# **Concealing Prices**

Diego Aparicio IESE Business School Spain

FTC – October 2024



**D-HAENE STUDIO** 

by jane yang-d'haene

STUDIO

SERIES -

#### Home > SIDE SIDE NO .01



#### SIDE SIDE NO .01

Hand-built side table made in sculpture

Finished in matte off white

18" H x 14 1/2" DIA.

\* To order 8 weeks lead time

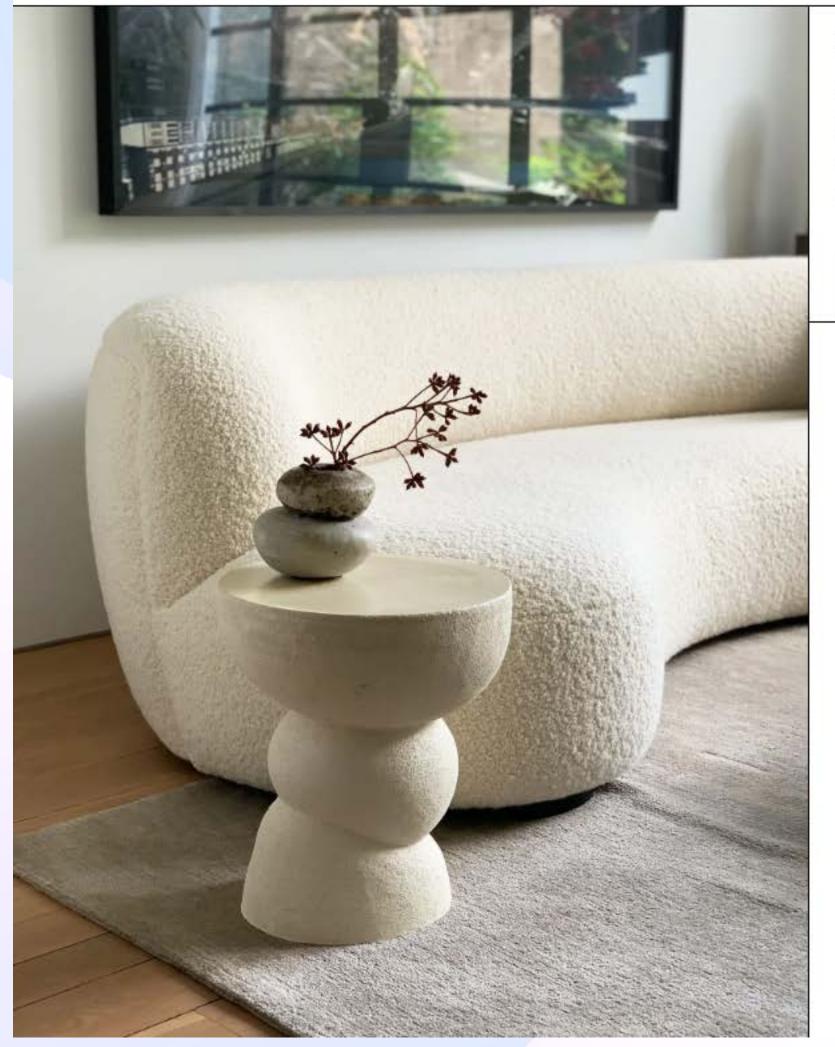
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**D-HAENE STUDIO** by jane yang-d'haene

STUDIO

SERIES -

Home > SIDE SIDE NO .01

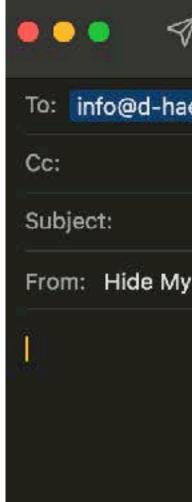


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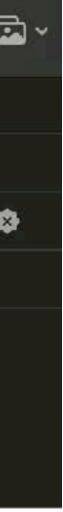
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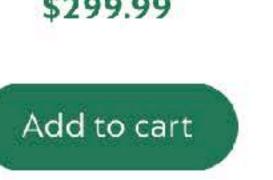
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	Stainless Steel		
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Finish Standard







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#### **Creatista** Pro

SELECT COLOR



Shadow Black

#### \$399.99



Finish Standard

#### SELECT COLOR



**Brushed Stainless Steel** 

#### \$849.99

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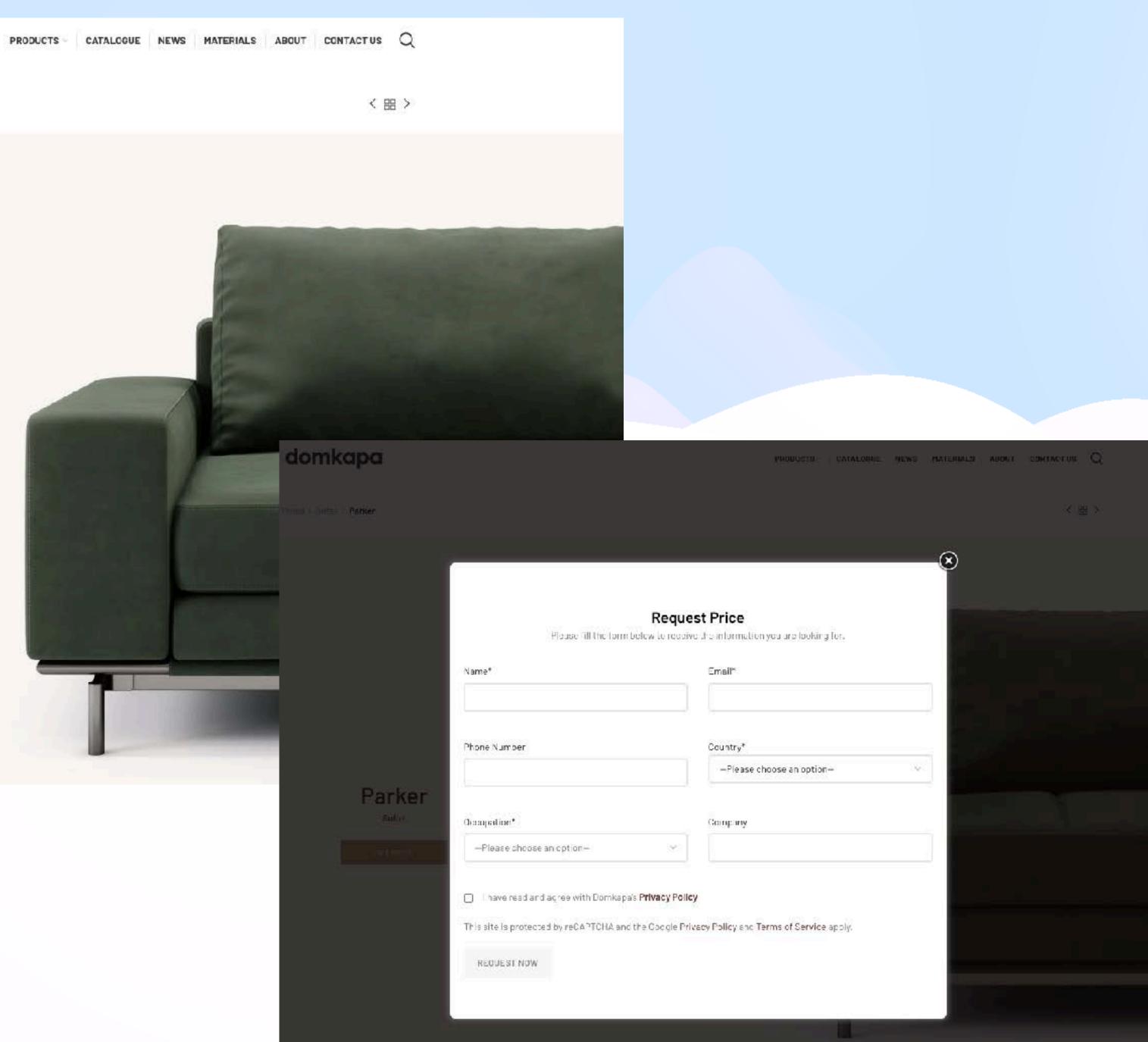
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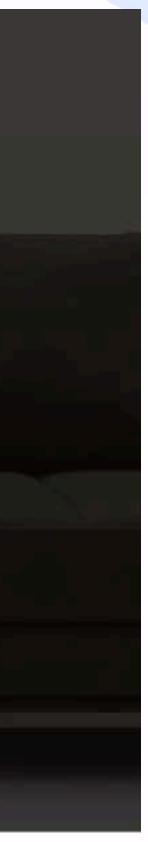


#### domkapa

Home / Sotas / Parker

#### Parker Sofas





HAUTE COUTURE

FASHION

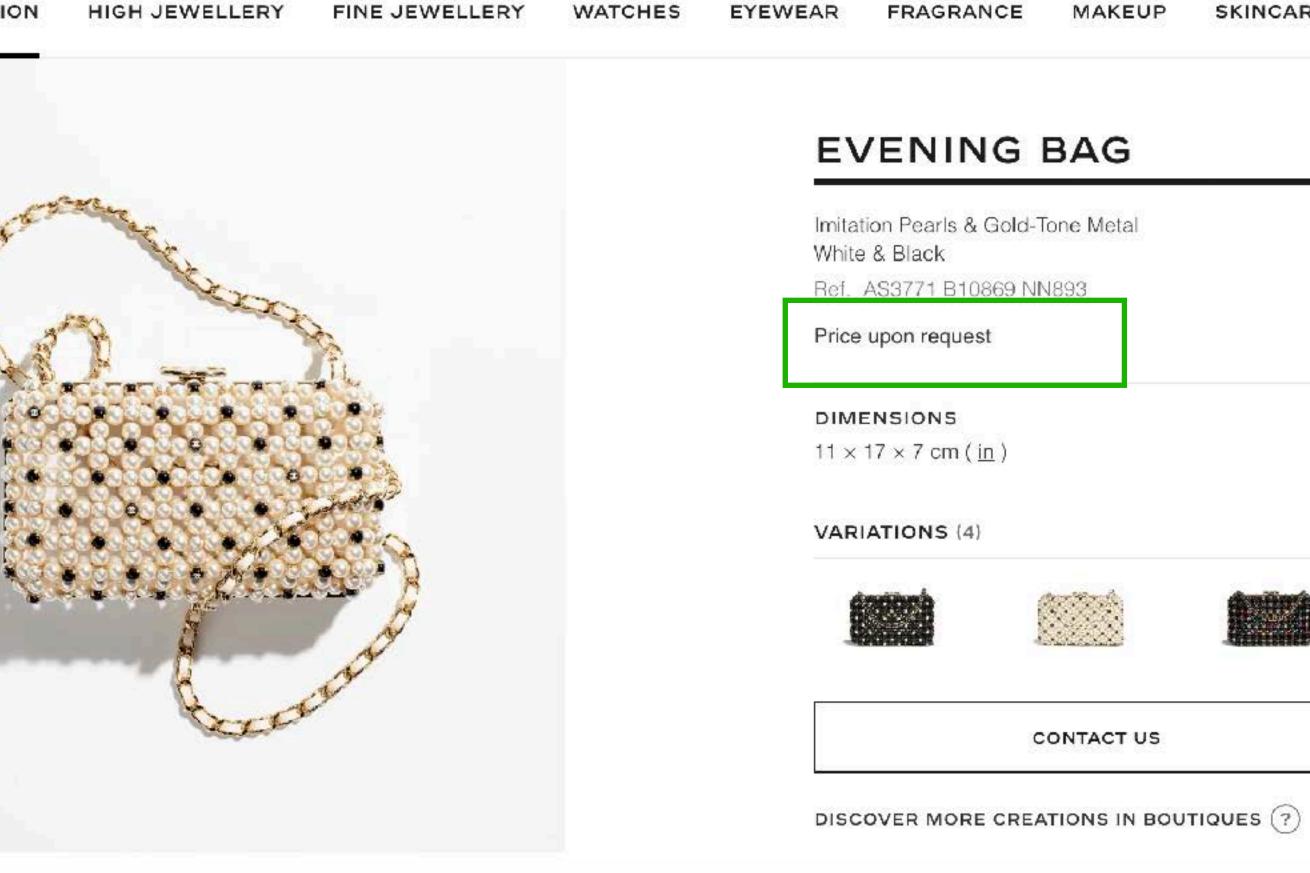




With its timeless aesthetics, functions and rich history, the Datejust is a watchmaking icon and one of the brand's most recognizable watches.



