

Competition-Based Dynamic Pricing In Online Retailing

Research Collaboration with Yihaodian

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List Price: ~~\$199.95~~
~~Price: \$149.99~~
amazon.com

PRICE MATCH GUARANTEE

Add to Cart

\$199.99

FREE SHIPPING
 on orders \$35 and up

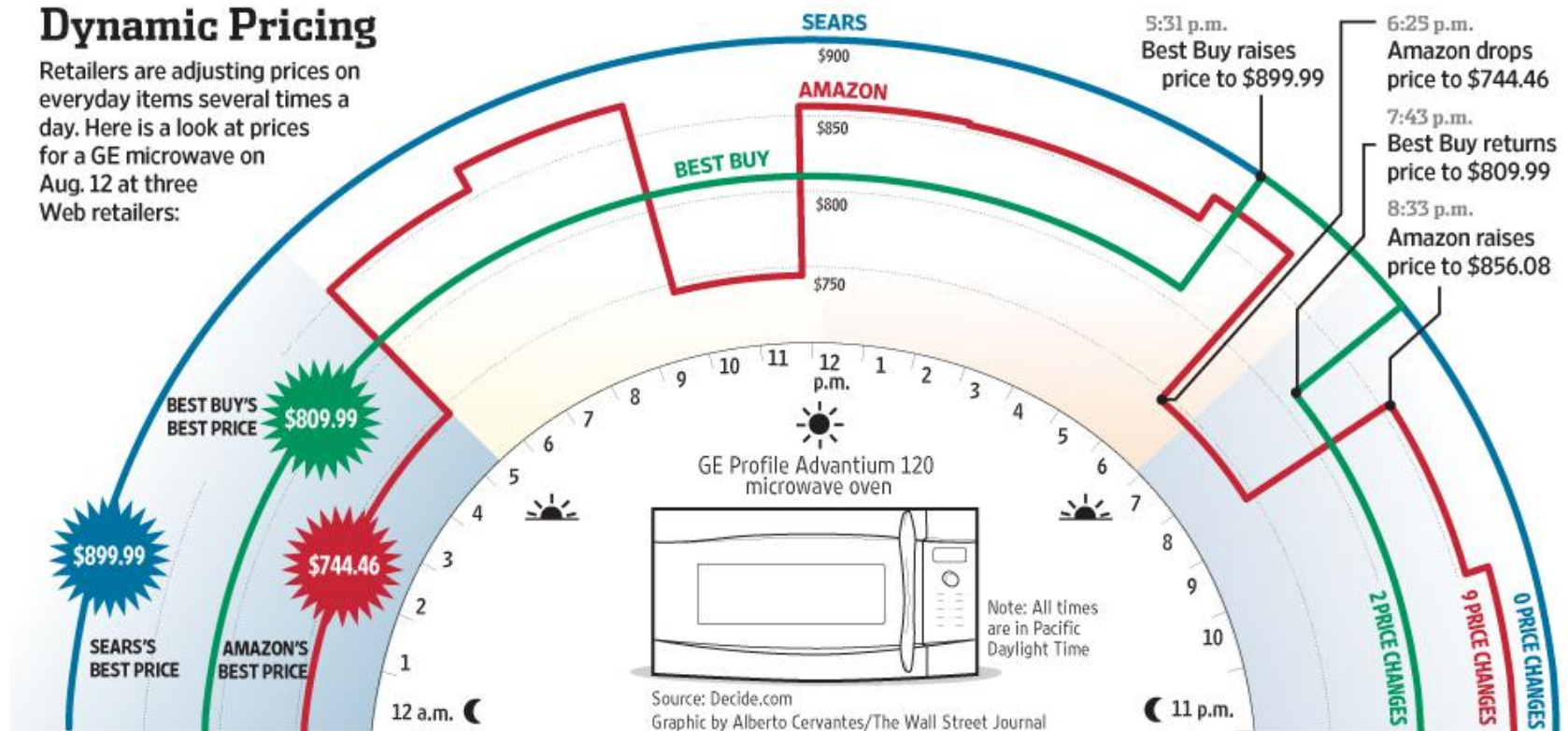
\$175.99
 Eligible for Shop Your Way Points >
 For 48109 change location
 Eligible for Free Shipping From
 FactoryOutletStore.com >
 Order by 5pm - get it by Sun 12

sears

\$143⁰⁰ **Reduced Price**
 Was: ~~\$210.41~~ (You save \$67.41)
 FREE shipping

Dynamic Pricing

Retailers are adjusting prices on everyday items several times a day. Here is a look at prices for a GE microwave on Aug. 12 at three Web retailers:



Respond?
To Whom?
By How Much?



Sunbeam SGS90701B-B 0.7-Cubic Foot Microwave Oven,...

\$69.00 ~~\$79.99~~ **#2 Best Seller**
in Countertop Microwave Ovens



Panasonic NN-SN651B Genius 1.2 cuft 1200 Watt Sensor...

\$125.99 ~~\$149.99~~ **See Color Options**



Nostalgia Electrics RMO770BLK Retro Series Countertop...

