Consumers and Prices

Stéphan Marette

UMR Economie Publique, INRA

Consumers' demand

- The demand depends on quality and prices
- One way to understand the demand consists in measuring Willingness To Pay (WTP) for characteristics!

- Several methods for measuring WTP
 - One method: Lab experiment

Lab Experiment

- An experiment determine well-thought preferences and demand under perfect information (while a field experiment is characterized by imperfect recall, purchasing routines, many things to do)
- Precisions about WTP for various characteristics

Lab Experiment for Susfans

- Dijon, November 2015
- 124 participants were coming for a one-hour session
- Recruitment: They are eating meat, even occasionally



Products

Ground Beef Steaks and Ground Soya Steaks





Pictures and a few explanations: fresh products

Hypothetical response in the lab

- No product was given at the end of the experiment (safety of fresh products)
- Control of information in the lab is better than under websurvey!
- A lot of details on characteristics revealed with messages
- Hypothetical bias for WTP is a persistent problem in stated preference studies

The multiple price list, first for the beef with a picture, and then for the soy with a picture

Would you be willing to buy the ground beef at ?

For each line check off either yes, no or maybe.

	YES	NO	Maybe
2,20 Euros			
2,30 Euros			
2,40 Euros			
2,50 Euros			
2,60 Euros			
2,70 Euros			
2,80 Euros			
2,90 Euros			
3 Euros			
3,10 Euros			
3,20 Euros			
3,30 Euros			
3,40 Euros			
3,50 Euros			
3,60 Euros			
3,70 Euros			
3,80 Euros			

The multiple price list WILLINGNESS TO PAY

Would you be willing to buy the ground beef at ?

For each line check off either yes, no or maybe.

	YES	NO	Maybe	
2,20 Euros				
2,30 Euros				
2,40 Euros				
2,50 Euros				
2,60 Euros				WTP=2.6
2,70 Euros				
2,80 Euros				
2,90 Euros				
3 Euros				
3,10 Euros				
3,20 Euros				
3,30 Euros				
3,40 Euros				
3,50 Euros				
3,60 Euros				
3,70 Euros				
3,80 Euros				

Quantity choice: choices for reaching 5 units

Product

Number of products



+



Basket

= 5

Quantity choice: choices for reaching 5 units

Product

Number of products









__1__

Basket

= 5

- The sample consists of 124 people aged between 19 and 74.
- Results for WTP were not interpretable for 4 participants
- 120 participants are considered
- During the experiment, we divided our sample into four groups and randomly assigned participants to one group.
- The two groups receive the same information but in a different order.

Information

Sub-group where the order of the information varies!

Messages

- Environment
 - Beef
 - Soy
- Health
 - Beef
 - Soy

Information

Messages

- Environment
 - Beef: Pollution and Water Ese
 - Soy: Benefit for soil and natural source of nitrogen
- Health
 - Beef: Excess of meat consumption and risks
 - Soy: Fiber can cut cholesterol

First Step Instructions

Round 1: WTP for beef and soy

Quantity choice

Following Rounds:

