PANEL 2: MECHANISMS FOR TRUST IN THE SHARING ECONOMY

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- Andrey Fradkin, National Bureau of Economic Research
- Ginger Jin, University of Maryland
- Chris Nosko, University of Chicago
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Consequences of Information Asymmetry

- Buyers overpay
- Mismatch of buyers and sellers
- Sellers racing to the bottom
- Seller fraud
- Market failure



A classical problem with new meanings

- Internet may exacerbate information symmetry
 - Trade with anonymous strangers
 - Buyers cannot observe and examine product/seller
- Internet provides more tools to address the problem
 - Access a bigger market
 - Access other buyers' experience
 - Access external quality certification
 - Utilize social networks



Trust Mechanisms by Platform

- Define acceptable users
 - Identity check, user qualification
- Reputation ratings
 - User-generated, platform-generated
- Platform guarantee
 - Buyer protection policy, performance warranty
- Create user networks
 - Friends, groups
- Use external sources
 - Import external qualification
 - Allow users to link to other websites or post external information
- Ex-post resolution
 - User complaints, internal investigation, kick out bad players



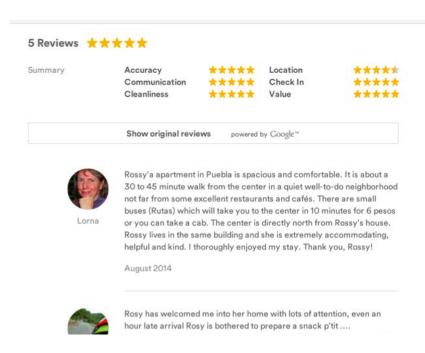
Reviews on Airbnb and Research on Their Informational Content

Andrey Fradkin



Outline of Comments

- Evolution of industry
- Reviews on Airbnb
- Summary statistics
- Research results
- Further considerations

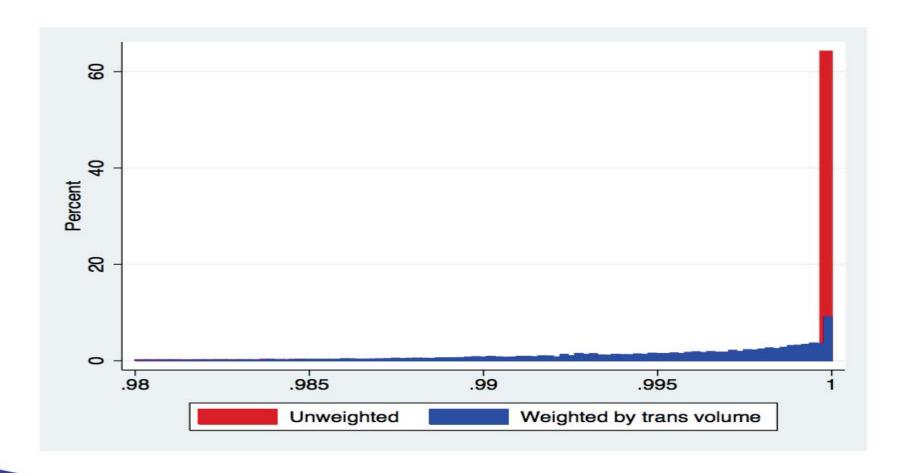




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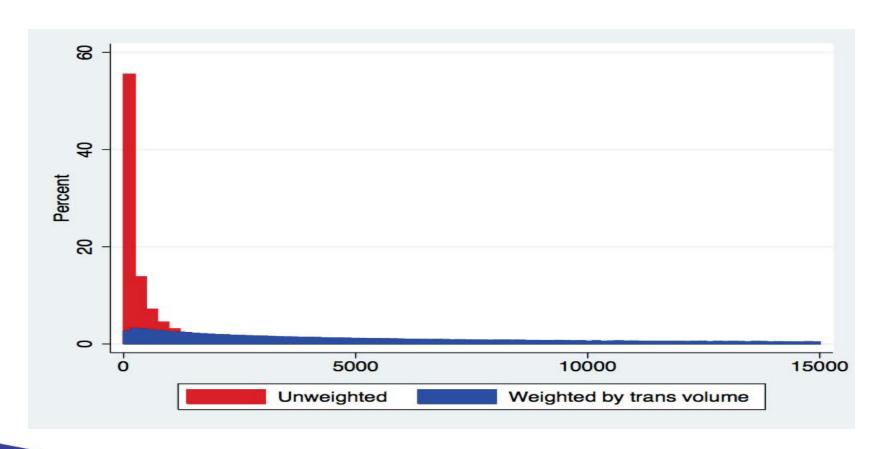


