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

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Assumption

Demand depends on fairness, hence markup, hence (a second time) price

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Thus, elasticity of demand:

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

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

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- 2. Fairness + imperfect information on costs \rightarrow sticky prices?
 - lacktriangle Customers always interpret a price increase as a cost increase: $arepsilon_P^{K^p}=0$
 - 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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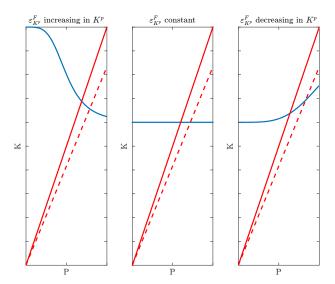
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3. Or decreases with markup?

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





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- Elasticity of fairness increases in markup:
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 - ► (Extensive margin interpret): more and more customers become angry
- 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?
 - ▶ What if customers cannot fully infer MC from P?
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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?