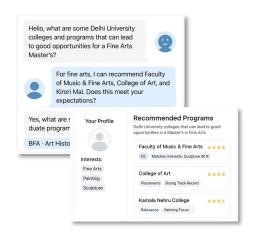
Impact of Ranking & Personalized Recommendations in Marketplaces



Omar Besbes Yash Kanoria Akshit Kumar Columbia Business School

Yale CADMY

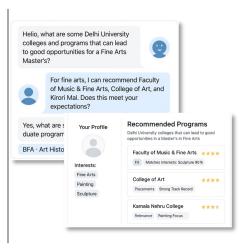
Personalized Recos



Public Rankings







What is the added value of personalization?

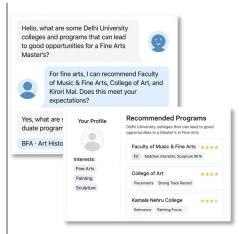


What is the added value of personalization?











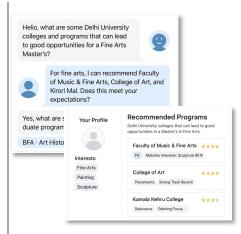
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Limited Supply





Unlimited Supply





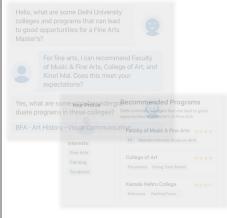
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Personalized Recos











What is the role of capacity constraints?

Limited Supply

Unlimited Supply

Research Problem

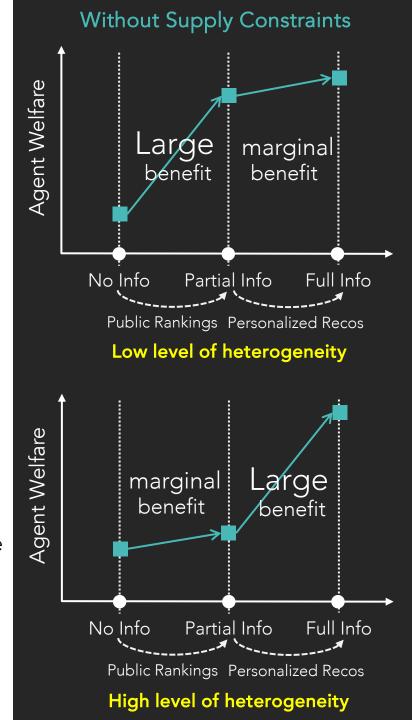
How much value do different information provisioning tools – public rankings & personalized recommendations - provide with & without supply side constraints?

- Study the impact of two information provisioning tools
 - Public Rankings: Provide an overall assessment of the options
 - Personalized Recommendations: Help discover agent-item specific adjustments

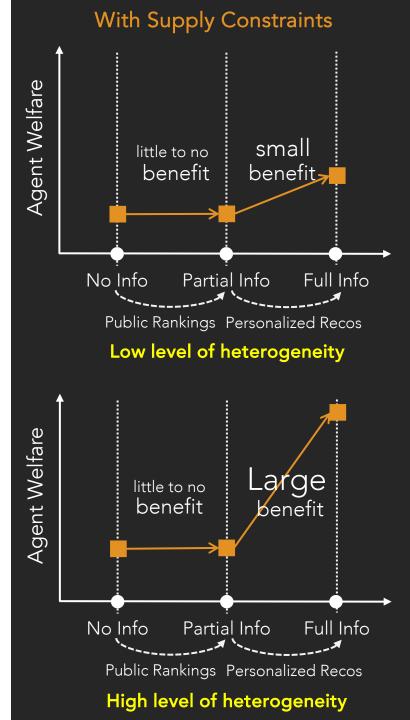
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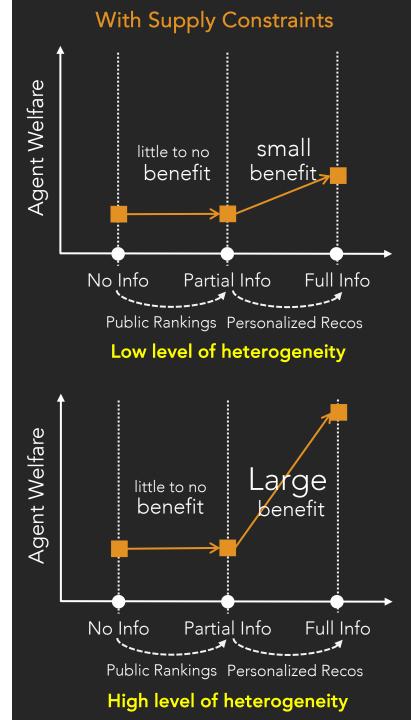
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Leveling the Playing Field for High School Choice: Results from a Field Experiment of Informational Interventions

