



# Managing Multihoming Workers in the Gig Economy

Park Sinchaisri  
UC Berkeley

2024 INFORMS TIMES Best  
Working Paper Competition



*joint work with*  
Gad Allon, Maxime Cohen, Ken Moon





Uber

lyft

via

DOORDASH

Uber Eats

instacart

seamless

GRUBHUB

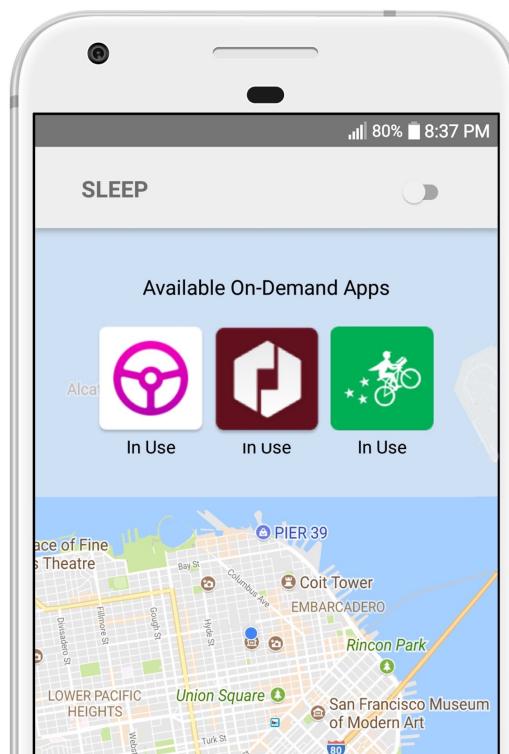
caviar



Postmates

goPuff

# “Multihoming”



# Recruiting Workers is Hard



“Multihoming”

POLICY \ US & WORLD \ TRANSPORTATION

## In major defeat for Uber and Lyft, New York City votes to limit ride-hailing cars

*NYC becomes the first American city to restrict the explosive growth in for-hire vehicles*

By Shoshana Wodinsky | Aug 8, 2018, 4:39pm EDT

# Recruiting Workers is Hard



How workers make  
multihoming decisions?

POLICY \ US & WORLD \ TRANSPORTATION

## In major defeat for Uber and Lyft, New York City votes to limit ride-hailing cars

*NYC becomes the first American city to restrict the explosive growth in for-hire vehicles*

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# How workers make multihoming decisions?



# How should platforms compete for multihoming workers?

# Context

Gig Workers with 2 Options

(ride-hailing platforms)

A = Focal

B = Competitor



225 S 4<sup>th</sup> St  
Brooklyn, NY

8:20AM

# Context

## Gig Workers with 2 Options

(ride-hailing platforms)

A = Focal

\$25/hour  
7-9AM

B = Competitor



225 S 4<sup>th</sup> St  
Brooklyn, NY

8:20AM

# Context

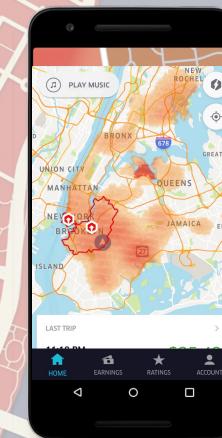
## Gig Workers with 2 Options

(ride-hailing platforms)

A = Focal

\$25/hour  
7-9AM

B = Competitor



Avg. Surge  
+25%



225 S 4<sup>th</sup> St  
Brooklyn, NY

8:20AM

# Context

## Gig Workers with 2 Options

(ride-hailing platforms)

A = Focal

\$25/hour  
7-9AM

pick-up

18 E Broadway  
New York, NY

A

225 S 4<sup>th</sup> St  
Brooklyn, NY

8:21AM

# Context

## Gig Workers with 2 Options

(ride-hailing platforms)

A = Focal

\$25/hour  
7-9AM



18 E Broadway  
New York, NY

drop-off

•  
4 Berry St  
Brooklyn, NY

8:40AM

# Context

Gig Workers with 2 Options

(ride-hailing platforms)

A = Focal

4 Berry St  
Brooklyn, NY

9:05AM

# Context

## Gig Workers with 2 Options

(ride-hailing platforms)

A = Focal

\$15/hour  
9-11AM

4 Berry St  
Brooklyn, NY

9:05AM

# Context

## Gig Workers with 2 Options

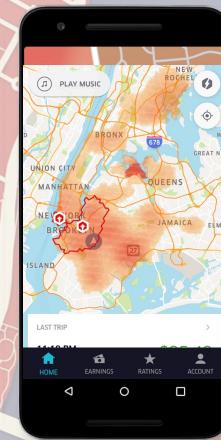
(ride-hailing platforms)

A = Focal

\$15/hour  
9-11AM

B = Competitor

Avg. Surge  
+75%



4 Berry St  
Brooklyn, NY

9:05AM

# Context

## Gig Workers with 2 Options

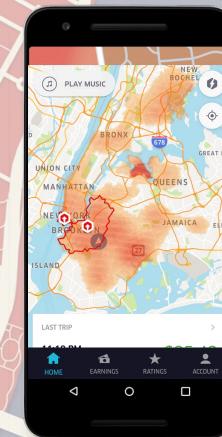
(ride-hailing platforms)

A = Focal

\$15/hour  
9-11AM

Avg. Surge  
+75%

B = Competitor



4 Berry St  
Brooklyn, NY

9:05AM

# Context

## Gig Workers with 2 Options (ride-hailing platforms)

A

= Focal

B

= Competitor

**July – Sep 2017, NYC**

140k work sessions

(consecutive online w/o breaks)

- 3805 drivers
- **Time and location of *first* pick-up and *last* drop-off**
- Guaranteed hourly pay

# Context

## Gig Workers with 2 Options (ride-hailing platforms)

A

= Focal

B

= Competitor

July – Sep 2017, NYC

140k work sessions  
(consecutive online w/o breaks)

- 3805 drivers
- **Time and location of first pick-up and last drop-off**
- Guaranteed hourly pay

Trip records data

- 35M ride-hailing trips
- Platform ID
  - **Time and location of every pick-up/drop-off**



