Recommending without short head

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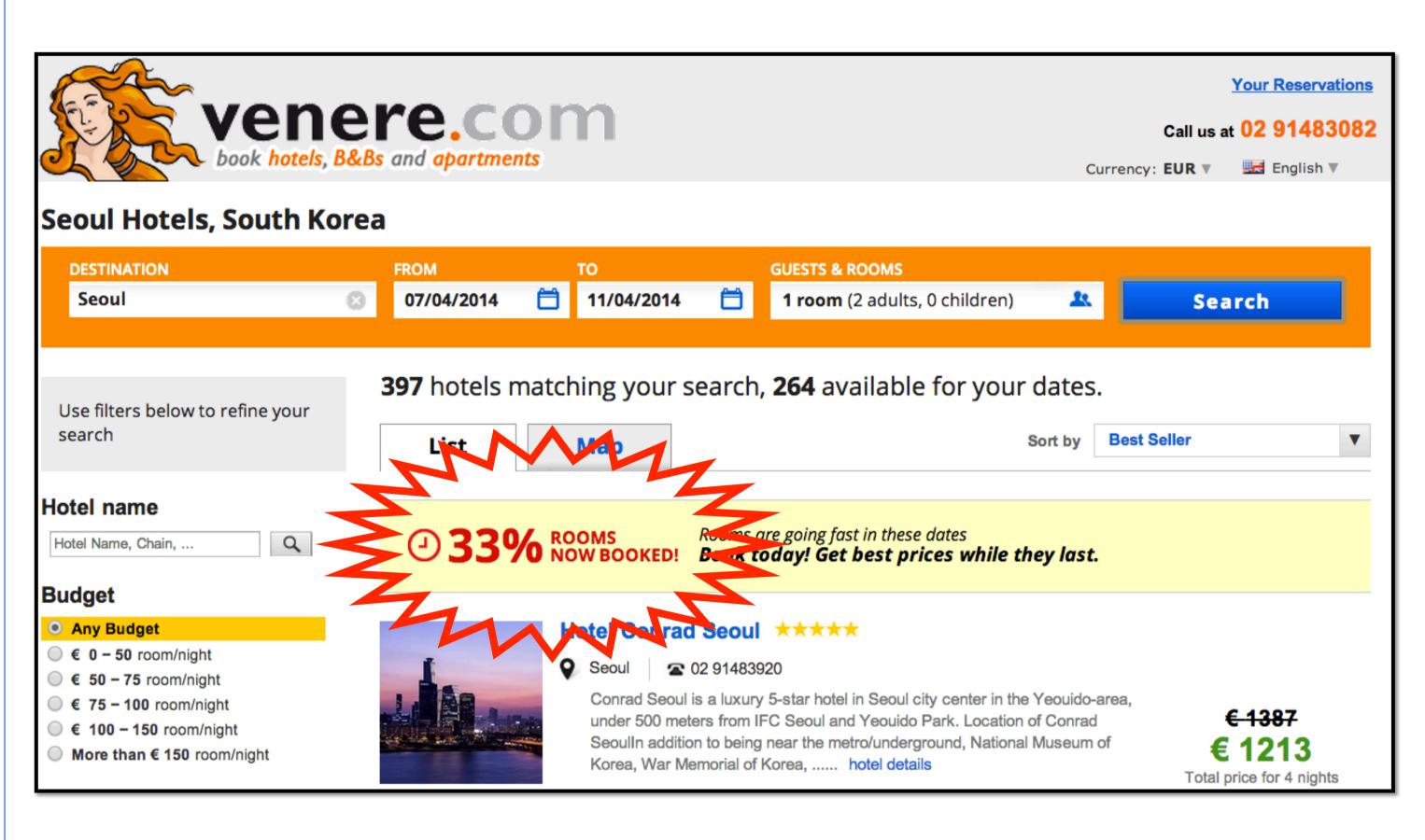
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THE PROBLEM

Recommender Systems (RSs) tend to enforce the popularity of already popular products (short-head).

They often assume an unlimited capacity of the products in the catalog and are often trained on popularity-biased datasets.

How RSs behave when the most appealing products become unavailable?