Sean P. Corcoran, Jennifer L. Jennings, Sarah R. Cohodes & Carolyn Sattin-Bajaj

.... Our findings also suggest that informational interventions may not reduce inequality, since both disadvantaged and comparatively advantaged students used our materials



• n agents and n items

















agents

items

- *n* agents and *n* items
- Agent Utility

$$U(a,i) = (1-\rho) \cdot q(i) + \rho \cdot \varphi(a,i)$$

















agents

items

- *n* agents and *n* items
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 - $U(a,i) = (1-\rho) \cdot q(i) + \rho \cdot \varphi(a,i)$
 - q(i): Common term depends only on the item





q(1)





q(2)





q(3)



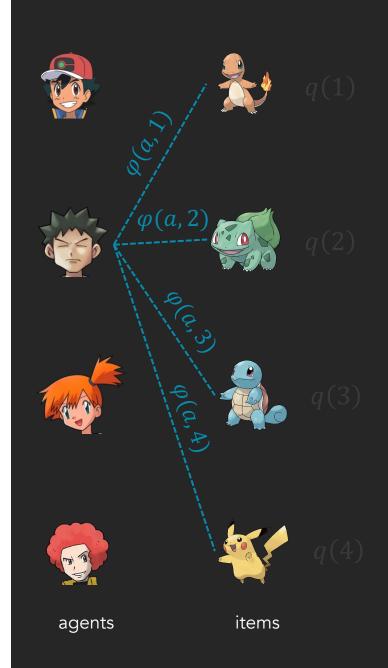


q(4)

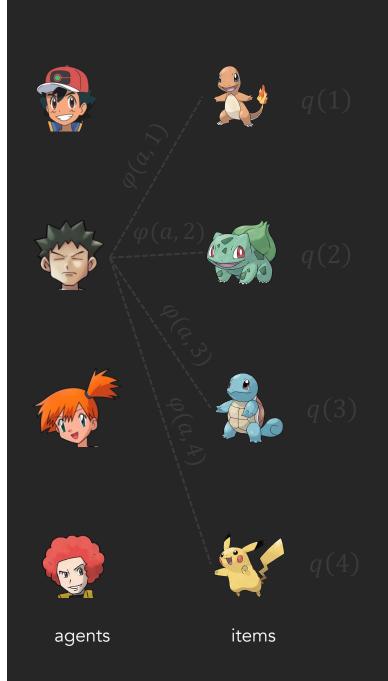
agents

items

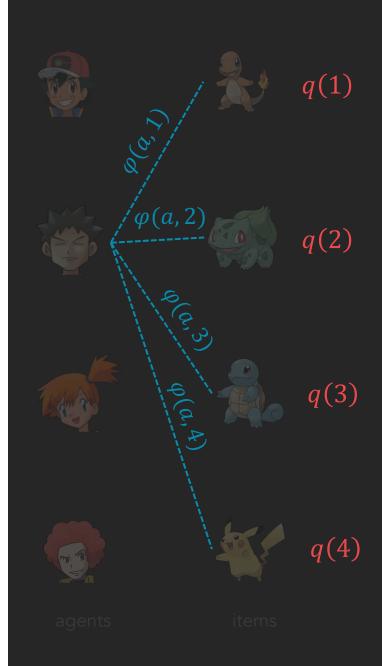
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- Assumptions
 - q and ϕ are independent of each other
 - q(i) drawn i.i.d from P_q
 - $\varphi(a,i)$ drawn i.i.d from P_{φ}

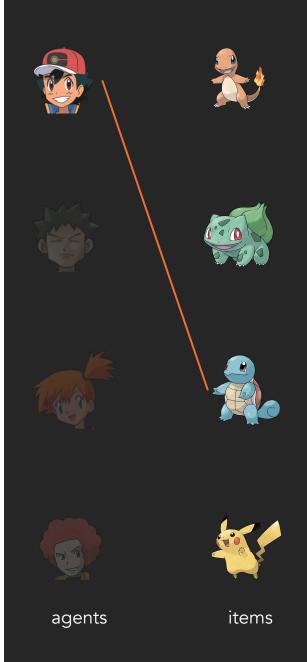


- Sequential selection of items
 - Agents are ordered according to some priority score and have unit demand
 - Agents arrive sequentially and select their preferred item from remaining set of items