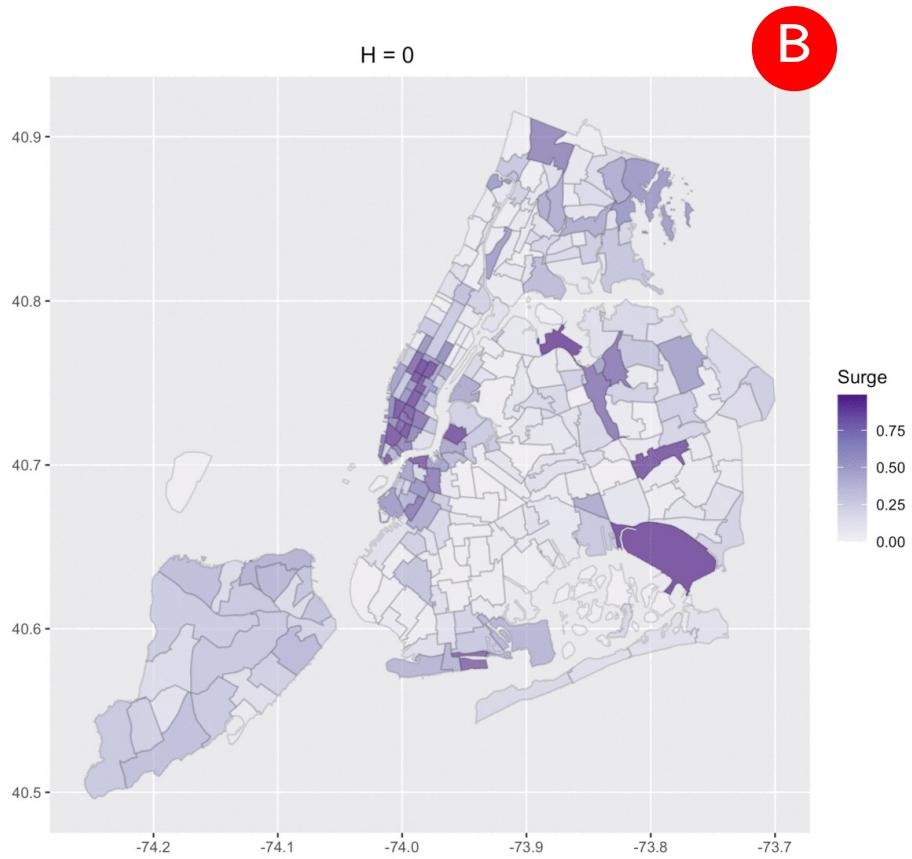
Price breakdowns

- Pay per work

B

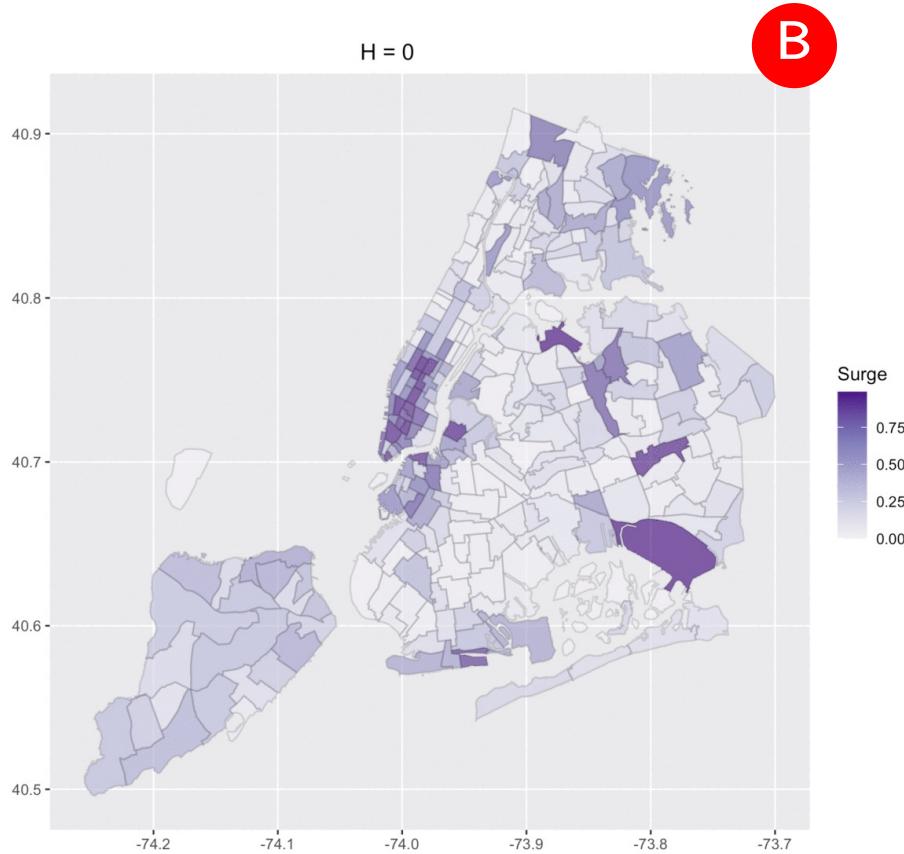
# Temporal/Spatial Variations

$P(\text{Supply shortage on competitor})$

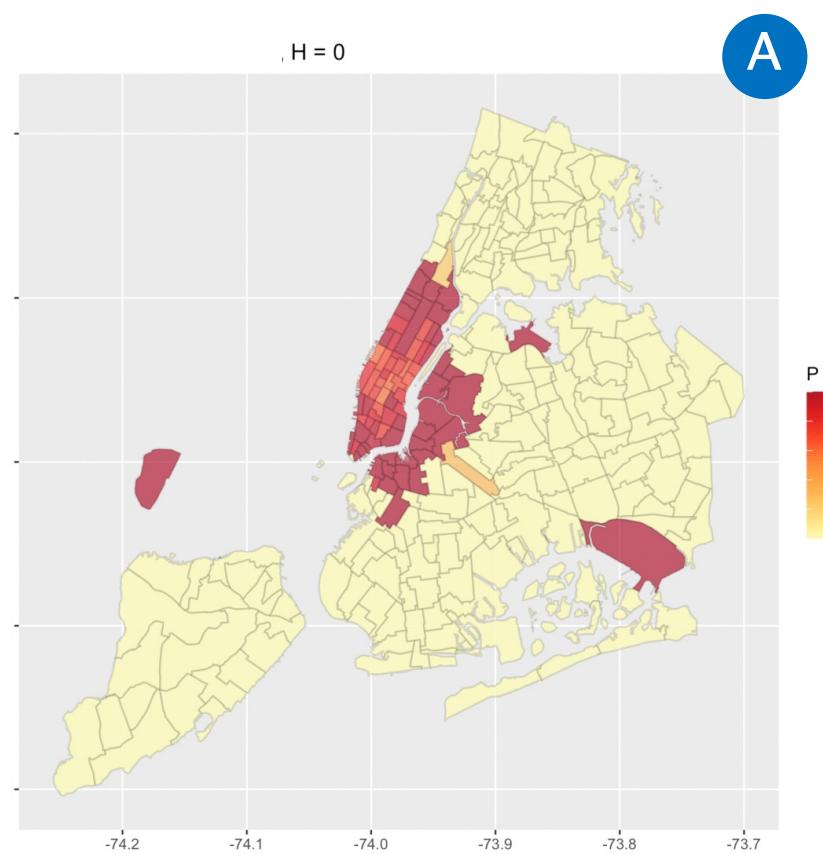


# Temporal/Spatial Variations

P(Supply shortage on competitor)

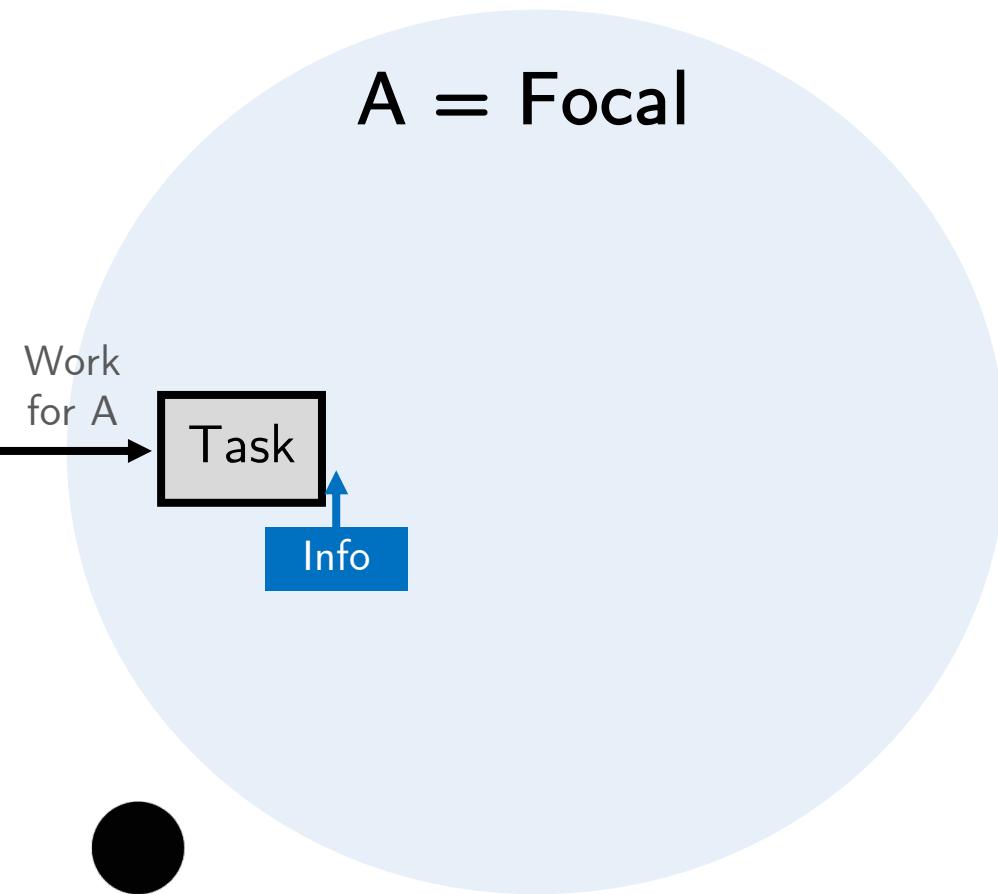


P(Leaving focal firm)



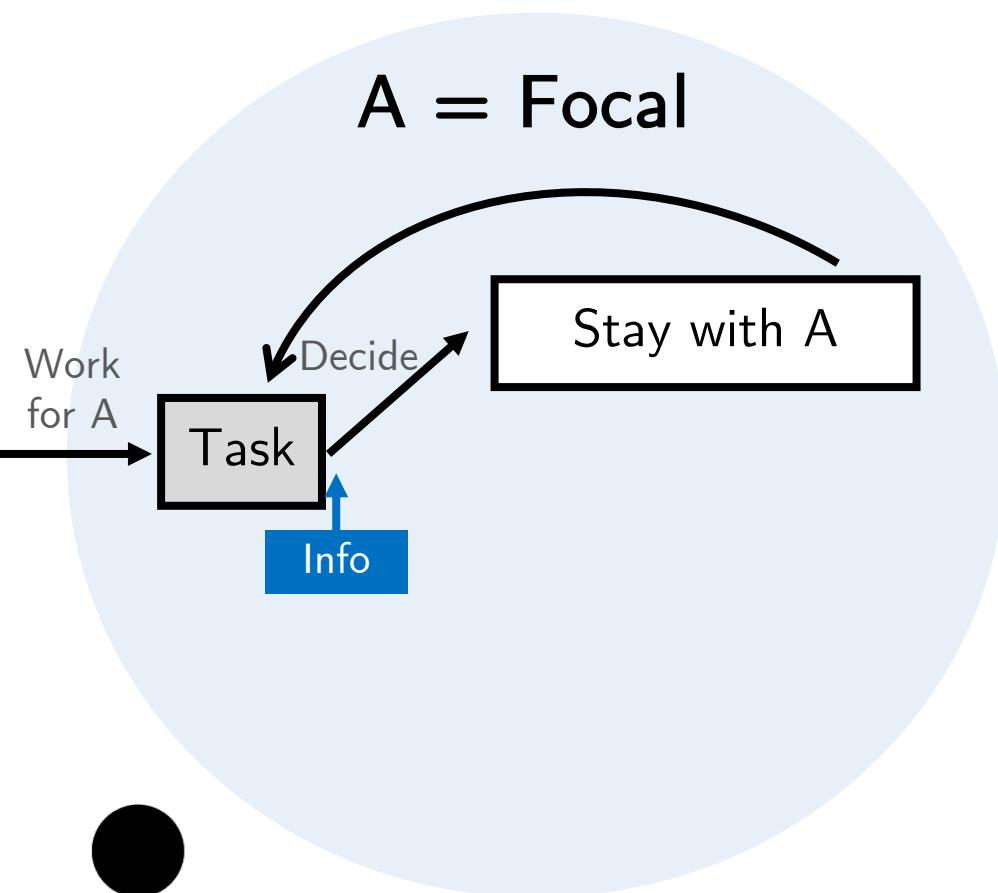
# Our Model

2 firms in the same industry  
Finite time horizon, every 20 mins



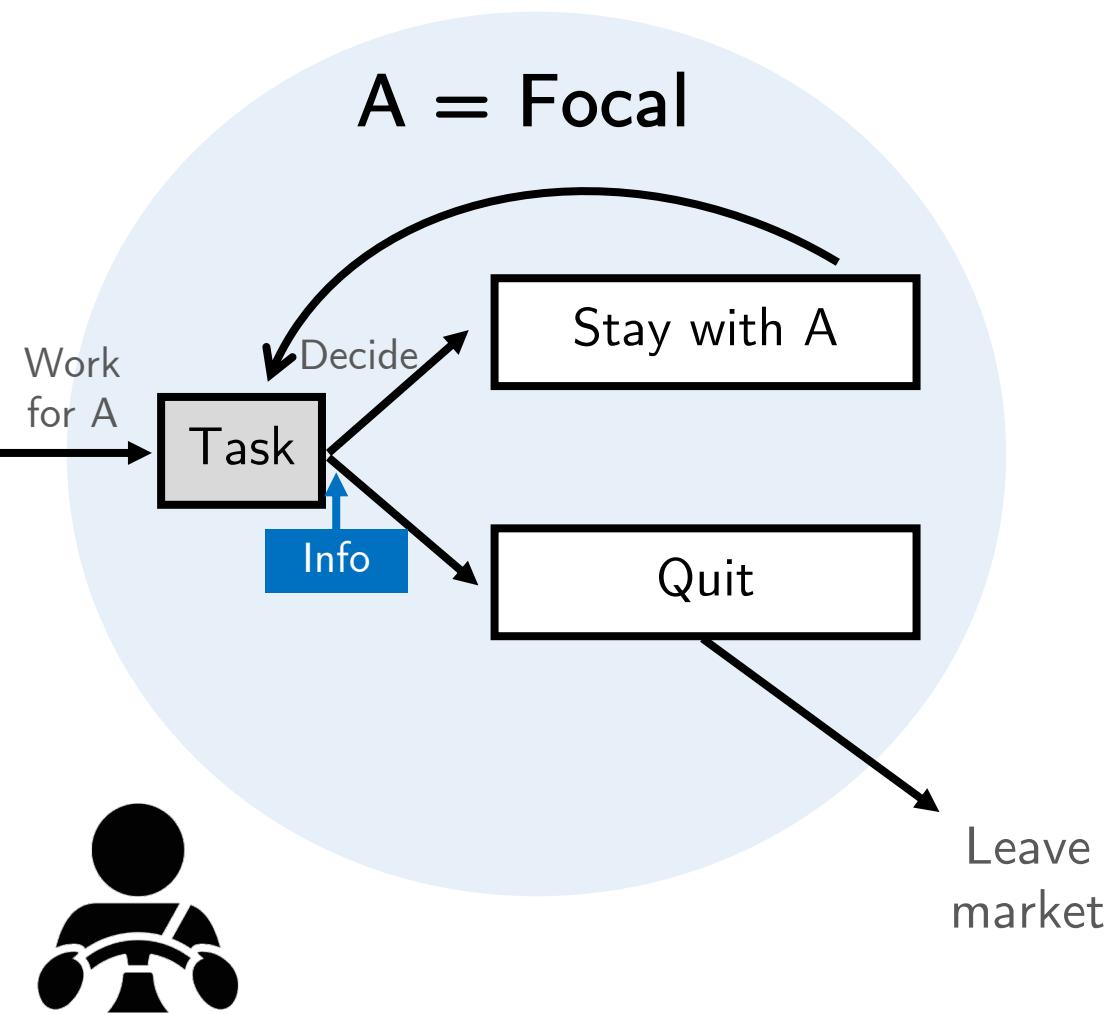
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2 firms in the same industry  
Finite time horizon, every 20 mins



