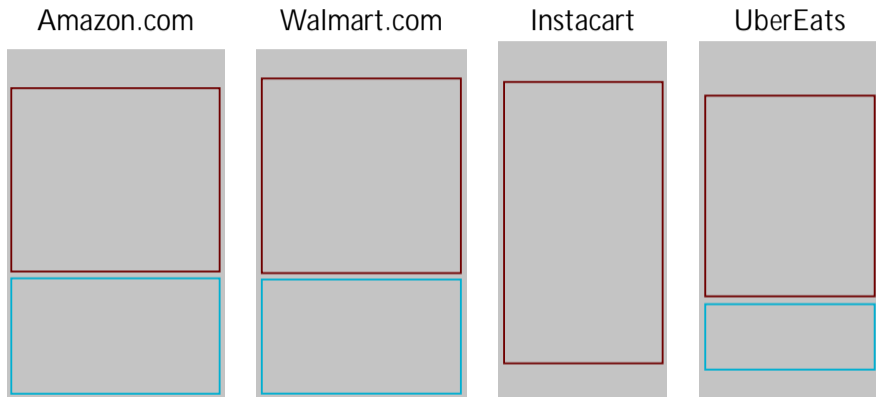


The Welfare Effects of Sponsored Product Advertising

Chuan Yu

October 2024

Sponsored Product Advertising



- | **Sponsored products** ad auction. **Organic products** platform's algorithm
- | All products pay a percentage of price as commissions for each unit sold

Motivation

- | Many retail platforms have seen substantial growth in ad revenues

	Amazon	Walmart	Instacart	UberEats
Ad Revenues in 2023 (billion)	\$46.9	\$3.4	\$0.9	\$0.7
Year-to-Year Change	24%	28%	18%	30%

- | Amazon: ad revenues increased from **\$2** billion in 2016 to **\$47** billion in 2023
- | Instacart: nearly **30%** of its revenues in 2023 came from selling ads

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 - | Change in monetization strategies: commissions ad revenues
- | Federal Trade Commission sued Amazon in 2023

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 - | **Counterfactual:** Simulate new equilibria with different sponsored positions

Outline

Data

Model

Estimation

Counterfactual

Data

- | **Scraped search results** of 3,237 high-traffic keywords on Amazon, collected six times a day for two months in 2022 over one million searches
 - | Observe sponsored and organic results on the first page
 - | Most result pages contain **60 products**, with **12 sponsored** ones

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 - | Most result pages contain **60 products**, with **12 sponsored** ones
- | **Product characteristics**, e.g., daily prices, sales quantities, listed time, and consumer reviews
 - | Compared to top organic ones in the same search, top sponsored products have shorter listing times on Amazon, 83% fewer reviews, and 16% higher prices

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Model: Overview

- | **Output**

- | Demand, profits, and welfare under a counterfactual set of sponsored positions

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Model: Overview

- | **Output**

- | Demand, profits, and welfare under a counterfactual set of sponsored positions

- | Agents in the model: **consumers, sellers, platform**

- | **Input** (primitives to be estimated)

- | **Consumers'** price sensitivity and search frictions

- | **Sellers'** organic ranks, quality, and costs

- | **Platform's** objective function

Model: Overview

- | **Output**

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- | Agents in the model: **consumers**,

Model: Timeline



Platform selects a **commission rate** to maximize its objective

Model: Timeline



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Sellers set **prices** and submit **bids** to maximize expected profits

Model: Timeline



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Consumers make purchase decisions under **search frictions**

Model: Stage 3, Consumers

| Consumer i 's utility of purchasing product j on day t follows:

$$u_{ijt} = \alpha_j + \alpha_t - \beta p_{jt} + \epsilon_{ijt} + \eta_{ijt}$$

product FE day FE price unobserved shock T1EV

Model: Stage 3, Consumers

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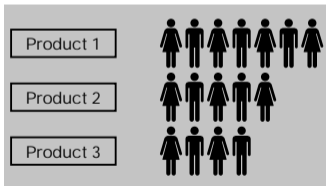
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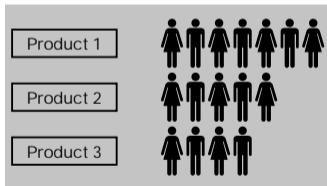


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- | Market shares depend on product ranks and prevalence of different consumers

Model: Stage 2, Sellers

- | Each seller sets a price and chooses a bid each week to maximize expected profits, considering uncertainties in **organic ranks** and **auction outcomes**

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Model: Stage 2, Sellers

- | Each seller sets a price and chooses a bid each week to maximize expected profits, considering uncertainties in **organic ranks** and **auction outcomes**
- | **Organic ranks** are drawn from a fixed distribution for a keyword in a week
 - | May not perfectly align with consumer preferences
- | **Auction outcomes** are stochastic due to factors like budget constraints and platform experimentation
 - | Sellers bid for probabilities of winning each sponsored position