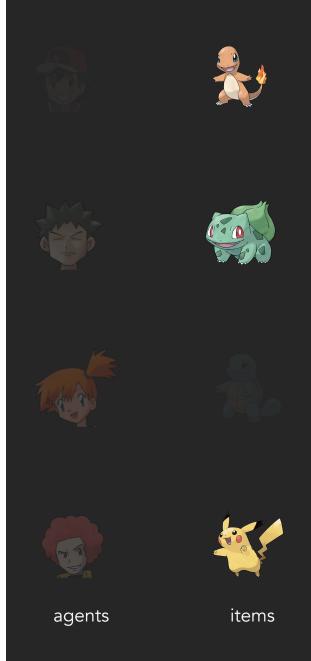
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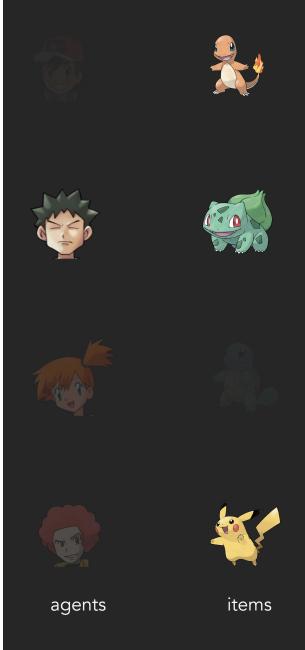
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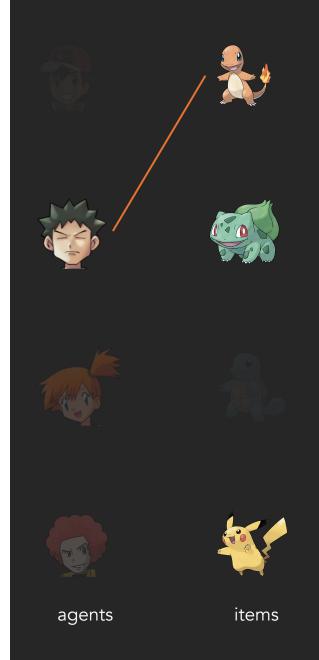
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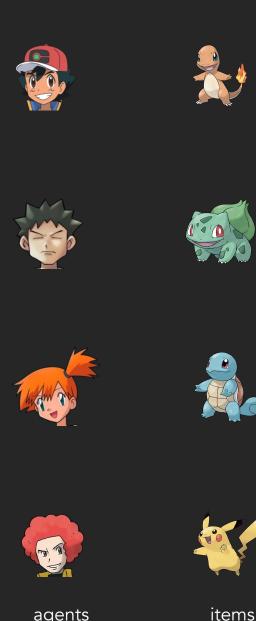
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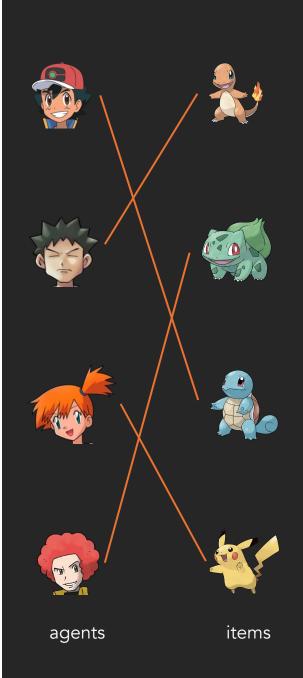


- Sequential selection of items
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- Capacitated Supply Setting
 - Each item has unit capacity
 - One-to-one match between agents & items