\$59.00 ~~\$99.99~~ **See Color Options**



Panasonic NN-SD681S Genius "Prestige" 1.2 cuft 1200 Watt...

\$178.49 ~~\$199.99~~



Danby 0.7 cu.ft. Countertop Microwave, White

\$59.99 ~~\$79.99~~ **#3 Best Seller**
in Countertop Microwave Ovens



Oster OGZB1101-B 1.1 Cubic Foot Digital Microwave Oven,...

\$79.99



Oster OGB5902 0.9-Cubic Feet Microwave Oven, Black

\$76.98 ~~\$79.99~~



Oster OGH6901 0.9 Cubic Feet Digital Microwave Oven,...

\$74.97 ~~\$109.99~~



Panasonic NN-SD372S 0.8 Cubic Feet 950-Watt Inverter...



Oster OGB8902-B 0.9-Cubic Foot Microwave Oven, Black

\$59.84 ~~\$89.99~~



Panasonic Genius NN-SN773S 1.6 cuft 1250 Watt Microwave...

\$211.25 ~~\$229.99~~ **See Size Options**



Sunbeam SGS90701W-B 0.7-Cubic Foot Microwave Oven,...

\$59.00 ~~\$79.99~~

— \$
— %

Competition-Based Dynamic Pricing

How elastic is demand?

Who do I really compete with?

Do customers shop prices across retailers?