Model: Stage 2, Sellers

|

Model: Stage 1, Platform

- | Platform sets an average commission rate to maximize a linear combination of
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Model: Stage 1, Platform

- | Platform sets an average commission rate to maximize a linear combination of **commissions**, **ad revenues**, **consumer surplus**, and **seller profits**

$$\max \quad \underbrace{COM(\)}_{\text{commissions}} + \underbrace{AD(\)}_{\text{ad revenues}} + \mu \underbrace{CS(\)}_{\text{consumer surplus}} + \underbrace{PS(\)}_{\text{seller profits}}$$

- | μ measures the platform's long-term considerations (e.g., Castillo 2023, Rosaia 2024)
- | The commission fee can represent various monetization methods that act as **substitutes** for ad revenues, e.g., storage & shipping fees paid by sellers
 - | Fees sellers' WTP for sponsored positions ad revenues

Outline

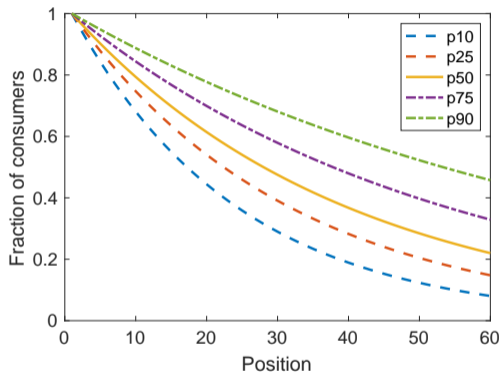
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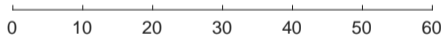
Counterfactual

Estimation: Demand



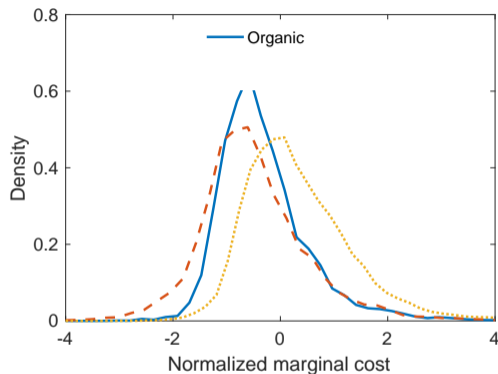
- | For a median consumer, the 28th page position is the upper limit she considers

Estimation: Demand



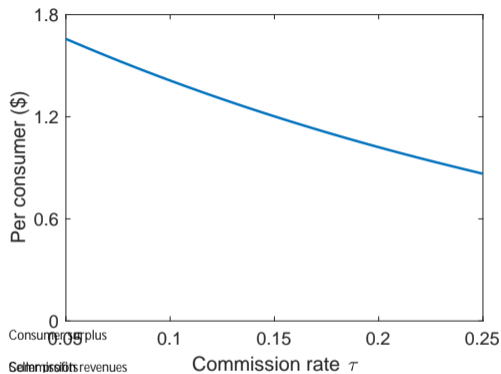
- | Organic ranks are reasonably correlated with consumer preferences
- | Sponsored products on average deliver lower utility to consumers

Estimation: Supply



- | Top sponsored products have 0.17 SD lower average marginal costs
- | Ad payment reverses this cost advantage

Estimation: Platform



- | Amazon puts a weight of 0.12 on the welfare of consumers and sellers relative

Outline

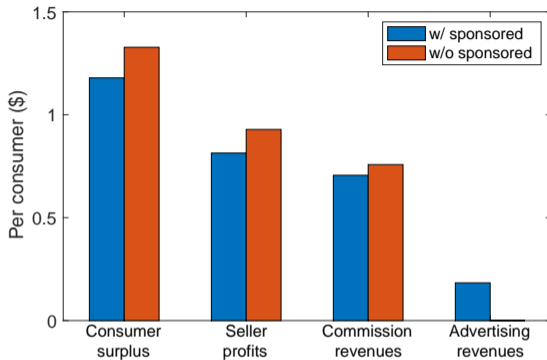
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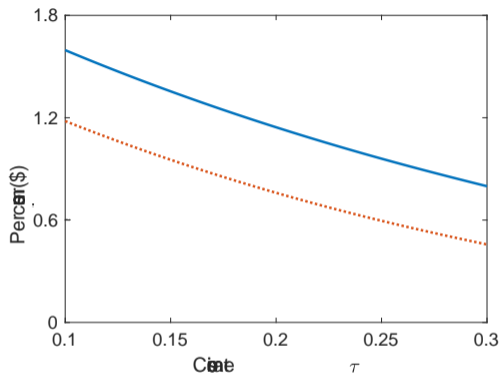
Counterfactual