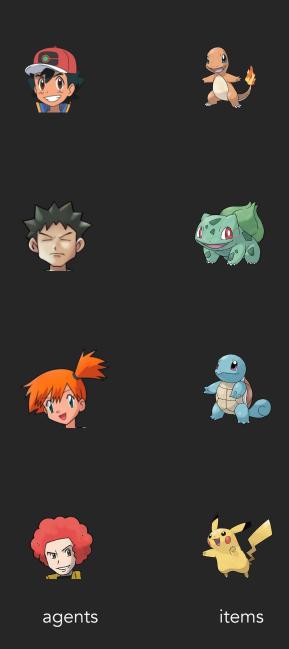


agents

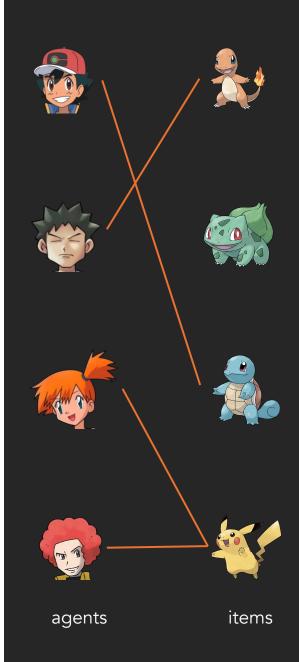
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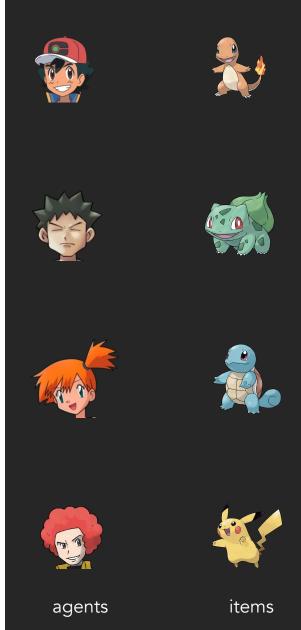
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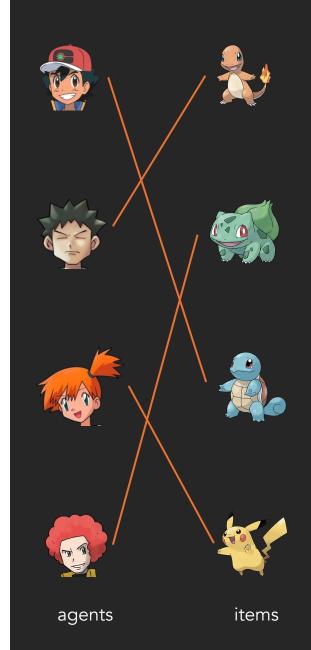
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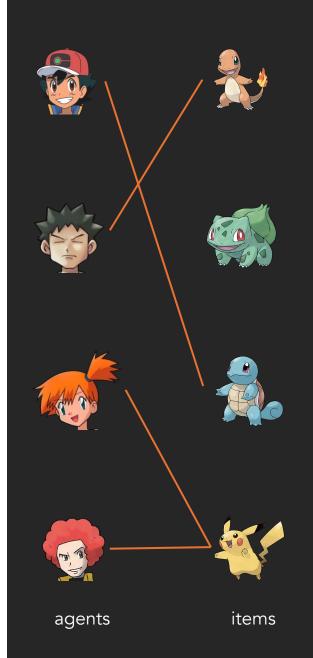


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No Information

 $U = (1 - \rho) \cdot q(i) + \rho \cdot \varphi(a, i)$

Agents choose items randomly

No Information

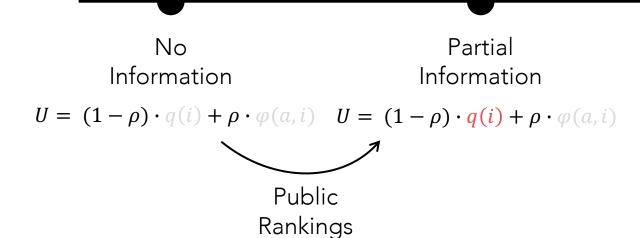
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No Information Partial Information

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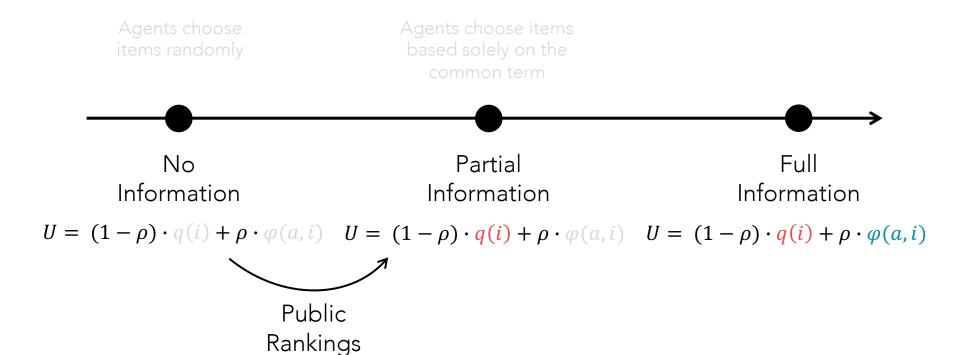


