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Using Relative Utility Pricing to Explain Multibuy Prices in Supermarkets and on the Internet

Philip Thomas¹, Alec Chrystal²

¹School of Engineering and Mathematical Sciences, City University London, London, UK; ²Cass Business School, City University London, London, UK.

Email: pjt3.michaelmas@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The Relative Utility Pricing (RUP) model is used to explain the prices for commodities being sold in supermarkets and on the internet. Grocery prices offered by the supermarkets, Tesco, Sainsbury and Waitrose in December 2009 and August 2013, are considered, as well as the prices of electronic items offered by Amazon on the internet at the same dates. The observed price for a pack can be given an explanation in terms of its size relative to the smallest pack considered by the customer (the baseline pack), the price and variable cost associated with the baseline pack and the demand density. The optimal price may be predicted using a profit maximising calculation if these data are available. Even if the vendor's knowledge of the demand density is poor or non-existent, it is still possible for a vendor knowing his unit variable cost to calculate a useful approximation to the profit-maximising price by using a uniform or Rectangular demand density to represent customer demand. Alternatively, if there are no independent data on the demand density but the prices of the packs are available, it is possible to determine the approximate shape of the demand density leading to those prices. This demand density will then indicate whether the demand is soft or hard, with the Rectangular distribution indicating a neutral market. We consider the vendor to be a large retailer, such as a supermarket, who can obtain the product that he wishes to sell from a variety of suppliers at constant per-unit variable cost and hence marginal cost. Any sales at a price above marginal cost will contribute to profit. The RUP model provides an approximate match to the prices observed for supermarket milk and eggs by adjusting the demand density. A softening of the market for farm retail commodities is revealed between December 2009 and August 2013, fully consistent with the coincident long period of low growth and falling real wages in the UK economy. It is shown how the vendor may use product differentiation to buck this trend. The RUP model explains also the current prices of USB memory sticks, how those prices have evolved and how they are likely to evolve over time.

Keywords: Relative Utility Pricing; RUP; Packs of Different Sizes; Pricing Strategies; Product Differentiation; Utility Theory

1. Introduction

The Relative Utility Pricing (RUP) model, devised to explain quantity promotions such as Buy One Get One Free [1], will be used to predict the prices for commodities being sold in supermarkets and on the internet. The paper will consider milk and egg prices offered by the UK supermarkets, Tesco, Sainsbury and Waitrose in December 2009 and August 2013. The prices of electronic components will also be analyzed, specifically universal serial bus (USB) memory sticks of different capacity.

The method used to examine these prices will differ from that presented in Section 8 of [1], which was concerned with the “design” problem of choosing the size and price of pack 2 from the three options: 1) “buy one get one free”; 2) “2 for the price of 1” or 3) Golden Ratio. Customers' behaviour was then modelled using the Single Comparison Relative Utility Pricing (SCRUP) model. The task addressed in this paper is the “operational” problem of deciding on the best prices for a set of packs once their size has been fixed. This brings in the need to respond with price changes to alterations in consumer

attitudes over time.

The structure of the RUP model allows a determination to be made of both the minimum price and the maximum price, $p_{n\max}$, that potential purchasers may assign to a pack of a given size, pack n . It is shown in [1], Appendix B, that the MAP for every individual in the cohort of consumers targeted by the retailer will fall within the range p_{n-1} to $L(n)p_1$, where p_n is the price of pack n and $L(n)$ is the “largeness” of pack n , the ratio of its size to the size of the entry-level pack 1, so that $L(1)=1$.

Once the range of possible prices has been identified, as well as a mechanism for different individuals assigning different values within that range to their maximum acceptable price (MAP), as identified in Section 6 of [1], the final unknown is the probability distribution for MAP, the “demand density” (see [2] and [3] for a discussion of this concept). If the demand density for each pack size, $n > 1$, can be found independently, perhaps by a customer survey, then the RUP model will be able to give good price predictions for all the pack sizes larger than the entry-level pack, pack 1, given the price of pack 1.

In the absence of independent data on demand density, it is nevertheless possible to calculate, at least approximately, the form of the demand density that is needed for the observed prices to generate the optimal profit for the vendor. The shape of the demand density curve then provides an easily understood explanation for the observed prices—for example, is the market hard or soft? This gives the RUP model the power to explain pack prices, which is the principal aim of this paper.

The restriction on a probability distribution, namely that the area under the curve must be unity, proves helpful in restricting the number of possible demand scenarios needing exploration before a reasonable set of results can be obtained. It is thus possible to vary the parameters of the generalised Double Power demand density, the properties of which are derived in [3], to find the profit-maximising prices that give the best match to the observed prices.

2. The Probability Distribution for MAP for Pack n

As just noted, the upper and lower limits are defined for the probability distribution for MAP for pack n , but the form of the demand density within those limits remains open, subject to the general but important condition that its integral will be unity. This problem is addressed in this paper through the use of two probability distributions with claims to generality. The first is the Uniform or Rectangular distribution, often used in statistics when it is known that some random distribution will be valid but lack of data makes it impossible to specify the actual

form. The second is the generalised, Double Power density, discussed at length in [3], where the mode can be placed anywhere within the range by the appropriate variation of parameters. In fact, the Double Power density can be arranged to give a good approximation to the Rectangular distribution by choosing its parameters appropriately.

One might reasonably expect that the fraction of the potential consumers of pack n prepared to pay a price of $L(n)p_1$ or close to it will become rather small as n and hence $L(n)$ increase. Moreover, the market for large packs may lose its strong link to the market for small packs. Hence when n is large, it may be sensible to assume that the prospective purchaser of pack n will make comparisons only with packs that are reasonably close to pack n in size. This will involve rebasing, so that the smallest non-empty pack with which the customer makes a comparison is pack r . $r=1$ implies that pack n is being compared with each and every non-empty pack below it, while $r > 1$ implies that the prospective purchaser is now ignoring the existence of all packs between pack 0, the empty pack corresponding to no purchase, and pack r , the first non-empty pack that he might be interested in purchasing. Hence packs $1, 2, \dots, r-1$ are disregarded.

3. Setting the Price of Pack n so as to Maximise Profit

By contrast with Section 9 of [1], which was concerned with selecting both the size and the price of pack 2 given the size and price of pack 1, now the sizes of the various packs, $2, 3, \dots, n$, are fixed, and the problem is to select optimal prices for the larger packs, given the price of pack 1. The vendor will be faced with customers with expectations conforming to the RUP model, and will need to adjust his prices to take account of those expectations.

It is assumed that the total variable cost of the good will be proportional to the amount of the good sold, irrespective of the size of the pack or packs in which the sale is made. Let c_{v1} be the variable cost per pack for pack 1, assumed constant. Hence selling a single pack 1 will incur a total variable cost, c_{v1} , selling two packs 1 will incur a total variable cost of $2c_{v1}$ and so on. Moreover, if pack 2 has a largeness of 2, *viz.* $L(2)=2$, then it will incur a total variable cost of $2c_{v1}$, while if it has a largeness of 3, *viz.* $L(2)=3$, then pack 2 will incur a total variable cost of $3c_{v1}$, and so on. Hence, in general, the variable cost per pack, c_{vn} , for pack n will be

$$c_{vn} = L(n)c_{v1} \quad (1)$$

With the contents of pack 1 seen as the fundamental unit of measurement, *viz.* $L(1)=1$, the variable cost per pack, c_{v1} , for pack 1 may be seen as the variable cost

incurred in selling each one of these fundamental units.