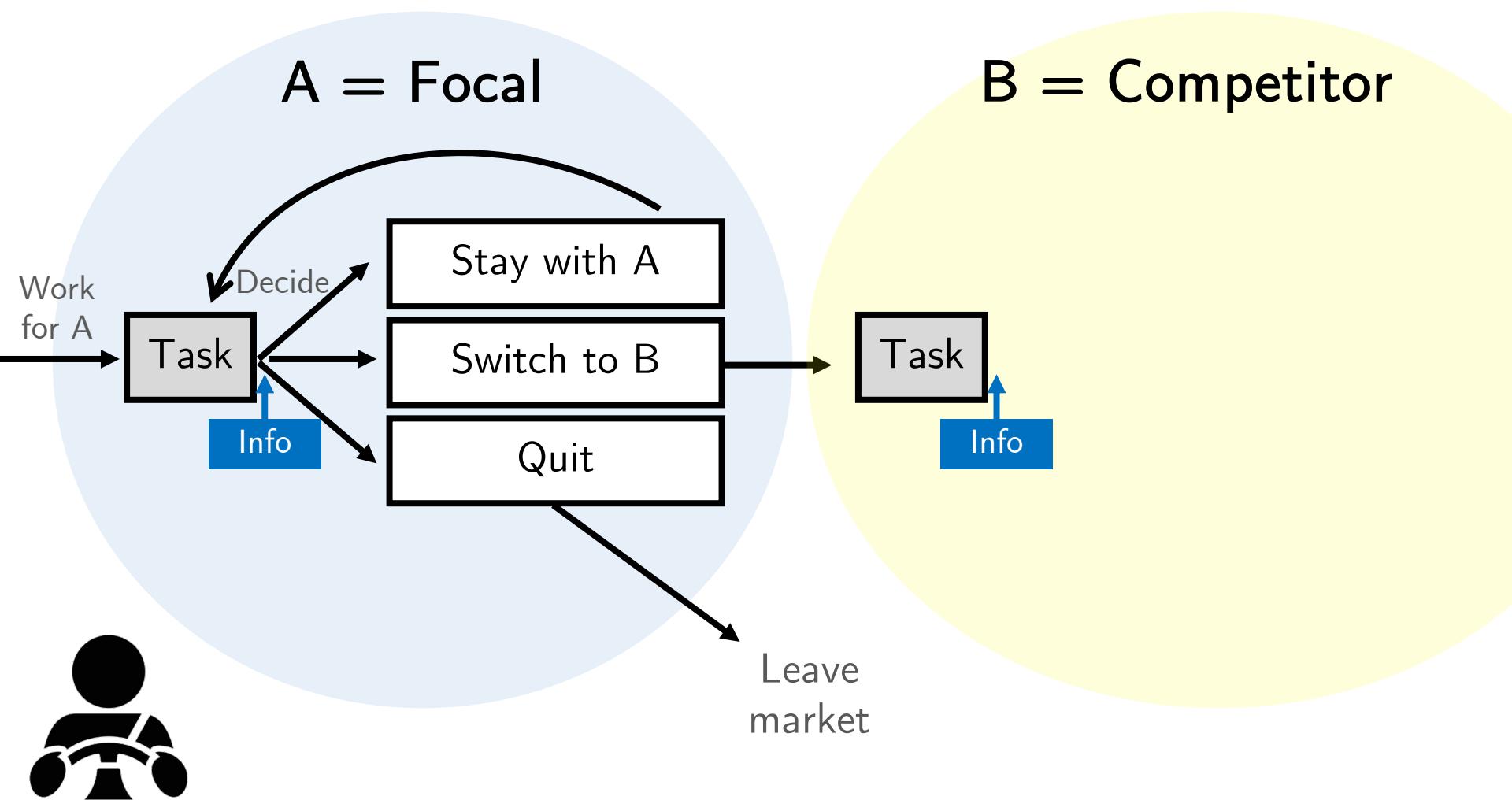
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2 firms in the same industry  
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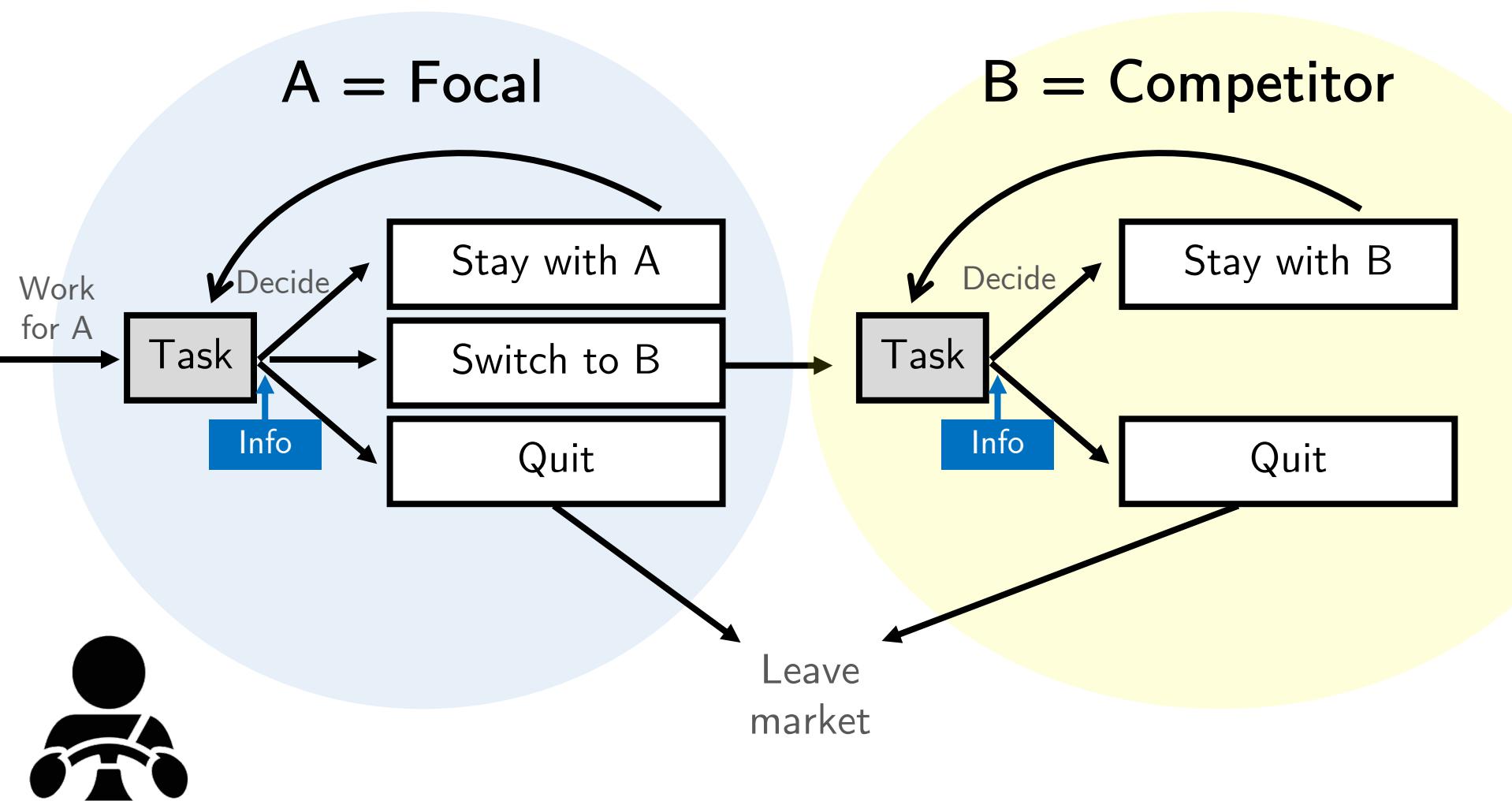
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2 firms in the same industry  
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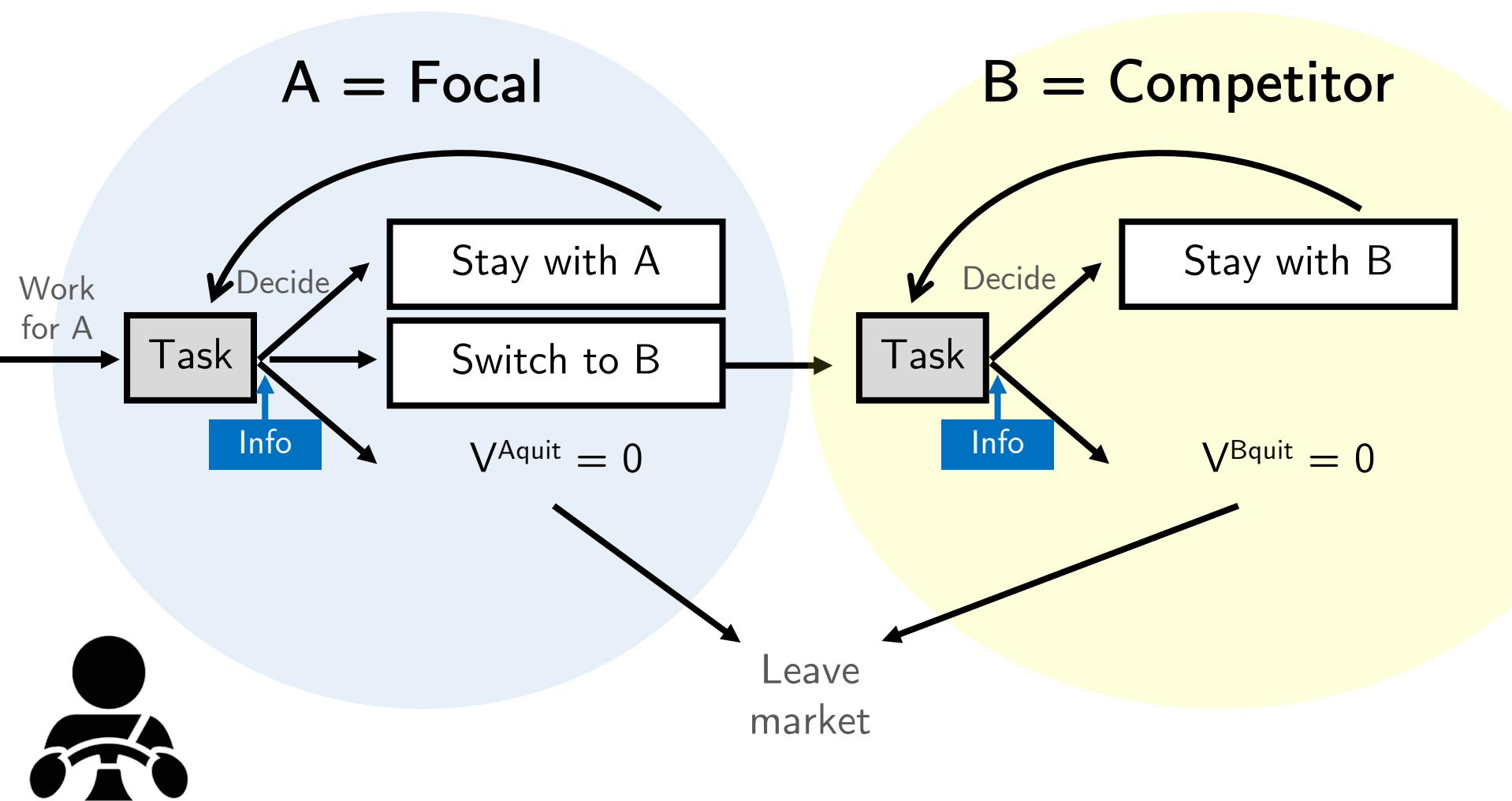
# Our Model

