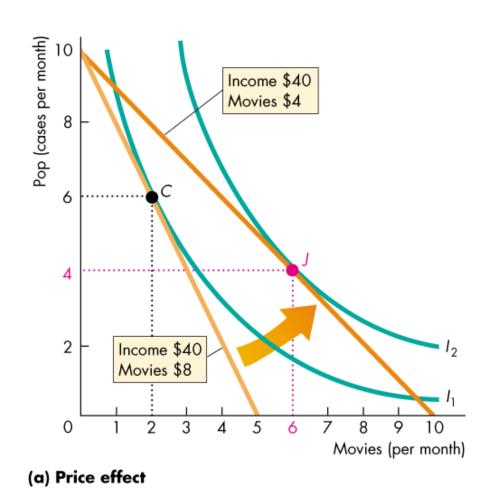
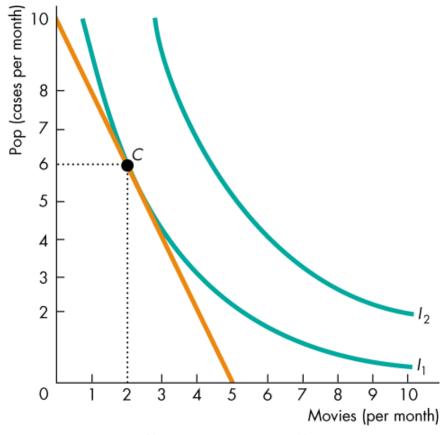
- We're going to break the move from point C to point J into two parts.
- The first part is the substitution effect and the second is the income effect.



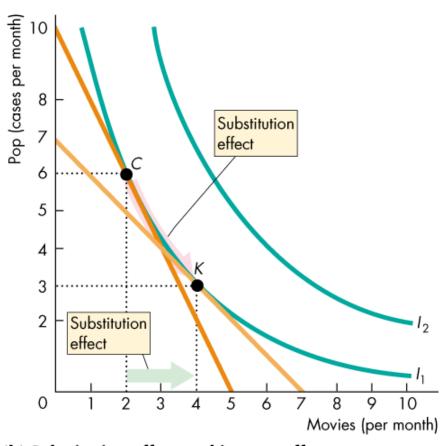
#### Substitution Effect

The substitution
effect is the effect of
a change in price on
the quantity bought
when the consumer
remains on the
same indifferent
curve.



(b) Substitution effect and income effect

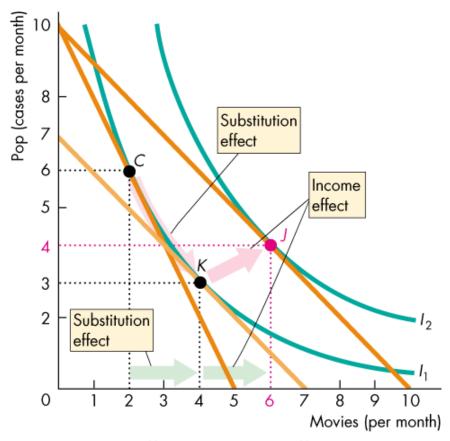
- The direction of the substitution effect never varies:
- When the relative price falls, the consumer always substitutes more of that good for other goods.
- The substitution effect is the first reason why the demand curve slopes downward.



(b) Substitution effect and income effect

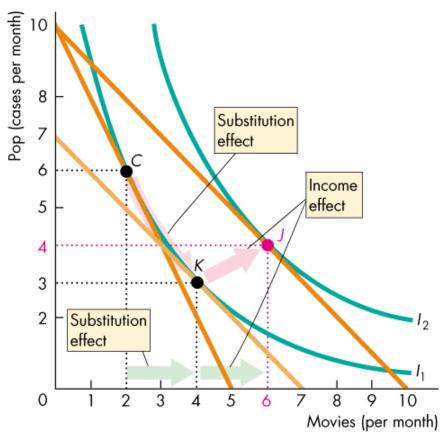
#### Income Effect

- To isolate the income effect, we reverse the hypothetical pay cut and restore Lisa's income to its original level (its actual level).
- Lisa is now back on indifference curve I<sub>2</sub> and her best affordable point is J.
- The move from K to J is the income effect.



(b) Substitution effect and income effect

- For Lisa, movies are a normal good.
- With more income to spend, she sees more movies—the income effect is positive.
- For a normal good, the income effect reinforces the substitution effect and is the second reason why the demand curve slopes downward.



(b) Substitution effect and income effect

### Inferior Goods

- For an inferior good, when income increases, the quantity bought decreases.
- The income effect is negative and works against the substitution effect.
- So long as the substitution effect dominates, the demand curve still slopes downward.

- If the negative income effect is stronger than the substitution effect, a lower price for inferior goods brings a *decrease* in the quantity demanded—the demand curve slopes upward!
- This case does not appear to occur in the real world.