



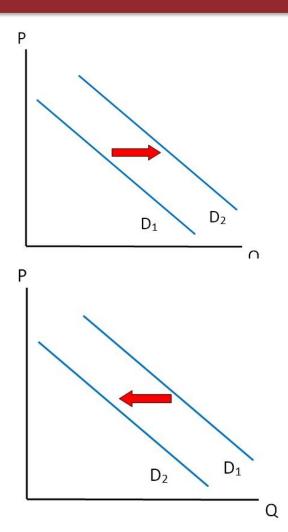
Clear Target

I will be able to determine ways in which changes to a product's demand shifters or elasticity of demand will affect its demand.



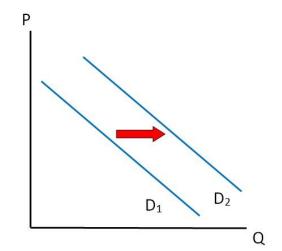
Demand Shift

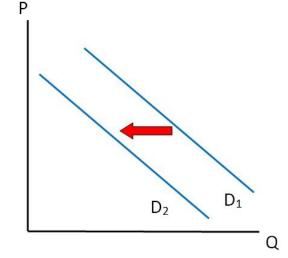
 An increase or decrease in the demand for a good or service at all price levels.





Factors that can cause the demand curve of a good or service to shift, either raising or lowering demand for the product at all prices.







- Income
- **Normal goods** -demand increases with increased income.
- Inferior goods demand decreases with increased income
- Real Income Effect
 - —People cannot keep buying the same amount of a product if the price rises and their income stays the same.







- Price of Related Goods
- **Substitutes** similar goods that may be used in place of each other.

• Complementary goods – two goods often bought and used together.

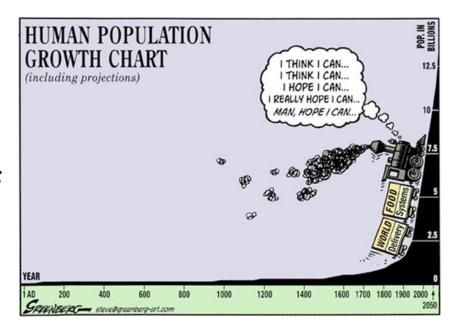






- Number of consumers
- **Population changes** —changes in the size of the population will affect the demand of most goods.

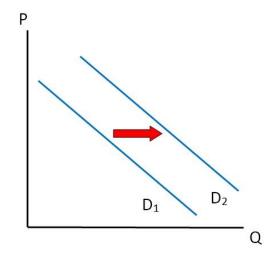
• **Demographic changes**— characteristics of populations such as age, race, gender, occupation, and income level.





Demand Shifters Number of Consumers

 Which way would the demand curve for sweet tea shift if there was a large increase in the population of the southern states.













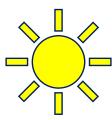


- Taste and Preferences
- Overall demand will increase and decrease with peoples preferences.













Demand Shifters Tastes and Preference

• Which way would the demand curve for pumpkins shift at the beginning of October.





- Expectations
- Our expectations about the future can affect our demand for certain goods today.



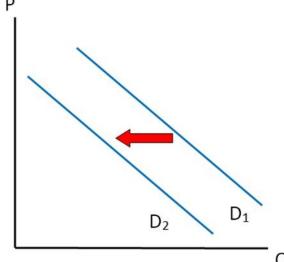




Demand Shifters Expectations

 Which way would the demand curve for large flat screen TV's shift at the beginning of November.







Practice with demand shifters in Google Classroom