

The Problem

- Suppose it costs \$10 to make a high quality product. Competition will force the price to \$10. Hence
 - If you can make a low quality product for \$5 and pass if off you can make money until caught.
 - But there is no reward for making a high quality product.



The Keith-Leffler Model

Assumptions

- Two levels of quality, q_{high} and $q_{min}. \\$

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The Keith-Leffler Model

Assumptions

- Two levels of quality, q_{high} and $q_{\text{min}}.$
- Higher quality products cost more to produce.
- The cost function is

 $C(X,q_{high})$

or

 $C(X,q_{min}).$

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The Keith-Leffler Model

More Assumptions

 The public cannot tell in advance whether a firm produces a high quality or a low quality product, but can after a year.



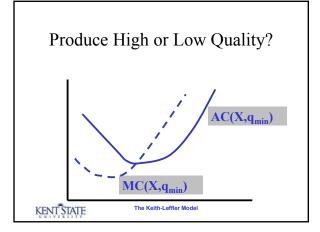
The Keith-Leffler Model

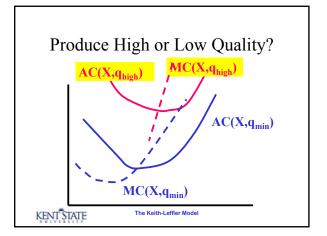
More Assumptions

- The public cannot tell in advance whether a firm produces a high quality or a low quality product, but can after a year.
- Consumers know don't ask how the minimum cost of producing both q_{high} and q_{min} .



The Keith-Leffler Model





Three Strategies

- Be **honest**. Produce a low quality product and sell it at the **low price**.
- Be **honest**. Produce a high quality product and sell it at the **high price**.



The Keith-Leffler Model

Three Strategies

- Be **honest**. Produce a low quality product and sell it at the **low price**.
- Be **honest**. Produce a high quality product and sell it at the **high price**.
- Cheat. Produce a low quality product, label it a high quality product and sell for a year at the high price.

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The Keith-Leffler Mode

Profits

- Be honest. Produce a low quality product and sell it at the low price. $\pi = 0$
- Be honest. Produce a high quality product and sell it a the high price. $\pi = 0$
- Cheat. Produce a low quality product, label it a high quality product and sell for a year at the high price. **Let's see**



The Keith-Leffler Model

