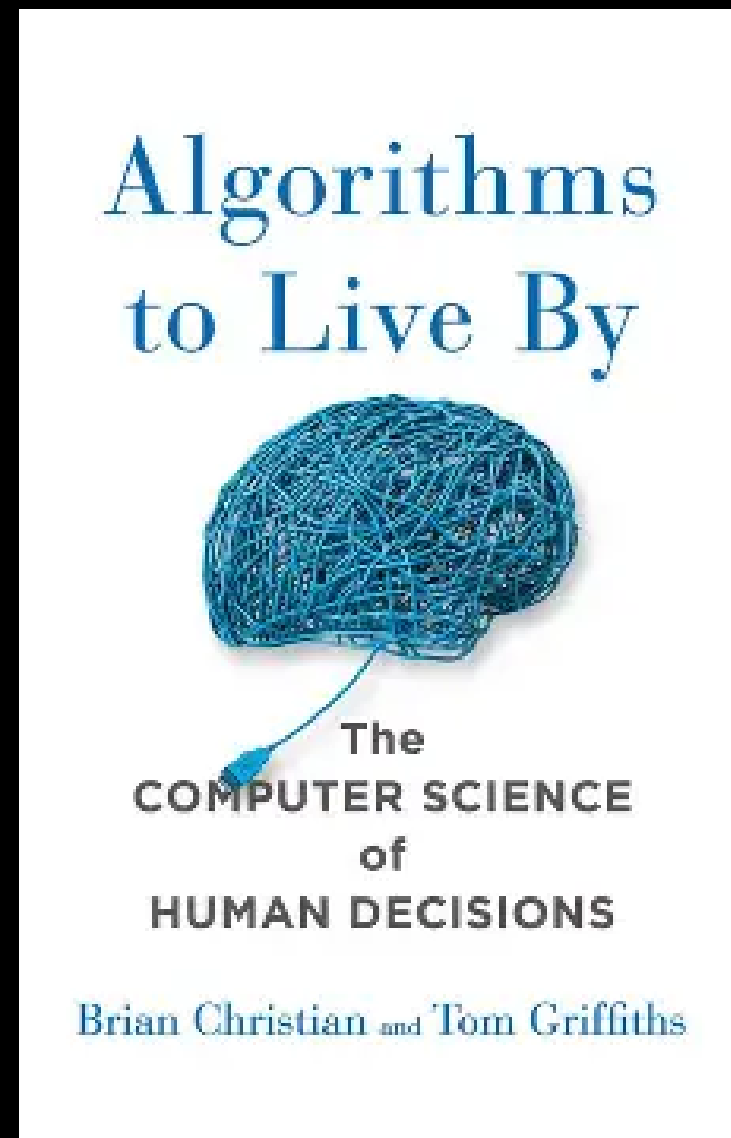


# Optimal Stopping: The Science of When to Stop Looking

By Shayan Najafian  
November 3rd , 2025





**Tom Griffiths**

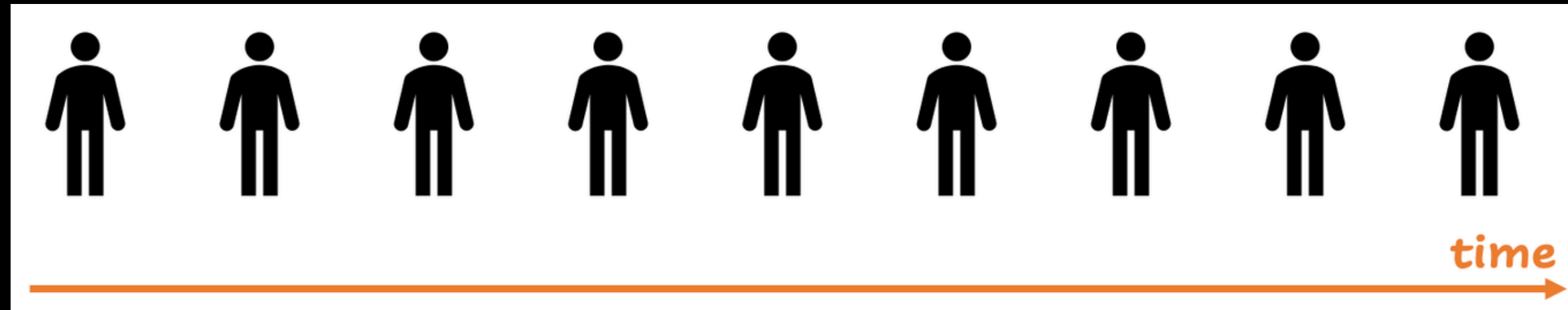


**Brian Christian**

**“ If you prefer Mr. Martin to every other person; if you think him the most agreeable