The achieved price, p_1 , of pack 1 is exogenous to the RUP model, and this makes it convenient to express c_{v1} in terms of p_1 :

$$c_{v1} = c_{vf1} p_1 \quad (2)$$

Here c_{vf1} is the fraction of the achieved price, p_1 , of pack 1 absorbed by variable costs. Substituting from Equation (2) into Equation (1) gives the variable cost per pack for pack n , expressed in terms of pack 1 price, p_1 :

$$c_{vn} = L(n) c_{vf1} p_1 \quad (3)$$

Let the probability density for the MAP, p_n , for pack n be $g(p_n)$. Using the concept of the “uniconsumer” introduced without loss of generality in [2] to characterise a person prepared to buy one but only one item if the price is right, the fraction of the uniconsumers prepared to pay p_n or more for a single pack n will be $S(p_n)$, given most generally by

$$S(p_n) = \int_{p_n}^{\infty} g(v) dv = 1 - \int_0^{p_n} g(v) dv \quad (4)$$

Since the target group consists of consumers prepared to pay between p_{n-1} and $p_{n\max}$ for pack n , $g(p_n) = 0$ for $p_n < p_{n-1}$ (as well as for $p_n > p_{n\max}$). Hence Equation (4) may be rewritten:

$$S(p_n) = 1 - \int_{p_{n-1}}^{p_n} g(v) dv \quad (5)$$

We may define an “offset MAP”, q_n , for pack n by:

$$q_n = p_n - p_{n-1} \quad (6)$$

which will conform to a probability distribution, $h(q_n)$, over the interval $0 \leq q_n \leq q_{n\max}$, where, since $p_{n\max} = L(n) p_1$ from Appendix B of [1], the maximum value of the offset MAP, q_n , for pack n , is given by

$$q_{n\max} = L(n) p_1 - p_{n-1} \quad (7)$$

We may also note that differentiating Equation (6) gives

$$\frac{dq_n}{dp_n} = 1 \quad (8)$$

The probability density for MAP, $g(p_n)$, and that for offset MAP, $h(q_n)$, which may be termed “demand densities”, are then linked by:

$$g(p_n) = h(q_n) \left| \frac{dq_n}{dp_n} \right| = h(q_n) \quad (9)$$

in which Equation (8) is used. Substituting from Equation (9) into Equation (5) gives:

$$S(p_n) = 1 - \int_0^{q_n} h(v) dv = S(q_n) \quad (10)$$

Let there be N uniconsumers in the target group. The vendor’s total profit, Ψ , from selling packs n will be his total income from packs n less both the total variable costs and the fixed costs, C_{Fn} , associated with packs n :

$$\Psi = NS(p_n) p_n - NS(p_n) c_{vn} - C_{Fn} \quad (11)$$

This may be converted using Equations (3), (6) and (10) into the form:

$$\Psi = NS(q_n)(q_n + p_{n-1}) - NS(q_n) c_{vf1} L(n) p_1 - C_{Fn} \quad (12)$$

The retailer will seek to maximise this profit, which, for a constant size of target population, N , is equivalent to choosing the offset MAP, q_n , so as to maximise the average profit per consumer, ψ :

$$\psi = \frac{\Psi}{N} = \left(q_n - (c_{vf1} L(n) p_1 - p_{n-1}) \right) \left(1 - \int_0^{q_n} h(v) dv \right) - \frac{C_{Fn}}{N} \quad (13)$$

in which Equation (10) has been used in the second step. The term, C_{Fn}/N , being a constant, is unaffected by changes in q_n , and so, given a demand density, $h(q_n)$, it is possible by direct computation to find the value of q_n that will maximise ψ' , where

$$\psi' = \left(q_n - (c_{vf1} L(n) p_1 - p_{n-1}) \right) \left(1 - \int_0^{q_n} h(v) dv \right) \quad (14)$$

which will also maximise ψ .

Alternatively, the maximising value of MAP may be found by differentiating Equation (13) with respect to the offset MAP, q_n , and then setting to zero the resultant expression, $d\psi/dq_n = 0$. This gives the optimal price for pack n as $p_n = q_n + p_{n-1}$, where q_n is the solution of

$$1 - \int_0^{q_n} h(v) dv - \left(q_n - (c_{vf1} L(n) p_1 - p_{n-1}) \right) h(q_n) = 0 \quad (15)$$

4. Explaining the Price of Pack n

Data are available in the supermarket or on the internet for the achieved prices, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n , of packs of various sizes, and we selected for examination the pricing of fresh milk and eggs in supermarkets and USB memory sticks on the internet, specifically those offered for sale on Amazon.co.uk.

The supermarkets considered were Tesco, Sainsbury and Waitrose. Tesco is the UK’s leading supermarket, with a market share of about 30%. Sainsbury has about 16% of the market, while Waitrose, a part of the pri-

vately owned John Lewis Partnership, has about 4% of the market. John Lewis, together with its subsidiary, Waitrose, is widely regarded as an up-market retailer.

Data were available on the variable cost per pack for pack 1, c_{v1} , in the case of both milk and eggs, but not on the demand density. No information was available on the variable cost of a USB memory stick, nor on its demand density.

The Rectangular demand density, if it were to be valid, confers the advantage that it is defined by the RUP model as soon as data are available on the pack largenesses and the prices of packs below pack n , p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-1} :

$$g(p_n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L(n)p_1 - p_{n-1}} & \text{if } p_{n-1} \leq p_n \leq L(n)p_1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

Thus, if the variable cost per pack for pack 1, c_{v1} , is known (it can be presumed that the vendor will know this figure), then it is possible to use the Uniform or Rectangular demand density to calculate successively the optimal prices for packs $2, 3, \dots, n$. This distribution depends only on the prices of lower packs and on the largeness of pack n . It can be applied successively as soon as the price, p_1 , of the entry-level pack is known. Hence it is useful in its own right for a vendor launching a new product to be packaged in a variety of pack sizes at a time when experience of the market is necessarily lacking and when whatever market research is available may be insufficient to establish reliable estimates of the actual demand densities. More generally, it may provide useful central estimates for quoted prices when it is not known whether the market is soft, when the demand density is biased towards lower prices, or hard, when the demand density is skewed towards higher prices.

However, the Rectangular demand density is just one of the possible densities that might be valid. In this study, therefore, the versatile Double Power demand density was used to examine a large range of possible offset demand densities. The Double Power demand density, $h(q_n)$, characterising the offset MAP, q_n , for pack n is given by [3]:

$$h(q_n) = \begin{cases} aq_n^c - bq_n^d & \text{for } 0 \leq q_n \leq q_{n\max} \\ 0 & \text{for } q_n > q_{n\max} \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

where a, b, c and d are non-negative constants. The mode will be strictly interior if all of a, b, c and d are non-zero; it will occur at the lower boundary, $q_n = 0$, when $c = 0$, while it will be located at the upper boundary, $q_n = q_{n\max}$, when $b = 0$. The constants, a and b may be defined in terms of c and d as detailed in [3].

For any product sold in packs of different sizes, it has been assumed that the parameters, c and d , defining the demand densities will be the same for all of the packs

greater than the effective baseline (pack $r + 1$ and upwards).

