



Introduction to Economics

Elasticity

Janet McCaig

Introduction to Economics, Sloman, J., 2012. Economics. 8th Ed. Harlow: Pearson

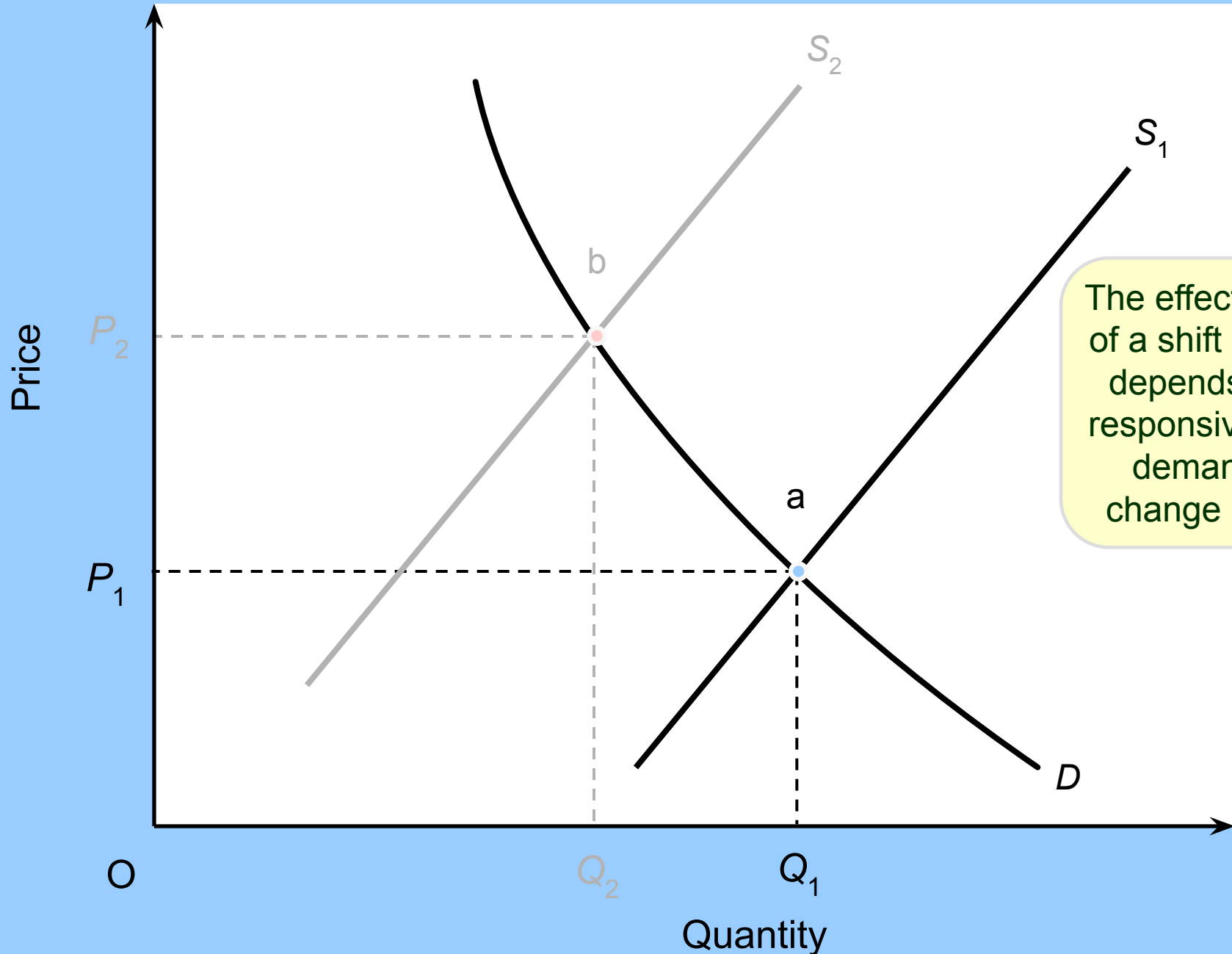


Elasticity

- Price elasticity of demand
- Price elasticity of supply
- Measuring elasticity
- Interpreting the figures for elasticity

- $$P \epsilon_D = \frac{\% \Delta Q_D}{\% \Delta P}$$

Market supply and demand



The effect on price of a shift in supply depends on the responsiveness of demand to a change in price.