Our Partner



Founded in 2008

Sales reach \$3 billion in 2014

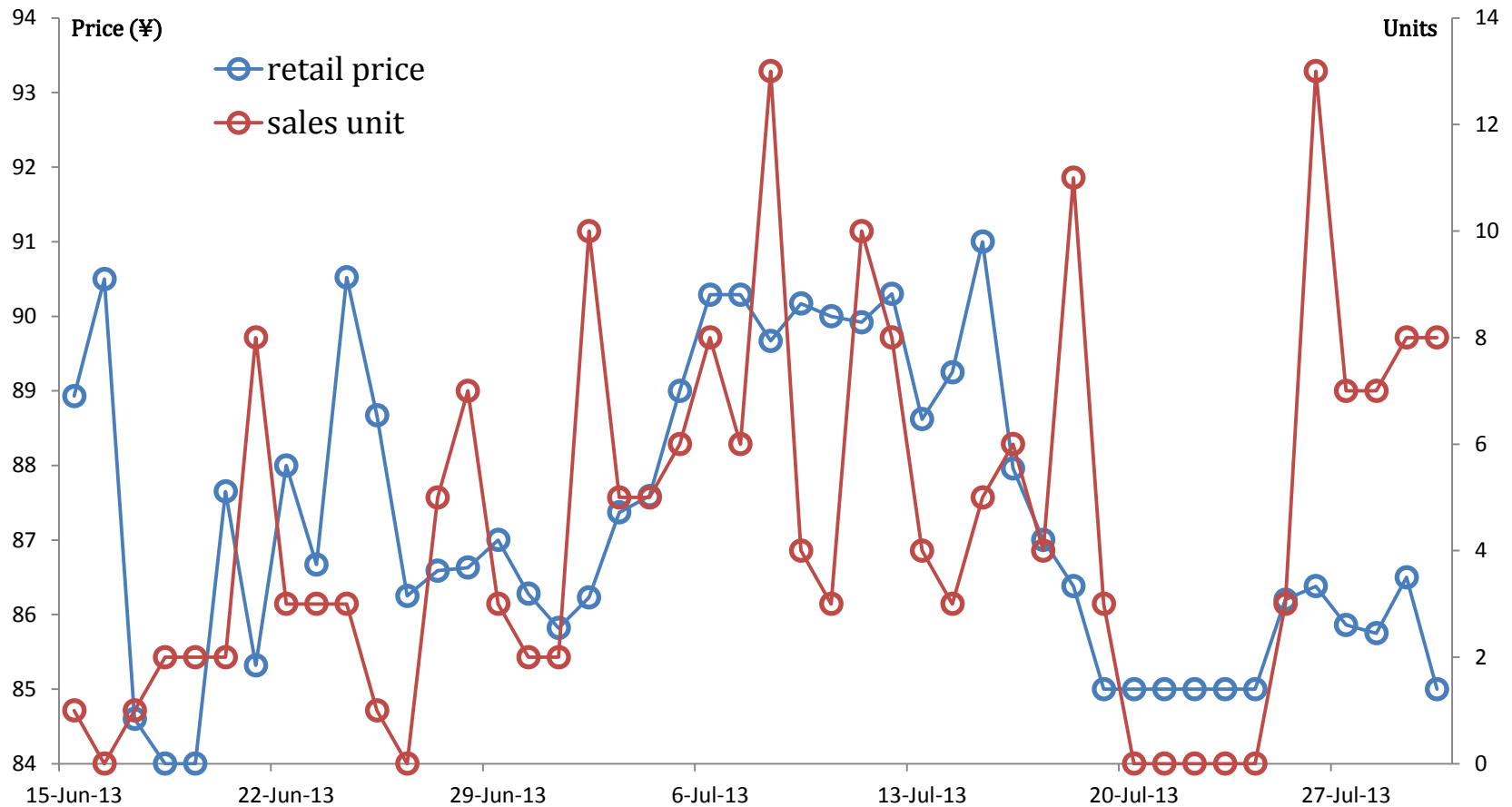
Walmart's online arm in China

Top 10 fastest growing tech company in Asia

Challenges

Endogenous Price

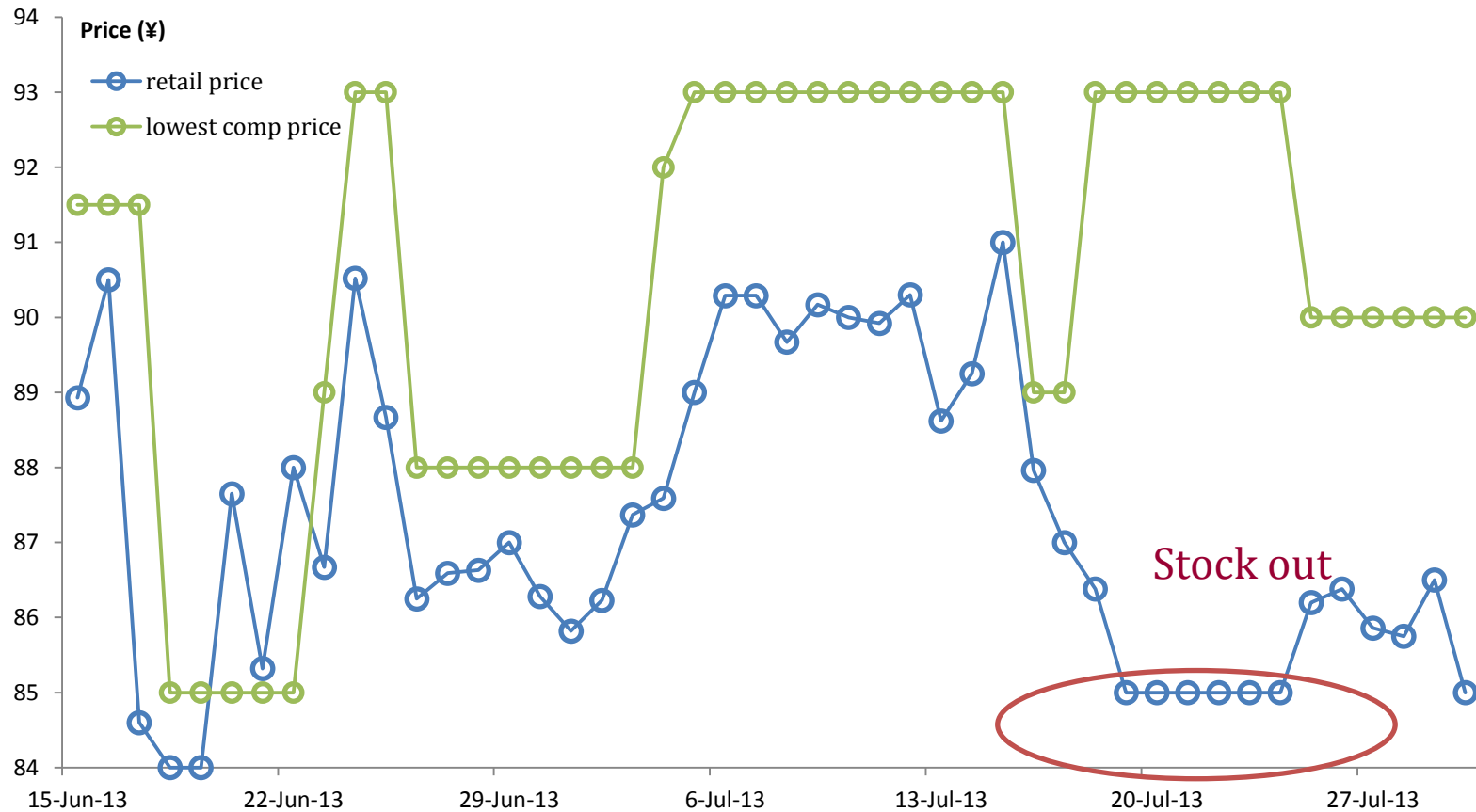
Challenge I – Endogenous Price



Challenges

Endogenous Price
Limited Price Variation

Challenge II: Limited Price Variation



Choice of Category



303 SKUs
Top 29 SKUs
Sales > 1 per day
80.1% total revenue
Price range ¥13 ~ ¥165

Randomized Price Experiment

PRODUCT	DAY_1	DAY_2	DAY_3	DAY_4	DAY_5	DAY_6	DAY_7	DAY_8	DAY_9		DAY_28	DAY_29	DAY_30
1	HH	HH	HH	B	B	B	L	L	L		HH	HH	HH
2	B	B	B	L	L	L	H	H	H		HH	HH	HH
3	L	L	L	H	H	H	LL	LL	LL		B	B	B
4	H	H	H	LL	LL	LL	L	L	L		L	L	L
5	LL	LL	LL	L	L	L	B	B	B		H	H	H
6	H	H	H	HH	HH	HH	L	L	L		H	H	H
7	HH	HH	HH	L	L	L	B	B	B		H	H	H
8	L	L	L	B	B	B	LL	LL	LL		HH	HH	HH
9	B	B	B	LL	LL	LL	LL	LL	LL		L	L	L
10	LL	LL	LL	LL	LL	LL	B	B	B		B	B	B
11	LL	LL	LL	B	B	B	L	L	L		LL	LL	LL
12	HH	HH	HH	LL	LL	LL	L	L	L		L	L	L
13	LL	LL	LL	L	L	L	B	B	B		HH	HH	HH
14	L	L	L	B	B	B	H	H	H		LL	LL	LL
15	B	B	B	H	H	H	LL	LL	LL		L	L	L
16	H	H	H	LL	LL	LL	HH	HH	HH		B	B	B



When Randomization Isn't Good Enough



Consumer Choice Set



Model

Diagram illustrating the demand model for SKU j on day t, showing the relationship between various factors and the demand D_{jt} .

The demand D_{jt} is calculated as:

$$D_{jt} = \frac{z_{jt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_j + \beta_j \log p_{jt}}{1 - \lambda}\right) \left(\sum_r z_{jrt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_j + \alpha_r + \beta_j \log p_{jrt}}{1 - \lambda}\right)\right)^{-\lambda}}{\exp(X_{0t}\gamma) + \sum_r \sum_k z_{krt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_j + \alpha_r + \beta_j \log p_{krt}}{1 - \lambda}\right) \left(\sum_r z_{krt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_k + \alpha_r + \beta_j \log p_{krt}}{1 - \lambda}\right)\right)^{-\lambda}} M_j$$

Factors influencing the demand model:

- Demand for SKU j on day t**: Points to the numerator of the fraction.
- SKU specific price elasticity**: Points to α_j in the numerator.
- Price of SKU j on day t**: Points to $\log p_{jt}$ in the numerator.
- Degree of price shopping (0~1)**: Points to λ in the exponent of the numerator.