The optimising results from [3] may be used after putting

$$p = q_n \quad (18)$$

and

$$c_v = c_{vf1}L(n)p_1 - p_{n-1} \quad (19)$$

which have the effect of converting Equation (13) into Equation (3) of [2]. Thus, for example, if the mode is strictly interior to the interval, $(0, q_{n\max})$, then the optimal value, q_n^* will be the solution of:

$$\begin{aligned} & (c+1)(d+2)\left(\frac{q_n^*}{q_{n\max}}\right)^{d+1} - (d+1)(c+2)\left(\frac{q_n^*}{q_{n\max}}\right)^{c+1} \\ & + \frac{c_{vf1}L(n)p_1 - p_{n-1}}{q_{n\max}}(c+1)(d+1)\left[\left(\frac{q_n^*}{q_{n\max}}\right)^c - \left(\frac{q_n^*}{q_{n\max}}\right)^d\right] \\ & + d - c = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

(cf. Equation (67) of [3]).

5. Using the RUP Model to Examine the Price of Milk in the Tesco Supermarket

Milk is retailed in the UK in 3 main categories: whole milk, which has a butter-fat content of about 4% [4], semi-skimmed milk (1.7% butter-fat) and skimmed milk, with a fat content of about 0.1% [5]. Just about half of the milk retailed in the UK is whole milk [6], with the remaining sales coming from reduced-fat milk. Price data were taken from the My Supermarket website in December 2009 [7] and August 2013 [8].

It is usual for supermarkets to offer milk in four different sizes or “packs” in the terminology of this paper: 1 pint (= 0.57 litre), 2 pints, 4 pints and 6 pints. Tesco prices packs of the same size the same for each category of milk: whole, semi-skimmed and skimmed.

Estimates of the variable cost per pint may be made from the information on farm gate prices released by Tesco and covered in the farming press. These may be checked using average farm gate prices [4] provided by the UK Department of Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). The price paid to farmers supplying Tesco was £0.1565 per pint in December 2009 [9] and £0.1861 per pint in August 2013 [10]. Although supermarkets may offer special promotions on milk, they claim that this does not affect the price paid to farmers, which are for long-term contracts [6].

To this must be added the milk processing cost (collection, pasteurization and packaging) estimated at £0.0675 per pint for semi-skimmed milk [6]. In the absence of information on how the milk processors incorporate into their business model the benefit of selling the

skimmed-off butter-fat, it has been assumed that the cost of £0.0675 per pint applies to whole milk as well as to semi-skimmed milk. Finally some further variable costs must be added, such as distribution and stacking at the different supermarkets, and these are assumed to increase the total by 10%.

Hence the variable cost of Tesco milk was estimated at £0.2464 per pint in December 2009 and £0.2790 per pint in August 2013.

5.1. Whole Milk, August 2013

Table 1 summarises the observed prices in August 2013, and compares the actual prices with the optimal prices generated by the RUP model with $c = 0$ and $d = 0.29$ (see **Figure 1**). These parameters produced the best match to the prices of packs $r+1, r+2, \dots, n$ as judged by the minimisation of the weighted sum of the squared errors, $W(r)$, between the observed and predicted prices for packs $r+1, r+2, \dots, n$:

Table 1. Tesco whole milk and semi-skimmed milk, August 2013.

Pack identifier, n	c_{v1} , £/pint	1	2	3	4
Size, pints		1	2	4	6
Largeness, L		1	2	4	6
Price, £		0.49	0.89	1.39	1.99
RUP Double Power price (£) $c = 0, d = 0.29$	0.2790	0.49	0.69	1.38	2.07
RUP Double Power price (£) (Rebased) $c = 0, d = 1.66$	0.2790	-	0.89	1.35	2.02
RUP Rectangular price (£)	0.2790	0.49	0.77	1.54	2.30

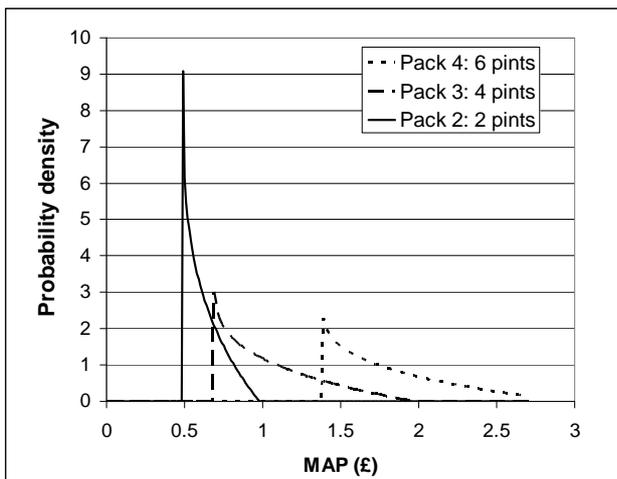


Figure 1. Tesco milk, August 2013, $c = 0, d = 0.29$.

$$W(r) = \sum_{i=r+1}^n \frac{(P_i - P_{rup,i})^2}{p_i} \tag{21}$$

It is assumed first that the 1-pint pack is the lowest pack included in people's comparisons with pack $i : i > 1$, so that $r = 1$, and $p_{rup,i}$ is the prediction for the observed price of pack i , p_i , based on the assumption that profit is maximised, with the associated demand densities as shown in **Figure 1**. Thus if the true demand densities are as in **Figure 1** and the figure for the variable cost per pint is reflected accurately in the value, £0.2790, then the model suggests that the vendor should chose pack prices, $p_{rup,i}$, $i = 2, 3$ and 4 , if he wishes to maximise his profit when selling each of the higher packs.

The match between the observed prices and those predicted by the RUP model is reasonable, but there appears to be an anomaly in the pricing of pack 2, where the predicted price is about £0.20 lower than that actually achieved.

The anomalous price for pack 2 suggests that for many people the 2-pint pack constitutes the entry-level pack. This may reflect a natural break point in the customer base, where purchasers of a 1 pint carton may constitute a market with only weak links to the main market of those buying larger cartons. This proposition may be tested by rebasing the smallest pack considered by the prospective purchaser of pack n , in the manner described in Section 2. Setting the rebasing integer, r , as $r = 2$, means that what was originally pack 2 becomes the new pack 1. This rebasing improves the price match for packs 3 and 4 (see the last but one line of **Table 1**), and results in demand density parameters of $c = 0$ and $d = 1.66$, see **Figure 2**.

A set of calculations were also made using $c_{v1} = £0.2790$ per pint, as before, but this time using a Rectangular demand density. The discrepancy on the price of the 2-pint pack 2 is observed once again, but the results, given in the last line of **Table 1**, are rough approximations

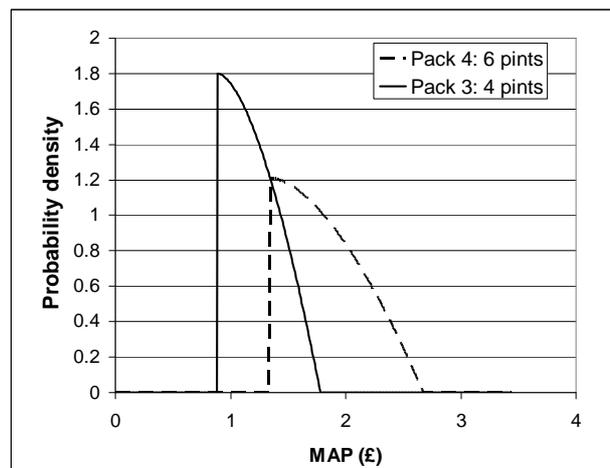


Figure 2. Tesco milk, August 2013, rebased $c = 0, d = 1.66$.

to the quoted prices. Interestingly, the prices from this version of the RUP model are close to the prices for semi-skimmed milk in December 2009, discussed next.