### CHANEL





All \* dearfoams slippers suede

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1-48 of 416 results for "dearfoams slippers suede"

Expand all	Collapse al
Eligible for Free Shipping	~
Delivery Day	~
Prime Try Before You Buy	~
Department	~
Customer Reviews	~
Amazon Fashion	~
Brands	~
Price	~
Deals & Discounts	~
Women's Shoe Size	~
Color	~
Women's Shoe Width	~
Shoe Outer Material	~
Shoe Heel Height	~
Closure Type	~
Special Features	~

The American Brand Best in Comfort Since 1947 Shop Dearfoams >



#### Results

Deselvans

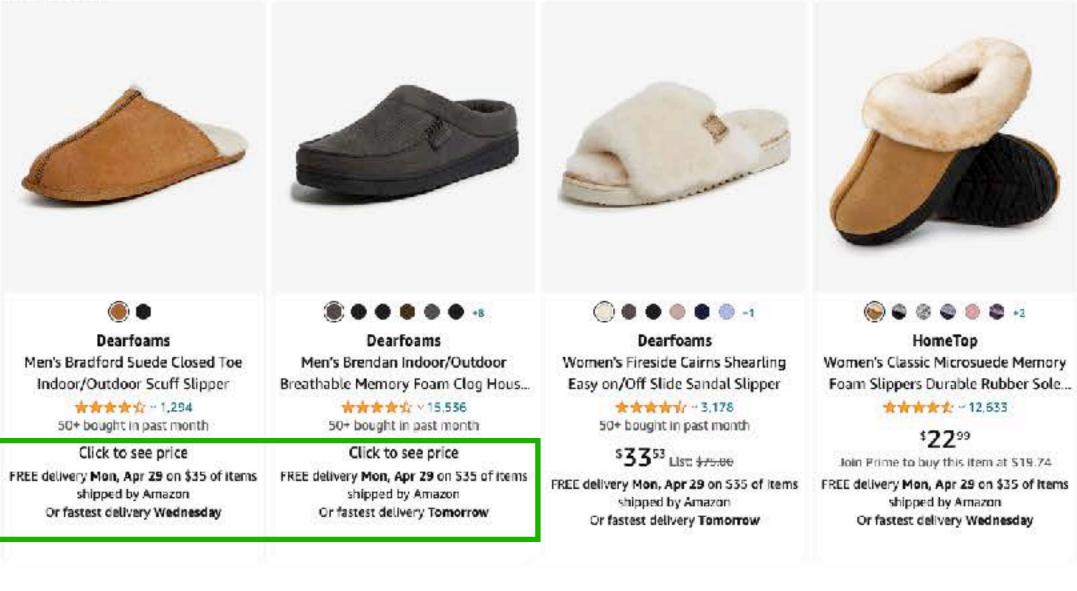
Price and other details may vary based on product size and color.



+8 colors/patterns Sponsored ® Dearfoams Women's Gifts for Mom Cute Cozy Mothers Day Mama Bear Slipper ★★★★☆ × 18,427

> 50+ bought in past month \$2499

FREE delivery Mon, Apr 29 on \$35 of items shipped by Amazon Or fastest delivery Tomorrow



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Dearfoams Women's Fireside Sydney Shearling Fur Indoor/Outdoor Scuff Slipper with Wide...



Dearfoams Women's Rebecca Chenille Closed Back Slipper \*\*\*\*\*\*\* 37,539 vprime



Indoor/Outdoor Clog Slipper \*\*\*\*\* 325 -/prime

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# **These Practices Open Up For Debate...**

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# **Should You Make Your Prices Public on Your** Website?

Lisa Singer, VP, Research Director DEC 4 2019

An increasing number of B2B organizations are including product pricing on their website. Although this approach can have many benefits (e.g. shorter sales cycle, more productive sales reps), it may not be appropriate for every offering. If you're thinking about making your pricing public, consider the following six elements before making your decision:

Your



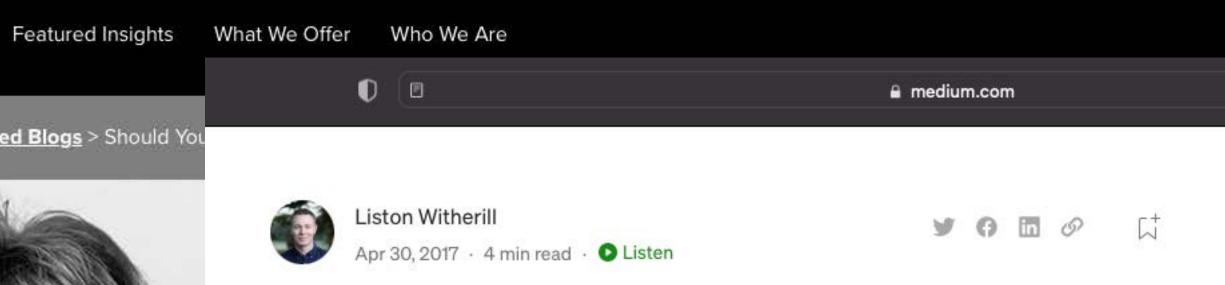
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#### When You Should (and Shouldn't) Publish Prices on Your Website

"I hate leaving money on the table."

If you haven't said it, you've certainly thought it at some point or another.

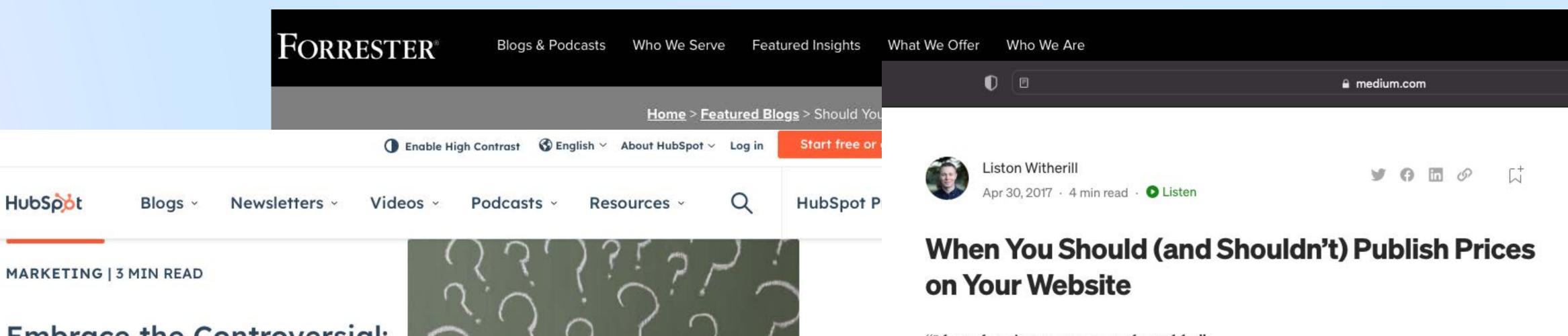
And I'm totally with you: I don't want to leave money on the table either. And one way to do that is to publish your prices on your website. Or is it?

I've been asked a lot lately why some consultants publish prices on their websites, and others don't. I certainly can't speak for them, but there are several reasons why someone might do one or the other, and several questions you should answer to figure out the best approach for yourself.

• 10ui







#### **Embrace the Controversial:** Why You Should Publish **Pricing on Your Website**

Written by Doug Kirk



One of the most controversial decisions for almost any business owner is whether to post pricing information on their website. Invariably, business owners are inclined to keep this information off the website (this is not true for pure commodity driven sites, such as car rentals or hotels, of course, but for B2B services such as consultants, accountants, translators, and high end B2C items).

But why is this the case even though it's perhaps one of the most important pieces of data in the buying cycle?

We're here to say and show (in detail) that this is a huge mistake! If there is one thing that every buyer wants to know, it's "What is this going to cost me?"

#### So, why won't people put price on their website?

"I hate leaving money on the table."

If you haven't said it, you've certainly thought it at some point or another.

And I'm totally with you: I don't want to leave money on the table either. And one way to do that is to publish your prices on your website. Or is it?