2 firms in the same industry  
Finite time horizon, every 20 mins



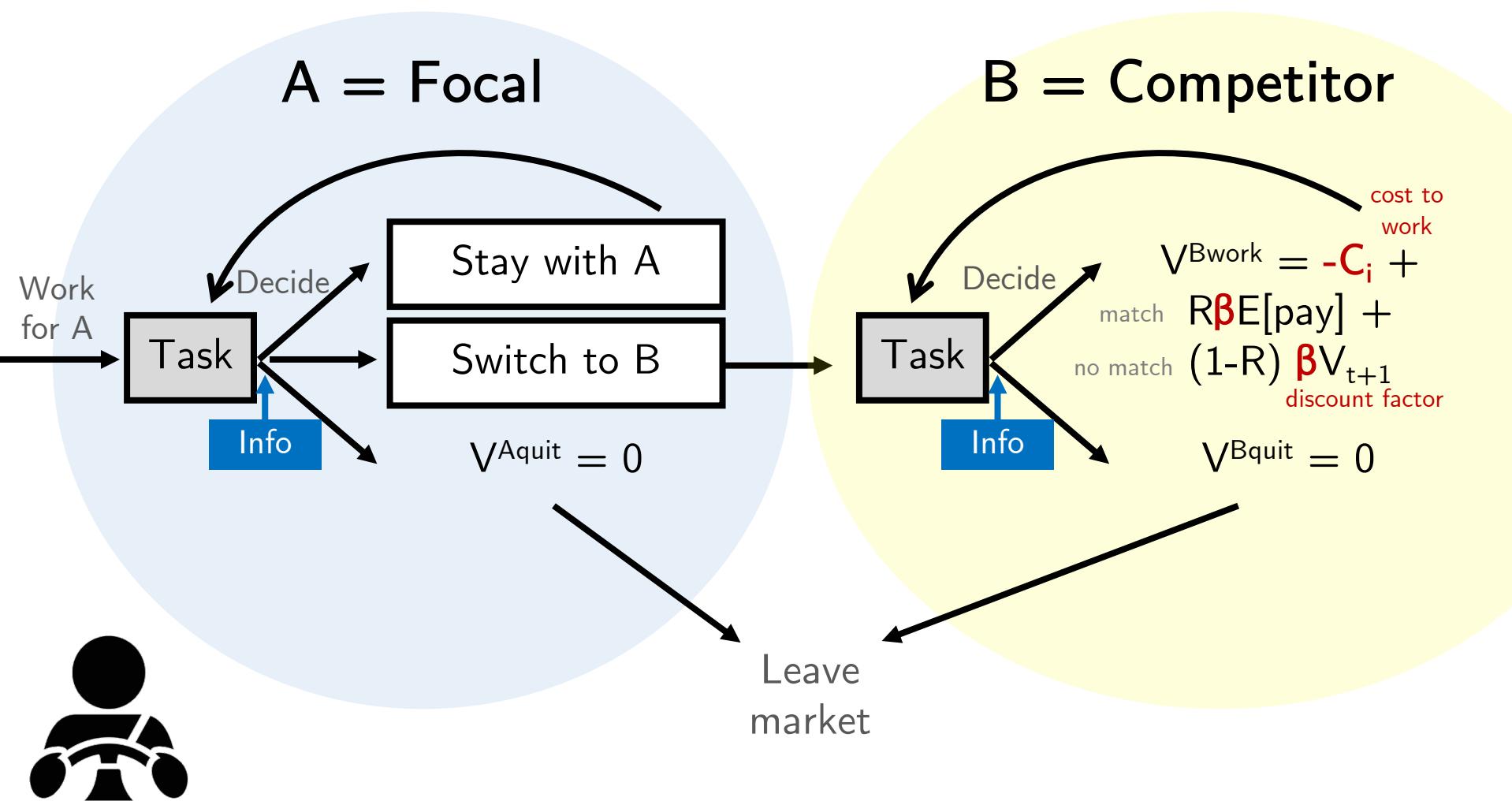
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2 firms in the same industry  
Finite time horizon, every 20 mins