- Market size**: Points to M_j in the denominator.
- No purchase (day of week effects included)**: Points to $X_{0t}\gamma$ in the denominator.
- Competitor in-stock indicator**: Points to z_{krt} in the denominator.
- Competitor price**: Points to $\log p_{krt}$ in the denominator.
- Consumer preference of SKU k**: Points to α_k in the denominator.
- Consumer preference of retailer r**: Points to α_r in the denominator.
- Sum over all SKUs over all major retailers**: Points to the summation $\sum_r \sum_k$ in the denominator.

Model

Diagram illustrating the demand model for SKU j on day t, showing the relationship between various factors and the demand D_{jt} .

$$D_{jt} = \frac{z_{jt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_j + \beta_j \log p_{jt}}{1 - \lambda}\right) \left(\sum_r z_{jrt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_j + \alpha_r + \beta_j \log p_{jrt}}{1 - \lambda}\right)\right)^{-\lambda}}{\exp(X_{0t}\gamma) + \sum_r \sum_k z_{krt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_j + \alpha_r + \beta_j \log p_{krt}}{1 - \lambda}\right) \left(\sum_r z_{krt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_k + \alpha_r + \beta_j \log p_{krt}}{1 - \lambda}\right)\right)^{-\lambda}} M_j$$

Factors influencing the demand D_{jt} :

- Demand for SKU j on day t**: Points to the numerator of the fraction.
- SKU specific price elasticity**: Points to β_j in the numerator.
- Price of SKU j on day t**: Points to p_{jt} in the numerator.
- Degree of price shopping (0~1)**: Points to λ in the numerator.
- Market size**: Points to M_j in the denominator.
- No purchase (day of week effects included)**: Points to $\exp(X_{0t}\gamma)$ in the denominator.
- Competitor in-stock indicator**: Points to z_{krt} in the denominator.
- Competitor price**: Points to p_{krt} in the denominator.
- Consumer preference of SKU k**: Points to α_k in the denominator.
- Consumer preference of retailer r**: Points to α_r in the denominator.
- Sum over all SKUs over all major retailers**: Points to the summation terms in the denominator.

Challenges

Endogenous Price
Limited Price Variation
Lack of Competitor **Sales** Data

Challenge III: Lack of Competitor Sales Data



Sales?

Sales?

Sales?



Sales?

Sales?

Sales?



Sales?

Sales?

Sales?