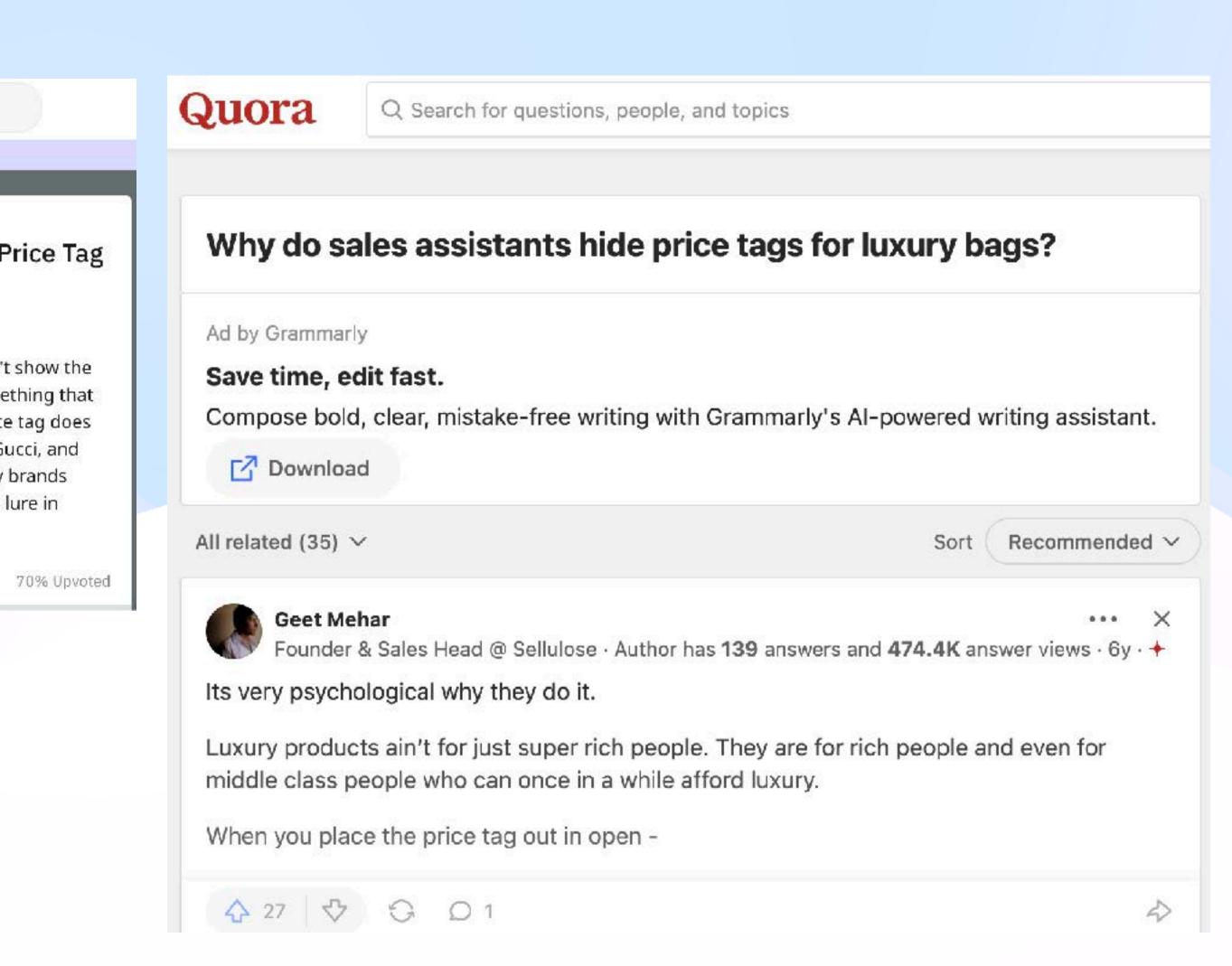
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FEEDS	Posts Detailed Rules	
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🕞 Gaming	V Other	
Sports     Susiness, Economics, a	<ul> <li>Companies such as Richard Mille, Rolex, Rolls Royce and many more price of their products on their websites. I understand that luxury is most people can't afford, and for those who can afford it, usually the</li> </ul>	some
<b>⊰o⊱</b> Crypto ⊡ Television	<ul> <li>not matter. I just find it interesting that some brands like Louis Vuitte</li> <li>Polo Ralph Lauren show their prices on their websites, while other luit</li> </ul>	on, Gi ixury
	Polo Ralph Lauren show their prices on their websites, while othe	er lu



### Forbes

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SMALL BUSINESS STRATEGY

# Should I Put My Prices On My Website?

Pia Silva Former Contributor ①

Sep 26, 2018, 12:33pm EDT

() This article is more than 3 years old.

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#### TWEET THIS



Pricing transparency immediately weeds out bargain shoppers, which are people I'm not interested in working with.



I establish my pricing based on what I believe our services are worth and what I want for it, regardless if that price is perceived as expensive or inexpensive

The New York Times

# The Fight Over Who Sets Prices at the **Online Mall**



By Brad Stone Feb. 7, 2010

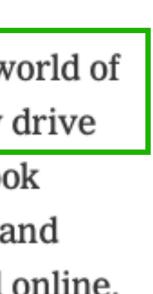
Where's the price?

On some pages of e-commerce sites selling products like televisions, digital cameras and jewelry, a critical piece of information is conspicuously missing: the price tag.

To see how much these items cost, shoppers must add the merchandise to their shopping carts in effect, taking it up to the virtual register for a price check.

The missing prices are part of a larger battle sweeping the world of e-commerce. Wary of the Internet's tendency to relentlessly drive down prices, major brands and manufacturers and now, book publishers are striking back, deploying a variety of tactics and tools to control how their products are presented and priced online.





# **Different Views...**

# YES, HIDE PRICES

# NO, DON'T HIDE PRICES

- own the price conversation
- transparency, annoyance, hassle costs

### "sticker shock", prices are painful, scare customers away



























### delayed













### delayed







#### disclose earlier?











### delayed



# \$2000 disclose earlier?







# 1. Related Work

- ambiguous effects

# our question has not been directly studied

# 1. Related Work

- ambiguous effects
- 2. Field Experiments
  - exploratory

# our question has not been directly studied

# 1. Related Work

- ambiguous effects
- 2. Field Experiments
  - exploratory
- 3. Discussion and Lab Experiment

# our question has not been directly studied



### **THEORY**

- Price "obfuscation" = "an action that increases the amount of time that consumers must spend to learn a firm's price" (Ellison and Wolitzky 2012)
  - Ellison and Ellison (2009), Ellison (2006), Branco et al. (2016), Piccione and Spiegler (2012), Gabaix and Laibson (2006), Chioveanu and Zhou (2013)
  - Search costs
  - Boundedly rational consumers

### THEORY

- spend to learn a firm's price" (Ellison and Wolitzky 2012)
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  - Search costs
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#### EVIDENCE

- Reputation and transparency
  - Chiles (2021), Seim et al. (2017), Dertwinkel-Kalt et al. (2020), Lee and Han (2002)

# Price "obfuscation" = "an action that increases the amount of time that consumers must

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  - Search costs
  - Boundedly rational consumers

### EVIDENCE

- Reputation and transparency
- - (2009), Chetty et al. (2009), Goldin and Homonoff (2013)

# Price "obfuscation" = "an action that increases the amount of time that consumers must

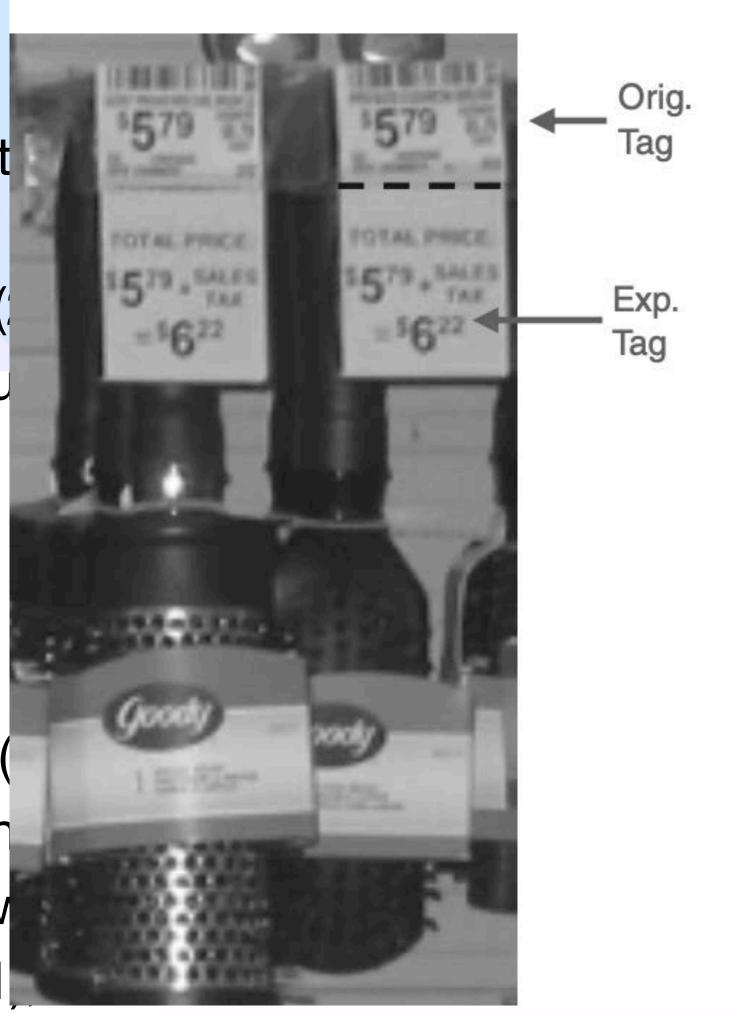
• Chiles (2021), Seim et al. (2017), Dertwinkel-Kalt et al. (2020), Lee and Han (2002) • ... Firms stand to benefit through obfuscation / hidden fees / shrouding / price dripping Morwitz et al. (1998), Hossain and Morgan (2006), Brown et al. (2010), Xia and Monroe (2004), Blake et al. (2021), Santana et al. (2021), Bertini and Wathieu

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#### **Price Negotiation or Huggling**

#### No opportunity to price discriminate $\bullet$

Busse et al. (2017), Atefi et al. (2020), Jindal and Aribarg (2020), Allender et al. (2021)



"...well, how much ya got?"



### **Drip Pricing**

Not "hiding" an extra charge: shipping costs, taxes, add-ons



#### **Price Negotiation or Huggling**

#### No opportunity to price discriminate

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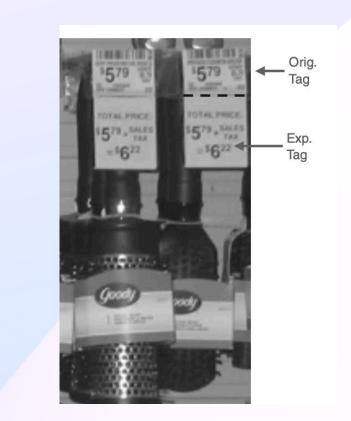


"...well, how much ya got?"



### **Drip Pricing**

- Not "hiding" an extra charge: shipping costs, taxes, add-ons
- Consumers can neglect the entire price?  $\bullet$ 
  - Consumers won't buy without knowing the price!
- **Miscalculations** 
  - There is nothing to calculate! lacksquare



#### **Price Negotiation or Huggling**

#### No opportunity to price discriminate

Busse et al. (2017), Atefi et al. (2020), Jindal and Aribarg (2020), Allender et al. (2021)



"...well, how much ya got?"