5.2. Semi-Skimmed Milk, December 2009

Table 2 summarises the data, and compares the actual prices with the optimal prices generated by the RUP model when $c = 3$ and $d = 280$. Examining **Figure 3**, it can be seen that the distribution is weighted towards the higher end of each interval.

Table 2 shows that the match between prices for packs of 4 pints or more is good, but once again there is an anomaly with the price of pack 2, containing 2 pints. Re-basing to make pack 2 the entry pack produces the results shown in the last line of **Table 2**. The prices of the 4-pint and 6-pint packs are reproduced well once again, while, by the nature of the procedure, the anomaly associated with the 2-pint pack is eliminated. The values of c and d that minimise the sum of the weighted squared errors, $W(2)$, are $c = 5$ and $d = 450$. Demand densities favouring high-end prices for packs 3 and 4 (4 pints and 6 pints) are found once again, as shown in **Figure 4**.

Table 2. Tesco semi-skimmed milk, December 2009.

Pack identifier, n	c_v , £/pint	1	2	3	4
Size, pints		1	2	4	6
Largeness, L		1	2	4	6
Price, £		0.45	0.86	1.53	2.25
RUP Double Power price (£)	0.2464	0.45	0.76	1.50	2.30
$c = 3, d = 280$					
RUP Double Power price (£)	0.2464	-	0.86	1.50	2.28
(Rebased)					
$c = 5, d = 450$					

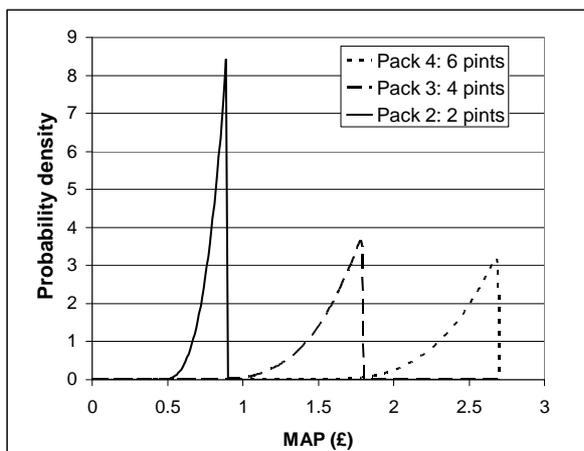


Figure 3. Tesco semi-skimmed milk, December 2009, $c = 3, d = 280$.

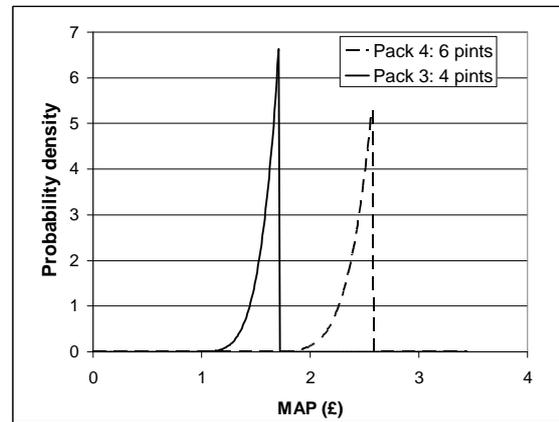


Figure 4. Tesco semi-skimmed milk, December 2009, rebased, $c = 5, d = 450$.

5.3. The Change in the Market for Semi-Skimmed Milk between December 2009 and August 2013

Because Tesco prices semi-skimmed milk and whole milk identically, and it has been assumed that the unit variable cost is the same for the two grades of milk, the price analysis for semi-skimmed milk is the same as for whole milk in August 2013, as summarised by the results in **Table 1** and in **Figures 1** and **2**.

Comparing **Figures 1** and **2** for August 2013 with the corresponding figures for December 2009, namely **Figures 3** and **4**, it is clear that the demand density curves have switched between these dates from a weighting towards higher prices to a weighting in favour of lower prices. This change in the characterisation of customer sentiment is striking, but it is quite credible given the continuing period of austerity and low growth in the UK from 2009 to 2013, during which period real wages fell for many people (8.5% between 2009 and 2012 [11]).

The effects of “austerity Britain” may also be detected in the observed behaviour of Tesco, which, while passing on the 3.26 pence rise in the variable cost of a single pint pack, absorbed half the increased cost reaching the two-pint carton by constraining the rise in the price of pack 2 to only 3 pence. Moreover, despite facing a rise in variable costs of about 13 pence for its 4-pint pack 3, Tesco actually reduced the price by 14 pence. Similarly, an increase of 19 pence in the variable cost of the 6-pint pack 4 was absorbed in full and the price was dropped 26 pence besides. Such moves would seem to reflect Tesco observing a significant softening in the market, fully consistent with the change in the shape of the demand densities as illustrated by **Figures 1-4**.

6. Using the RUP Model to Explain the Price of Eggs in UK Supermarkets

Data were taken from the My Supermarket website in

December 2009 [7] and in August 2013 [8] for “value” eggs at Tesco, barn and free-range eggs at Sainsbury’s and organic free range eggs at Waitrose.

Estimates of the variable costs per dozen eggs were made from the average price per dozen paid to egg producers, as provided by DEFRA [12] on a quarterly basis. Data are supplied for eggs categorized as intensive, barn, free range and organic, with an overall average also given. The data were incomplete for barn and organic eggs from the first quarter of 2012 onwards, and so extrapolations were made using the price of free range eggs as a guide: free range eggs were intermediate in price between barn eggs and organic eggs for the years for which data were essentially complete, from 2007 to 2011 inclusive. In addition, data for the 3rd quarter of 2013 were not available at the time of the calculations, and so 2nd quarter data were used instead.

It is important to make clear that the benefits of bulk sales are not linked to any production or distribution economies of scale (or scope). Indeed, we consider the vendor to be a retailer who is faced with something close to a constant marginal cost of the product (and thus also a constant per-unit variable cost and a constant average variable cost). The retailer is not greatly affected by any possible economies or diseconomies in production costs as he can gain access to supplies from many different producers each of whom is operating close to his optimum scale but all of whom can supply the product at the competitive (or contracted) wholesale price. The retailer will thus increase profit by increasing sales whenever he can do so at a price that is above his marginal costs.

The variable costs associated with egg packaging were judged to be less than those associated with milk processors, so that the additional variable costs were represented simply by adding 25% to the price paid to the producer, roughly half the mark-up on milk. The estimated variable costs per half dozen for the various egg types are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Estimated variable cost per half dozen eggs (all prices in £).