Stock-out as a Source of Identification



Stock-Out



Stock-Out



Stock-Out



Stock-Out

A Sketch of Identification

Suppose there are two products 1 and 2, and two retailers, Yihaodian and Competitor.

$$u_{i1Y} = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 \text{Price}_{1Y} + \varepsilon_{i1Y}$$

$$u_{i2Y} = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 \text{Price}_{2Y} + \varepsilon_{i2Y}$$

$$u_{i1C} = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 \text{Price}_{1C} + \alpha_c + \varepsilon_{i1C}$$

$$u_{i2C} = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 \text{Price}_{2C} + \alpha_c + \varepsilon_{i2C}$$

$$u_{i0} = \varepsilon_{i0}$$

Product specific intercepts

Retailer preference

We observe market share s_{1Y}, s_{2Y} . Conditional on purchasing from Yihaodian,

Moment condition 1 $\log\left(\frac{s_{1Y}}{s_{2Y}}\right) = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \beta_1 \text{Price}_{1Y} - \beta_2 \text{Price}_{2Y}$

Moment condition 2
$$\frac{s_{1Y}}{1 - s_{1Y} - s_{2Y}} = \frac{\exp(\alpha_1 + \beta_1 \text{Price}_{1Y})}{1 + \exp(\alpha_1 + \beta_1 \text{Price}_{1C} + \alpha_c) + \exp(\alpha_2 + \beta_2 \text{Price}_{2C} + \alpha_c)}$$

Moment condition 3

Bottle 1 stocks out at competitor

$$\frac{s'_{1Y}}{1 - s'_{1Y} - s'_{2Y}} = \frac{\exp(\alpha_1 + \beta_1 \text{Price}_{1Y})}{1 + \exp(\alpha_2 + \beta_2 \text{Price}_{2C} + \alpha_c)}$$

How Does It Work?



How Does It Work?



Estimation Results

$$D_{jt} = \frac{\exp(X_{0t}\gamma) \left(\frac{\alpha_j + \beta_j \log p_{jt}}{1 - \lambda} \right) \left(\sum_r z_{jrt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_j + \alpha_r + \beta_j \log p_{jrt}}{1 - \lambda}\right) \right)^{-\lambda}}{\sum_{krt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_j + \alpha_r + \beta_j \log p_{krt}}{1 - \lambda}\right) \left(\sum_r z_{krt} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_k + \alpha_r + \beta_j \log p_{krt}}{1 - \lambda}\right) \right)^{-\lambda}} M_j$$