ebay Study: Percent Positive of Sellers



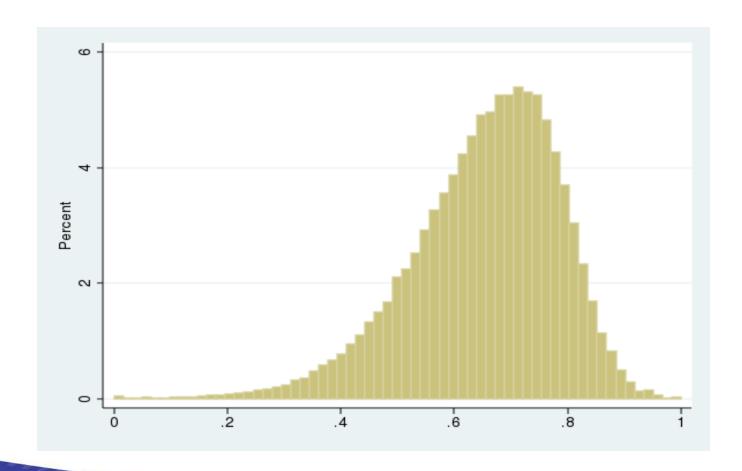


eBay Study: Seller Feedback Scores





eBay Study: Histogram of Sellers' Effective Percent Positive Scores





Professor Chrysanthos Dellarocas Boston University



Online Reputation Systems: Key Challenges and Design Solutions

Problem	What can go wrong	Possible ways to address
Fickle online identities	Members can cheat then re-enter market with new identities	Authenticate users – prevent multiple identities
Reporting biases	 Members more likely to transact with parties that already have a good reputation; as a consequence more likely to leave good ratings Members don't rate all transactions; more likely to leave ratings for very good and very bad transactions 	 Report percentiles in addition to raw scores Report percentages of "silent transactions" Make it real easy to submit ratings Allow, and properly highlight, detailed text reviews
Reciprocity biases	 Members reluctant to post anything except a good rating for fear of retaliation from transaction partner Socially-induced reciprocity 	 Allow only one party to rate the other Simultaneously publish ratings of both parties Report percentages of "silent transactions"
Fake/unfair ratings	 Members can post fake ratings to boost their reputation or slander their competitors. Clients can post frivolous ratings. Clients can use ratings as blackmail to raise unreasonable requests from service providers. 	 Only verified customers can post ratings Display rater profiles and histories Allow the community to "rate the rater" Highlight and reward "best" raters Algorithmic detection of "dubious" ratings Allow parties to appeal "unfair" ratings
Cold start	Nobody trusts new members with no reputation	 Background checks of new members Require new members to post a bond Utilize an escrow service Newcomers offer low introductory prices
Reputation Milking/ End game	Members may try to milk their reputation once they are "established" or before exiting market	 Discount older feedback/ratings Require members to post a bond Offer platform guarantees, ADR



The Ecosystem of Online Review Sites



Platform-operated Consumer-generated



Stand-alone Consumer-generated



Stand-alone Expert-generated



Steven Salter Council of Better Business Bureaus



BBB

- Accredits businesses that meet standards
- Rates businesses based primarily on complaint history and resolution
- Publishes text of complaints and business responses
- Accepts customer reviews on any business we report on
- Reports on 4.7 million businesses



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Platform Guarantee

- Pros
 - Shift risk from buyers to the platform
 - May enhance buyer willingness to use the platform
 - May increase buyer willingness to pay
 - May work in places where reputation does not function well
 - Example: sellers that milk the reputation and leave

Platform Guarantee

- Cons
 - Why should buyers trust the platform more?
 - A tool to expand quickly, or
 - better incentive for due diligence?
 - Users may take advantage of platform guarantee
 - Sellers: charge higher price, strategic default, more strategic sellers enter
 - Buyers: over claim, more careless in transaction
 - Seller and buyer may collude to fraud
 - Add financial and labor cost to the platform

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Litigation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Key Properties:

- Allow either party to try to recover damages ex-post following an unsatisfactory transaction
- Involve costly and imprecise discovery and adjudication process
- Decisions can also serve as reputation signals

Some observations:

- Process costs make impractical to engage in except when expected damages relatively high
- Resource-intensive for all parties; does not scale
- Like guarantees, good to have as an additional, infrequentlyexercised option, or in situations where reputation falls short (irrational parties, end-game)

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Areas for Further Research

- How do the identified biases in reviews/rating mechanisms affect the quality of consumer decisions?
- Do sharing economy platforms have unique biases or trust mechanisms not found on traditional e-commerce platforms?
- Do sharing economy platforms have the incentives to improve their reputational rating systems, particularly when the improvement lowers user ratings or makes negative reviews transparent?
- Are the incentives of sharing economy platforms consistent with the incentive to maximize social welfare?