Date		Intensive	Barn	Free Range	Organic
December 2009	Paid to producer per dozen	0.563	0.74	0.901	1.373
	Estimated variable cost per ½ dozen	0.3519	0.4625	0.563	0.858
August 2013	Paid to producer per dozen	0.754	0.904	1.055	1.737
	Estimated variable cost per ½ dozen	0.4713	0.5652	0.6594	1.086

6.1. Tesco Value Mixed Eggs

The Double Power demand density matches exactly the observed price for pack 2 (15 eggs) of Tesco’s Value Mixed Eggs in December 2009 given in **Table 4** when $c = 0$ and $d = 7.8$. See **Figure 5**. However, the Double Power demand density is unable to match the observed price for pack 2 in August 2013. It gets closest when $c = 0$ and $d = 0.01$, see **Figure 6**, when the profit-maximizing price for pack 2 is £1.48 rather than £1.35. This may be a result of the inexact nature of the data. It is necessary to reduce the variable cost per half dozen given in **Table 3** by about 7 pence to £0.4019 to enable the model to reproduce the observed price of £1.35 for pack 2 with $c = 0$ and $d = 0.01$.

The general trend of market tightening observed in the milk market would seem to be mirrored in the case of these commodity eggs.

Comparing **Figures 5** and **6**, it is clear that people in the target market are taking a much less relaxed view of price, with significant clustering at the lower end of the price range.

Table 4. “Value” eggs at Tesco and “Basics” eggs at Sainsbury (December 2009 and August 2013).

Supermarket	Tesco		Sainsbury	
Product name	Tesco Value Mixed Eggs		Sainsbury’s Basics Barn Eggs	
Pack identifier, n	1	2	1	2
Number in pack	6	15	6	18
Largeness, L	1	2.5	1	3
Price, £, Dec. 2009	0.91	1.50	0.91	1.85
Price, £, Aug. 2013	0.87	1.35	1.00	2.10

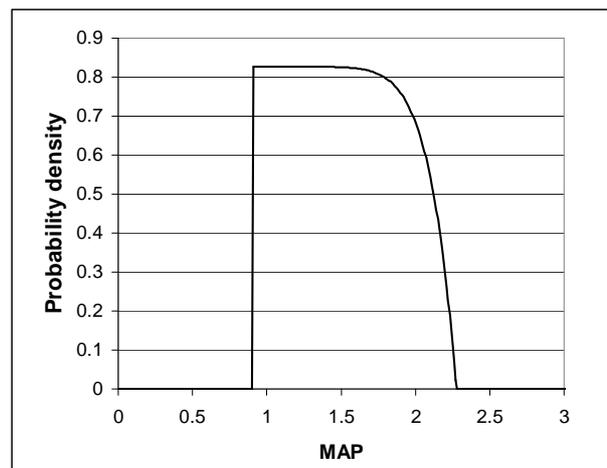


Figure 5. Tesco value mixed eggs, December 2009, $c = 0$, $d = 7.8$.

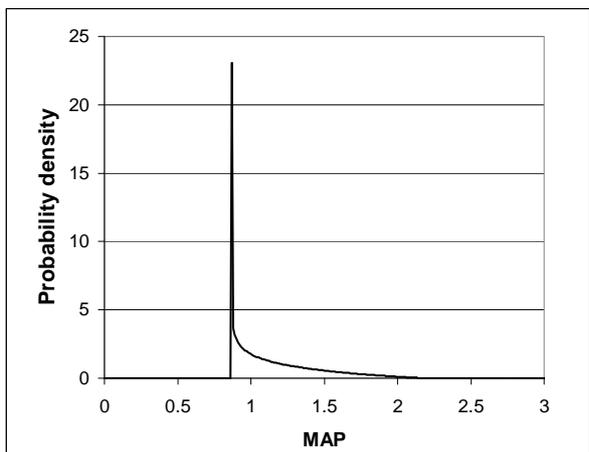


Figure 6. Tesco value mixed eggs, August 2013, $c = 0$, $d = 0.01$.

6.2. Sainsbury Basics Barn Eggs

The Double Power demand density matches exactly the observed prices given in Table 4 for Sainsbury’s Basics Barn Eggs, both in December 2009 when $c = 0$ and $d = 1.49$ and in August 2013 when $c = 0$ and $d = 0.01$. See Figures 7 and 8. It is clear from comparing these figures that the market has tightened for Sainsbury’s Basics eggs in the same way as for Tesco’s Value eggs, again with a preponderance of people limiting their MAP to a low level.

A further interpretation of the degree of market softening may be found by using the demand density characteristic of December 2009 ($c = 0$ and $d = 1.49$) to predict the price of pack 2 of Sainsbury’s Basics Barn Eggs in August 2013. Given the pack 1 price of £1.00, the predicted price of pack 2 is £2.14. Thus this manifestation of the softening of the market has cost Sainsbury 4p in profit on its 18-egg pack of Basics Barn Eggs.

6.3. Sainsbury’s Woodland Free Range Large Eggs

These eggs constitute Sainsbury’s top of the range offering. The Double Power demand density matches the observed prices given in Table 5 for Sainsbury’s Large Woodland Free Range Eggs in December 2009 when $c = 34.6$ and $d = 100$. Meanwhile, the observed prices listed in Table 6 for Sainsbury’s Woodland Free Range Large Eggs (there seems to have been a minor rewording of the name in the years between 2009 and 2013) in August 2013 are matched when $c = 6$ and $d = 65$. See Figures 9 and 10.

Demand density remained biased towards the upper end of the price interval in both December 2009 and August 2013. However there appears some degree of market softening, with a greater proportion of the target market having a MAP in the lower range of the interval more

recently. It would appear that the potential purchasers of Sainsbury’s Woodland Free Range Large Eggs were highly price-insensitive in December 2009 but have become less so after the years of “austerity” following 2009 (by mid 2013, UK GDP was still down by 3.3% on what it had been 5 years earlier). Even in 2013, however, customers

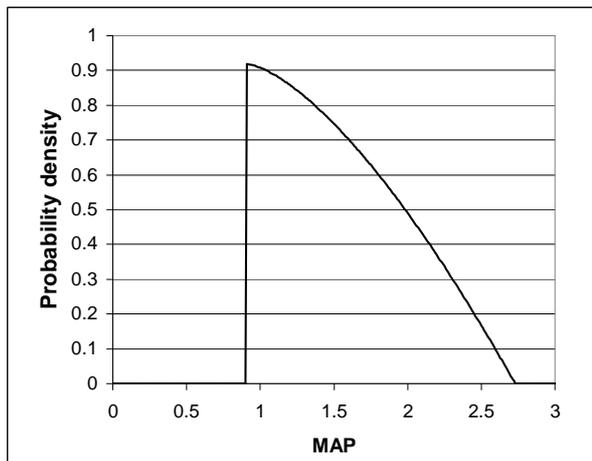


Figure 7. Sainsbury’s basics barn eggs, December 2009, $c = 0$, $d = 1.49$.