SKU specific price elasticity: β_j

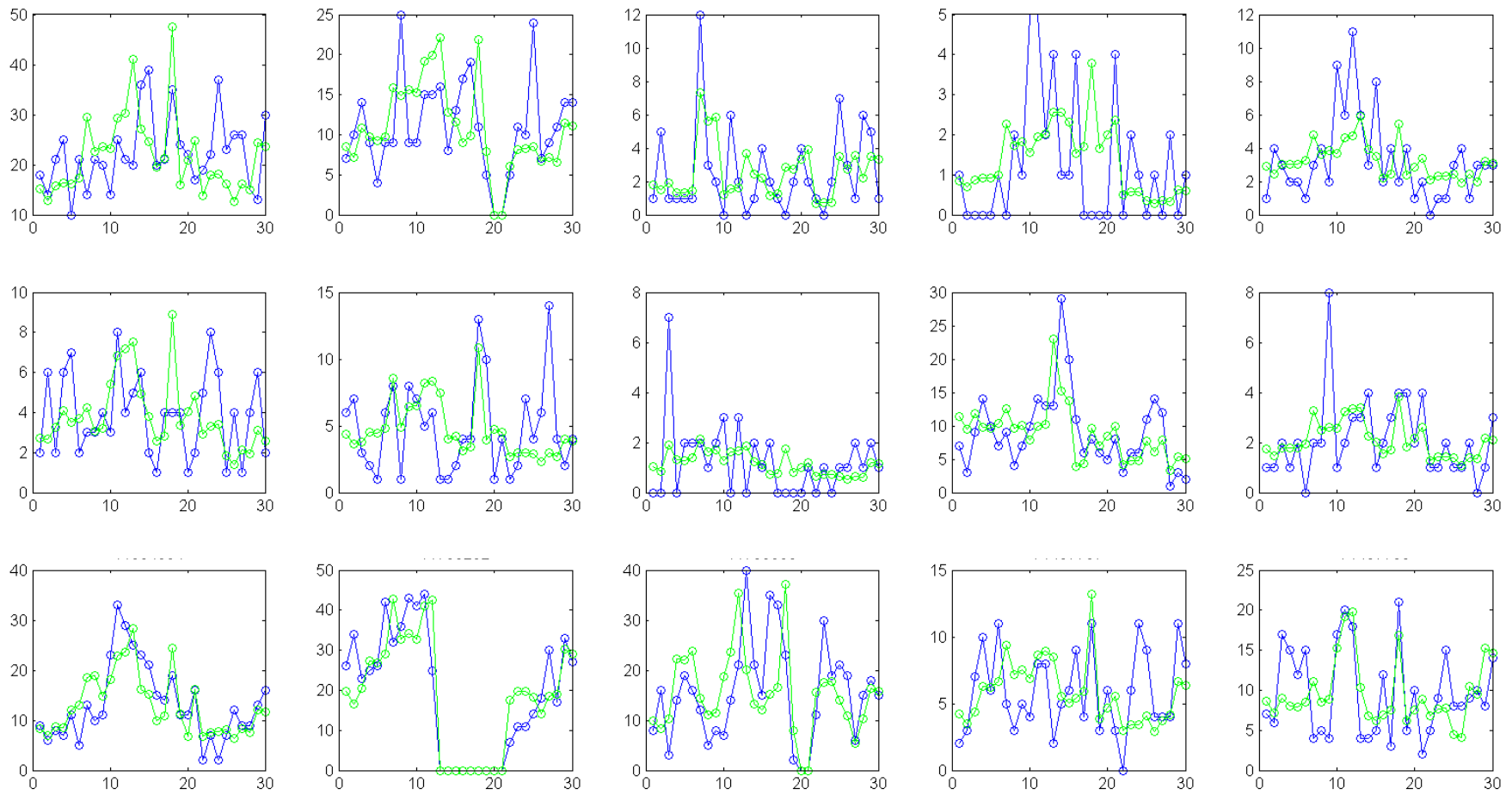
Degree of price shopping (0~1): λ

0.7911***

Consumer preference of retailer r

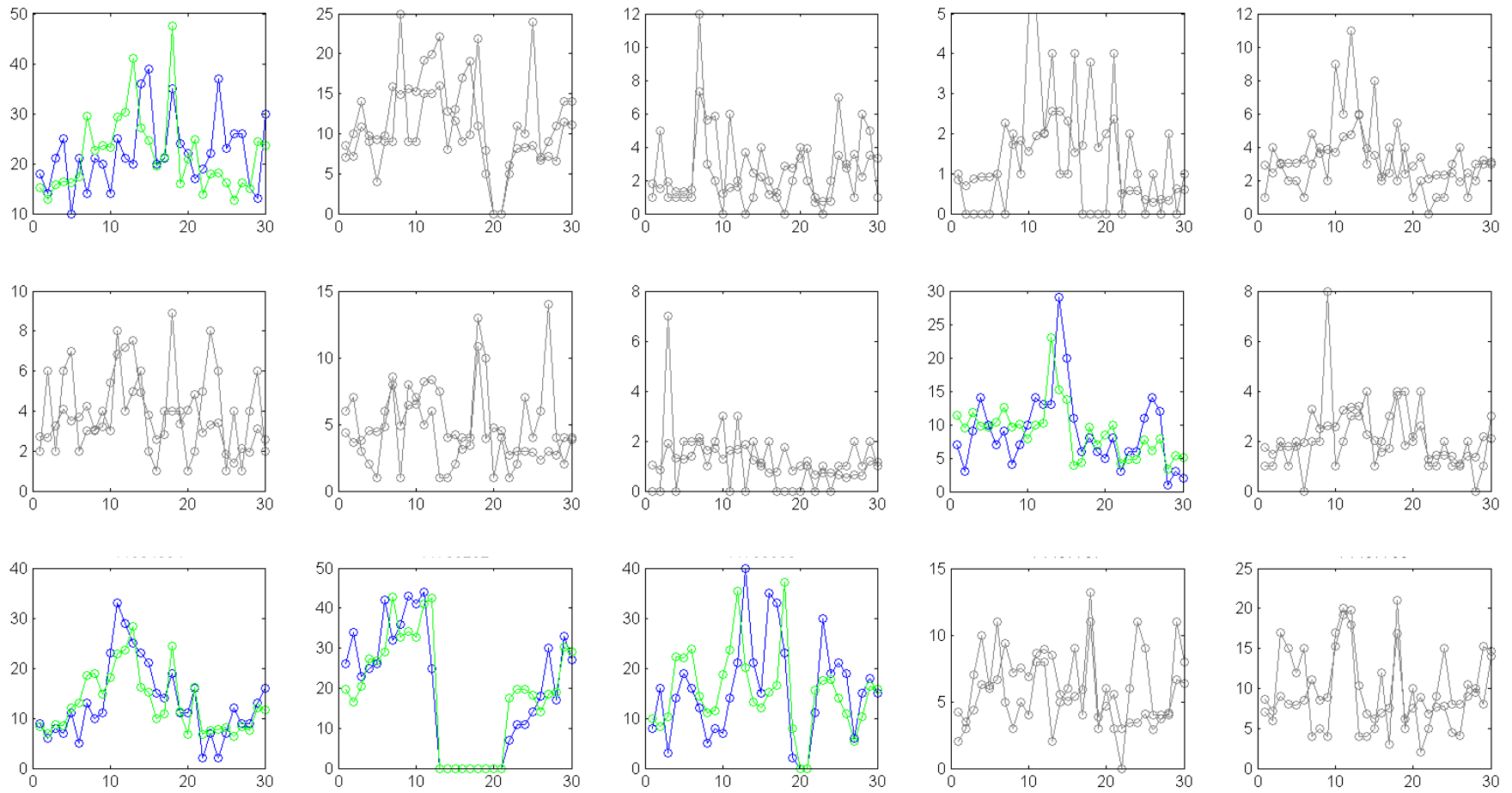
	Reference
Yihaodian	
Competitor 1	0.2172
Competitor 2	0.0169
Competitor 3	-1.8363***
Competitor 4	-2.4642**

