# What do "Off the Shelf" Theory Models Say about Drip Pricing?

Michael R. Baye, Indiana University (Work-in-Progress with Rick Harbaugh)

# Adapt the Following Models to Account for Drip Pricing

- Search models
  - Diamond (*JET*, 1971); Reinganum (*JPE*, 1979);
     MacMinn (*JPE*, 1980); Stahl (*AER*, 1989)
- Clearinghouse models
  - Varian (AER, 1980); Rosenthal (Ecmt, 1980); Baye
     & Morgan (AER, 2001)
- Cheap talk/persuasion models
  - Chakraborty & Harbaugh (AER, 2010); Che,
     Dessein, & Kartik (AER, forthcoming)

### A Caveat

- Tempting to assume that drip pricing raises search costs, and therefore increases price dispersion and/or prices
- But...
  - Changes in search costs impact the incentives of consumers, retailers, and platforms
  - Equilibrium effects of increases in search costs are modelspecific
  - Equilibrium effects often differ from partial-partial equilibrium effects
- Examples:
  - Reinganum: Higher search costs, greater price dispersion
  - MacMinn: Higher search costs, less price dispersion
  - Stahl: Higher search costs, ambiguous effect on price dispersion

# Search Models and Drip Pricing

- Sequential search models in the spirit of Reinganum are capable of handling the drip-pricing of essential add-ons
  - Shipping costs, taxes, airline baggage fees, etc.
- One might expect the Diamond Paradox outcome
  - Consumers "held up" once lured in
- Does not occur in equilibrium because doing so reduces demand and profits
  - Firms equate their (identical) marginal revenues with (differing) marginal costs
  - "Hold-up" would result in sales below the profit-maximizing level, and thus is not profitable
- Thus, ability to engage in drip pricing has no effect on the welfare of consumers

### **Clearinghouse Models and Drip Pricing**

- Clearinghouse models (e.g., Varian, Baye & Morgan) can handle the drip-pricing of essential add-ons:
  - "Dripped" shipping costs, taxes, airline baggage fees, etc.
- Without drip pricing, consumers observe the complete list of prices and purchase from the e-retailer charging the lowest price
- Drip pricing transforms a visit to the "clearinghouse" into a costly sequential search environment
- With drip pricing, consumer must click a given listed price (at some cost,  $\varepsilon > 0$ ) to determine the full price
- Suggests "monopoly" pricing may result (due to Diamond Paradox)

# Accounting for Disclosure Incentives in Clearinghouse Models

- If all other firms charge monopoly price, an eretailer gains by unilaterally disclosing its addon costs (*a la* Southwest Airlines)
- Platform (gatekeeper) also has incentive to promote disclosure
- Monopoly pricing is not an equilibrium when take into account disclosure incentives
- This is consistent with historical evolution of disclosure patterns at price comparison sites

### Shopper.com, 2001

### Mag Innovision LT530C

More product info

Shopping List: Add to my list | View my list | What's Shopping List?

 Manufacturer:
 Mag Technology USA Inc.

 Part Number:
 LT530C

 List Price:
 N/A

 Lowest Price:
 \$549.00 price drop alert



### Pricing and availability are updated twice daily. To view latest information click on the prices below.

	Store	Gúmez- Merchant Review	Price	State	CLICK TO CALL	Shipping	In Stock	Last Updated
Buy Info	LA Computer Center	***	\$549.00	СА	800-400- 5886	3.75+	YES Ship the same day	3/24/2001
Buy Info	Compu America More company info	***	\$549.00	СА	800-533- 9005	Starts at \$9.95	In Stock	3/24/2001
Buy Info	PCNation.com	***	\$645.45	IL	800-969- 5255	16.00	Y	3/23/2001
Bux Info	Value, Selection, Setisfaction More company info	***	\$677.99	ст	888-212- 0837	12.50	YES	3/26/2001
Buy Info	TelekomNet	***	\$685.90	МА	877-346- 9500	\$20.92	YES	3/23/2001
Buy Info	Micro Warehouse	***	\$699.95	Ŋ	800-397- 8508	Overnight: \$9.95+	Y	3/23/2001
Buy Info	Multiwave Direct More company info	***	\$700.88	CA	800-234- 3358	see site	YES	3/24/2001
Buy Info	firstsource.com	***	\$704.02	CA	800-858- 9866	9.95+	54	3/25/2001
Buy Info	Soft4U.com	***	\$717.56	CA	877-276- 3848	\$29.90+	Yes	3/23/2001
Buy Info	Page Computer Carolina More company info	***	\$849.00	CA	888-557- 2557	14.31	yes	3/24/2001
Buy Info	State Street Direct	***	\$1138.34	NH	800-222- 4070	\$15.58	In stock	3/25/2001

