



DP IB Economics: SL



Your notes

2.5 Income Elasticity of Demand (YED)

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2.5.1 Definition, Calculation & Illustration of YED

Definition & Calculation of YED

- **Changes in income** result in changes to the **demand** for goods/services
 - Economists are interested in **how much** the **quantity demanded will change** for different products
- **Income elasticity of demand (YED)** reveals how **responsive** the change in **quantity demanded** is to a change in **income**

Calculation of YED

- **YED can be calculated** using the following formula

$$\text{YED} = \frac{\% \text{ change in quantity demanded}}{\% \text{ change in income}} = \frac{\% \Delta \text{ in QD}}{\% \Delta \text{ in Y}}$$



Worked Example

A consumer's **income rises** from SG\$ 100 to SG\$ 125 a week. They originally consumed 12 bubble teas but this **increased** to 15 bubble teas a week. Calculate the **YED** of the bubble teas

[2 marks]

Answers:

Step 1: Calculate the % change in QD

$$\% \Delta \text{ QD} = \frac{15 - 12}{12} \times 100$$

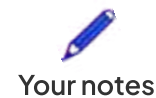
$$\% \Delta \text{ QD} = 25\%$$

Step 2: Calculate the % change in Y

$$\% \Delta Y = \frac{125 - 100}{100} \times 100$$

$$\% \Delta Y = 25\%$$

Step 3: Insert the above values in the YED formula



$$YED = \frac{\% \Delta \text{ in QD}}{\% \Delta \text{ in Y}}$$

$$YED = \frac{25}{25}$$

$$YED = 1$$

(Two marks for the correct answer or 1 mark for any correct working)

Interpreting YED Values

- The YED value can be positive or negative and the value is important in determining the type of good
 - A good with a **positive YED** value is considered to be a **normal good**
 - Normal goods can be classified as **necessities** or **luxuries**
 - A good with a **negative YED** value is considered to be an **inferior good**

Engle Curves

- **Engle curves** are a model used to illustrate the relationship between income and the quantity demanded (QD)
 - **Income** is presented on the Y-axis and **quantity demanded** on the X-axis

The Value of YED Determines the type of good and Response to Changes in Income

Value	Type of Good	Explanation	Engel Curve



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<p>$0 < YED < 1$</p>	<p>Necessity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal good - quantity demanded increases when income increases Income inelastic which means that it is relatively unresponsive to a change in income E.g. A 10% increase in income leads to a 3% increase in QD 	
<p>$YED > 1$</p>	<p>Luxury</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal good - quantity demanded increases when income increases Income elastic which means that it is relatively responsive to a change in income E.g. A 3% increase in income leads to a 10% increase in QD 	
<p>$YED < 0$</p>	<p>Inferior Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity demanded decreases when income increases E.g. Consumers switch from purchasing a supermarkets own brand cereal to Kellogg's cereal as income increases 	



Examiner Tips and Tricks

Remember this distinction! With PED values the negative sign is always ignored. However for YED, the sign is integral to understanding if the good is a normal (+) or inferior (-) good.

Factors that Influence YED



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- YED is influenced by **any factors in an economy** which change the wages of workers
 - During a **recession** wages usually fall and demand for **inferior goods** rises while demand for **luxury goods** falls
 - During a period of **economic growth** and rising wages, demand for luxury goods increases while demand for inferior goods decreases
 - Other influences on income include **minimum wage legislation, taxation, increased international trade**

The Importance of YED

- YED is crucial for firms as it helps them **understand consumer behaviour**, analyse markets, plan strategies, make informed investment decisions, and **adapt to changes in the sectoral structure of the economy**
- By assessing the income elasticity of demand, firms can effectively navigate evolving market dynamics and **position themselves for sustainable growth**

An Explanation of how Firms can use YED Effectively

Factor	Explanation
Understand consumer behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ YED helps firms understand how changes in income levels affect consumer demand for their products or services ▪ By examining the income elasticity of demand for different goods and services, firms can identify which sectors are more sensitive to changes in income
Adapt to changes in the sectoral structure of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes in the income elasticity of demand can indicate shifts in consumer preferences and patterns of consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Firms need to adapt to these changes to remain competitive ▪ If a sector experiences declining demand due to a low income elasticity ($YED < 1$), firms may need to consider diversifying their product offerings or exploring new markets to sustain growth ▪ Sectors with high income elasticity ($YED > 1$) can provide opportunities for firms to specialise and cater to the growing demand

Example

- As income levels increase, consumers' preferences and concerns about **environmental sustainability** may lead to a higher demand for electric vehicle's (EVs)
- The income elasticity of demand for EVs can help firms estimate the potential market growth and **justify investment decisions**
- With a YED > 1, the EV sector is likely to **experience rapid expansion** as income levels rise, prompting firms to **invest in manufacturing facilities**, research and development, and charging infrastructure
- This will further **shift the sectoral structure of the economy**, as the rising demand for EVs can result in the **growth of related industries such as battery manufacturing, renewable energy, and charging networks**



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