Goodness of Fit



Average MAD 37.7%

Goodness of Fit

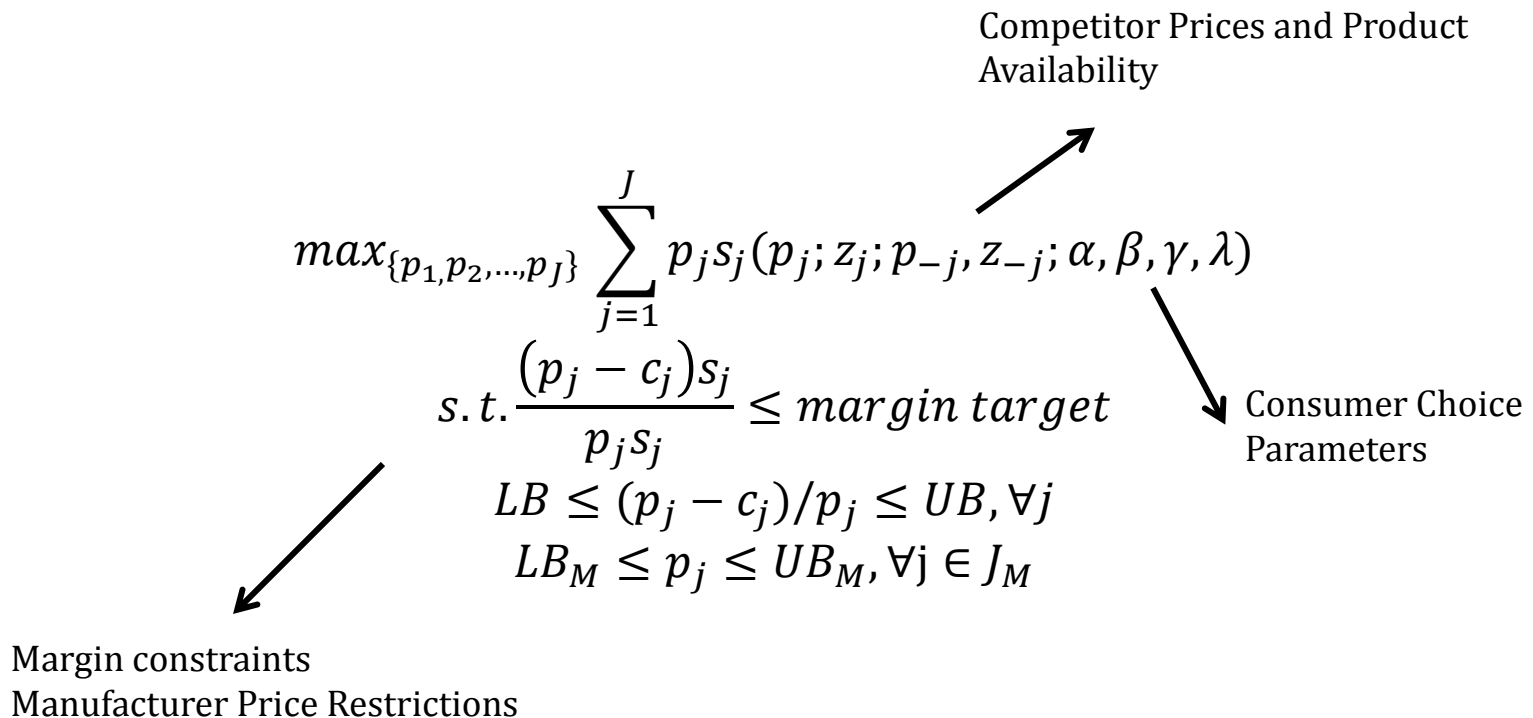


Fast Moving SKU 26.1%

Own and Cross Price Elasticity

PRODUCT	Own	Competitor 1	Competitor 2	Competitor 3	Competitor 4
1	-5.5378	-1.2071	-2.8775	-0.0055	-0.0001
2	-1.7681	-0.7598	-0.6386	-0.0012	0.0000
3	-5.4942	-0.0018	-0.0095	-0.0120	-0.0001
4	-0.0046	-0.0093	-0.0069	0.0000	0.0000
5	-1.5826	-0.4744	-0.7552	-0.0013	0.0000
6	-2.5504	-0.7253	-1.2292	-0.0020	-0.0001
7	-0.9213	-0.4088	-0.3209	-0.0006	0.0000
8	-3.6766	-1.8118	-1.0456	-0.0068	0.0000
9	-3.4141	-0.8532	-1.7617	-0.0023	-0.0001
10	-1.8954	-0.0883	-0.0164	-0.0069	0.0000
11	-2.4377	-0.9699	-0.9174	-0.0023	-0.0001
12	-8.2826	-1.5770	-4.9116	-0.0064	0.0000
13	-23.6245	-0.0152	-14.2382	-0.0138	-0.0022
14	-3.3974	-1.6779	-0.9875	-0.0051	-0.0001
15	-4.1404	-1.3791	-1.6345	-0.0094	-0.0001

