



(a) Best performing size of  $l$  (bottom-ranked set size) for different  $m$  and  $\phi$  values. All runs with  $k = 18$ . (b) Best performing size of  $h$  (top-ranked set size) for different  $k$  and  $\phi$  values. All runs with  $m = 15$ . (c) Best performing size of  $l$  (bottom-ranked set size) for different  $k$  and  $\phi$  values. All runs with  $m = 3$ . (d) Best performing size of  $h$  (top-ranked set size) for different  $m$  and  $\phi$  values. All runs with  $k = 24$ .

Figure 5: Best performing size of top/bottom set for different values. All runs with optimal  $f$  for that  $m, k$ , and  $\phi$ .



Figure 6: Percent of improvement of Two-Stage Partition recall over 1-step partition, for different values of  $h$ . All runs with  $\phi = 0.85$ ,  $k = 12$ ,  $l = 0.7$ ,  $f = 0.2$ .



Figure 7: Percent of improvement of Two-Stage Partition recall over 1-step partition, for different values of  $f$ . All runs with  $\phi = 0.85$ ,  $k = 12$ ,  $l = 0.7$ ,  $h = 0$ .

this work: first and foremost, examining if we see similar outcomes in other peer-evaluation mechanisms. We hypothesize that we will see something similar (e.g., the two stages help the middle-of-the-road papers the most), but this has yet to be examined. Furthermore, for other mechanisms a two-stage mechanism may not be as straightforwardly strategyproof, and may require a far more complex re-working of the algorithms to accommodate a two-stage system. Beyond this, examining outcomes in distribution that are not Mallows may lead to deeper understanding of the two-stage systems (though, so far, peer-evaluation papers, requiring a ground-truth to compare themselves to, focus on Mallows distribution for comparison and quality estimates).

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