Price elasticity of demand

- The responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in price
- One of the most important concepts in economics
- Price elasticity of demand varies enormously from product to product (oil & cabbage)



Price Elasticity of Demand

- Measures the responsiveness of quantity demanded to changes in a good's own price.
- The price elasticity of demand is the percent change in quantity demanded divided by the percent change in price that caused the change in quantity demanded.



Measuring the Price Elasticity of Demand

- What we want to compare is the size of the change in quantity demanded with the size of the change in price.
- percentage change in quantity demanded divided by percentage change in

- $$P \epsilon_D = \frac{\% \Delta Q_D}{\% \Delta P}$$



- ϵ (the Greek epsilon) is the symbol used for elasticity
- Δ (the capital Greek Delta) is the symbol for “a change in”

Changes are measured in % - £1 increase depends on original price

Can of beans

House



- 40% rise in price of oil causes a 10% fall in quantity demanded
- $-10\%/40\% = -0.25$



Interpreting the figure for elasticity of demand

- Demand curves generally slope downward
- Price and quantity change in opposite directions
- A rise in price (a positive figure) will cause a fall in the quantity demanded (a negative figure)
- A fall in price will cause a rise in quantity demanded
- When working out price elasticity of demand we either divide a negative figure by a positive figure

Or a positive figure by a negative figure

Either way end up with a negative figure



Interpreting the figure for elasticity of demand

- The value greater or lesser than 1
- Elastic $\epsilon > 1$
- Inelastic $\epsilon < 1$
- Unit elastic $\epsilon = 1$



Price Elasticity of Demand and Consumer Expenditure

- One of the most important applications of price elasticity of demand concerns total amount of money consumers spend on a product
- Total Consumer Expenditure - TE
- Price multiplied by Quantity
- $TE = P \times Q$



Price Elasticity of Demand and Consumer Expenditure

- Defining total consumer expenditure
 - $TE = P \times Q$
- Illustrating TE graphically
- Effects of a price change: elastic demand
 - P rises: TE falls
 - P falls: TE rises



