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### Bundling as competitive strategy

Jeff MacKie-Mason SI 646

#### Do you want to see...

Gone With the Wind?

...well, then you also gotta pay for...

Getting Gertie's Garter?

### Loew's "block booked" its movie backlist for licensing to TV.

Why?

#### Suppose GWTW worth \$10K, GGG worth \$0K

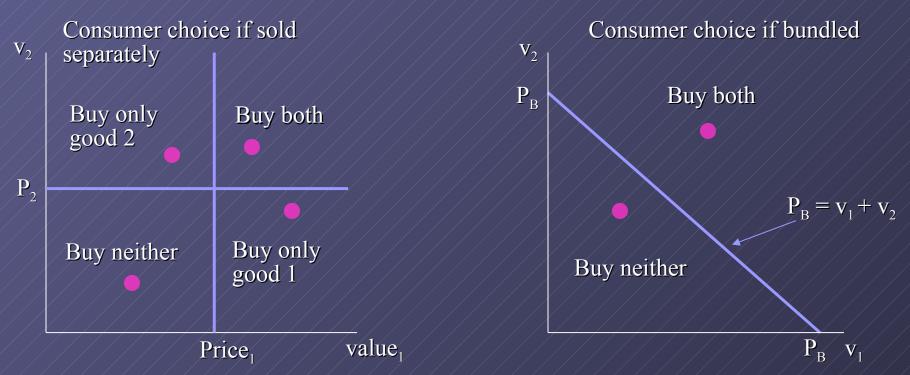
Can't get any more from block-booking than from separate booking.

		Content	
		GWTW	GGG
Netw ork	ABC	\$12,000	\$3,000
	NBC	\$10,000	\$4,000

-max separate prices? \$10,000 for GWTW \$3,000 for GGG Revenue = \$26,000

Bundle price? \$14,000 Revenue = \$28,000

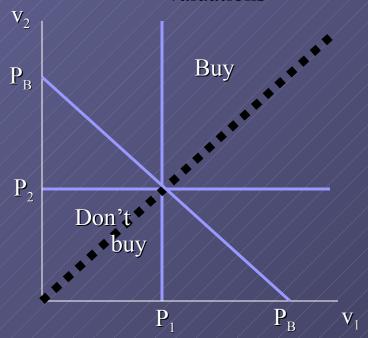
## Consider selling two goods to many consumers with different valuations.



So, best strategy depends on number of customers in each region.

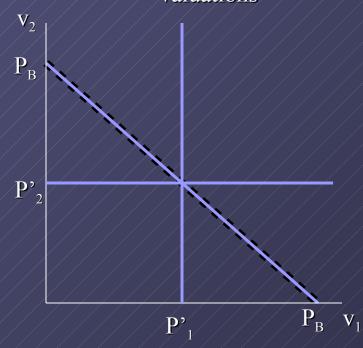
#### When is bundling effective?

Perfectly positively correlated valuations



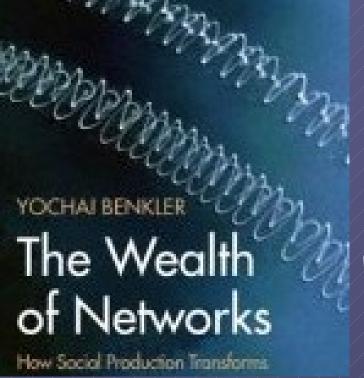
No gains from bundling  $(P_1=P_2, P_B=P_1+P_2)$ 

Perfectly negatively correlated valuations

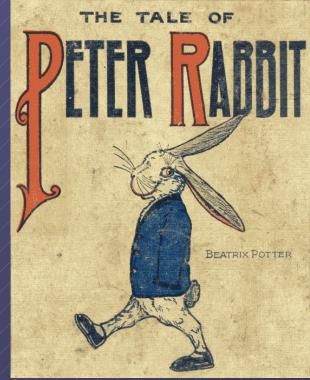


Complete surplus extraction from bundling

### Bakos & Brynjolfsson on bundling information goods



#### Bundling paperback books



$$p_b = 2.3 \mu_b = 2.0 \mu_b = 2.0 \mu_b = 2.0 \mu_b = 2.0 \mu_b = 2.5$$

### Prop 2: If MC large enough, bundling will be unprofitable.

Bundle will include some goods with v > MC, some goods with v < MC.

If MC high enough, paying so much for unwanted goods that it outweighs benefit of demand averaging

### Economies of scale in distribution favor bundling.

The Internet reduces distribution economies, can induce unbundling.

# Why consider only bundling monopolists? Info products usually face some competition.

Fay & MacKie-Mason: With some imperfect competition, most demand aggregation profit competed away. Consumers keep surplus.

PD: charge different prices

# Bundling is alternative to price discrimination when demand heterogeneous.

Bundling: average across goods

"Even information commodities can be successfully differentiated if you exploit the unique features of the Internet."

(S&V p. 26)