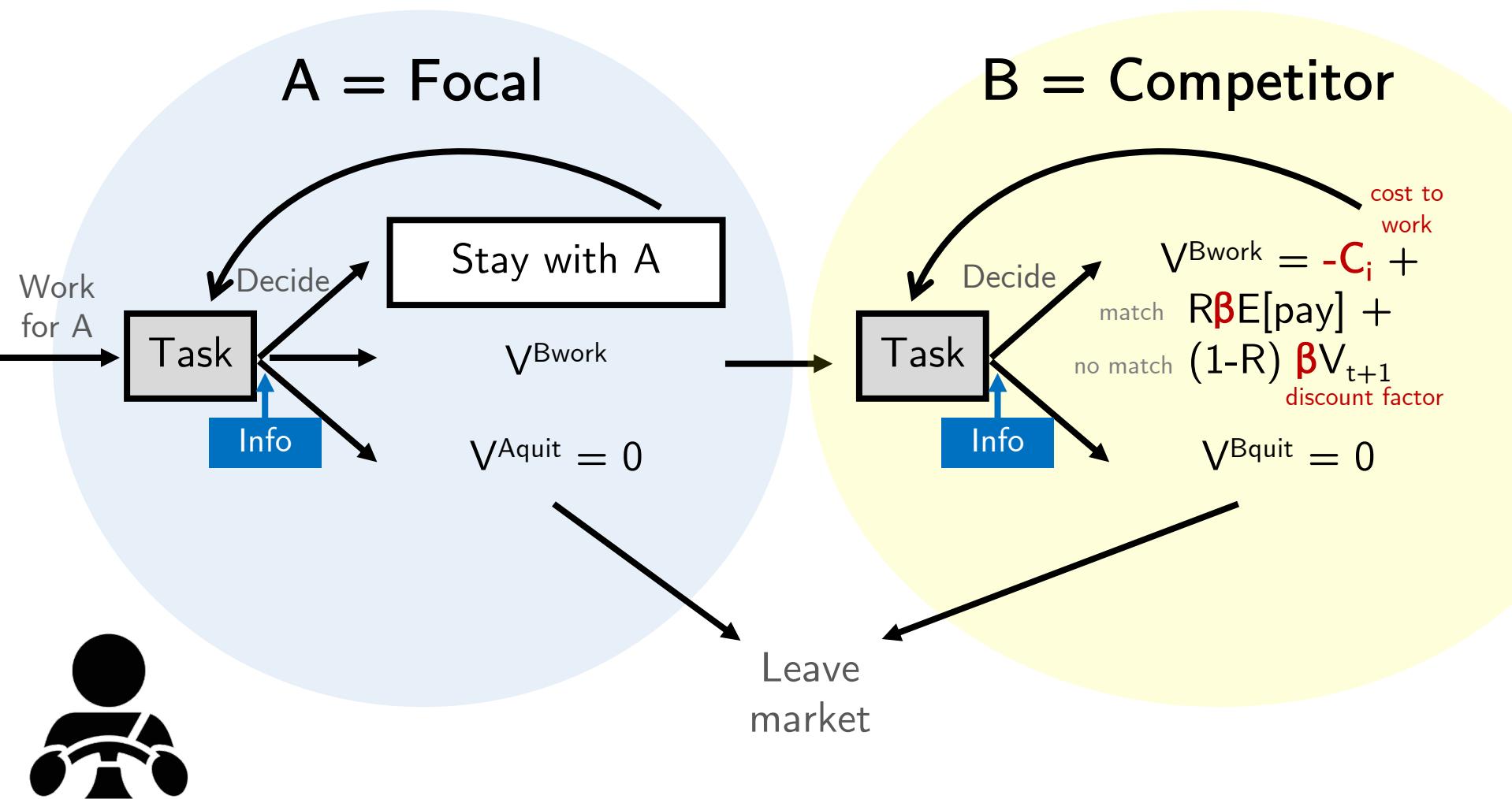
# Our Model

2 firms in the same industry  
Finite time horizon, every 20 mins



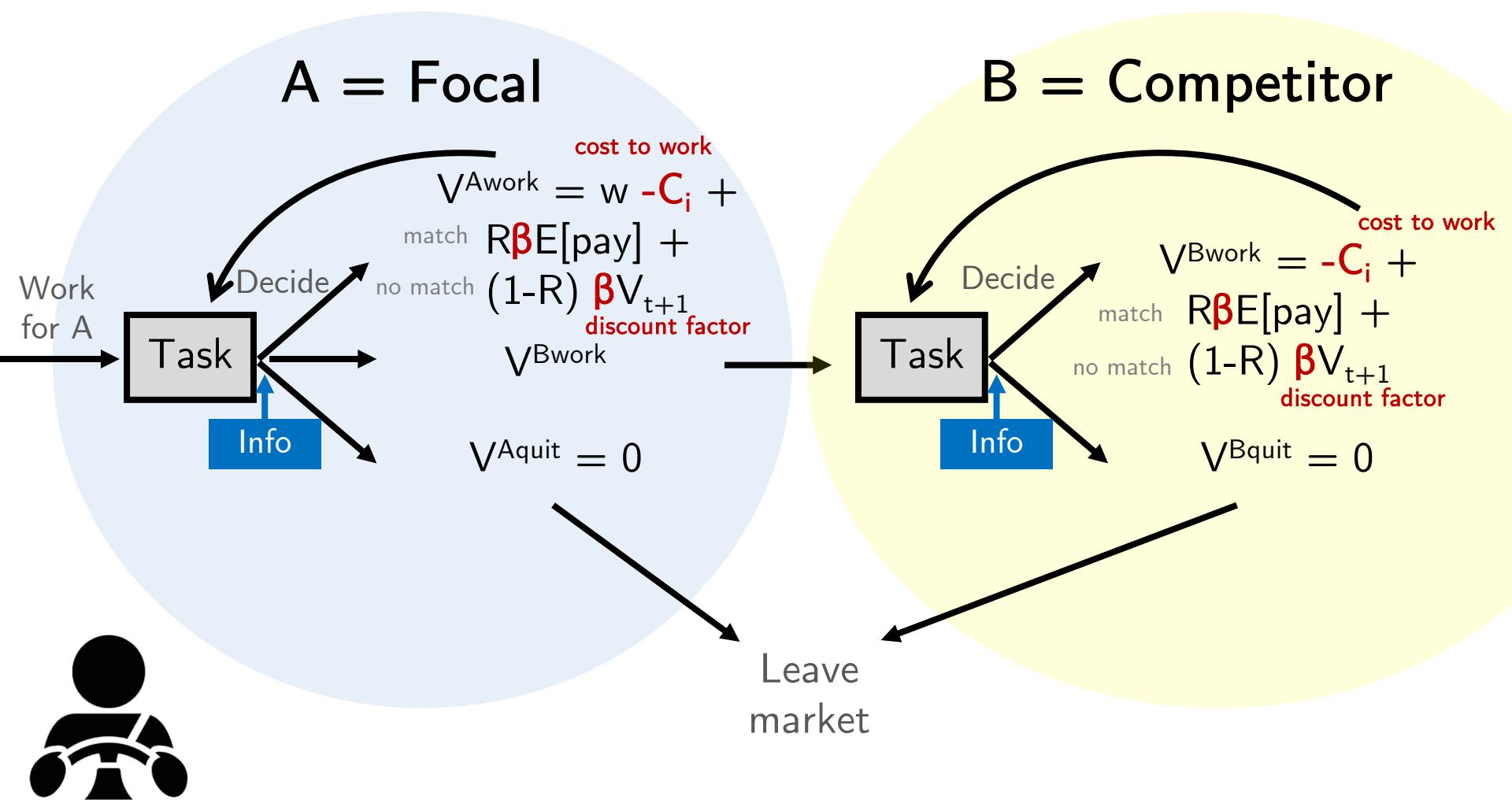
# Our Model

2 firms in the same industry  
Finite time horizon, every 20 mins



# Our Model

2 firms in the same industry  
Finite time horizon, every 20 mins



# Our Model

## Drivers' Parameters

homogeneous

$$\beta$$

discount / forward-looking factor

heterogeneous

$$C_i$$

cost of working for a unit time interval

$$C_1$$



$$C_2$$



$$C_3$$



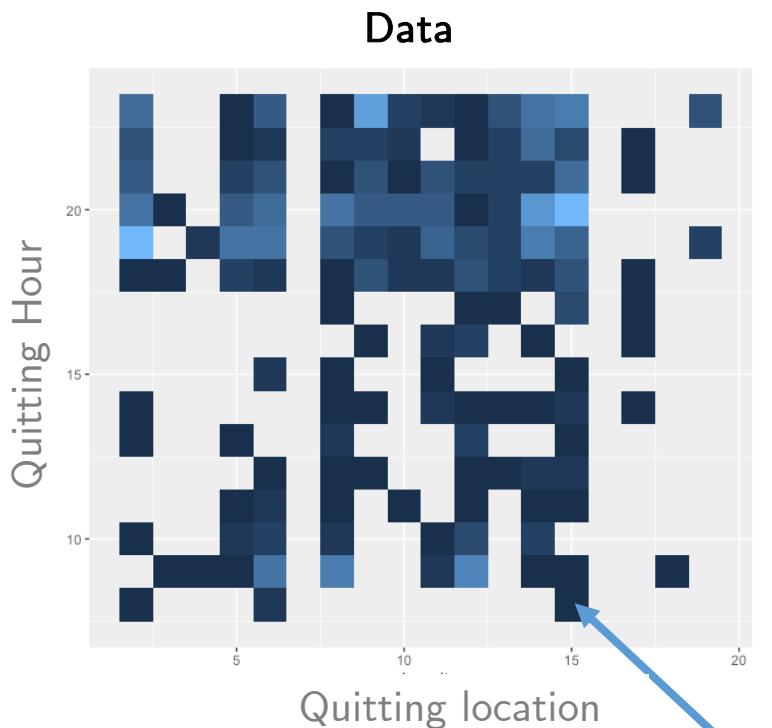
$$C_4$$



$\sim$  Truncated Normal ( $\mu, \sigma^2$ )

# Outcome of Interest

For each day, fraction of drivers quitting at  $(H,L)$



Hours: 7am to 11pm  
(Remaining left at 11:59pm)

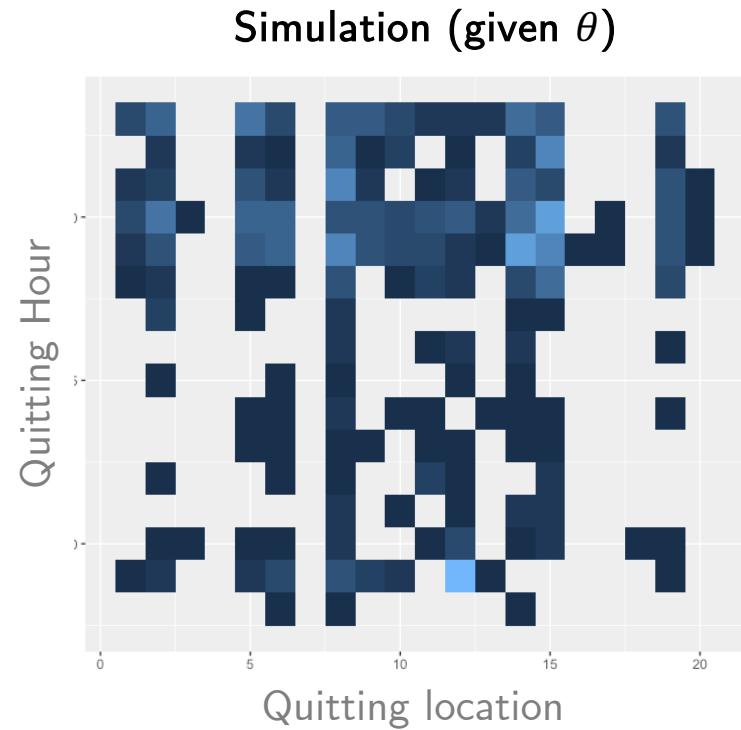
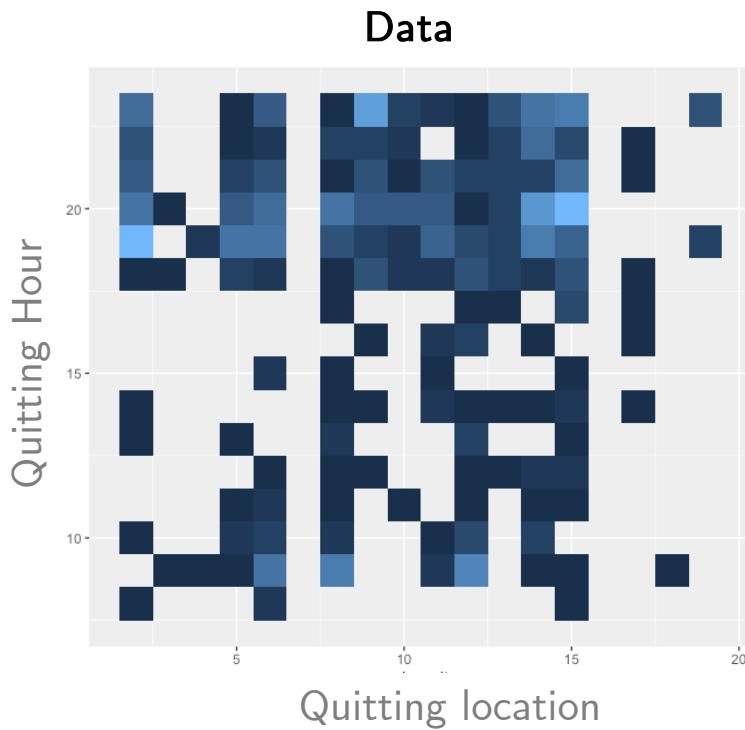
Location: 1 of 20 regions

Bronx, Brooklyn, Newark, Central Park, Chelsea, Downtown, Governors Island, Gramercy, Harlem, LES, LWS, Midtown, Morningside Heights, UES, UWS, Upper Manhattan, JFK, LaGuardia, Queens, Staten Island