# **Overview of Experiments**

### Field 1

### Field 2

### **Online Store**

### Field 3

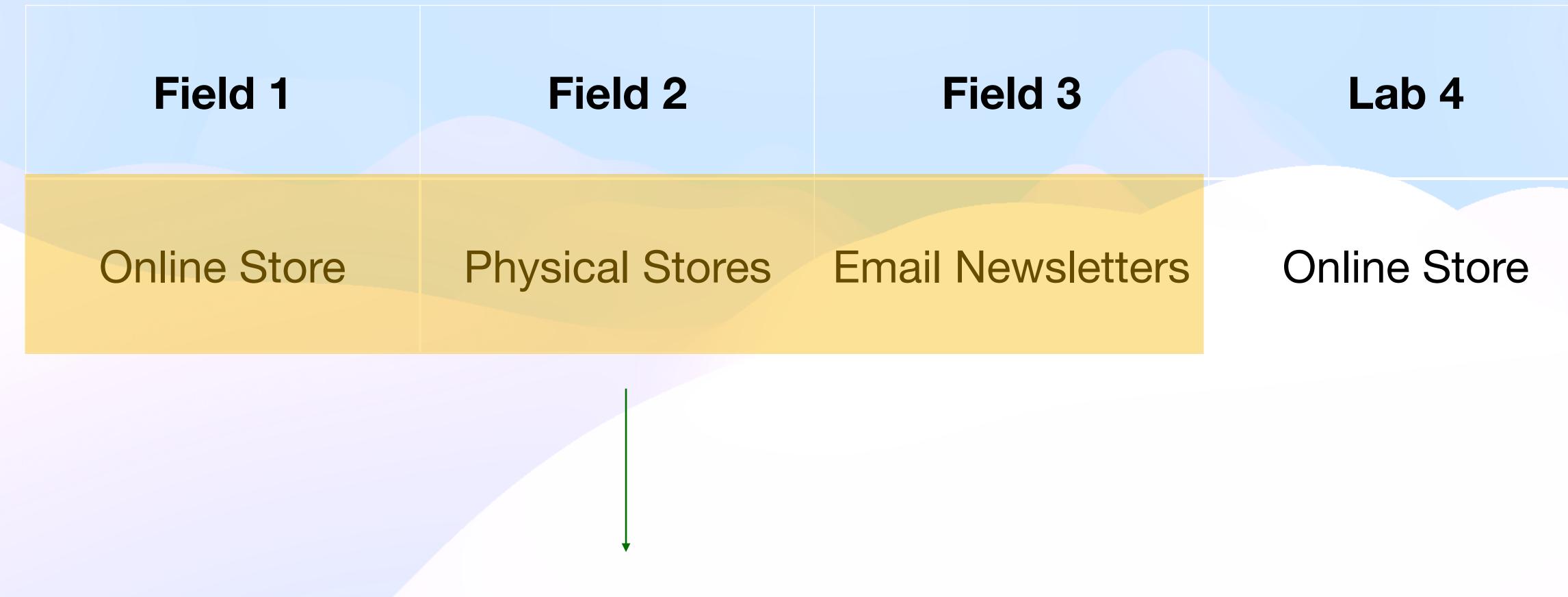
### Lab 4

### Physical Stores Email Newsletters

### **Online Store**



# **Overview of Experiments**



# **DOES IT AFFECT REAL PURCHASE BEHAVIORS?**



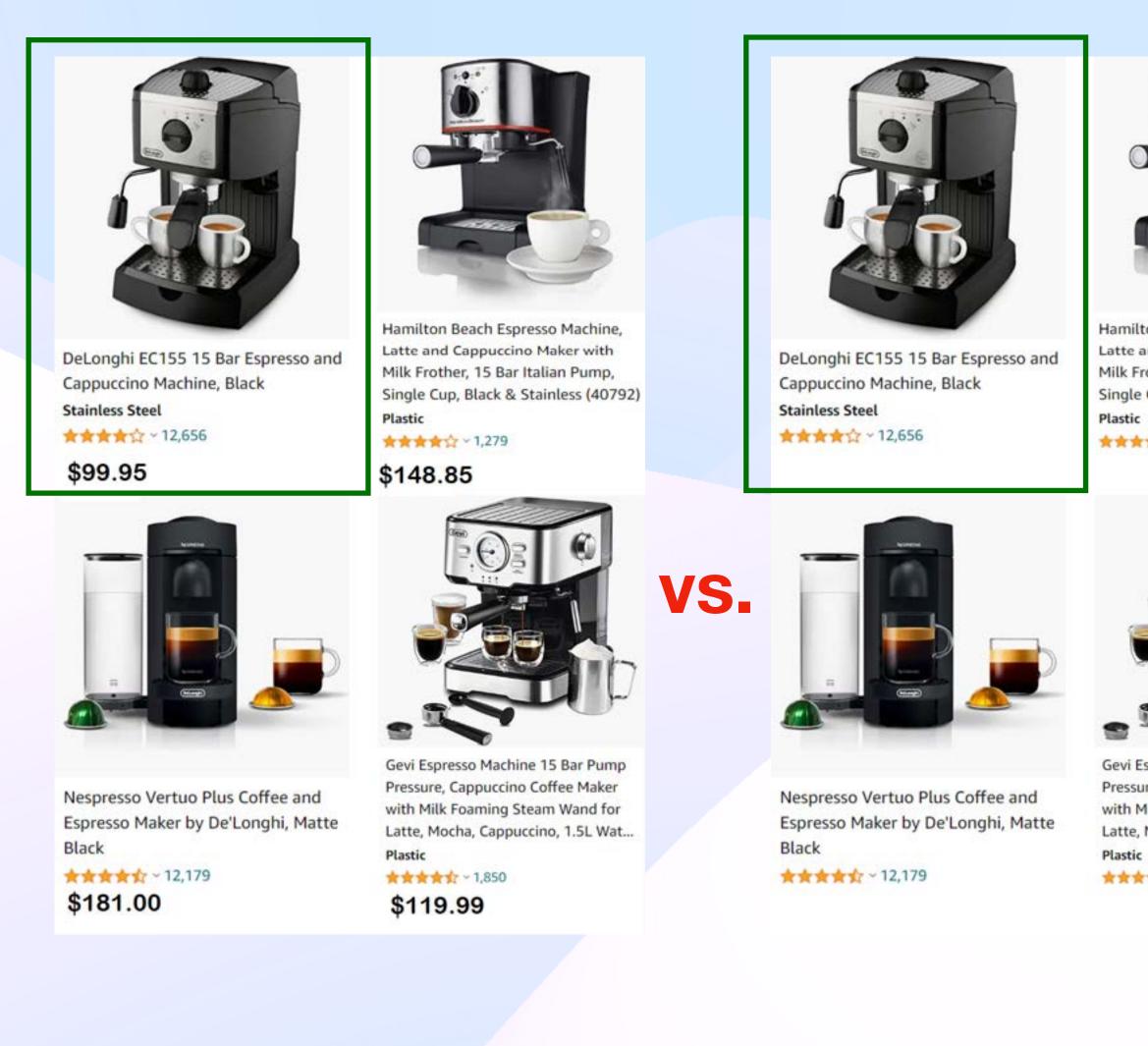
# (1) Experiment: Delaying Prices in the Online Store

Prices delayed until the next logical step (?)

- Prices delayed until the next logical step (?)
- 2 conditions in the category page:
  - Products with prices
  - Products without prices
    - a consumer has to <u>click on the product</u>

### goes to the product page and the price is revealed

- Prices delayed until the next logical step (?)
- 2 conditions in the category page:
  - Products with prices
  - Products without prices
    - a consumer has to <u>click on the product</u>
    - goes to the product page and the price is revealed
- Web-splitting A/B experiment
  - 50% of traffic randomly directed to each condition
  - track purchases





Hamilton Beach Espresso Machine, Latte and Cappuccino Maker with Milk Frother, 15 Bar Italian Pump, Single Cup, Black & Stainless (40792) Plastic

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* ~ 1,279



Gevi Espresso Machine 15 Bar Pump Pressure, Cappuccino Coffee Maker with Milk Foaming Steam Wand for Latte, Mocha, Cappuccino, 1.5L Wat... Plastic

\*\*\*\*\* ~ 1,850



DeLonghi EC155 15 Bar Espresso and Cappuccino Machine, Black Visit the DeLonghi Store Art Art (2) 12,652 ratings Amezon's Chaice for "delonghi ec155"

#### \$99.95

Style: Machine

 Capacity
 1 Liters

 Brand
 Deltoright

 Color
 Black

 Special Feature
 Removable Tank, Cup Warmer

 Coffee Maker
 Espresso Machine

 Type
 Type

#### About this item

- EVERY OUP TO YO UR LIKING: 15 -bar professional pressure assures quality results every time, and adjustable controls allow you to make modifications for your personal taste preferences.
- BREW LIKE A PRO: Whatever your preference single or double espresso, cappuccino or latte – the machine brews authentic barista-quality bewerages just like you enjoy at your favorite coffeehouse.input power (Wjc 1050
- YOUR FDAM, YOUR WAY: A manual frother mixes steam and milk to create a rich, meany froth for evenly textured drinks - just the way you like them.
- ONE ESPRESSO SHOT OR TWO. The three-in-one filter holder, included with the unit, has filters for one expresso shot, two shots, and one for an easy-serve expresso pod – whatever your preference.
- NO WAITING BETWEEN CUPS: The Advanced Cappuodine System maintains the optimal temperature so you can brew cup after cup instantly.
- SLEEK SPACE-SAVING DESIGN: With a sleek profile, compact design and narrow footprint, the ECISS fits beautifully on a kitchen countertop – without taking up too much space.
- CONVENIENT WATER TANK: The water tank is simple to remove, refit and reattach, and the water level is easily validle to eliminate the guesswork.
- EASY TO CLEAN: Removable water tank and drip tray make for many cleanup, and the parts are dishwasher safe.

#### **Customer ratings by feature**

Easy to clean	****	4.0
Easy to use	****	4.C
Blending power	*****	3.9
Quality of material	****	3.8



\$99.95

Add to Cart

Buy Now

### Randomized controlled experiment...

$$Sales_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta I$$

#### Outcome:

purchase rate, unit sales, dollar revenues

#### Delay $Prices + \delta_t + \epsilon_{i,t}$

	Probability Daily		Log Daily		Log Daily	
	Purchase		Units		Revenue	
Delay Prices	.127	**	.160	**	.426	*
	(.048)		(.075)		(.245)	
Constant	.825	***	1.205	***	3.506	***
	(.039)		(.053)		(.173)	
Observations	126		126		126	

 Takeaways
 delayed price disclosure (vs. immediate price disclosure) increases e-commerce sales

Again...how to operationalize a price delay?

- Again...how to operationalize a price delay?
- **Possibilities:** 
  - Rotate the price tags
  - Unfold to reveal the price
  - Check prices at register •
  - Ask a salesperson, "Please wait here..."

- Again...how to operationalize a price delay?
- Possibilities:
  - Rotate the price tags
  - Unfold to reveal the price
  - Check prices at register
  - Ask a salesperson, "Please wait here..."
- Print new tags without prices
  - Same tags (product title, product description) but no price
  - Caution! This intervention is costly! Implementation costs, labor costs, salesforce face more inquiries...

- Cross-over design

Literature: Fisher et al. (2018); Hainmueller et al. (2015); Jones and Kenward (2003)

- Cross-over design

  - stores allocated to the same treatment
  - stores rotating treatments
  - stores not treated

Literature: Fisher et al. (2018); Hainmueller et al. (2015); Jones and Kenward (2003)

(stores pre-selected to be similar and distant from each other)

- Cross-over design

  - stores allocated to the same treatment
  - stores rotating treatments
  - stores not treated
- 4 treatment conditions:
  - ALL prices delayed vs. CONTROL

Literature: Fisher et al. (2018); Hainmueller et al. (2015); Jones and Kenward (2003)

### (stores pre-selected to be similar and distant from each other)

- Cross-over design

  - stores allocated to the same treatment
  - stores rotating treatments
  - stores not treated
- 4 treatment conditions:
  - ALL prices delayed vs. CONTROL
  - LOW prices delayed, HIGH prices delayed

Literature: Fisher et al. (2018); Hainmueller et al. (2015); Jones and Kenward (2003)

(stores pre-selected to be similar and distant from each other)

### Estimate a fixed-effects model (Fisher et al., 2018)

## $Sales_{s,c,t} = \alpha_0 + \gamma_1 All_{s,c,t} + \gamma_2 High_{s,c,t} + \gamma_3 Low_{s,c,t} + \delta_t + \delta_{s,c} + \epsilon_{s,c,t}$

