# Pricing When Customers Care about Fairness but Misinfer Markups Erik Eyster, Kristof Madarasz, Pascal Michaillat

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#### Assumption

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• Rule of the game: make  $\varepsilon^D$  non-constant, imposing  $\varepsilon^D_P$  and  $\varepsilon^D_F$  constant:

$$\mathcal{K} = rac{1}{1 - 1/(arepsilon_{P}^{D} + arepsilon_{F}^{E} arepsilon_{F}^{F})}$$

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  - No
- 3. Fairness + imperfect information on costs + misinference  $\rightarrow$  sticky prices?
  - $\blacktriangleright$  Customers partly interpret a price increase as a markup increase:  $\varepsilon_P^{K^p}=\chi$
  - Yes

#### Mechanism:

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- When elasticity of demand increases, markup decreases

1. Elasticity of fairness increases with markup by assumption:

$$F(K^p) = \frac{2}{1 + (K^p/K^f)^{\theta}}$$
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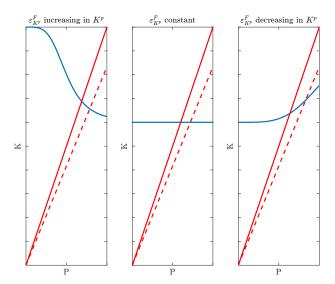
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3. Or decreases with markup?

$$F(K^{p}) = 1 + (K^{p}/K^{f})^{-\theta}$$
$$\varepsilon_{K^{p}}^{F} = \theta \frac{1}{1 + (K^{p}/K^{f})^{\theta}}$$





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- Elasticity of fairness decreases in markup:
  - Gets annoyed at first, then anger plateaus
  - ▶ (Extensive margin interpret): angry ones leave, those who stay don't care

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- Without misinference?
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  - Ex: I see a price increase; is it at this shop only or at competitors too?

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  - Ex: I see a price increase; is it at this shop only or at competitors too?
- Without fairness?
  - Does it matter why customers need to infer costs?
  - Example: duopoly; Benabou Gertner 1993

#### Comment 3: What is fairness?

- Fairness or competition: does it matter?
- Competitors' prices define what's acceptable?