Re-sort By Price / Sponsor

### Shopper.com, Today

### Canon PowerShot SX30 IS (Black)

Manufacturer: Canon Part number: 4344B001



1 | 2 | 3 | 4 😭 Video

Compare with most popular



CNET Editor rating: Average user rating: \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\* Very good

out of 29 reviews

More product information: Editors' review | User reviews | Specifications Accessories Manufacturer info

### Bottom Line:



The Canon PowerShot SX30 IS is a point-and-shoot camera with a 35x zoom lens. As long as you're not expecting much more than that, it's a very good megazoom. Read more

▲ Learn More

### Where to buy

### Your zip code is 10036 (change zip code)

store	customer rating	inventory	price	total price
amazon.com	****	In stock	Price: \$439.00	\$439.00
Marketplace	See store profile		Tax: \$0.00	Your best price
			Shipping: Free	SHOP NOW
				as of 05/09/2012
ADORAMA	*****	In stock	Price: \$439.00	\$476.86
	See store profile	FREE SHIPPING,	Tax: \$37.86	SHOP NOW
		Ships same day if ordered by 5:00pm EST	Shipping: Free	as of 05/09/2012
BizChair	Not yet rated See store profile	In stock	Price: \$558.99	\$557.99
9-34176641.60m	occ store prome		Tax: \$0.00 Shipping:	SHOP NOW

# Cheap Talk Models and Drip Pricing

- Cheap talk model in the spirit of Chakraborty & Harbaugh and Che, Dessein & Kartik
- Consumers "lured" to an e-retailer's website because of its low price (P<sub>1</sub>)
- Once "inside," e-retailer can recommend a higher margin product selling for  $P_2 > P_1$ 
  - Think of product 1 as a "no-frills" version and product
     2 as having "add-on" features
- E-retailer has private information about which product is really better for consumer
- Consumer can then buy product 1, 2, or nothing

### Impact on Consumer Welfare

- Consumers recognize that seller is potentially biased
  - Incentive bias to push more expensive product because earn higher margin if recommendation accepted
  - Pandering bias to push cheaper product because less likely to walk away from the transaction
- Consumers discount recommendations based on these biases, which reduces seller's incentive to push wrong product
- In equilibrium, seller sometimes pushes appropriate products, sometimes doesn't'
- For *given prices*, consumers are better off compared to environment with no recommendations whatsoever

### Impact of Price Competition for Product 1

- Recall that consumers "observe" the effects of competition on product 1, but not product 2
- Suppose heightened competition in the P<sub>1</sub> dimension results in a larger gap between P<sub>1</sub> and P<sub>2</sub>
- Increases e-retailer's relative payoff from successfully pushing high margin product
- Increases consumer's utility from purchasing cheaper product
- Thus, incentive and pandering biases work in opposite directions; ambiguous effect on communication
- Consumer welfare may increase or decrease as a result of heighted competition for product 1

# Ambiguous Welfare Effects of "Drips" Not an Artifact of Rationality

- Above models assume fully rational consumers and firms
- Behavioral models also give rise to ambiguous welfare effects
- It is known that, with myopic consumers, "shrouding" or "obfuscation" may
  - Reduce consumer welfare (Gabaix and Laibson QJE, 2006)
  - Increase consumer welfare (de Meza & Reyniers, *EL*, 2012)

### Summary

- As a matter of economic theory, drip pricing may be benign, beneficial, or harmful, depending on the environment
- In environments where drip pricing is harmful, "voluntary" disclosure may solve the problems
  - Incentives of individual firms
  - Incentives of individual platforms
  - Competition among platforms
- To the extent that drip pricing is accompanied with disclosure of *non-price* information, the elimination of drip-pricing may reduce consumer welfare through reduced communication
- Mandating more complex (or complete) up-front disclosure of options may confuse consumers rather than foster competition
  - HUD disclosures (see the 2007 FTC mortgage disclosure study)
  - Health insurance options (behavioral arguments of Rice, Wood, Hanoch, among others)