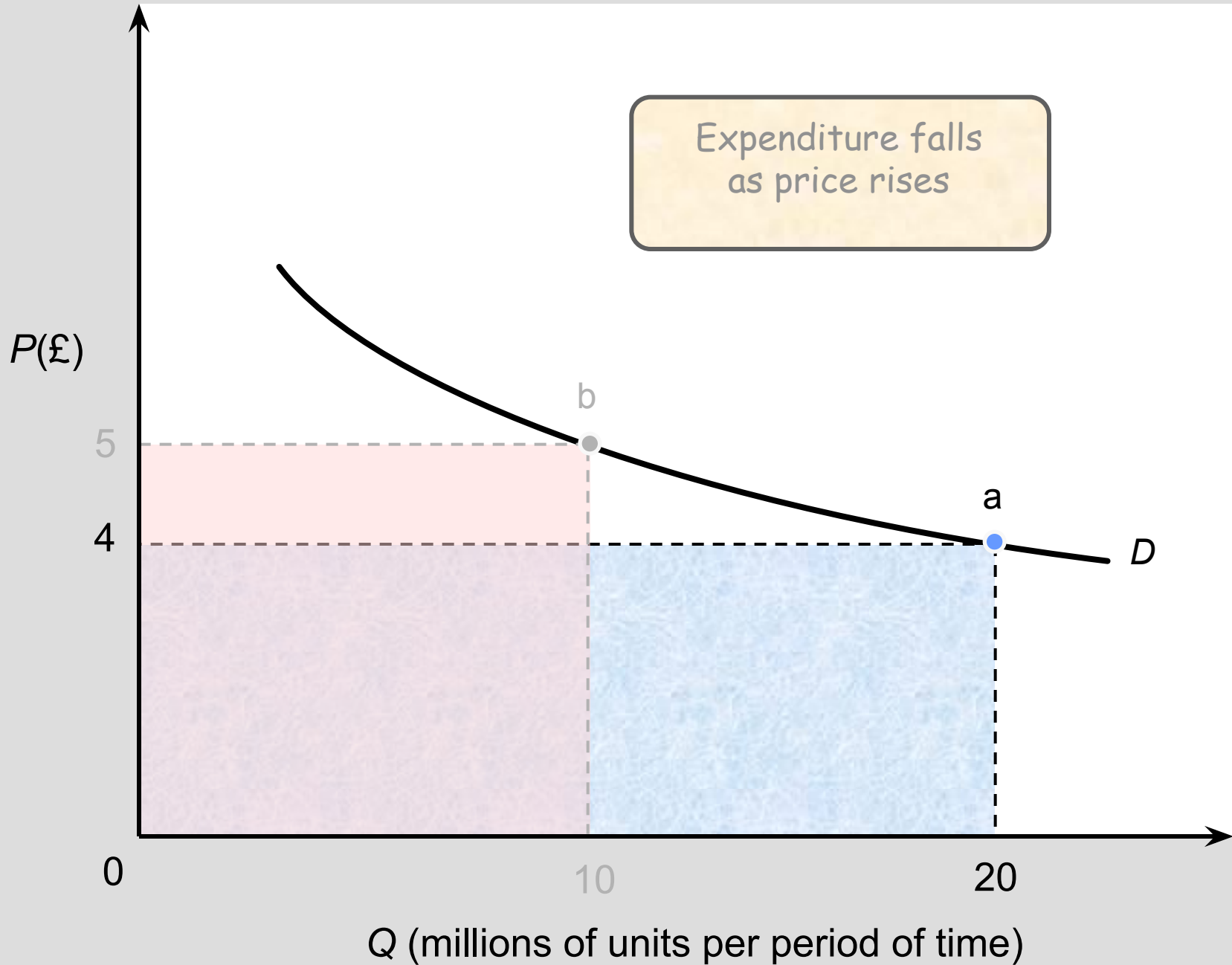
Example

- If consumers buy 3 million units (Q) at a price of £2 per unit (P)
- Total is £6 million (TE)