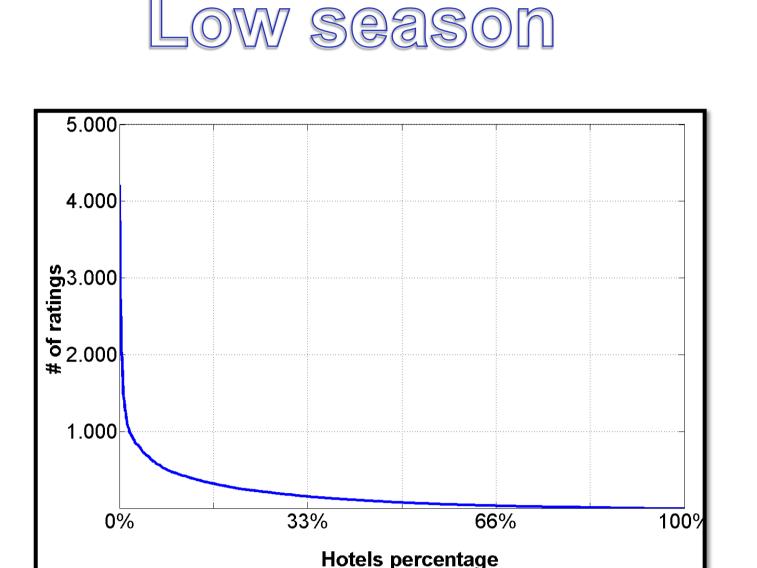
Focus of our research: E-tourism domain

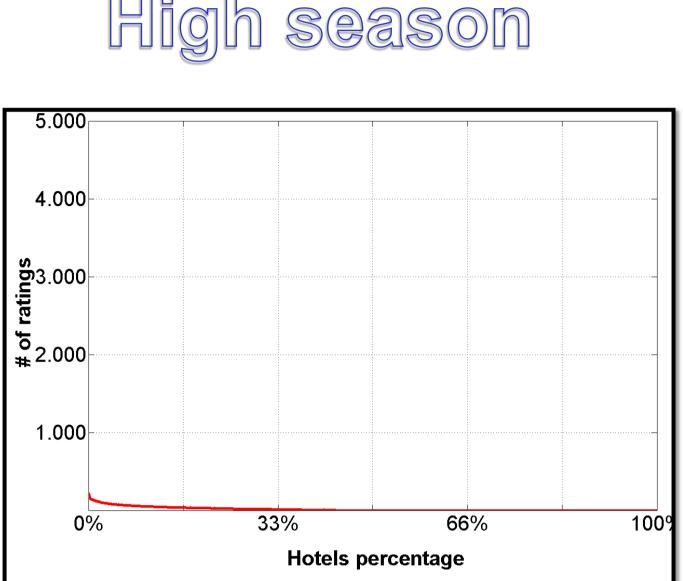
(hotels are subject to change their availability over time)

MODELING AVAILABILITY 2

Users tend to book "best" hotels first - both the most popular and the best rated ones

- In low season most of the hotels are available (full availability)
- In high season the best hotels are gone (bounded availability)





To select the best hotels in the catalog, both popularity n_i and average rating μ_i should be taken into account. We ranked the hotels according to the shrank rating:

$$r_i = \frac{\mu_i n_i + k n_i}{n_i + k}$$

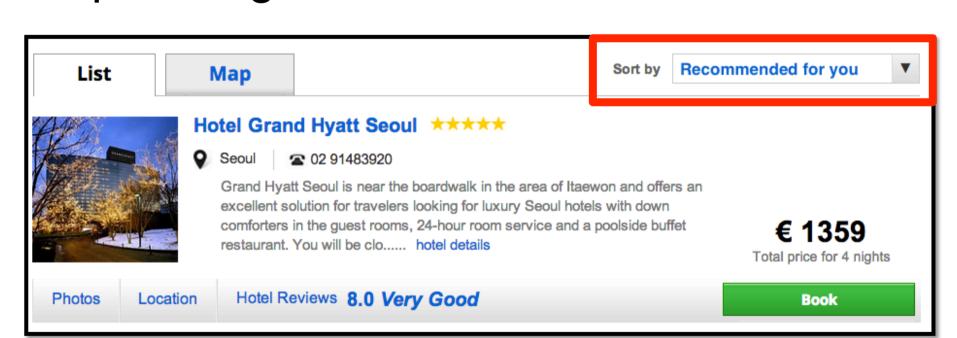
- $k \rightarrow 0$ hotels are ranked by average rating
- $k \rightarrow \infty$ hotels are ranked by popularity

In our experiments we set k = 10 and simulated an occupancy of 50% in high season.