man you have ever been in company with, why should you hesitate? ”**

**—JANE AUSTEN, EMMA**

# The Secretary Problem





# Secretary Problem

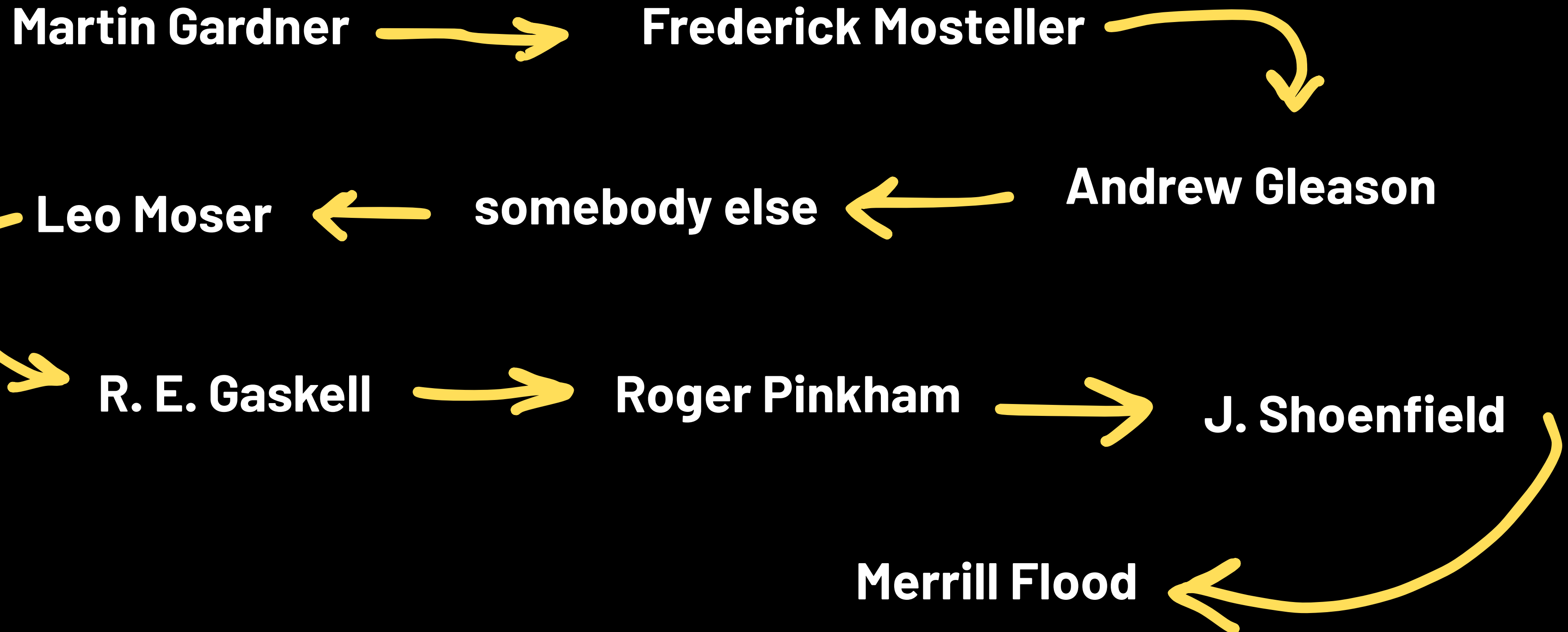
- We have a **single** secretary position
- There are  **$n$**  candidates
- We will hold interviews and hire one of them