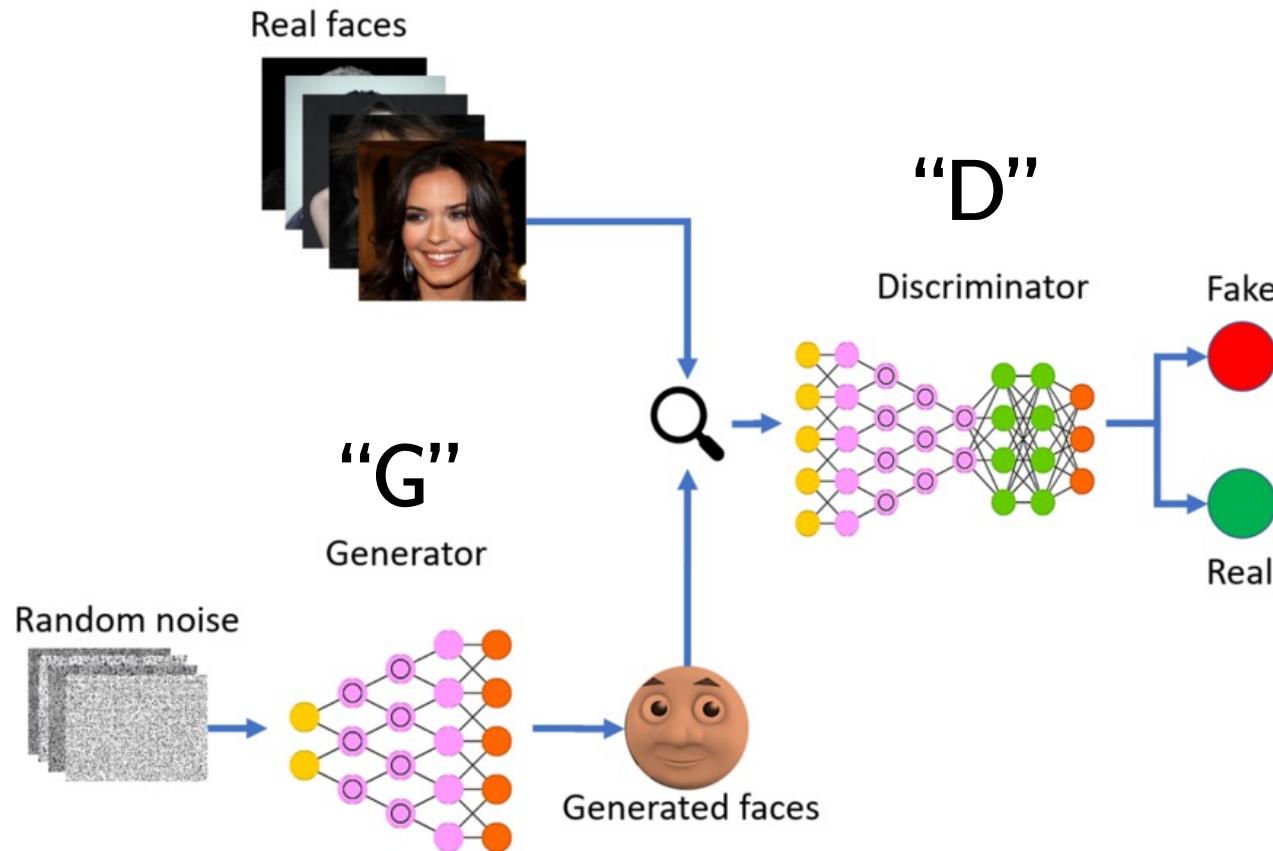
Each cell  $(H,L)$  is fraction of drivers quitting at location  $L$  and hour  $H$ :  $f_{L,H}$

# Simulation-Assisted Estimation

Find parameters  $\theta$  that minimize **distance between two distributions**

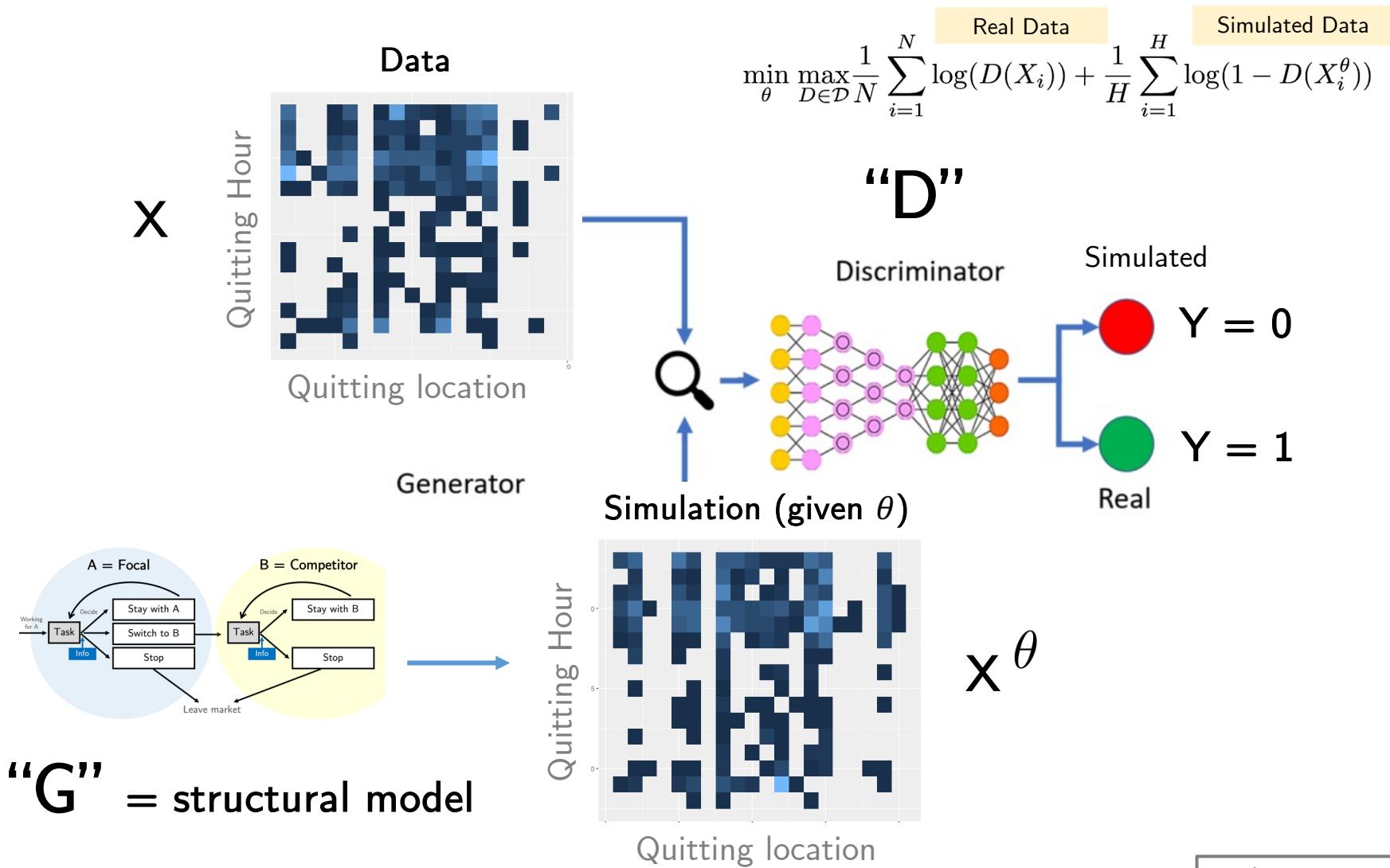


# Gen. Adversarial Networks



$$\min_{\{\text{generator}\}} \max_{\{\text{discriminator}\}} \text{classification accuracy.}$$

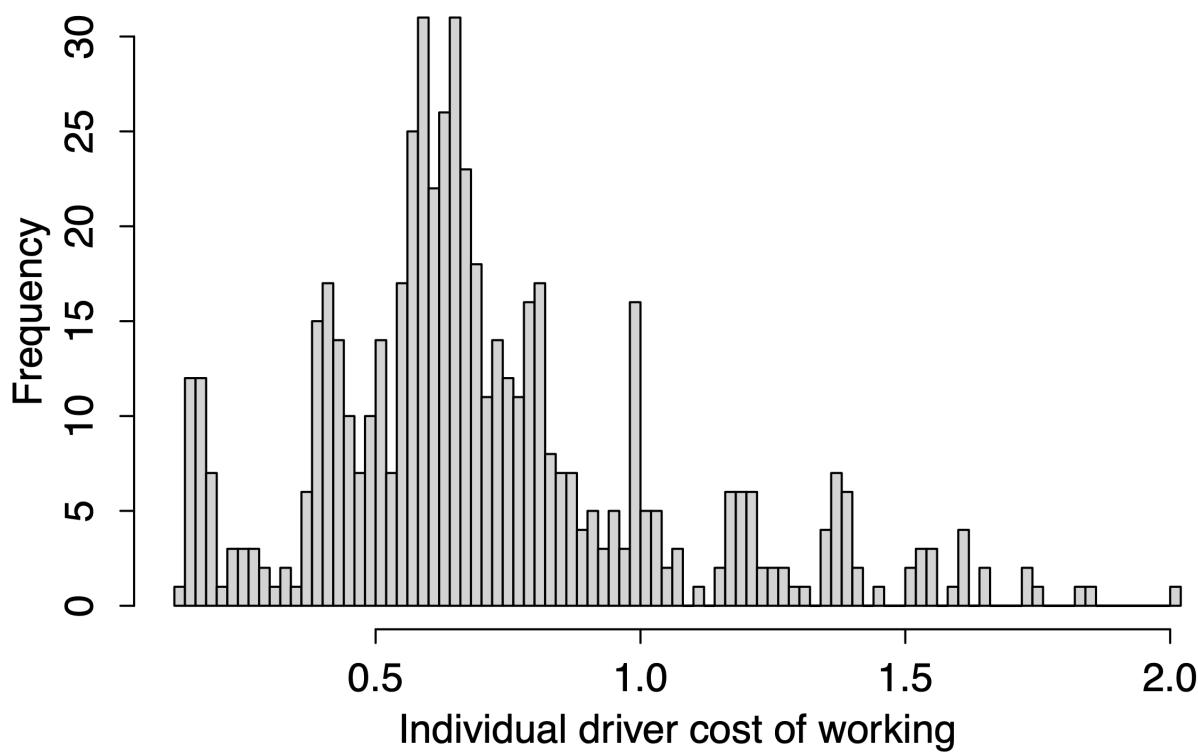
# Adversarial Estimation



# Estimation Results

Discount factor	Population distribution of cost	
$\beta = 0.94985$ (0.00187)	$\mu = 0.55358$ (0.01145)	$\sigma = 0.664725$ (0.01197)

