
- **4) Availability of infrastructure facilities**



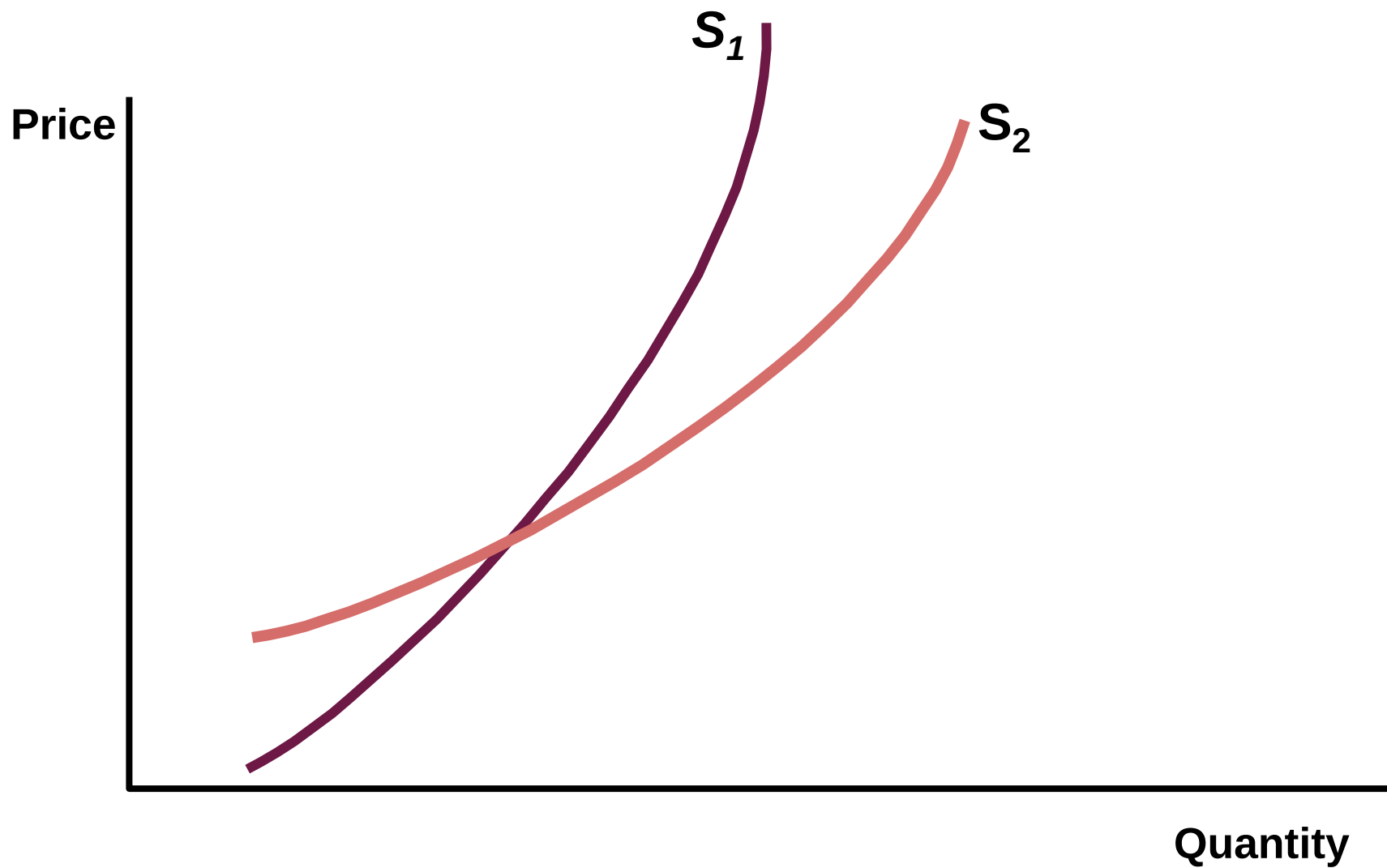
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Higher level of supply



