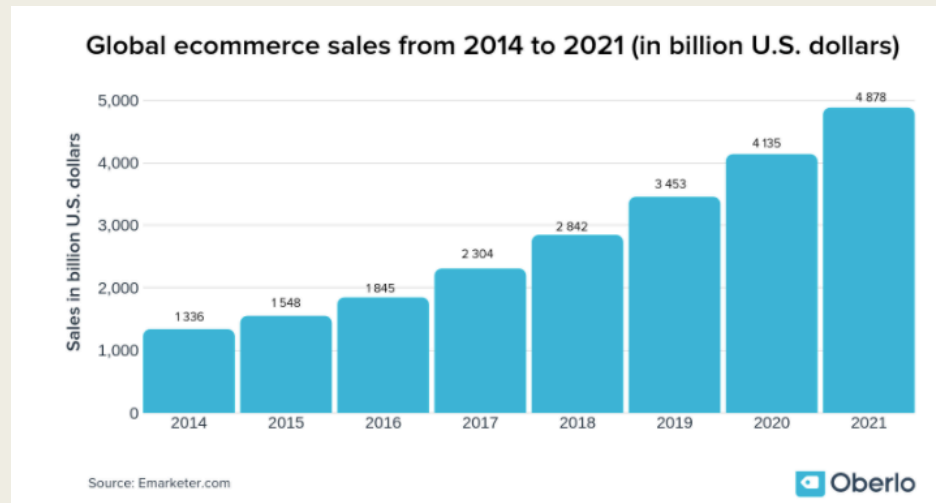


# CONSUMER SEARCH AND PRICE COMPETITION IN THE DIGITAL MARKET

How are firms impacted by the consumer search behavior?  
A case study of search strategies in U.S. online book retailing

# Motivation



Top Ecommerce companies: (by revenue)

1. Amazon – United States
2. Jingdong – China
3. Alibaba – China
4. Ebay – United States
5. Rakuten – Japan
6. B2W – Brazil
7. Zalando – Germany
8. Groupon – United States

Traditional vs. Online shopping

# Literature

- Estimation of consumer choice with search costs
  - Hong and Shum (2006)
  - Moraga-Gonzalez and Wildenbeest (2006)
  - Honka (2014)
- Equilibrium online shopping model
  - Morgan (2001)
- Search theory to study online markets
  - Dinerstein, Einav, Levin, and Sundaresan (2017)

# Contribution & Data

## ■ Applying real-world dataset

### ComScore Web Behavior Database

- Updated: November 2018
- Access through WRDS
- A sample of US internet users' internet browsing behavior, purchases, and demographics.

Column Name	Data Type	Description
machine_id	bigint	unique machine identifier
site_session_id	unsigned bigint	unique identifier for user's browsing session on a site
prod_category_id	int	unique identifier for category of product purchased
prod_name	varchar(500)	name of product purchased
prod_qty	int	number of product purchased
prod_totprice	numeric(12,2)	total price of product
basket_tot	numeric(12,2)	total price of all products purchased
event_date	varchar(8)	yyyymmdd
event_time	varchar(8)	hh:mm:ss (UTC)
domain_id	unsigned bigint	unique identifier for domain where product purchased

# Contribution & Data (Continued)

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# Theoretical model 1/2: Simultaneous Search

- Assuming the consumer believes that each store's price is an i.i.d from distribution  $F(p)$  with density  $f(p)$  and a consumer will determine the optimal number of stores  $k$  in her sample by minimizing the sum of the expected price and total search cost:

$$k(c) = \arg \min_k \int_{\underline{p}}^{\bar{p}} k \cdot p (1 - F(p))^{k-1} f(p) dp + k \cdot c.$$

# Theoretical model 2/2: Sequential Search

## ■ optimal search solution

Given prices  $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$  and prior values  $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ , the (representative) consumer's optimal search strategy is as follows:

for each  $i$ , let  $z_i^*$  be the value such that  $s_i = \int_{z_i^*}^{z_i} (1 - G_i(z_i)) dz_i$ .

- (i) Search order: the consumer visits the sellers in the descending order of  $v_i + z_i^* - p_i$ .
- (ii) Stopping: let  $N$  be the set of sellers the consumer has visited so far. She stops, and takes the best available option by the point, if and only if

$$\max \left\{ u_0, \max_{i \in N} v_i + z_i - p_i \right\} > \max_{j \notin N} v_j + z_j^* - p_j.$$

# Method

## Empirical Implications of Search Models

- *Recall behavior*
- *Price dependence*
- *Product differentiation*
- *Utility function*
- *Search cost elasticity*

How are companies affected by different customers' search method ?

- Effect on market share
- Effect on customer base
- Pricing strategies



# Method (Continued)

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# Computational tools & Analysis

- Hypothesis testing
- Discrete choice model
- Comparative statics
- PCA and factor analysis