#### Outcome:

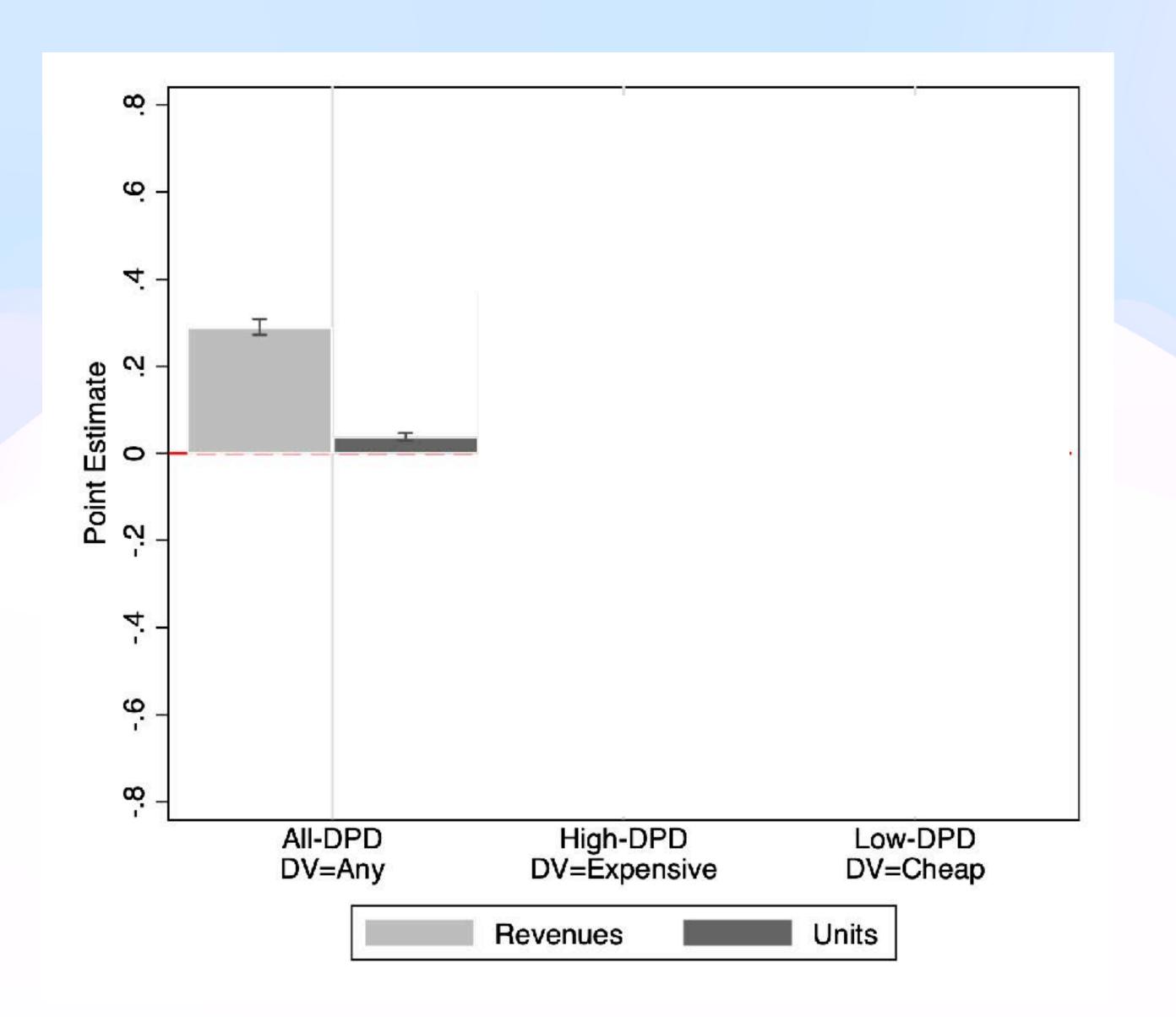
- purchase rate, unit sales, dollar revenues

unit of analysis: sales at the store x category x date level

#### Consistent with the e-commerce experiment!

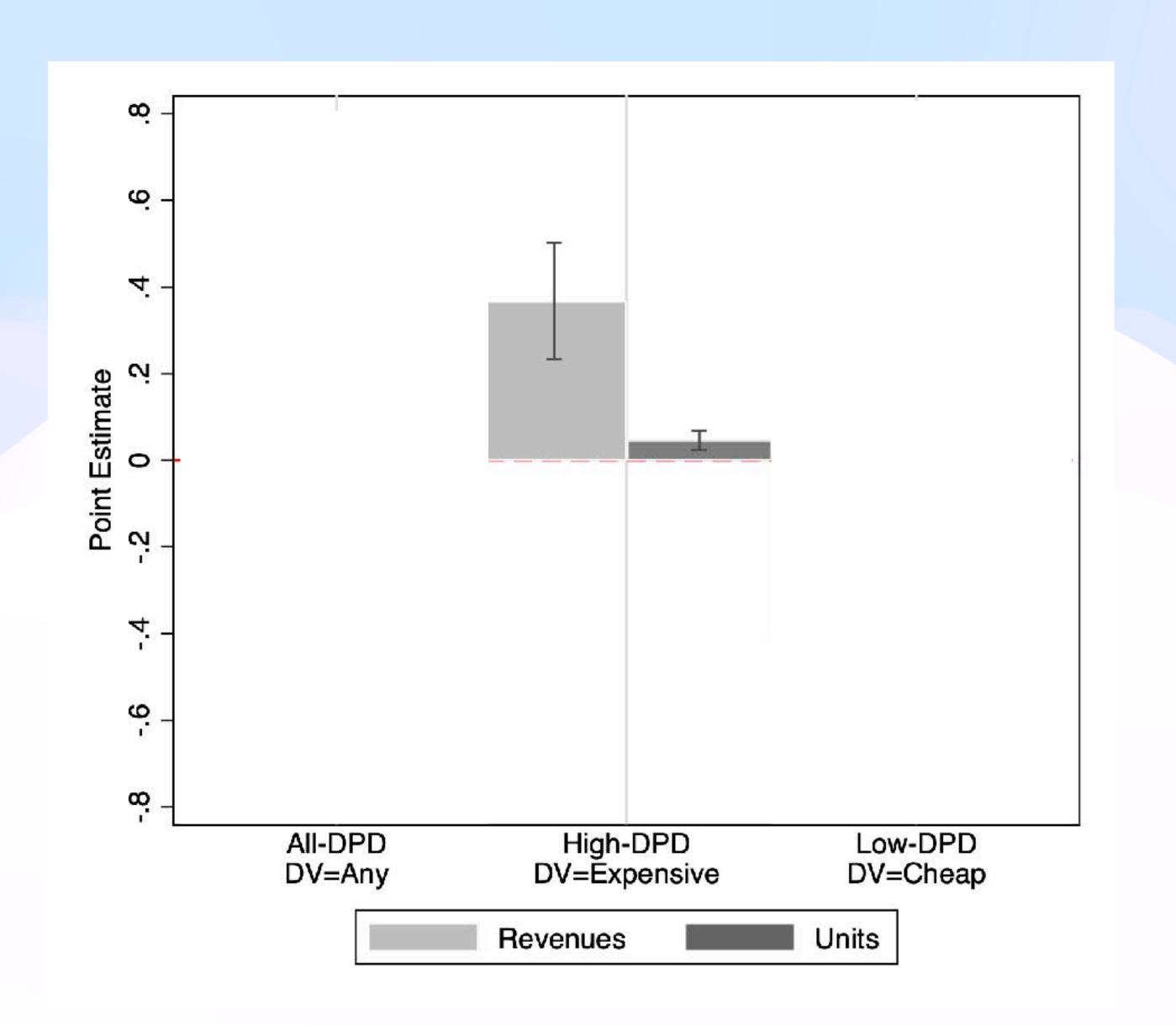
#### Takeaways

delaying <u>ALL</u> prices
 increases store sales (vs.
 immediate disclosure)



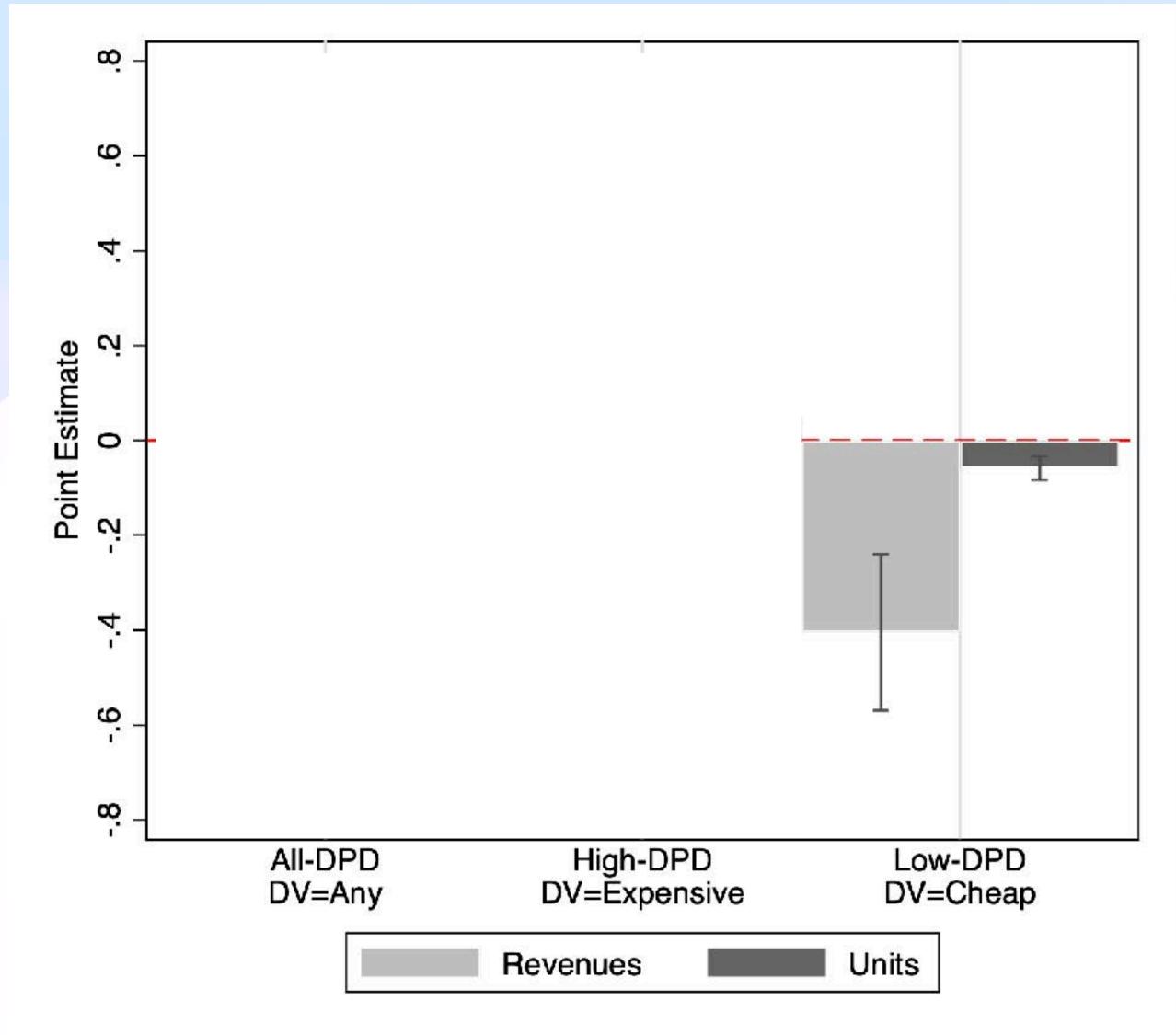
#### Takeaways

 delaying <u>HIGH</u> prices increases sales of
 expensive products
 "sticker shock" effect