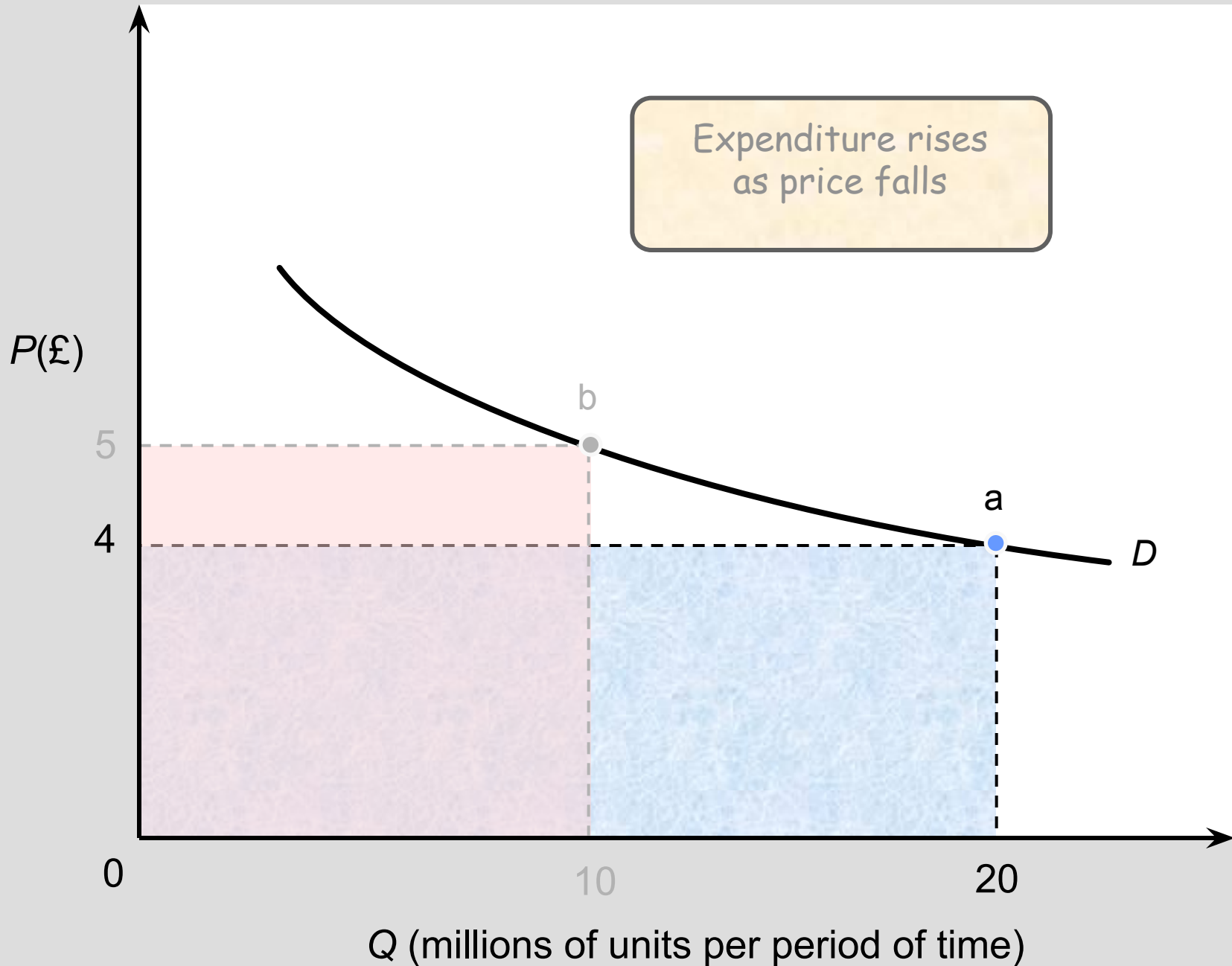


- Total consumer expenditure will be the same as the *total revenue* (TR) received by firms from the sale of the product (before taxes and other deductions)

Total Expenditure



Elastic demand between two points





Warning

- Elasticity will generally vary along the length of the curve
- Common mistake to think of the elasticity of the whole curve
- 2 exceptions - special cases – 2 curves on one diagram