Information

WTP for beef and soy

Quantity choice

Last Step. End of the Experiment with exit questionnaire

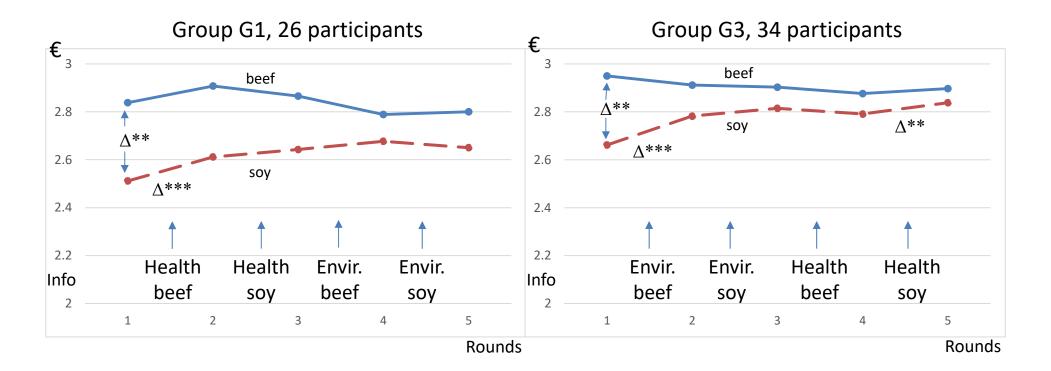
RESULTS

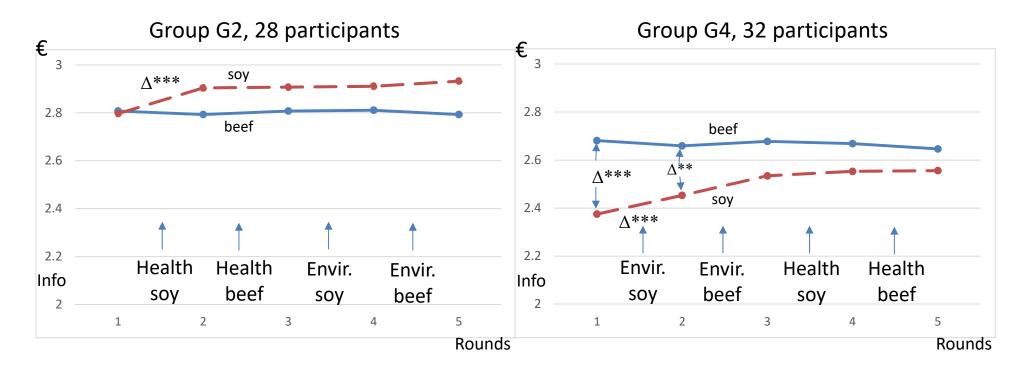
Average WTP

Tests for comparing paired samples WTP_{t-1} / WTP_t

 Δ^{***} significant difference at 1%

 Δ^{**} significant difference at 5%





Results

- 1st message has a significant effect on soy only
 - 1st message whatever the type of message
 - Significant effect but small effect (+5%)
- No effect of messages on WTP for meat

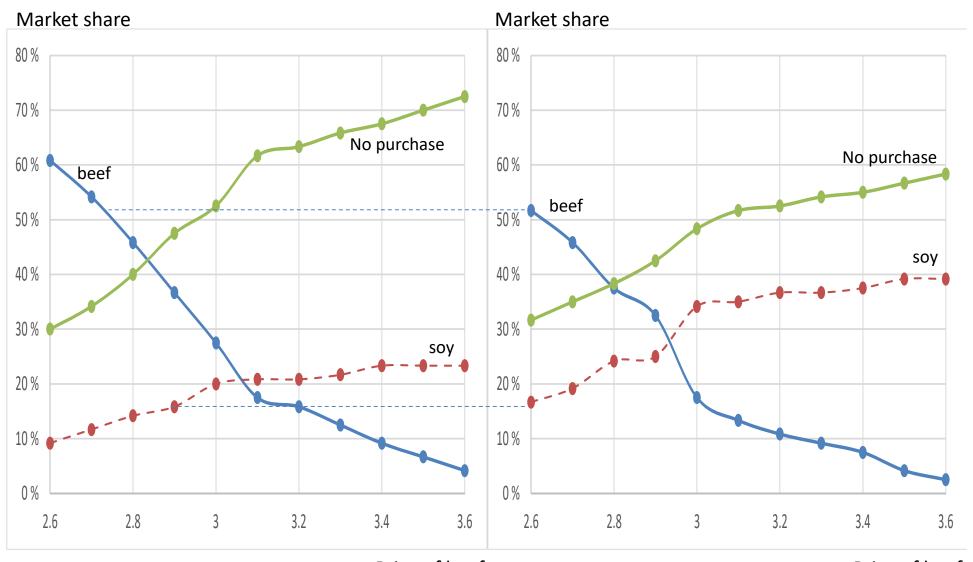
No major changes

WTP for estimating demand

- WTP may be used for predicting demands
- If the regulator wants to change habits regarding meat consumption, it will not be via "awareness" and information.
- Role of alternative tools like taxes/subsidies...
 - Tax on beef
 - Estimated demands for different products ->