#### Takeaways

delaying LOW prices
 decreases sales of
 cheap products





- Company sends emails to the client base
- I/day during 7 days
  - Track user purchases during 7 days
  - Different products in the email
- ring 7 days email

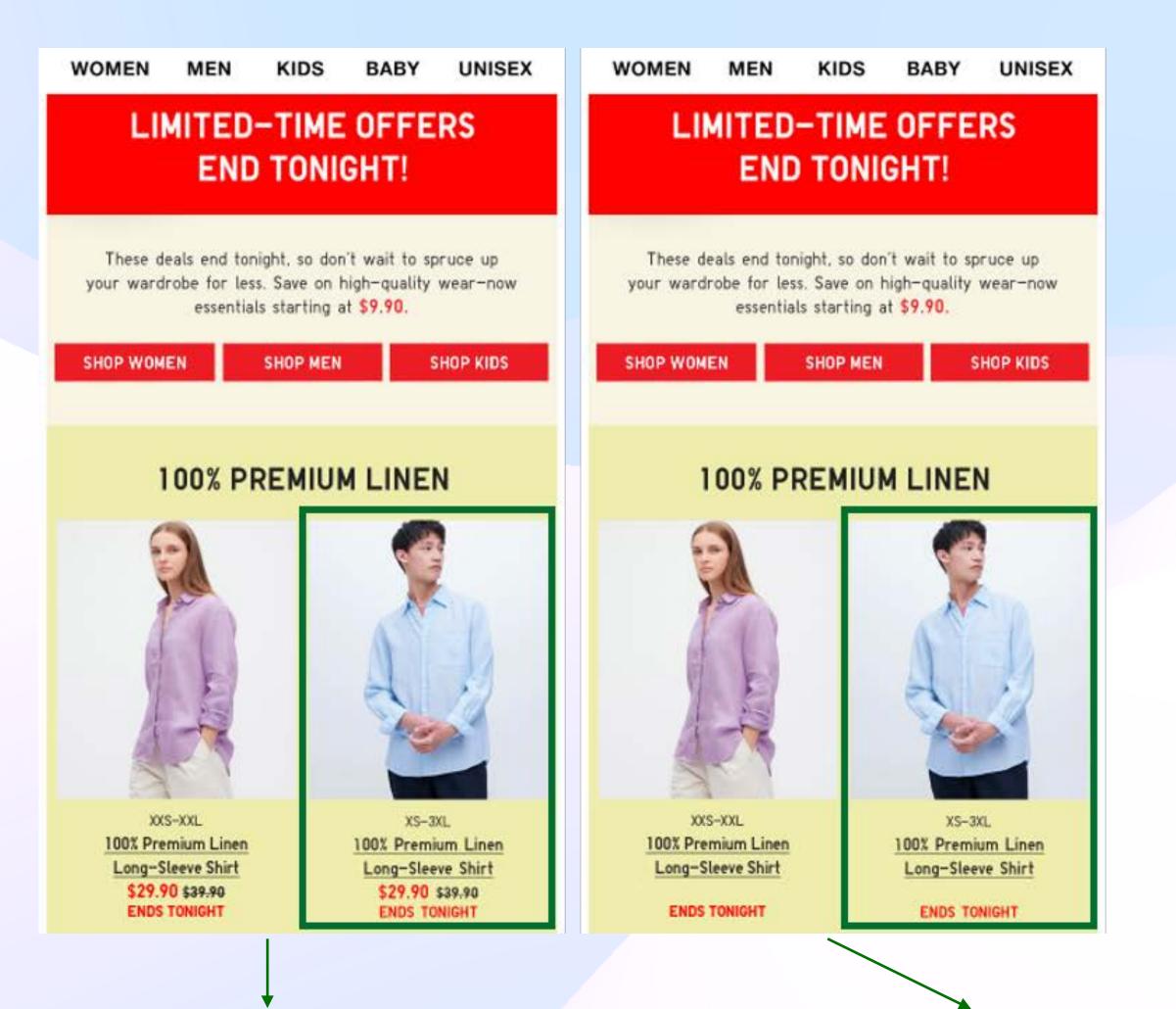
- Company sends emails to the client base
- I/day during 7 days
  - Track user purchases during 7 days
  - Different products in the email
- How to operationalize a delay?
  - Control: email shows products with prices
  - Treatment: email shows products without prices
    - Prices revealed if you click and visit the product page

ing 7 days email

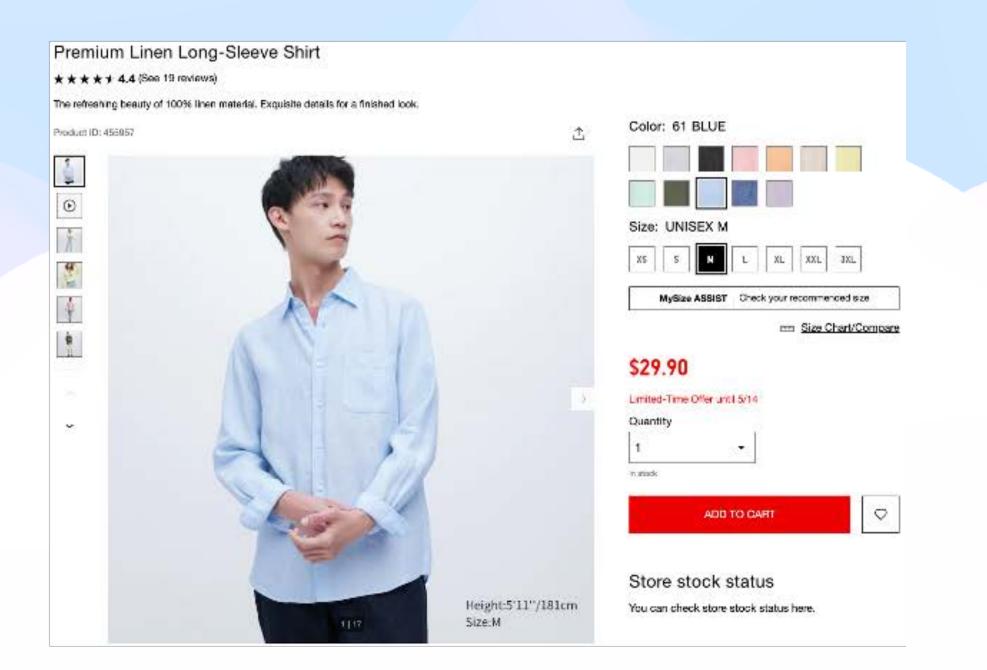
- Company sends emails to the client base
- I/day during 7 days
  - Track user purchases during 7 days
  - Different products in the email
- How to operationalize a delay?
  - Control: email shows products with prices
  - Treatment: email shows products without prices
    - Prices revealed if you click and visit the product page
- Email communicates PROMOTIONS (products at discounted prices)

ing 7 days email

## (3) Experiment: Promotions — Guiding Example



immediate price disclosure "deals" with prices and discounts delayed price disclosure "deals" without prices and discounts



#### Randomized controlled experiment...

#### Outcome:

- purchase rate, unit sales, dollar revenues
- unit of analysis: user level

#### $Sales_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta Delay Prices + \epsilon_{i,t}$

	Probability		Per-User Log		Per-User Log	
	Weekly Purchase		Weekly Units		Weekly Revenue	
Delay Prices	297 **	**	002	**	017	***
	(.035)		(.000)		(.002)	
Constant	2.608 **	**	.019	***	.136	***
	(.026)		(.000)		(.001)	
Observations	771,583		771,583		771,583	

#### Takeaways

#### delayed price disclosure <u>decreases</u> purchases for promotions



1. Timing the price is an important research question (managerial/theory)

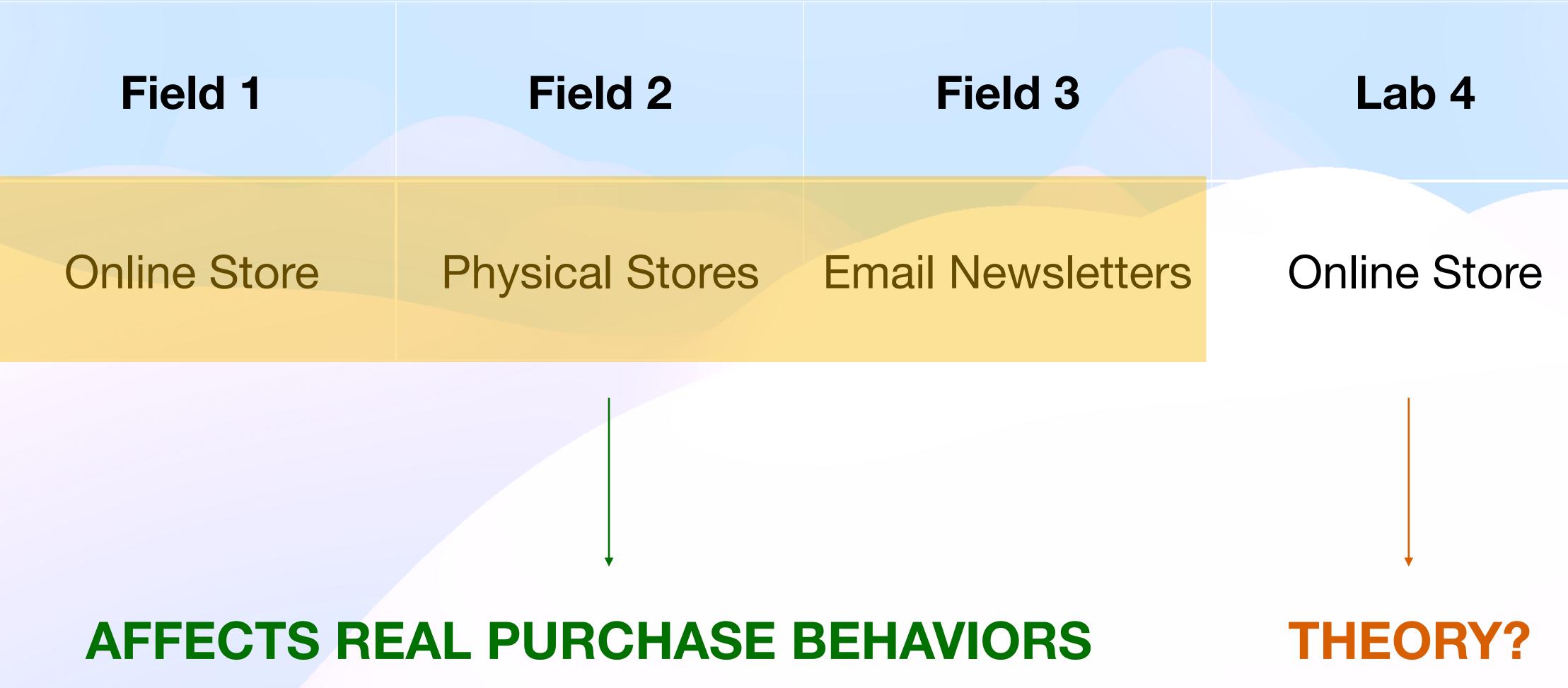
- 1. Timing the price is an important research question (managerial/theory)
- 2. Timing the price is economically impactful

- 1. Timing the price is an important research question (managerial/theory)
- 2. Timing the price is economically impactful
- 3. What might explain these findings?