Algorithm for Best Response Pricing



Pilot Test with Controlled Experiment



Pilot Test with Controlled Experiment

0-6 months



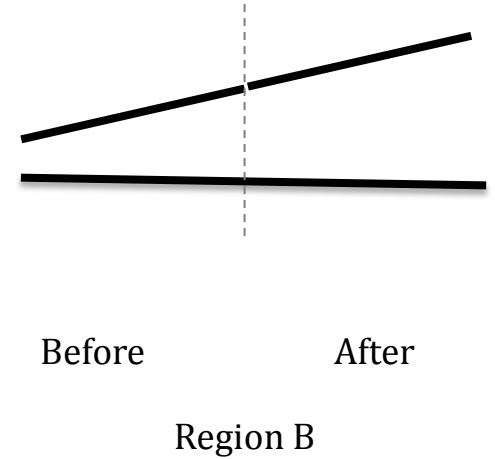
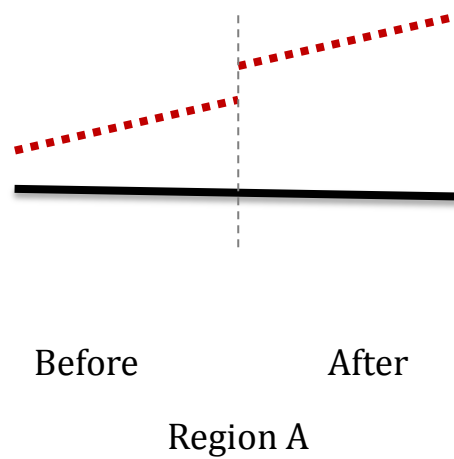
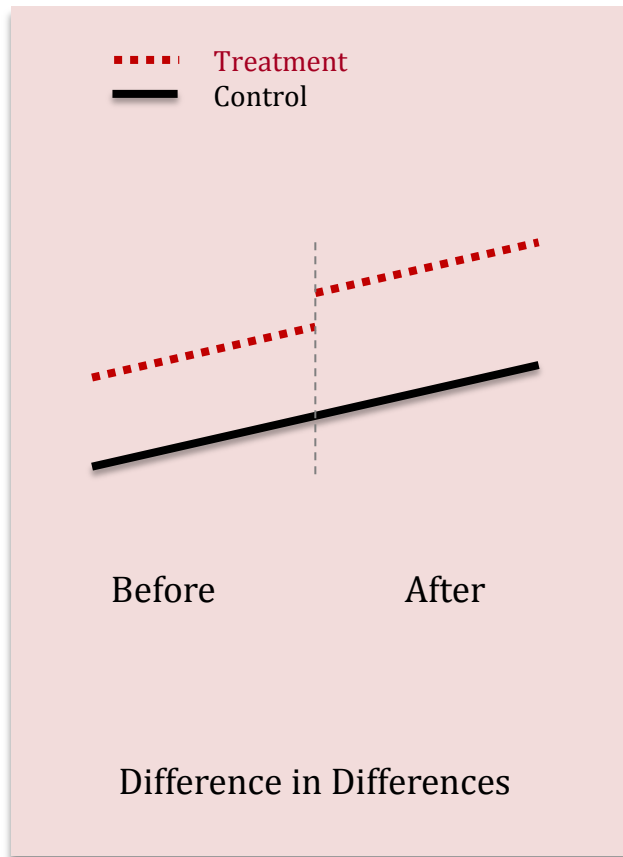
Above 7 months



	Group 1 (baby age: 0-6months)	Group 2 (baby age: 7 months and above)
Week 0	Control	Control
Week 1	Treatment	Control
Week 2	Control	Treatment
Week 3	Treatment	Treatment
Week 4	Control	Control

Control: current pricing practice. Treatment: implement best response pricing algorithm.

Performance Evaluation



Triple Difference Estimator

Revenue Up by 11%+, while Margin Unchanged



Sales up by 11%
Margin unchanged

Sales up by 19%
Margin unchanged



**INFORMS Revenue Management
& Pricing Section Conference
Columbia Business School**

Competition-Based Dynamic Pricing in Online Retailing

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Jun Li (Ross School of Business)

Jerry Liu (Head of Pricing and Category Management, Yihaodian)

Gang Yu (Co-Founder and Chairman, Yihaodian)

2015

Executive Summary

Intellectual Merit

- Design and estimate a choice model that accounts for choices among substitutable products from multiple retailers.
- Introduce price variation through a randomized price experiment, while addressing endogeneity concerns.
- Deploy a novel identification strategy through stock-outs in the absence of competitor sales data.

Practical Impacts

- Accurate competitive response driven by deep understanding of competitors and consumers.
- Documented 11%+ revenue increase.
- Integrated with Yihaodian's IT system, and being rolled out to other categories.
- Further collaboration: EDLP and Lo/Hi pricing for FMCG products.

Fisher, M., Gallino, S. and Li, J. 2015. Competition-Based Dynamic Pricing in Online Retailing: A Methodology Validated with Field Experiments. Revise and resubmit at *Management Science*. Available at SSRN: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2547793