Counterfactual: Aggregate Welfare Effects, Fixed Commission Rate



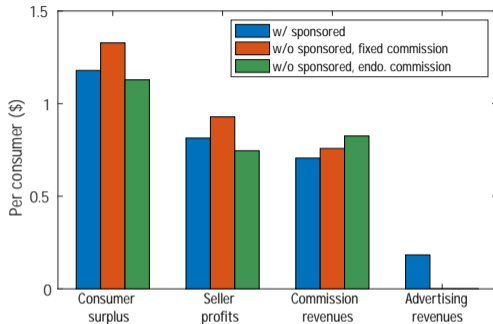
- | Under a fixed commission rate, removing advertising **increases consumer surplus by 13% and seller profits by 14%**, and decreases platform revenues by 15%
 - | Sponsored products deliver lower average utility
 - | Ad payment reverses the cost advantage of sponsored products

Counterfactual: Optimal Commission Rate Without Sponsored Positions



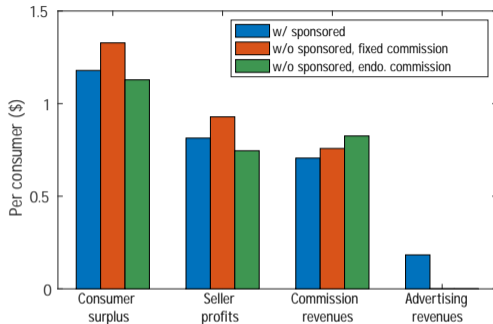
- | Platform's objective is maximized at $\tau = 20.3\%$ (current rate: 15.6%)
- | Lower commission rate higher seller margins higher bids higher ad revenues

Counterfactual: Aggregate Welfare Effects, Endogenous Commission Rates



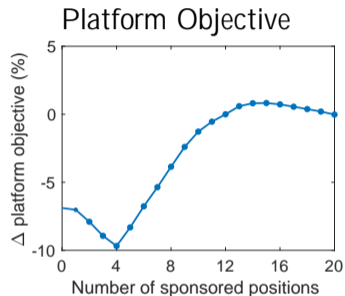
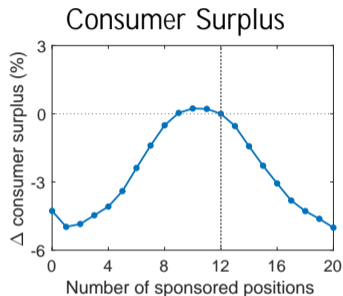
- Under endogenous commission rates, removing advertising **decreases consumer surplus by 4%** and **seller profits by 8%**, and decreases platform revenues by 7%

Counterfactual: Aggregate Welfare Effects, Endogenous Commission Rates



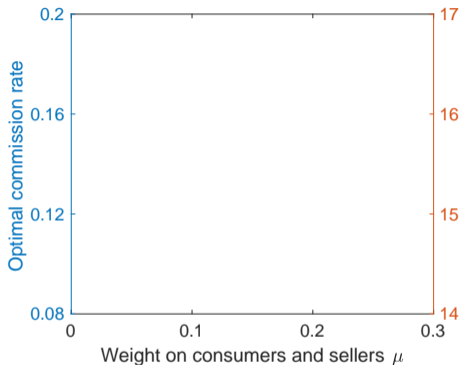
- | Under endogenous commission rates, removing advertising **decreases consumer surplus by 4% and seller profits by 8%**, and decreases platform revenues by 7%
- | Auctions allow Amazon to price discriminate against sellers
 - | High-quality, high-cost organic: lower commission rate
 - | Low-quality, low-cost sponsored: higher effective commission rate

Counterfactual: Alternative Numbers of Sponsored Positions

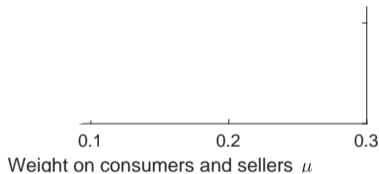


- | Vary the number of sponsored positions by (1) removing from bottom to top and (2) adding more in the middle
- | **Consumer- or seller-optimal number of sponsored positions is lower than the platform-optimal number**

Counterfactual: Varying Platform Weight μ



Weight on consumers and sellers μ



- | Vary the weight μ on the welfare of consumers and sellers $COM + AD + \mu(CS + PS)$
- | Could measure the effects of increased platform competition

Conclusion

- | When regulating platforms with access to multiple revenue streams, it is important to account for the platform's response
- | Sponsored product advertising on Amazon benefits consumers and sellers on average by incentivizing a lower commission rate
- | A cap on total sponsored positions or more competition among platforms could benefit consumers and sellers