Experimental setup:

- PoliVenus, a full sized simulation of Venere.com (except payment)
- Added both non-personalized and personalized recommendations
- 3k hotels, 210k user reviews (Venere + TripAdvisor)
- 382 participants aged between 20 and 40



Recommendation quality:

- Subjective variables, (e.g., satisfaction) measured using a web based questionnaire based on ResQue model
- Objective variables, such as average cost per night and average task execution time, measured using interaction log data

6 Experimental conditions:

Availability



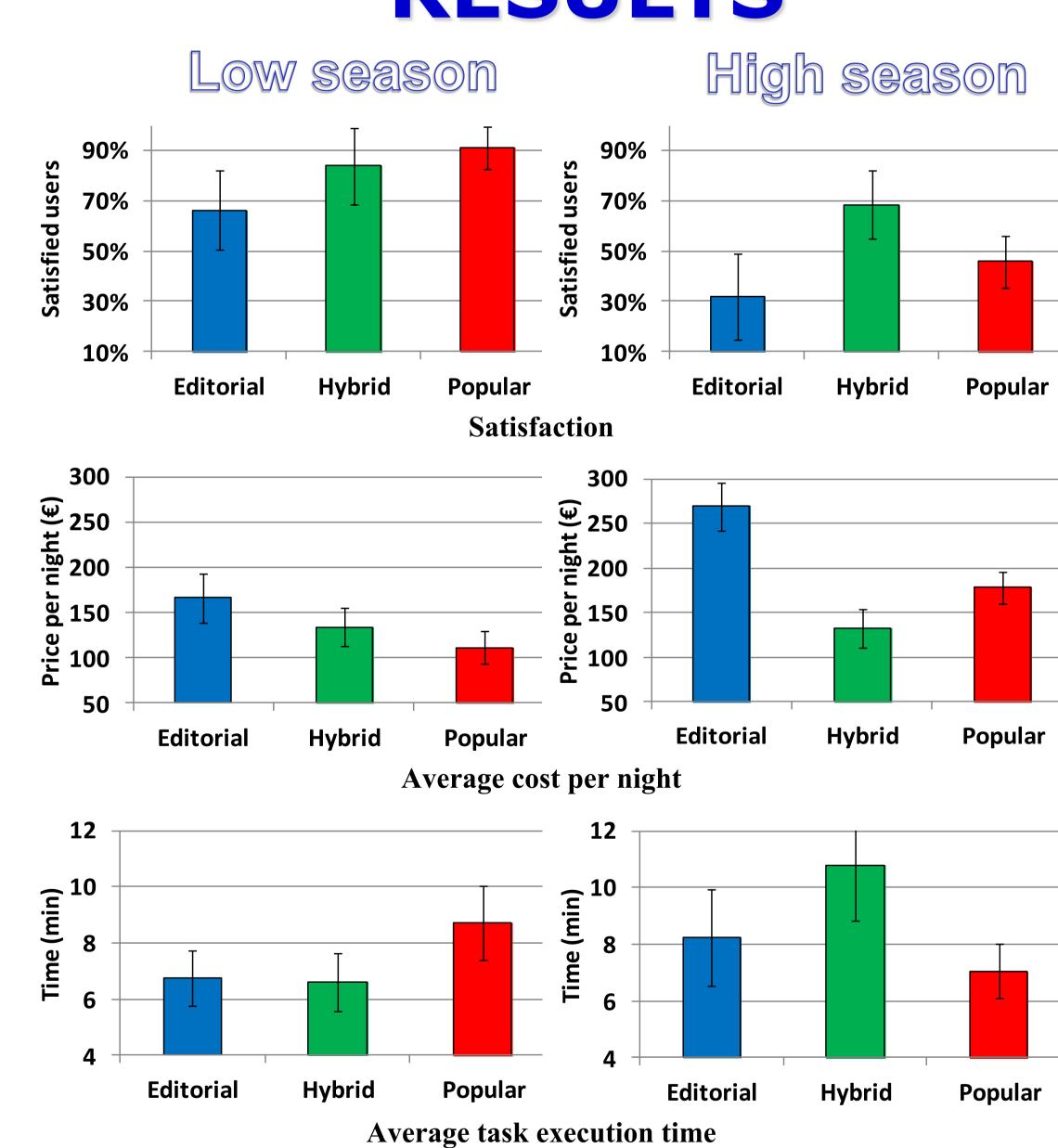


Baseline non-personalized



PureSVD + ContentBased





Effects of product consumption and unavailability of short head items:

- Weakening of the performance of popularity based recommenders
- Enforcing the benefits of personalized recommendations

CONTACTS



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