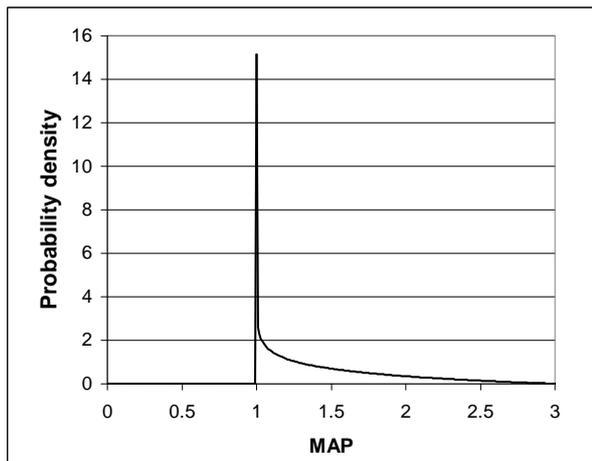


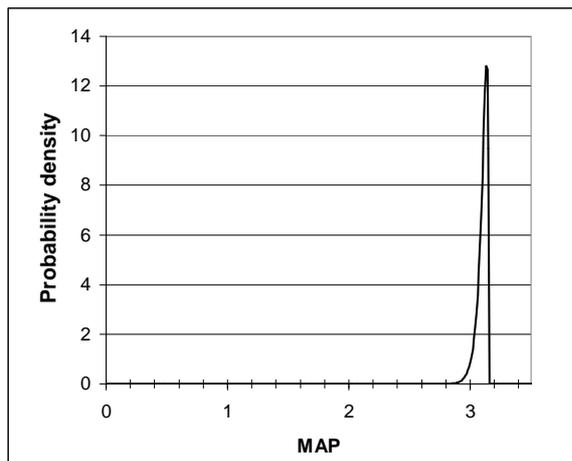
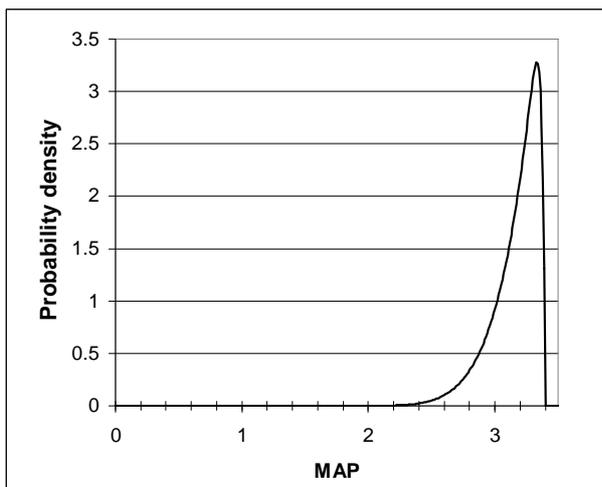
Figure 8. Sainsbury’s basics barn eggs, August 2013, $c = 0$, $d = 0.01$.

Table 5. Top of the price-range eggs: Sainsbury and Waitrose, December 2009.

Supermarket	Sainsbury		Waitrose	
Product name	Sainsbury’s Large Woodland Free Range Eggs		Waitrose Organic Large Free Range Columbian Blacktail Hen Eggs	
Pack identifier, n	1	2	1	2
Number in pack	6	12	6	12
Largeness, L	1	2	1	2
Price, £	1.58	2.98	2.28	4.30

Table 6. Top of the price-range eggs: Sainsbury and Waitrose, August 2013.

Supermarket	Sainsbury		Waitrose	
Product name	Sainsbury's Woodland Free Range Large Eggs		Duchy Originals from Waitrose: Organic West Country Large Free Range Eggs	
Pack identifier, n	1	2	1	2
Number in pack	6	12	6	12
Largeness, L	1	2	1	2
Price, £	1.70	2.90	2.36	4.70

**Figure 9. Sainsbury's large woodland free range eggs, December 2009, $c = 34.6$, $d = 100$.****Figure 10. Sainsbury's woodland free range large eggs, August 2013, $c = 6$, $d = 65$.**

for these eggs are tending to see the packs before them not so much as bundles of commodities (when it would be difficult to raise the price for a dozen much above the price of half a dozen as explained in [1]) but rather as

containing valuable, differentiated items to be valued closer to their maximum worth, the highest MAP: $p_{2\max} = p_{20} = 2p_1$. The more evocative branding, "Woodland", as opposed to "Basics", has, no doubt, been chosen to help in this regard.

The achieved price for pack 2 in December 2009 was $p_2 = £2.98$, within 6% of the highest MAP possible, namely $p_{20} = £3.16$. However, while $p_2 \gg p_1$ in August 2013, at $p_2 = £2.70$, the achieved price was more than 20% off the highest MAP, $p_{20} = £3.40$, indicating a softening even at the top end of Sainsbury's egg market.

6.4. Waitrose Organic, Free Range, Large Eggs

Waitrose's highest priced eggs in December 2009 were "Waitrose Organic Large Free Range Columbian Black-tail Hen Eggs", but by August 2013 their position had been taken by "Duchy Originals from Waitrose Organic West Country Large Free Range Eggs". The Duchy Originals company, named after the Duchy of Cornwall estates held by the Prince of Wales, was set up by the Prince in 1990 as a supplier of organic food. However, 20 years into its development, the company reached an agreement with Waitrose whereby the latter would invest and pay a royalty to Duchy, set initially at £1 million. In return, Waitrose won the exclusive right to sell and distribute the products, which from August 2010 would be rebranded "Duchy Originals from Waitrose".

The Double Power demand density matches the observed prices given in **Table 5** for Waitrose Organic Large Free Range Columbian Blacktail Hen Eggs in December 2009 when $c = 34.2$ and $d = 100$. These parameters are almost exactly the same as those that generated a match with the prices of Sainsbury's Large Woodland Free Range Eggs in December 2009. The distribution is heavily weighted towards the upper end of the price interval, as shown in **Figure 11**.

Interestingly, the observed prices listed in **Table 6** for Duchy Originals from Waitrose Organic West Country Large Free Range Eggs in August 2013 required the demand density to be almost a spike at the very top of the price range, produced when $c = 810$ and $d = 820$. See **Figure 12**.

This hardening of the market for Waitrose's most expensive eggs illustrates a divergence of behaviour from Sainsbury's top of the range eggs. While the achieved price for Waitrose's pack 2 in December 2009 was $p_2 = £4.30$, close to $p_{20} = £4.56$, the achieved price, $p_2 = £4.70$, for a dozen eggs in August 2013 was hardly different from the highest possible MAP, $p_{20} = £4.72$. Waitrose may be benefitting here not only from the possible greater resilience of its customer base in the face of economic austerity but also from clever marketing in allying its own brand with Duchy and its royal links.

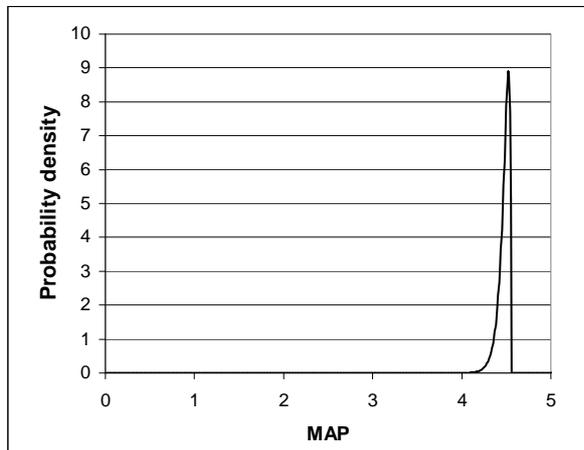


Figure 11. Waitrose organic large free range Columbian Blacktail hen eggs, December 2009, $c = 34.2$, $d = 100$.