Round #1 before the revelation of messages

Round #5 after the revelation of messages



Price of beef Price of beef

RESULTS

Average Quantity

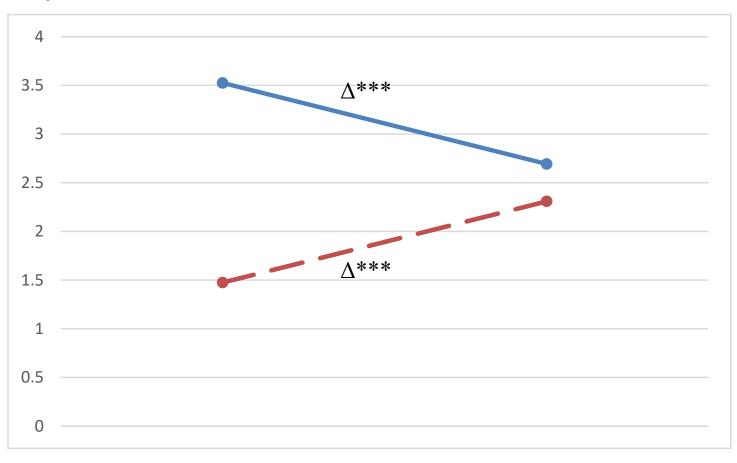
Tests for comparing paired samples Q_1 / Q_5

 Δ^{***} significant difference at 1%

 Δ^{**} significant difference at 5%

All participants

Quantity

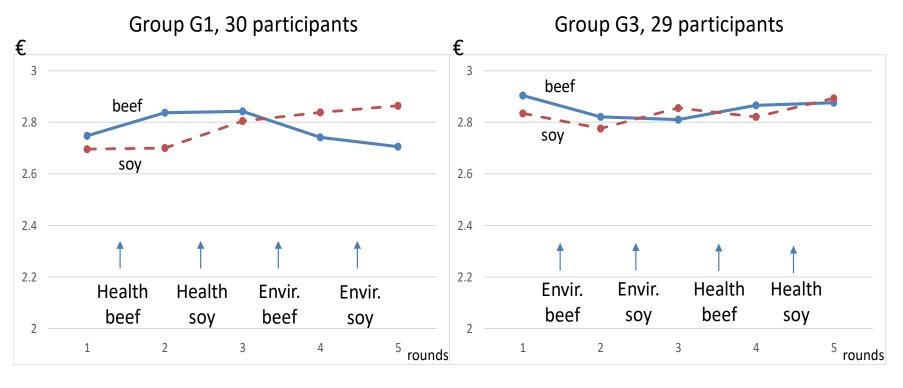


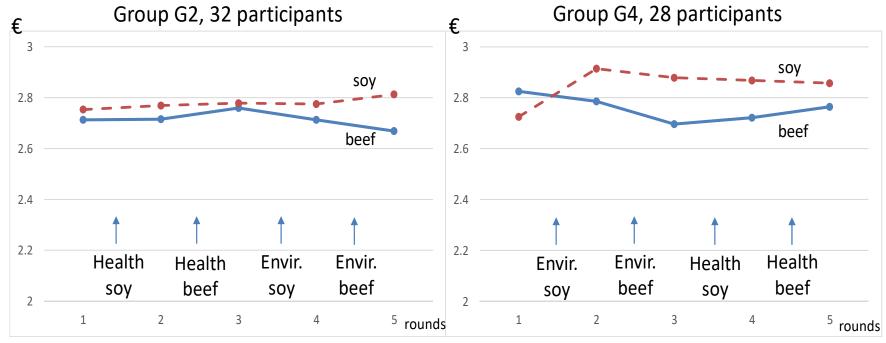
All mesages

Rounds

ITALY

November 2016





Conclusion

- Limited impact of information on preferences
 - Strong preference for meat
 - Information saturation
 - If the regulator wants to change habits regarding meat consumption, it will not be via "awareness" and information. Role of alternative tools like taxes/subsidies...
- Limited WTP for characteristics related to sustainability
 - confirmed by other contributions!