Increase in overall elasticity of supply



VIII. INCOME ELASTICITY: p. 91

How demand changes in response to a change in income

- $Y_D = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta Y}$ where Y = income
- $Y_D > 0$ As Y increases, Q increases
(NORMAL GOOD)
- $Y_D < 0$ As Y increases, Q decreases
(INFERIOR GOOD)
- If income increases by 10% and as a result, demand falls by 20% what does this tell us?
- Inferior good



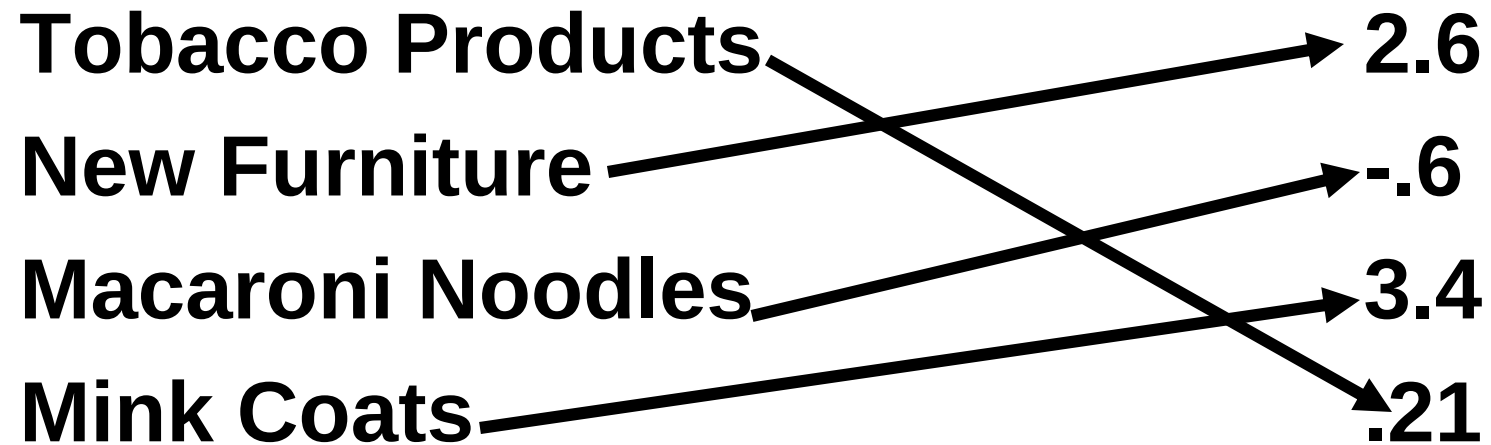
Normal Goods, ($Y_D > 0$), are either Luxuries or Necessities

- If $Y_D > 1$, is response of demand to income change elastic or inelastic?
- Elastic
- Luxury
- If $Y_D < 1$, response is inelastic
- Necessity



MATCHING:

<u>Products</u>	<u>Y_D</u>
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Drug and Alcohol Elasticities

- Not in packet
- $Y_D \text{ Heroin} > 1$
- (luxury)
- Cocaine?
- $Y_D \text{ Cocaine} > 1$
- (luxury)
- Marijuana?
- $Y_D \text{ Marijuana} < 1$
- (Necessity)
- Alcohol?
- $Y_D \text{ Alcohol} < 1$
- (Necessity)

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You have been hired by the Kroger Company to make beer purchases for Kroger stores in Kentucky and Ohio. Suppose you find that the income elasticity of demand (Y_D) for Big Joe's brand beer is $-.23$ and the income elasticity of demand for Mountain Top Brew brand beer is 1.4 . If the economy is improving and average incomes levels are on the rise in Kentucky and Ohio, based on these values for income elasticity, you should

- A. Stock more of Big Joe's brand beer and less of Mountain top brew brand beer.
- B. Stock less of Big Joe's brand beer and more of Mountain top brew brand beer.