Figure 3.5

Different elasticities along different portions of a demand curve

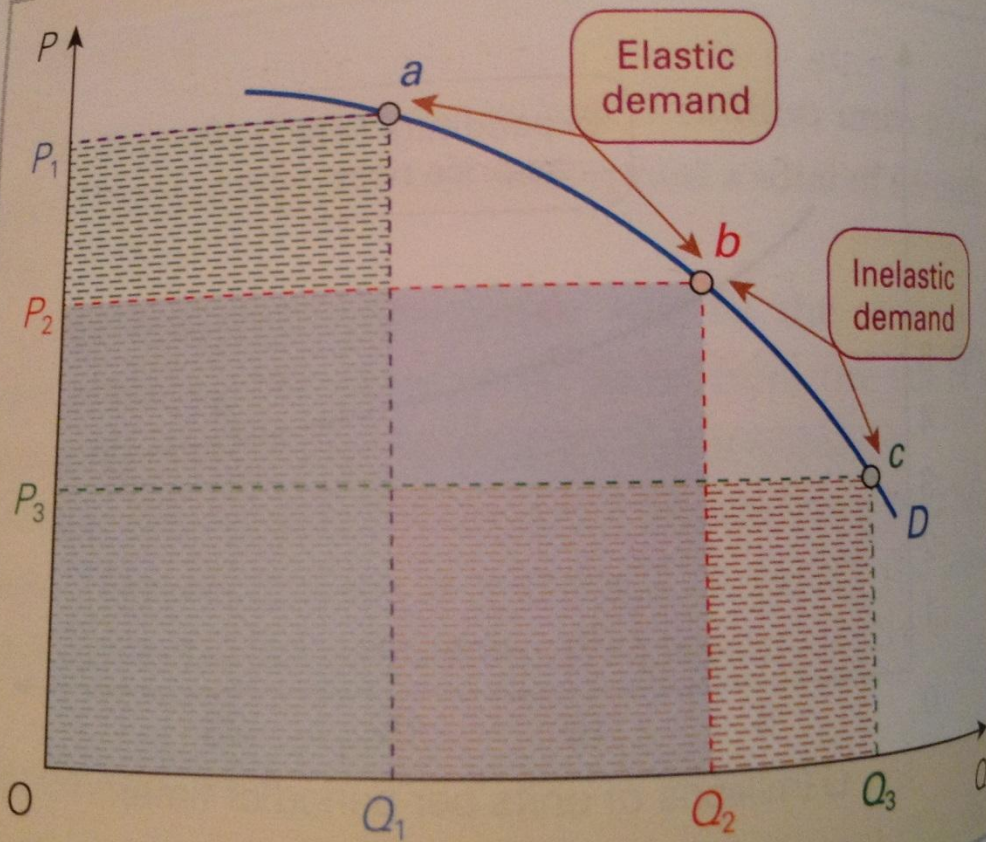
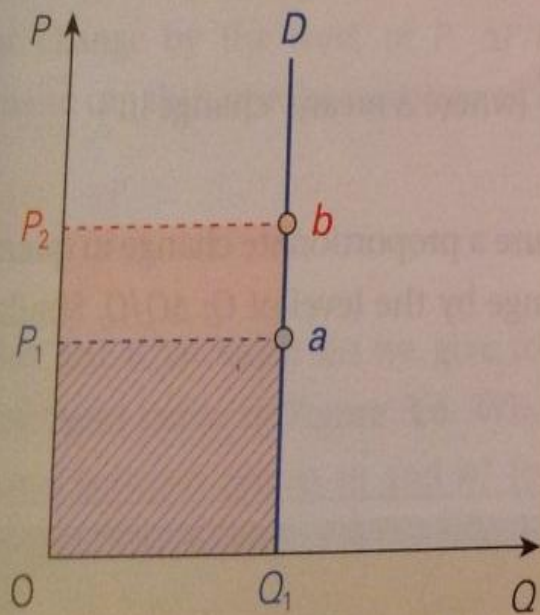
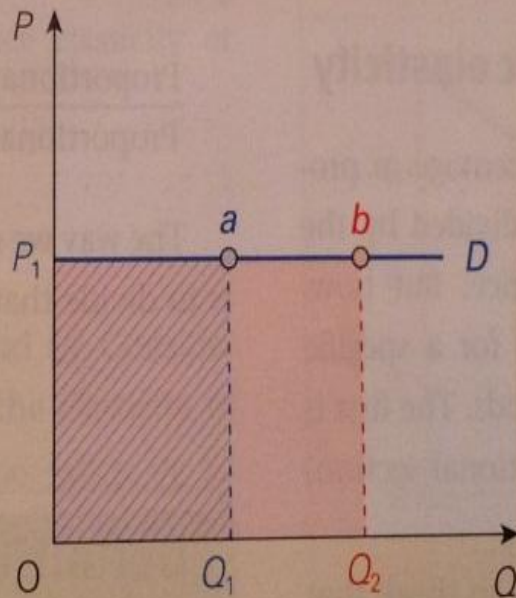


Figure 3.4

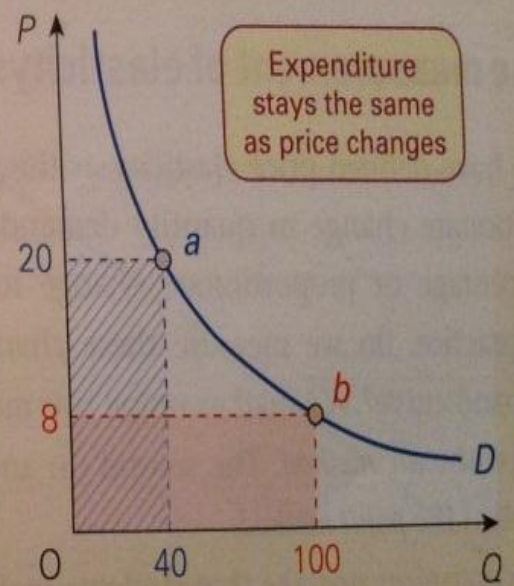
Price elasticity of demand: special cases



(a) Totally inelastic demand
($P\epsilon_D = 0$)



(b) Infinitely elastic demand
($P\epsilon_D = -\infty$)



(c) Unit elastic demand
($P\epsilon_D = -1$)



Review

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-b7xIINQ-zg>
- End of Session 1



Price Elasticity of Supply

- **Price elasticity of supply** is a measure used in economics to show the responsiveness, or elasticity, of the quantity supplied of a good or service to a change in its price.



