ECO 426 (Market Design) - Lecture 4

Ettore Damiano

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Housing market

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 - mutually beneficial trades might be possible

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 - it is not possible to reassign houses making some agent better off and making no agent worse off

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- In a housing market, each agent is endowed (owns) one house (e.g. *a* owns *h_a*)
- What allocations would we expect to arise if agents can freely dispose of their endowment?

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$$\mu_{S}: S \rightarrow H_{S}.$$

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 - At a core allocation benefits from trade are exhausted
 - In a marriage market, core matchings and stable matchings coincide

Gale's Top trading cycle algorithm

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 each agent points to his/her preferred house Gale's Top trading cycle algorithm

- each agent points to his/her preferred house
- each house points to its owner
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• there is at least one cycle

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• remove all cycles assigning houses to agents





- remove all cycles assigning houses to agents
 - agents within a cycle exchange houses among each others

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- remove all cycles assigning houses to agents
- continue until no agent/house is left

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 - cannot make any agent matched in round *n* better off without making some agents matched in earlier rounds worse off.

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 - preference manipulation cannot give the agent a house that was assigned earlier than round *n*.
- getting an house that was assigned in a round later than *n* does not make the agent better off.

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- Use the TTC algorithm to find the unique core allocation given the initial assignment.

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 - allocating student housing with upper year students having the right to keep their current residence (i.e. "own" their house)

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 - this might induce some students in residence **not to participate** in the lottery
 - the outcome can be inefficient

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Example: Existing tenants a_1, a_2, a_3

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- until an agent requests an occupied house
- change the priority ordering placing the existing tenant ahead of requestor {4,2,5,3,6,1}



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- ...repeat each time this happens {4,2,5,**1,3,6**}



 $a_6 \qquad h_7$

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YRMH-IGYT mechanism

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- change the priority ordering placing the existing tenant ahead of requestor {4,2,5,3,6,1}
- ...repeat each time this happens {4,2,5,1,3,6}
 - YRMH-IGYT stands for: "You request my house I get your turn"

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• Solve the participation problem

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 - Coincide with Serial dictatorship when no agent has a house
 - Coincide with TTC when all agents are "tenants"
 - IRMH-IGYT is a version of TTC with all unoccupied houses pointing to the agent with the highest priority (among those remaining in the market)

Kidney Exchange

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• Shortage of kidneys available for transplantation

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- How do we reduce the shortage?
 - Increase the availability of cadaveric kidneys
 - Increase the supply of live donor kidneys
 - cannot use any "price" mechanism because of legal (and moral) constraints

• Live kidney donor must pass two compatibility tests before a transplantation is carried out

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- Live kidney donor must pass two compatibility tests before a transplantation is carried out
 - Blood type match

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 - Blood type match
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 - A-type patient can accept A and O-type donor
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 - Tissue (HLA) compatibility
- Potential inefficiency: when a willing donor does not meet the compatibility tests the kidney is "wasted"

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 - A-type patient can accept A and O-type donor
 - B-type patient can accept B and O-type donor
 - AB-type patient can accept all donors
 - Tissue (HLA) compatibility
- Potential inefficiency: when a willing donor does not meet the compatibility tests the kidney is "wasted"
 - most donors are close friends/relatives, unwilling to donate to a stranger

- Live kidney donor must pass two compatibility tests before a transplantation is carried out
 - Blood type match
 - O-type patient can only accept O-type donor
 - A-type patient can accept A and O-type donor
 - B-type patient can accept B and O-type donor
 - AB-type patient can accept all donors
 - Tissue (HLA) compatibility
- Potential inefficiency: when a willing donor does not meet the compatibility tests the kidney is "wasted"
 - most donors are close friends/relatives, unwilling to donate to a stranger
- Possible improvements: donor could be willing to donate to stranger if that improves the chances of their close friend/relative receiving a kidney **i.e a kidney exchange**

• Two types of kidney exchanges

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 - Pairwise kidney exchange:

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 - Pairwise kidney exchange: exchange kidney with another patient-donor pair

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Kidney exchange problem

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 $K_i \subseteq K = \{k_1, \ldots, k_n\}$

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 - The mechanism is strategy proof, patients have incetive to disclose their preferences honestly

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