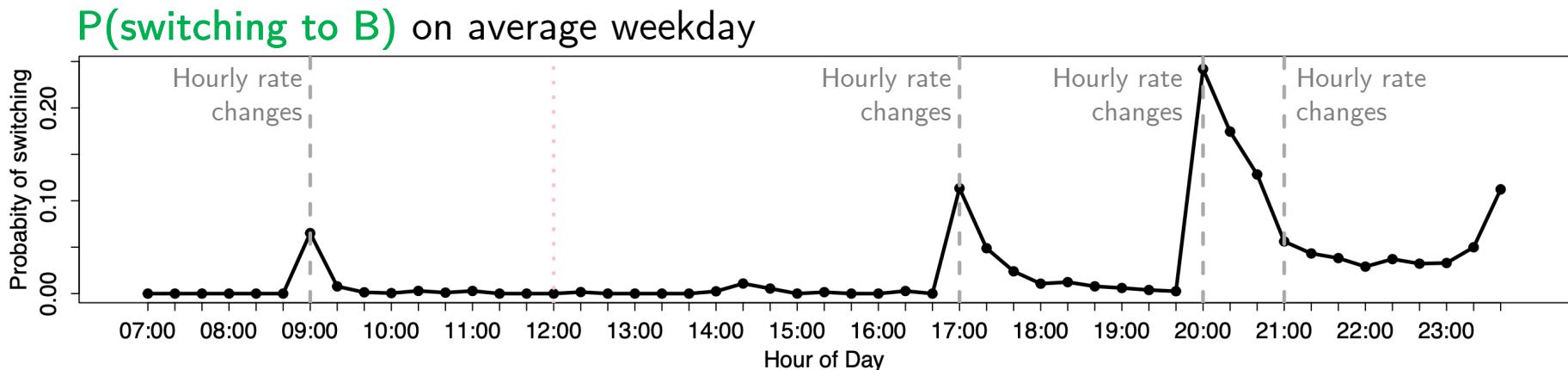
\$1 in 2 hours  
→ 73 cents now



# Estimation Results

Discount factor	Population distribution of cost	
$\beta = 0.94985$ (0.00187)	$\mu = 0.55358$ (0.01145)	$\sigma = 0.664725$ (0.01197)

16.01% never      Fraction of workdays multihoming      42.23% always  
 66.59% most days



# Counterfactuals

## Control Multihoming

### Firm's Policies

- 1 Long-term Capacity  
Optimal pay scheme
- 2 Short-term Capacity  
Bonuses and delays

### City's Regulations

Impact of minimum wage policy on drivers' earnings and utilization

Case Study: NYC 2018

# Counterfactuals

## Control Multihoming

### Firm's Policies

#### 1 Long-term Capacity

Optimal pay scheme

Pay per work 25-50% more  
costly to maintain work

#### 2 Short-term Capacity

Bonuses and delays

Different policies for  
different demand situations

### City's Regulations

Impact of minimum  
wage policy on  
drivers' earnings  
and utilization

Case Study: NYC 2018

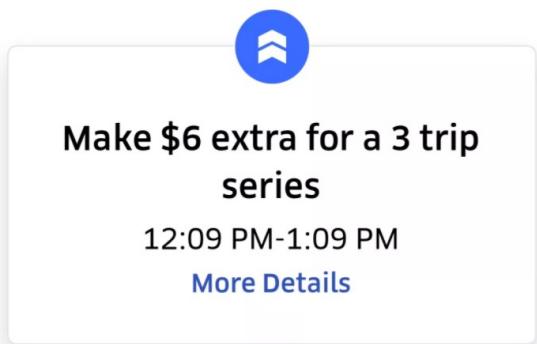
One policy for all hurts  
(lower earnings, higher idleness)

# Firm's Policies

# Managing Short-Term

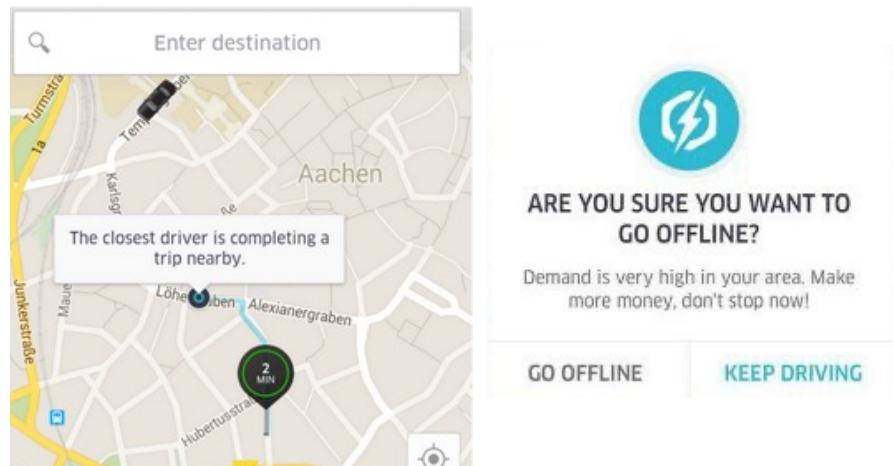
## Consecutive Work Bonus

Need to work full hour  
to get hourly offer



## Time Delay

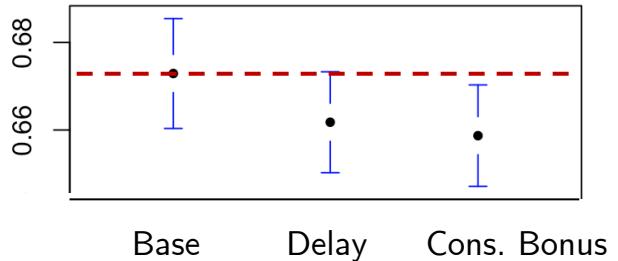
Need to wait 20 mins  
Still getting paid work



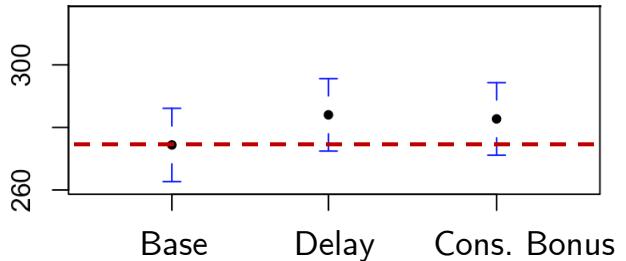
# Firm's Policies

# Managing Short-Term

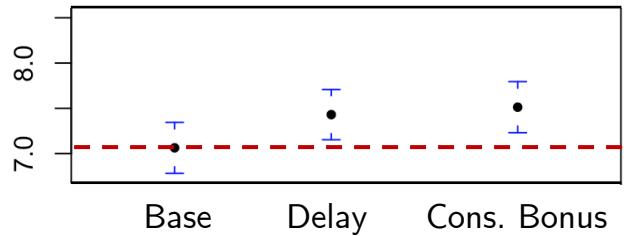
Daily Utilization



Daily Earnings



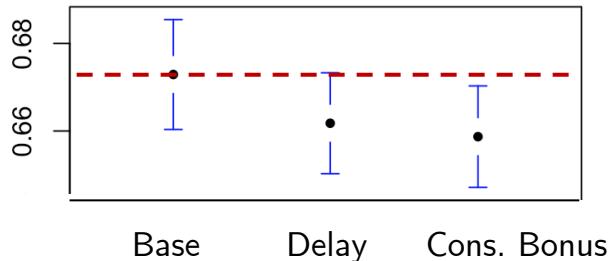
Daily Work Duration



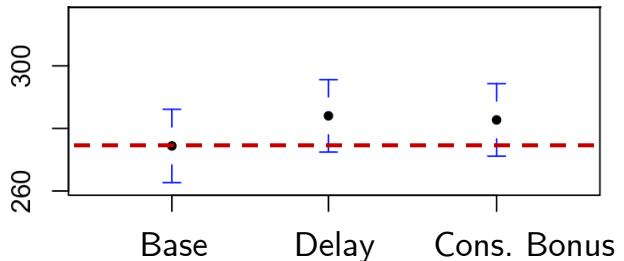
# Firm's Policies

# Managing Short-Term

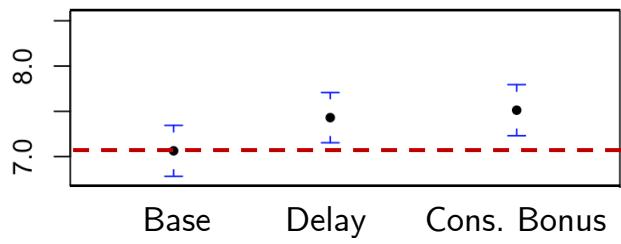
Daily Utilization



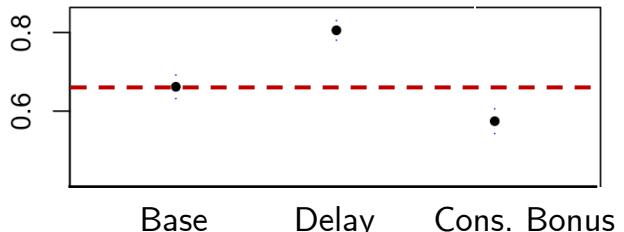
Daily Earnings



Daily Work Duration



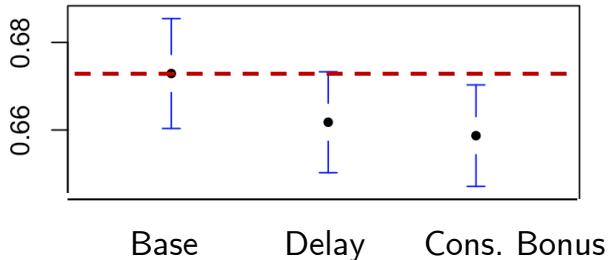
P(Multihoming)



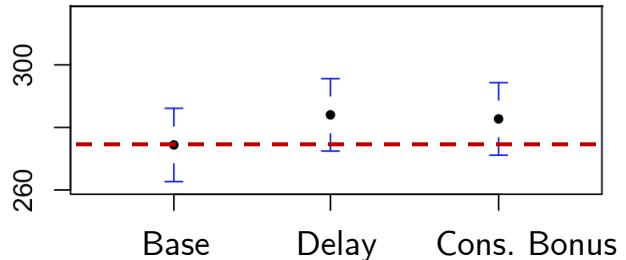
# Firm's Policies

# Managing Short-Term

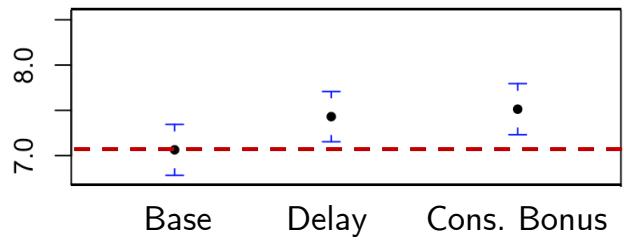
Daily Utilization



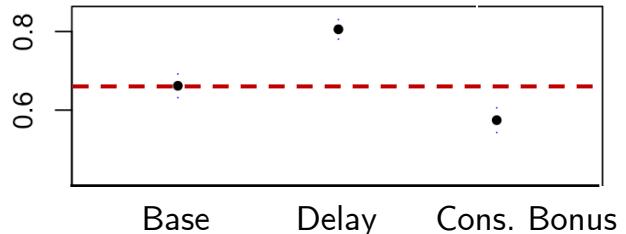
Daily Earnings



Daily Work Duration



P(Multihoming)



Peak Hours

Consecutive Work Bonus

Low Demand

Time Delay

# Policy Analysis Driver Income Rules

In December 2018, TLC launched new rules

- Overall, drivers should earn **\$17.22+** per hour of working
- Must be paid at least **( $\$1.088 \times \text{miles} + \$0.495 \times \text{minutes}$ ) / trip**

### Driver Pay Calculator\*

Trip miles:

Trip minutes:  Trip seconds:

Did part of the trip take place outside of New York City?