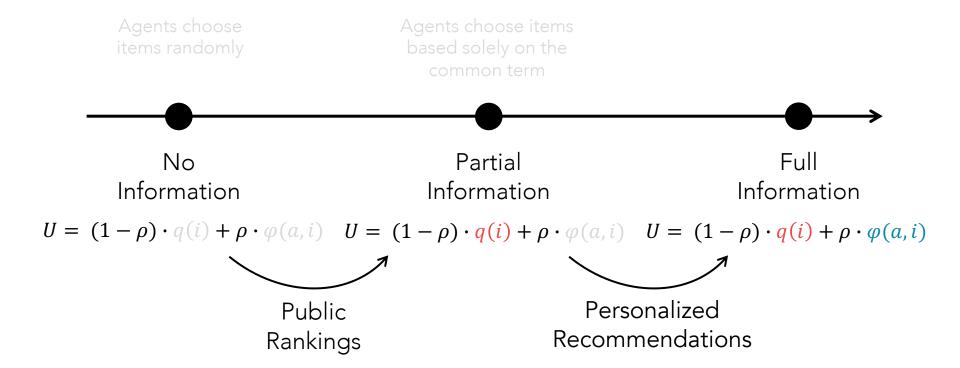
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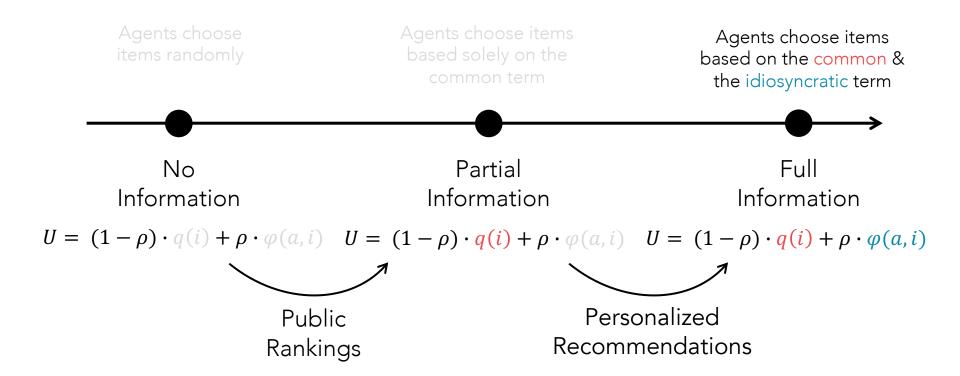
Agents choose items based solely on the common term