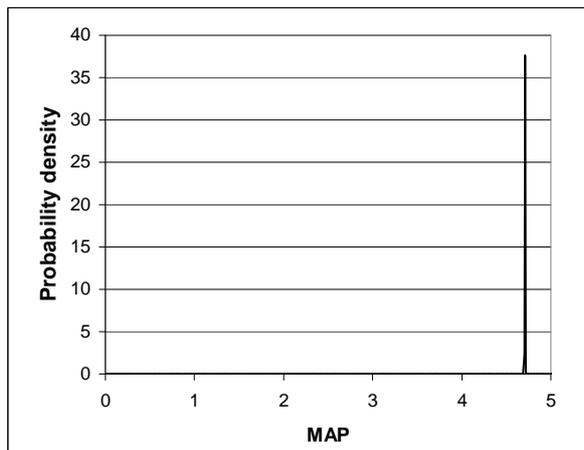


Figure 12. Duchy originals from Waitrose organic west country large free range eggs, August 2013, $c = 810$, $d = 820$.

7. Using the RUP Model to Examine the Price of USB Memory Sticks Offered on the Internet

USB memory sticks are the most convenient way of storing large amounts of computer data for exchange between PCs and laptop computers, for example. Their capacity has grown enormously over recent years. The entry-level capacity, tens of Megabytes in the mid 2000s, had reached 1 gigabyte (Gb) of memory in December 2009, a size that was already on the point of being superseded by the 2 Gb memory stick, with the top of the easily available commercial range being 16 Gb. By August 2013, the entry-level memory stick was 4 Gb, a size about to be replaced by 8 Gb, while the top of the easily available commercial range had reached 128 Gb.

There is limited scope for product differentiation in the field of USB memory sticks since small size is essential for the device and the need for functionality makes it

difficult to customise to any great extent, although attempts are now being made by offering the same capacity stick in different colours. Competition is fierce, with many manufacturers competing, and a strong need amongst all manufacturers to keep up with the technology and increase the size of the largest available storage capacity. Industry practice is for pack size to increase by a factor of 2 at each step.

Prices were taken from Amazon’s UK web site in December 2009 [13] and August 2013 [14], with less extensive data obtained from the same website in August 2010.

7.1. December 2009

Table 7 shows the prices for the Integral USB memory sticks of capacity: 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 Gb. Given the absence of information on the unit variable cost, it was decided to specify the shape of the demand density curve and then vary the variable cost of pack r so as to minimise the sum of the weighted errors, $W(r)$, with the rebasing integer, r , set to unity in the first instance. Setting $c = 0$ and $d = 2$ produces a distribution weighted moderately towards the lower end of the price interval, but with a significant fraction of the target population prepared to pay higher prices. These parameters were chosen to bring the shape of curve (Figure 13) roughly into line with the curves found to give good matches to the commodity egg prices at the same date (see Figures 5 and 7).

It was not found possible to reproduce the prices of packs 2, 3 and 4 satisfactorily using a single RUP model. Instead three different versions were required to generate prices for pack 2, packs 3 and 4 and packs 4 and 5. This suggests a segmented market, with purchasers interested in buying pack 4 (8 Gb) having no interest in pack 1 (1 Gb), and purchasers interested in pack 5 (16 Gb) disregarding the existence of packs 1 and 2 (2 Gb).

The reduction in the quoted price for a 2 Gb below that of a 1 Gb memory stick reveals an economic anomaly that the RUP model is unable to reproduce. In its closest

Table 7. USB memory sticks of the integral brand offered for sale on Amazon.co.uk, December 2009.

Size (Gb)	$c_{v1}, \text{£}$	1	2	4	8	16
Pack identifier, n		1	2	3	4	5
Largeness, L		1	2	4	8	16
Price, £		6.95	6.44	7.88	12.73	16.95
RUP	<1.17	6.95	6.96	-	-	-
Double Power price, £, $c = 0, d = 2$	0.81	-	6.44	7.00	13.54	-
	0.71	-	-	7.88	9.5	18.66

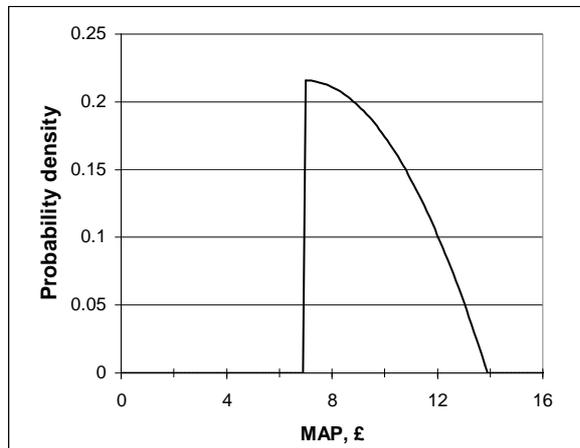


Figure 13. USB sticks demand density for pack 2: 2 Gb, December 2009, $c = 0$, $d = 2$.

approach, the price of pack 2 is only marginally greater than that of pack 1, an outcome that will occur when c_{v1} takes any value less than or equal to £1.17 per Gb. The model prices and values for c_{v1} are shown in **Table 7**.

The three versions of the RUP model are in agreement in predicting a low variable cost per gigabyte of memory. Although uncertainty over the shape of the demand density curves rules out a confident prediction, the results of this modelling exercise suggest that the variable cost in 2009 might have been around £0.75 per gigabyte.

7.2. August 2013

Table 8 shows the prices for the Integral USB memory sticks of capacity: 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 and 128 Gb. **Tables 7** and **8** show strikingly similar price structures, except that the capacity of each of the memory sticks has increased by a factor of 4 by August 2013.

As with Section 7.1, the procedure for modelling was to adjust the unit variable cost to find the best match to the data, while keeping the parameters defining the demand densities the same as their December 2009 values, namely $c = 0$ and $d = 2$. **Figure 14** shows the demand densities for packs 3 to 6.

Two versions of the RUP model were required, one to generate the price for pack 2, and the other to generate the prices successively of packs 3, 4, 5 and 6. The model-generated prices and associated values for c_{v1} are included in **Table 8**. Once again the unit variable cost was low, with the best matches to the data occurring when $c_{v1} \approx £1.25$ per 4 Gb, that is to say £0.31 per Gb. This would suggest that the variable cost per Gb had dropped by about 60% over the 4 year period.

7.3. The Evolution of the Price Structure of USB Sticks

It is pointed out in [1] that the consumer has a natural

Table 8. USB memory sticks of the DataTraveler brand offered for sale on Amazon.co.uk, August 2013.

Size (Gb)	c_{v1} , £	4	8	16	32	64	128
Pack identifier, n		1	2	3	4	5	6
Largeness, L		1	2	4	8	16	32
Price, £		5.79	6.03	8.06	14.40	27.01	60.62
RUP Double Power price, £, $c = 0$, $d = 2$	1.21	5.79	6.03	-	-	-	-
	1.28	-	6.03	7.72	15.24	30.48	57.78

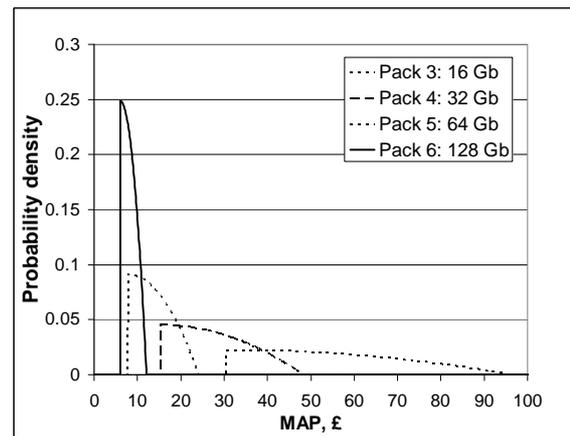


Figure 14. USB sticks demand densities for packs 3 to 6, August 2013, $c = 0$, $d = 2$.

tendency to value pack 2 of a commodity the same as pack 1 whenever pack 2 contains double the quantity held in pack 1. A similar process will be in play when pack 3 is twice the size of pack 2. On this basis one would expect the prices of packs 1, 2 and 3 to be very similar. And, indeed, it is clear that this is the case in both December 2009 and August 2013.