Choose a company:

Do you have a wheelchair accessible vehicle?

**CALCULATE**

# Policy Analysis

## Driver Income Rules

Competitor adopting the rules?

No

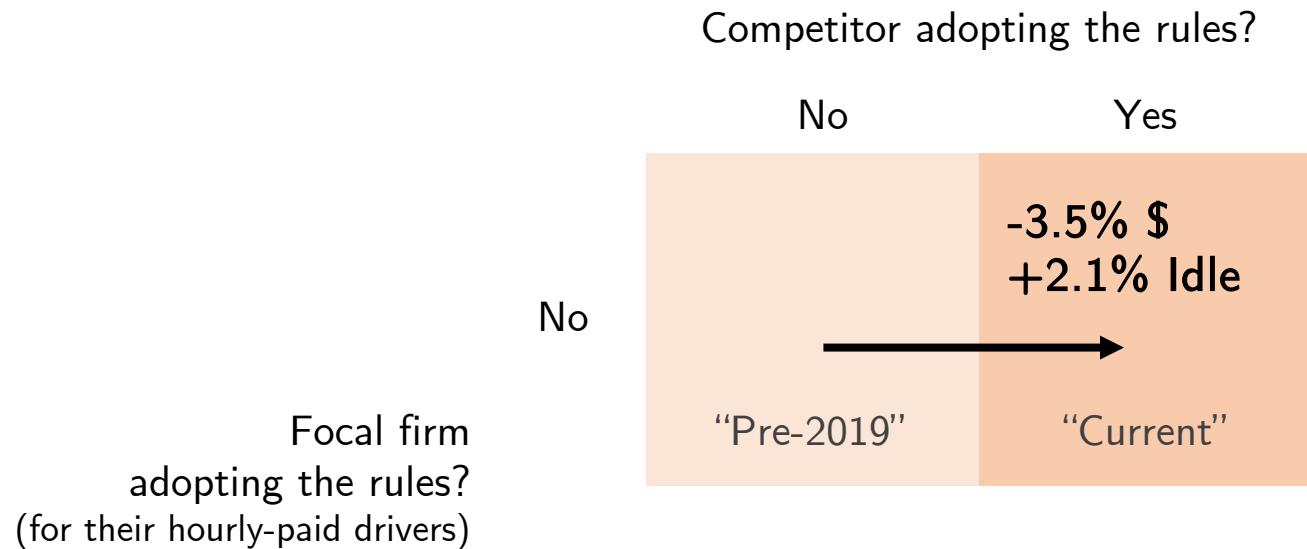
No

Focal firm  
adopting the rules?  
(for their hourly-paid drivers)

“Pre-2019”

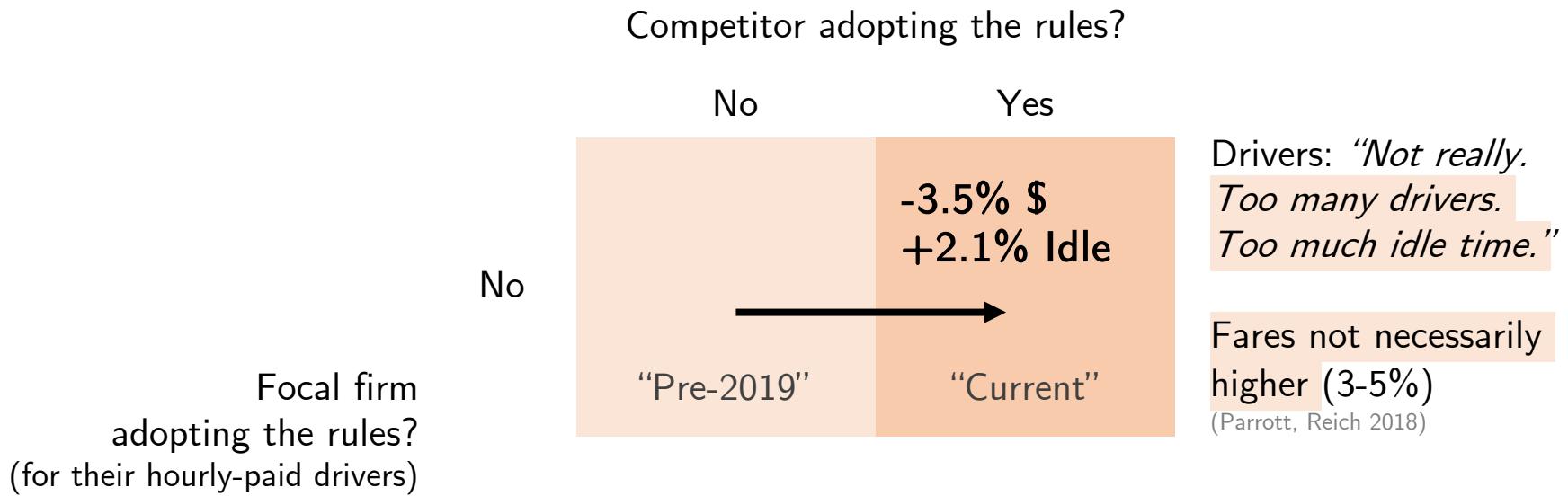
# Policy Analysis

## Driver Income Rules



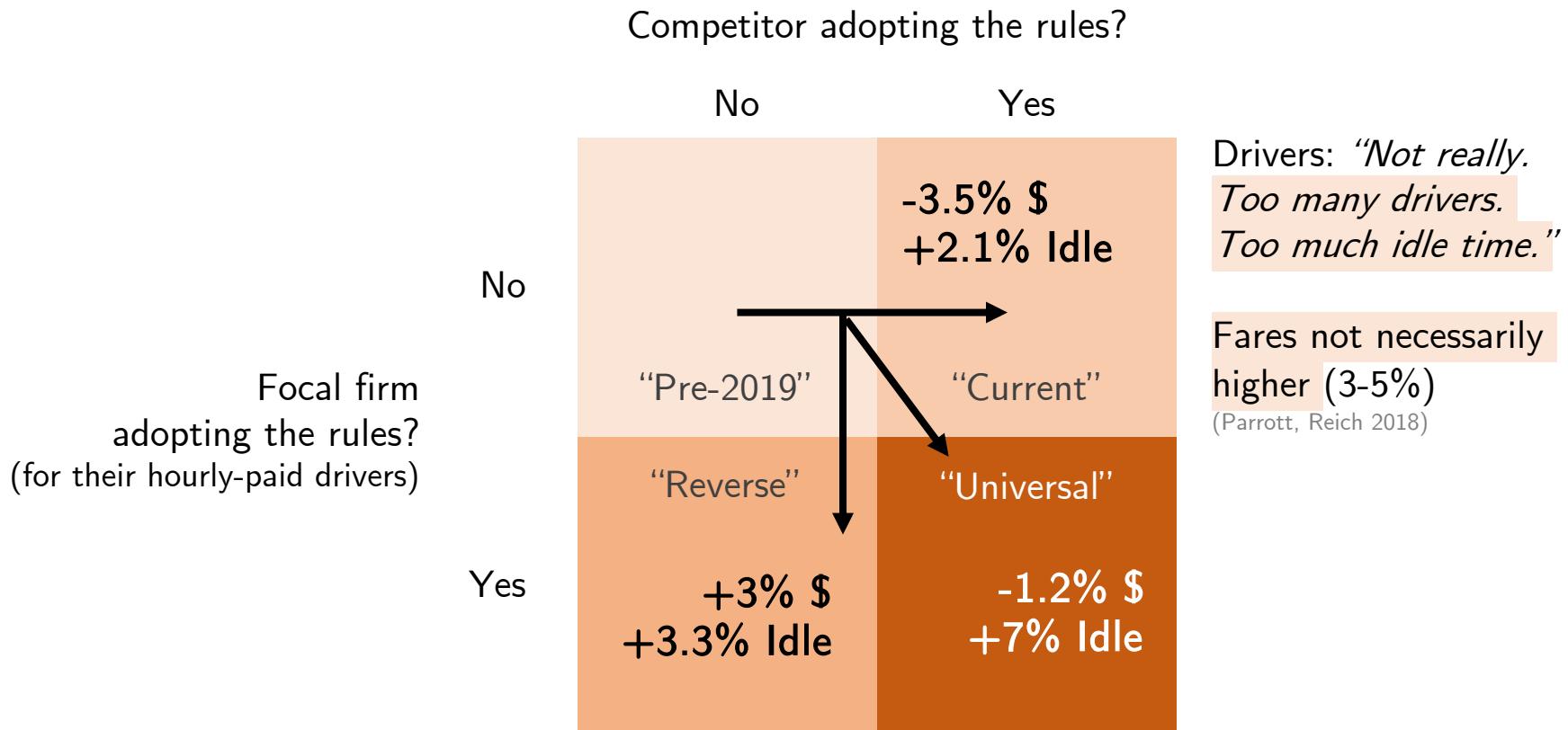
# Policy Analysis

## Driver Income Rules



# Policy Analysis

## Driver Income Rules



# Summary

## Managing Multihoming Workers in the Gig Economy

### Approach

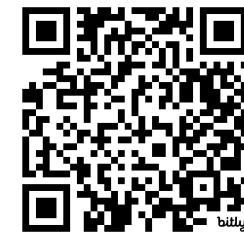
- Structural model of dynamic decisions
- Work options depend on time/location, dynamic pay
- ML-based simulation-assisted estimation: adversarial estimation

### Findings

- 42% of drivers multihome
- More likely to switch when pay rate changes/utilization is low
- Guaranteed pay: save 25-50% from pay-per-work
- Peak hours: consecutive work bonus to retain drivers
- Low demand: add time delay to nudge earlier departure
- Policy: better predict impact of new policy on workers



Thank you!



Read more:  
[bit.ly/  
mmwpaper](https://bit.ly/mmwpaper)

Gad Allon, Maxime Cohen, Ken Moon, Park Sinchaisri ([parksinchaisri@berkeley.edu](mailto:parksinchaisri@berkeley.edu))