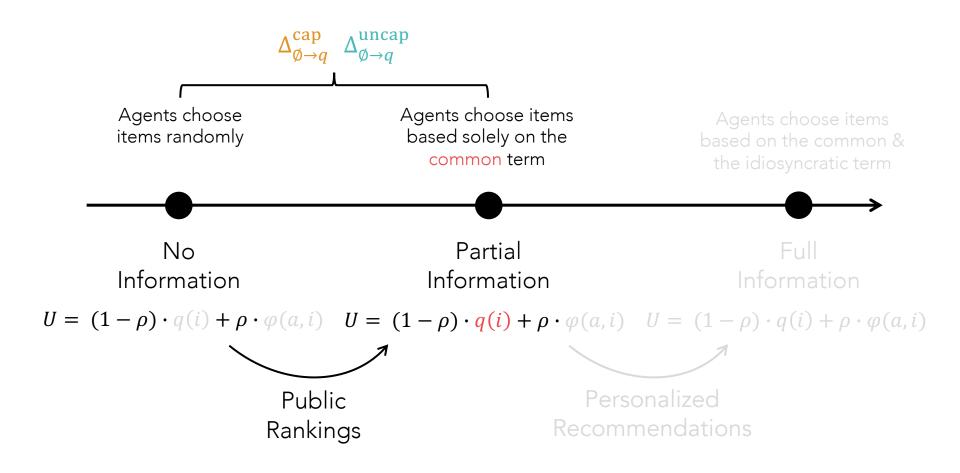
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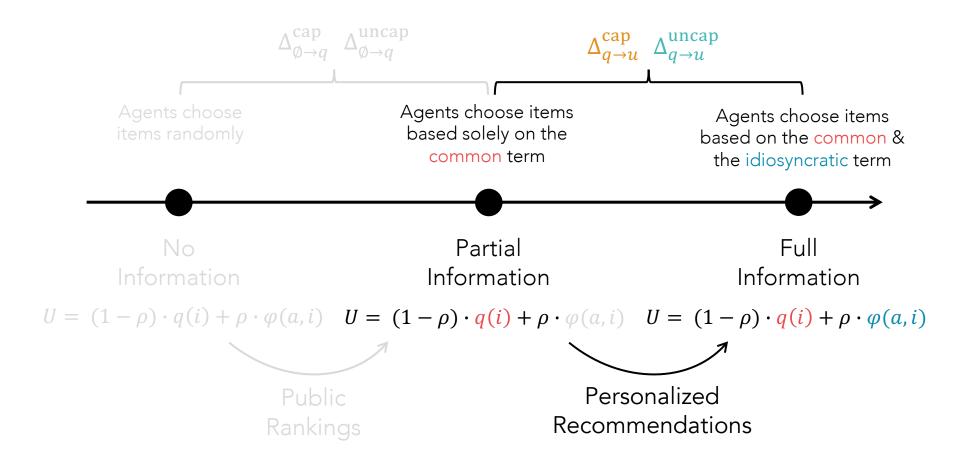
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Public
Rankings











