# The Information Economy

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CS 457 Fall 2013

#### Outline

- What is the information economy
- Issues that have arisen since the advent
- Evolution into a feedback economy
- Rights of creators of information goods

# What is the information economy?

- Information technology Economy
- ► E-commerce
- Knowledge Economy
- Digital Economy

#### Question

- ▶ Do we need a "New Economics" for the new age? (I've definitely wondered this question Internet is a pivotal part of the economy)
- ► Thesis no we do not, refer to technological change that occurred because of the telephone revolution

#### What is Information

- ▶ Information = anything that can be digitized = encoded as a stream of bits
- Information goods = have value, different for different customers
- Information goods have high fixed costs, but low marginal costs
- Price information according to value, not cost
- Value based-pricing leads to differential pricing
- ▶ Differential pricing based on new vs. old versions of information goods
  - Ex: Delay in releasing newer versions of a game

# Protecting Intellectual Property

- ▶ Important issue that we have discussed before
- ► Eg: Hollywood was petrified when video recorders came out, but now they make most of their money from video sales rather than theater
- ► Choose terms and conditions that maximize value, not maximize protection

# Information is an experience good

- Consumers need to experience it to value it
- So how will people buy it before they know how much they value it? It needs to experienced every time that it is consumed
- Solution: Branding and reputation
- WSJ online -> same logo, same format -> conveys the same quality, same brand, attracts the customer loyalty
- ► Tension between giving away your information and charging them to recover it is a fundamental problem -> discuss it later in the presentation

#### **Economics of Attention**

- "A wealth of information creates a poverty of attention" economist Herbert Simon
- Competition for attention; people are forever searching to distill the vast information on the internet -> most popular website are search engines!
- Internet is different because allows for one-to-one attention, customized ads (like we have discussed previously in this course)

### Technology Takeover

- Value of the web lies in its ability to provide immediate access to knowledge
- How many of you still even read books? Curious about a topic > go to the internet
- New -> ability to manipulate information
- Whole new arena of systems competition > who can build the fastest processors, the sleekest computer

# Information Economy and Network Effects

- ► Value of a product depends on how many users there are = network effects
- Important for a product to gain critical mass; then the going gets easier
- ► Can gain critical mass by having strategic important partners, being smart about timing

# Evolution into A Feedback Economy

# Evolution into a feedback Economy

- Internet has the ability to harness these word of mouth networks
- Bidirectionality of the internet -> organizations can reach audience of millions, but individuals can also voice their opinions on public forums
- Will discuss online feedback mechanisms (reputation systems)
- Reputation systems = individuals share opinions on companies, products, and world events

#### Evolution, Contd.

- ▶ Best known application of reputation systems: used to build trust in online markets
- ► The widespread presence of online feedback mechanisms is changing people's behavior in various ways (movies, stocks, restaurants)
  - ► Amazon, Ebay, Epinions, Yelp
- Affects different aspects of organizations
  - ▶ Brand building, gaining customers good reputation = more customers, vice versa
  - Product development, quality control use reaction to re-engineer products
  - ► Supply chain quality assurance organizations can better assess suppliers
- ▶ Intensifies relationship between producer and consumer; involves game theory

#### Online Feedback Mechanisms

- Modern instantiation of ancient concept of word-of-mouth
- Often the primary enabler of economic activity
- Differences
  - ► Enormous scale because of low-cost bidirectionality of internet
  - Automated feedback mediators (algorithmic analysis of feedback)
- Trust issues and problems with interpreting subjectivity

# Case Study: EBay

- ▶ Best online feedback mechanism to date
- Transactions backed by trust, not by formal contracts
- Trading relationships are one-time deals usually (89 percent)
- ▶ Buyers feedback on sellers 60 percent of the time, sellers on buyers 52 percent of the time
- ► Feedback is positive: 99.1 percent positive, 0.6 negative, 0.3 neutral

### Case Study: Ebay

- Conclusions of all the work done on ebay feedback mechanisms: feedback affect price and occurrence of sale, but effects are ambiguous
- Impact is higher for more expensive/riskier transactions
- Most important aspects are
  - Overall number of positive and negative ratings
  - Number of recently posted negative comments (posted in last week)

#### **Evaluation Criteria**

- Two most important concrete evaluation criteria (Dellarocas)
- ▶ 1) Expected payoffs of the outcomes induced by mechanism for various classes of stakeholders over their appropriate time horizon
- ▶ 2) Robustness of the outcomes against different assumptions about behavior
- > 3) Thoughts?
  - ► How has feedback shaped your e-commerce experiences?
  - ► How has feedback shaped your everyday experiences?
  - Do you provide feedback?

#### **Content Creation**

- Tim Kreider on the struggles of content creators with the advent of the internet
- Abundance of information means diminished value
- Diminished value of creators of content
- Artists' salary is exposure, not money is this fair?
- Information/content is often distributed free of charge, so how do content creators make money?
- Thoughts?

#### References

- "Information Rules". Hal Varian and Carl Shapiro, 1999.
- "The Digitization of Word of Mouth". Chrysanthos Dellarocas. Management Science; Vol 49 No. 10; 2003.
- "Slaves of the Internet, Unite!". Tim Kreider. New York Times. Oct 206, 2013.