The vendor may dispute and resist this valuation through product differentiation and branding, as demonstrated by Sainsbury with its “Sainsbury’s Woodland Free Range Large Eggs”. The same process has been used even more successfully by Waitrose with its “Duchy Originals from Waitrose Organic West Country Large Free Range Eggs”, a product description that combines product differentiation with complexity, two features identified at the end of Section 3 of [1] as causing the consumer to value the good as other than a commodity.

The main route open to the vendor of USB memory sticks is to differentiate his product through novelty, as manifested by a capacity that will be judged unusually high by those in his customer base. This will allow the memory sticks with higher capacity to command higher prices on a temporary basis. But as the capacity of the memory stick becomes less unusual, as the novelty and differentiation wear off, so the price of the stick will fall

ever closer to the price of the memory stick below it, which will, in turn, be declining towards the price of the next lowest memory stick, and so on. There will be, as a result, a decline towards the price of the lowest capacity stick. The sales of the stick with the lowest capacity will dry up at the point when the prices of the two lowest sticks are equal, and the vendor will drop it from his catalogue.

Thus the 1 Gb memory stick ceased to be offered for sale on Amazon shortly after December 2009, leaving the 2 Gb memory stick as the entry level pack, priced at £6.44, no higher than the 1 Gb pack it replaced. Less than a year later, in August 2010, the Kingston Datatraveler 101 4 Gb USB 2.0 Flash Drive was being offered on Amazon at £6.19, so that the days of the 2 Gb memory stick were clearly numbered. The 4 Gb memory stick, priced at £5.79, is the entry level pack in August 2013, but it is clearly about to be supplanted by a 8 Gb stick, priced at £6.03, almost as low. Clearly, the 16 Gb memory stick is set to become the entry-level pack in the near future, and the 32 Gb memory stick a little later. It is the RUP mechanism that lies behind the similarity of the pack-price structures revealed by **Tables 7** and **8**.

It is thus clear that the RUP model has been able to explain not only the current pricing structure of the market in USB memory sticks but also how it has evolved and is likely to evolve over time.

8. Discussion

The figures for milk and egg prices have built on the available farm gate and egg producer prices that were used to estimate per-unit variable costs, c_{v1} . Nevertheless it is clear that the resulting figures are only approximations. These per-unit variable costs feed through to the demand densities derived to match the observed prices, assumed optimal for the vendor. Thus the resulting demand densities will be approximate also.

That said, the per-unit variable costs for milk are expected to be reasonably close to the true values, and, subject to a greater tolerance, the same may be said for the variable costs of eggs. Moreover, it is very helpful that the demand distributions are bounded by the requirement that the area under the curve must be unity, so that, in this case, $\int_{u=p_{n-1}}^{p_n \max} h(u) du = 1$, where $h(p_n)$ is the demand density for MAP for pack n . This inherent property allows the versatile Double Power density to provide a good coverage of plausible demand scenarios, and one of its manifestations can be expected to provide a reasonable approximation to the true demand density.

Finding the appropriate realisation (setting the c and d parameters) becomes theoretically possible when the variable cost, c_{v1} , is available, and this is what has been done for milk and egg prices. The outputs of the analysis

are then the demand density curves, as shown in **Figures 1-12**. Even with avowedly approximate data, these demand densities provide not only a reasonable explanation for the observed prices but also, via their changes over time, a credible interpretation of consumers' reactions to changed economic circumstances. Amongst other findings, the curves point to the advantages to the vendor of product differentiation.

Less information was available on USB memory sticks, and it was necessary to assume a plausible demand density, based on those found for Tesco's and Sainsbury's commodity eggs in December 2009, and back-calculate the corresponding variable cost per Gb. While no quantitative claim on the accuracy of the figures can be made, the deduction that the calculated cost per Gb in December 2009, already low, falls to an even lower figure in August 2013 seems intuitively appealing.

Finkelstein has pointed out that models may have a variety of uses, from descriptive through explanatory to predictive [15]. It has been demonstrated that the RUP model can have useful explanatory power even when available data are limited.

Full predictive power for the RUP model requires an accurate knowledge of 1) the price of pack r , the effective entry-level pack, 2) the per-unit variable cost, 3) the size of the pack in question and 4) the form of the demand density. The vendor should have a good grasp of the first three items, even if he may not know the fourth. Given this admittedly imperfect knowledge, the vendor may still use the Uniform or Rectangular demand density to make an initial estimate of his profit-maximising prices. This is because the rectangular demand density depends ultimately only on items 1), 2) and 3) and may be applied successively to build up the prices of packs $r+1, r+2, \dots, n$.

In using the Uniform or Rectangular demand density, the vendor will be employing the assumption that the market is neutral, neither soft nor hard. The procedure has been shown to produce starting prices that are close enough to the optimal prices for them to be used by the retailer as the basis for market testing and hence optimisation.

9. Conclusions

The theory of Relative Utility Pricing (RUP) has been developed to understand the pricing of packs of different sizes in supermarkets and on the internet. It has been shown that the observed price for a pack can be explained in terms of its size relative to the smallest pack considered for purchase by the customer (his baseline pack), the price and per-unit variable cost associated with the baseline pack and the probability density for maximum acceptable price – the demand density. Given this full set of data, the price emerges as the output of a profit

maximising calculation.

If knowledge of the demand density is poor or non-existent, it is still possible for a vendor with a good knowledge of his unit variable cost to calculate an approximation to the profit-maximising price by using a Uniform or Rectangular demand density to represent customer demand.

The RUP model has been successful in generating prices that provide an approximate match to those observed for supermarket milk and eggs by means of adjusting the demand density. The resulting demand densities for milk and value eggs reveal a softening of the market for farm retail commodities between December 2009 and August 2013, which is fully consistent with the long period of low growth and falling real wages experienced by the UK economy.

The RUP model has been applied to the silicon chip sector to explain the current prices of USB memory sticks, how those prices have evolved and how they are likely evolve over time. It has been shown that the silicon chip industry's established practice of introducing new memories with twice the capacity has had the beneficial side-effect for the consumer that the price of the new product that is twice as good as the old will settle down at the old price. The mechanism will have pressured manufacturers to create higher capacity products due to the previous generation's prices quickly reaching commodities' rates and thus returning low profits. Hence this mechanism, given an economic explanation for the first time, will have contributed to the exceptionally high rate of technological progress in the memory industry.

Even though the data on cost and market structure are incomplete, the RUP model has brought an understanding of the key characteristics of real markets for different packs of the same good, whether that good is a farm product sold in a supermarket or a silicon chip offered on the internet. The sizing and pricing of packs of the same good have been given an economic explanation, irrespective of the good being sold. Thus the paper's results should be of interest to vendors, consumers and regulators.

10. Acknowledgements

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