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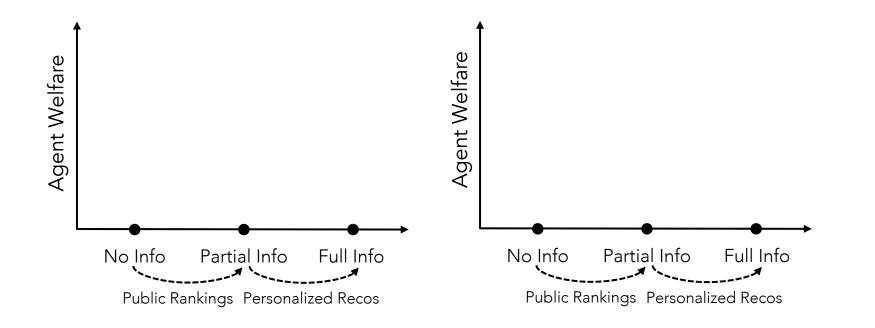
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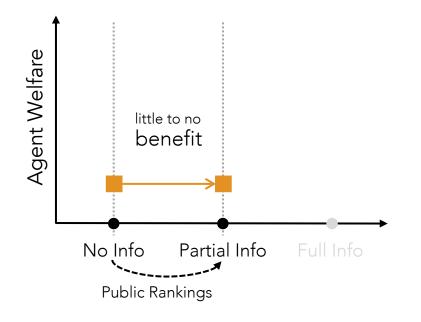
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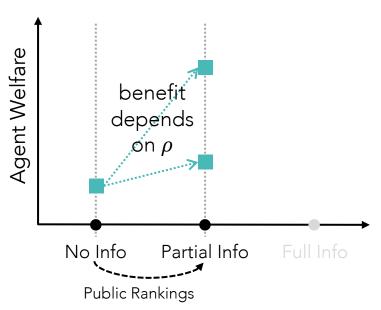
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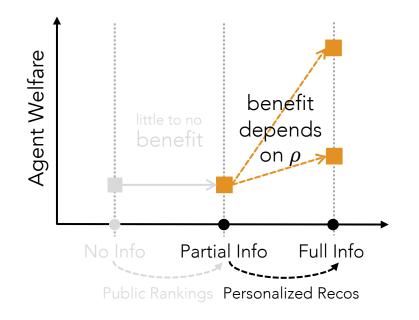
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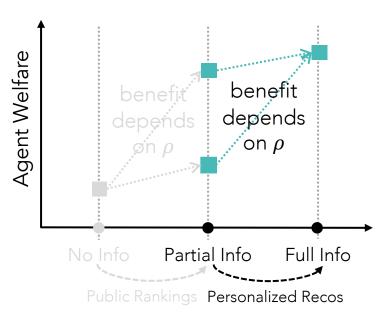
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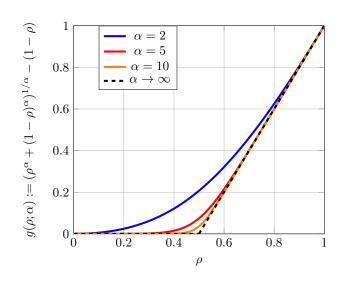
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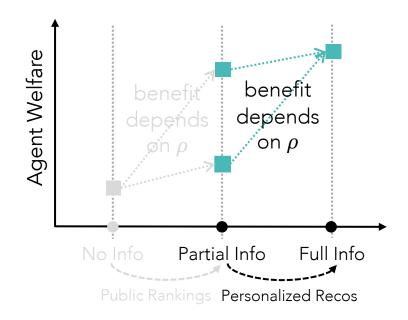
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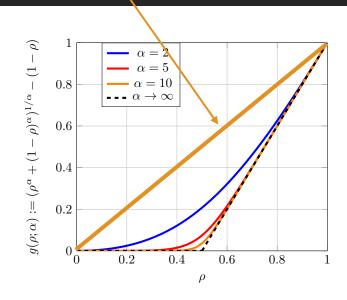
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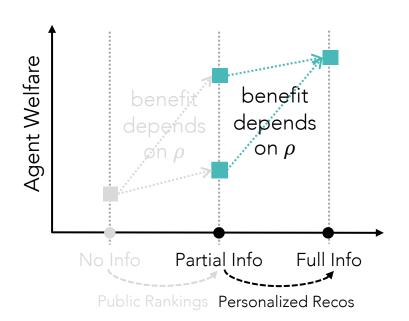
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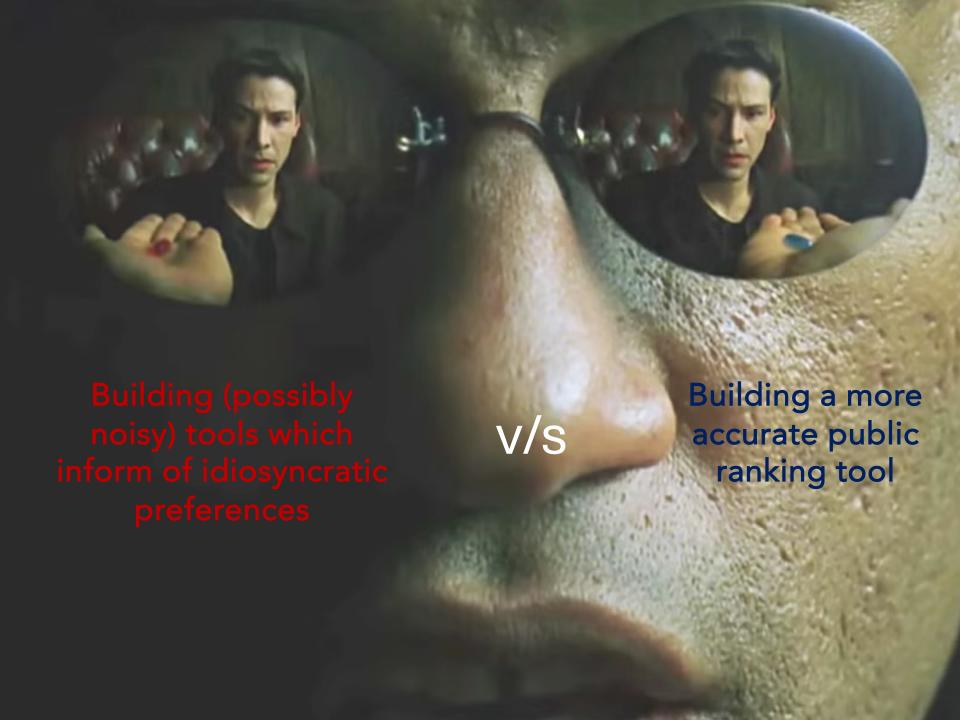
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Take-aways

- A stylized model to isolate the impact of rankings and personalized recommendations
- Fundamental interplay between the impact of different information provisioning tools and supply side capacity
 - Uncapacitated Settings: Level of heterogeneity determines the impact of public rankings and personalized recommendations
 - Capacitated Settings: Most of the value lies in matching agents to items that they idiosyncratically value highly.



Thanks