### **Overview of Experiments**

Experiment	E-commerce	Physical stores			Email promotions
Which prices are delayed?	all prices	all prices	high prices	low prices	all prices
Results?	increases sales	increases sales	increases sales	decreases sales	decreases sales

### **Overview of Experiments**



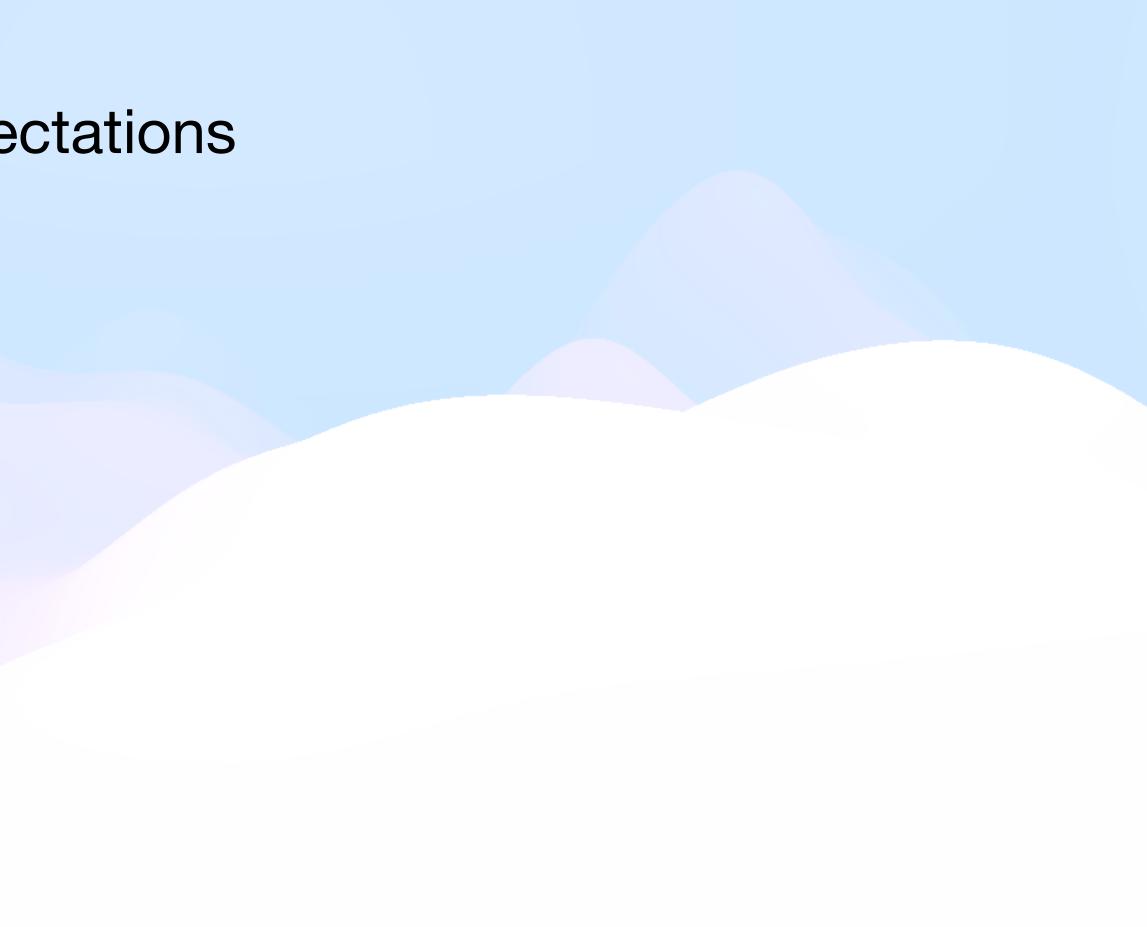


### **Theory – Price Expectations**



### **Theory — Price Expectations**

1. A price delay amplifies price expectations



### **Theory – Price Expectations**

- 1. A price delay amplifies price expectations
- 2. Expectations tend to be pessimistic...But depend on the context

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- 1. A price delay amplifies price expectations
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- **Predictions:** 
  - 1. delay leads to upward expectation:

#### **Theory – Price Expectations**

- 1. A price delay amplifies price expectations
- 2. Expectations tend to be pessimistic...But depend on the context

- **Predictions:** 
  - 1. delay leads to upward expectation:
    - positive discrepancy: Expected \$\$ > Actual \$\$ •

product is MORE attractive to buy when the price is revealed!



#### **Theory – Price Expectations**

- 1. A price delay amplifies price expectations
- 2. Expectations tend to be pessimistic...But depend on the context

- **Predictions:** 
  - 1. delay leads to upward expectation:
    - positive discrepancy: Expected \$\$ > Actual \$\$ •
  - 2. delay leads to downward expectation:

product is MORE attractive to buy when the price is revealed!



#### **Theory – Price Expectations**

- 1. A price delay amplifies price expectations
- 2. Expectations tend to be pessimistic...But depend on the context

- Predictions:
  - 1. delay leads to upward expectation:
    - positive discrepancy: Expected \$\$ > Actual \$\$
  - 2. delay leads to downward expectation:
    - negative discrepancy: Expected \$\$ < Actual \$\$</li>

product is MORE attractive to buy when the price is revealed!

product is LESS attractive to buy when the price is revealed!





### **Overview of Experiments**

Experiment	E-commerce		P
Which prices are delayed?	all prices	all prices	ł
Results?	increases sales	increases sales	
How does it shift price expectations?			



- 1. MTURK participants are shown an image and asked to estimate the average price
- 2. They answer for 10 items (categories)
- 3. If prices are not shown...Do you expect prices to be below, equal, or above your [XX] average?

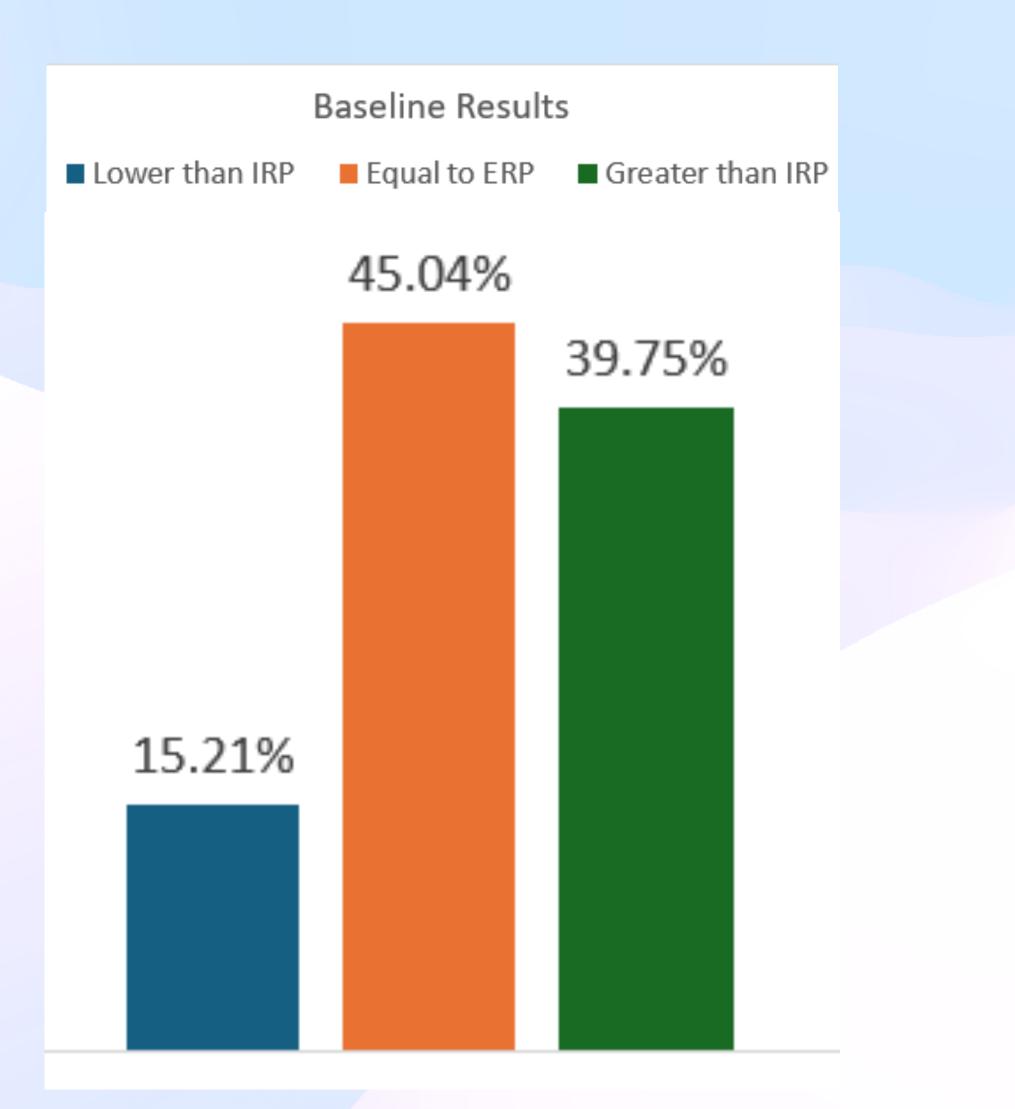


you had to guess, what would you expect it to be?

"Imagine you were shopping for a [product] and ... can't see the price yet ... If

- Participants answered on a 7-point scale relative to the average price (AP) they provided initially. The scale ranged from 1 = "The price on the tag is
- much lower than [AP]," to 7 = "The price on the tag is much higher than [AP]."