## Assumptions

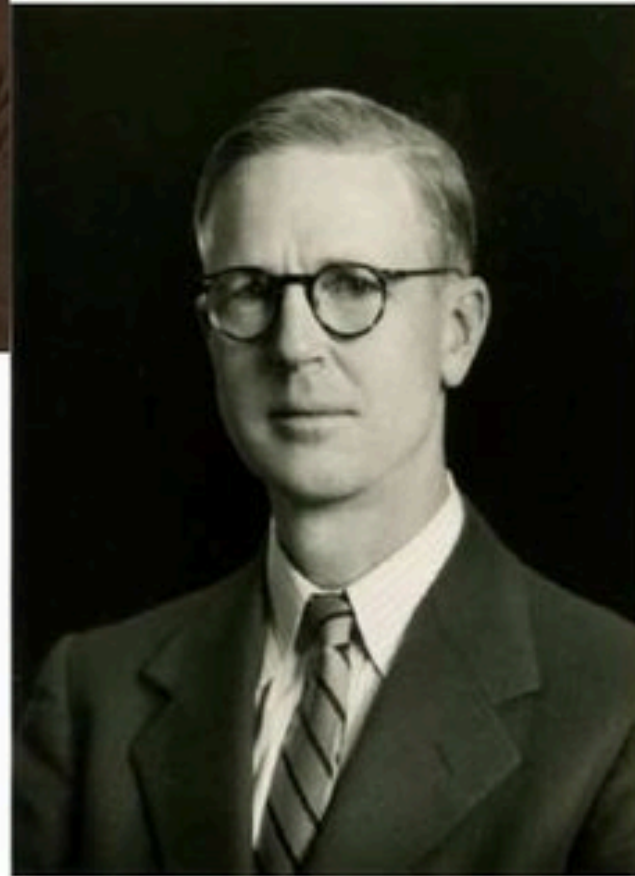
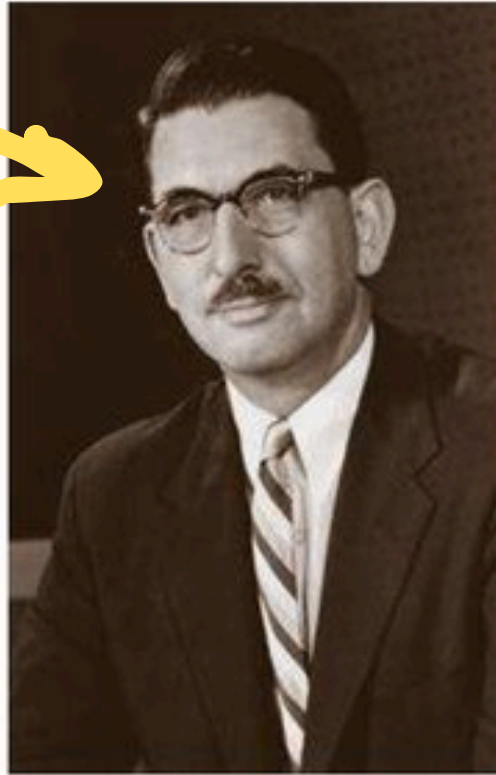
- All candidates can be **totally ordered** without tie
- The candidates arrive at a sequentially **random order**
- We can only determine the **relative ranks** of the candidates (among all interviewed candidates)
- We only aim at the **best candidate**, no one less will do
- **Irrevocable** decision is made **immediately** after the interview
- The value of  **$n$**  is known to us