Price Elasticity of Supply

- Measuring price elasticity of supply
 $\% \Delta Q_s / \% \Delta P$
 - elastic and inelastic supply
- Determinants of price elasticity of supply
 - amount that costs rise as output increases
 - time period



The effect of imposing tax on goods

- Government intervention in the markets
- Indirect taxes, VAT, excise duties on cigarettes petrol & alcohol
- May be fixed per unit sold (specific tax)
- As a % of the price at each stage of production (*Ad valorem* tax)

Figure 3.16 Effect of a tax on the supply curve

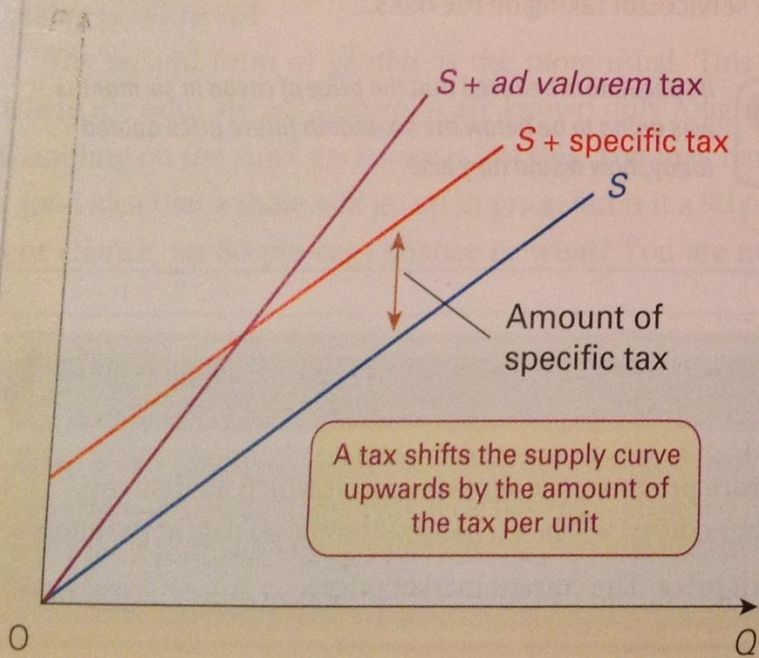
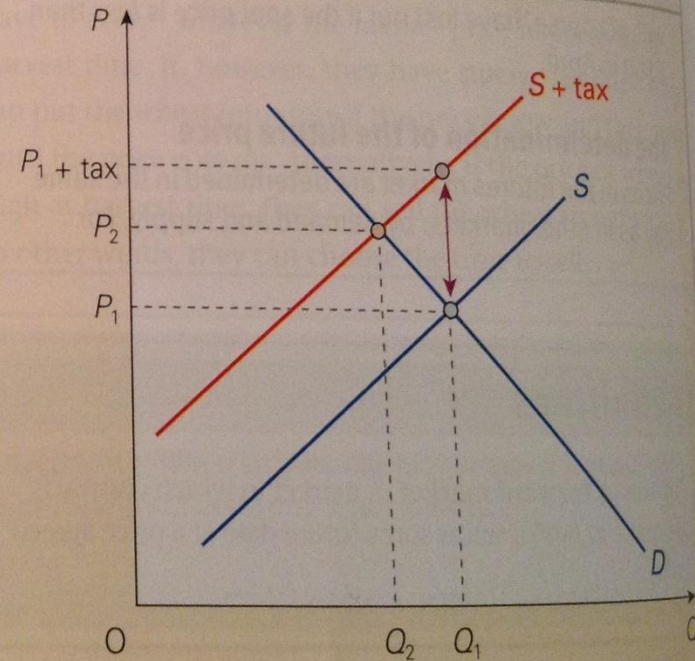


Figure 3.17 Effect of a tax on price and quantity





Activities

- Work on case study *Ashes to Ashes* (pg 80 course text book)
- Research the CAP in small groups in the computer lab then report back to the class
- <http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/video/player.cfm?ref=I101051>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/video/player.cfm?ref=I101081>