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- 2. They answer for 10 items (categories)
- 3. If prices are not shown...Do you expect prices to be below, equal, or above your [XX] average?
- 4. 15% believe it will be cheaper vs. 40% believe it will be more expensive





- 3 contextual conditions (baseline, high, low) x 2 price conditions (immediate, delay)
- Step 1: participants are asked reference price for an espresso machine
- Step 2: contextual information of the retailer (Baseline vs. Premium vs. Cheap)
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- Step 4: [Prices are revealed]
- Dependent Variable (willingness to purchase) and Mediator (expectations discrepancy)

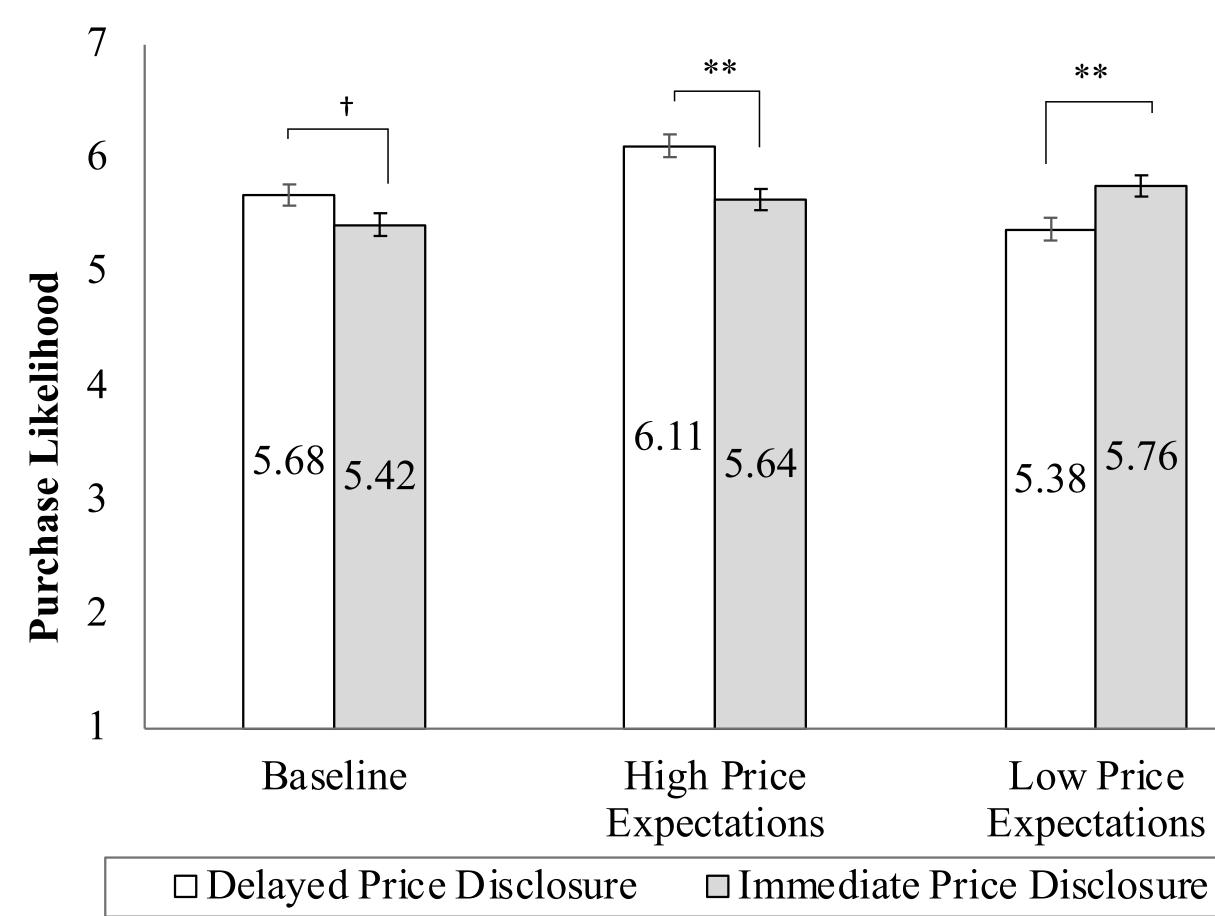


all," and 7 = "extremely likely").

than what I would expect it to cost").

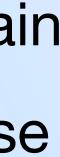
**Dependent Variable**, we asked: "If you were to purchase an espresso machine, how likely would you be to purchase the one you selected?" (1 = "not likely at likel

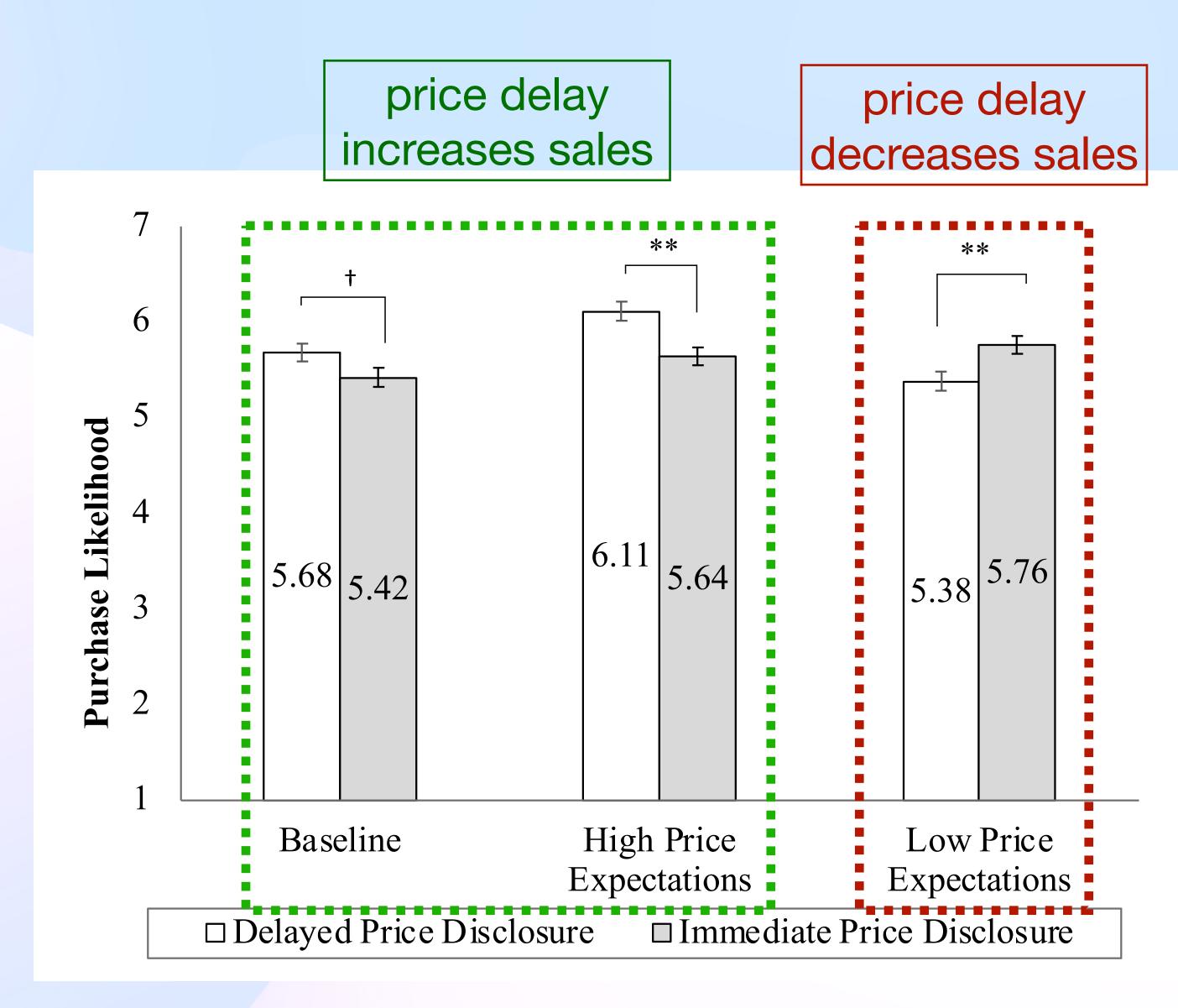
Mediator Variable, we asked: "Is the price of the option you selected cheaper, about the same, or more expensive than what you would expect it to cost?" (1 ="the price is much lower than what I would expect it to cost," 4 = "the price is about the same as what I would expect it to cost," 7 = "the price is much higher



# Lab experiment replicated the main effect on purchase behavior

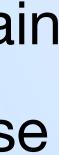
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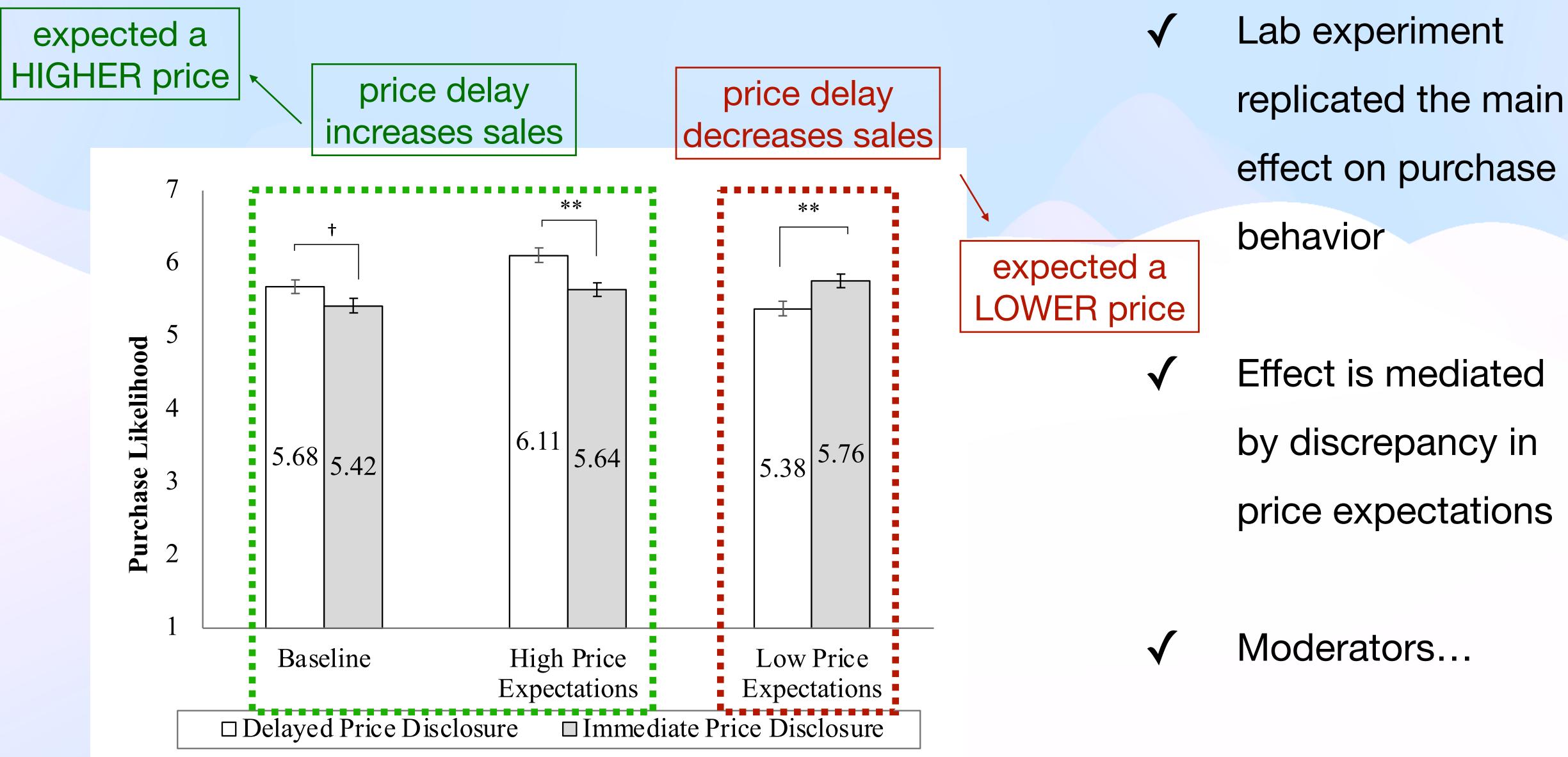


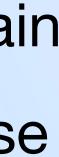


Lab experiment replicated the main effect on purchase behavior

 $\checkmark$ 











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#### For businesses:

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- context can attenuate or amplify expectations
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- branding implications

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- Extensions:
  - short term vs. long term effects
  - frequency of purchase, loyalty



#### Personalization:

customize the delay



- Personalization:
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  - which customers are under-buying or over-buying?

- Personalization:
  - customize the delay
- Policy:

  - a price delay can be a beneficial friction?

which customers are under-buying or over-buying?



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