# history of secretary problem





**Flood**



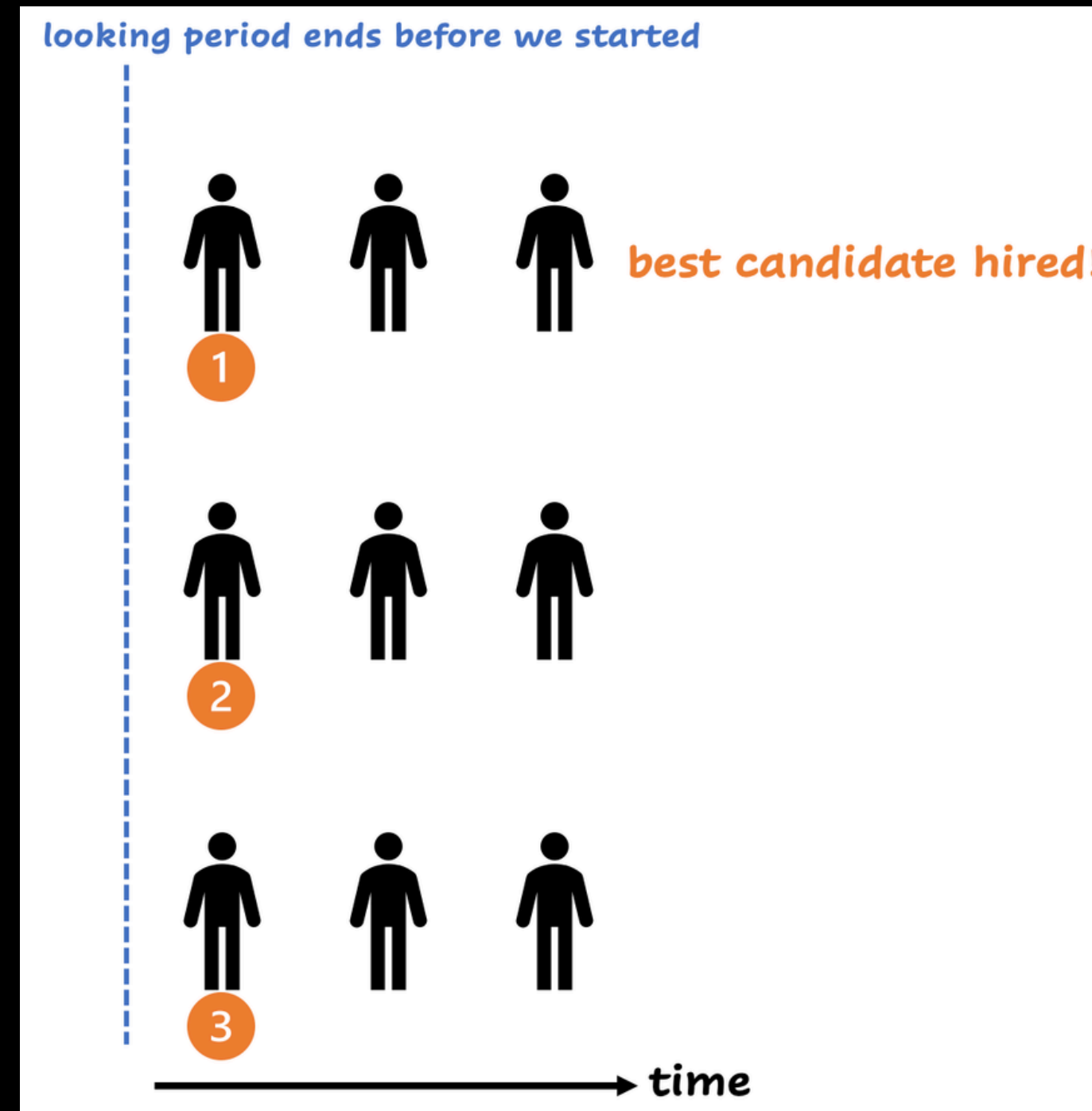
It was first considered mathematically in the 1930s by Merrill Flood who was looking to solve a school bus routing problem. Hassler Whitney at Princeton University introduced the name travelling salesman problem soon after.

**What is the best strategy for the secretary problem?**

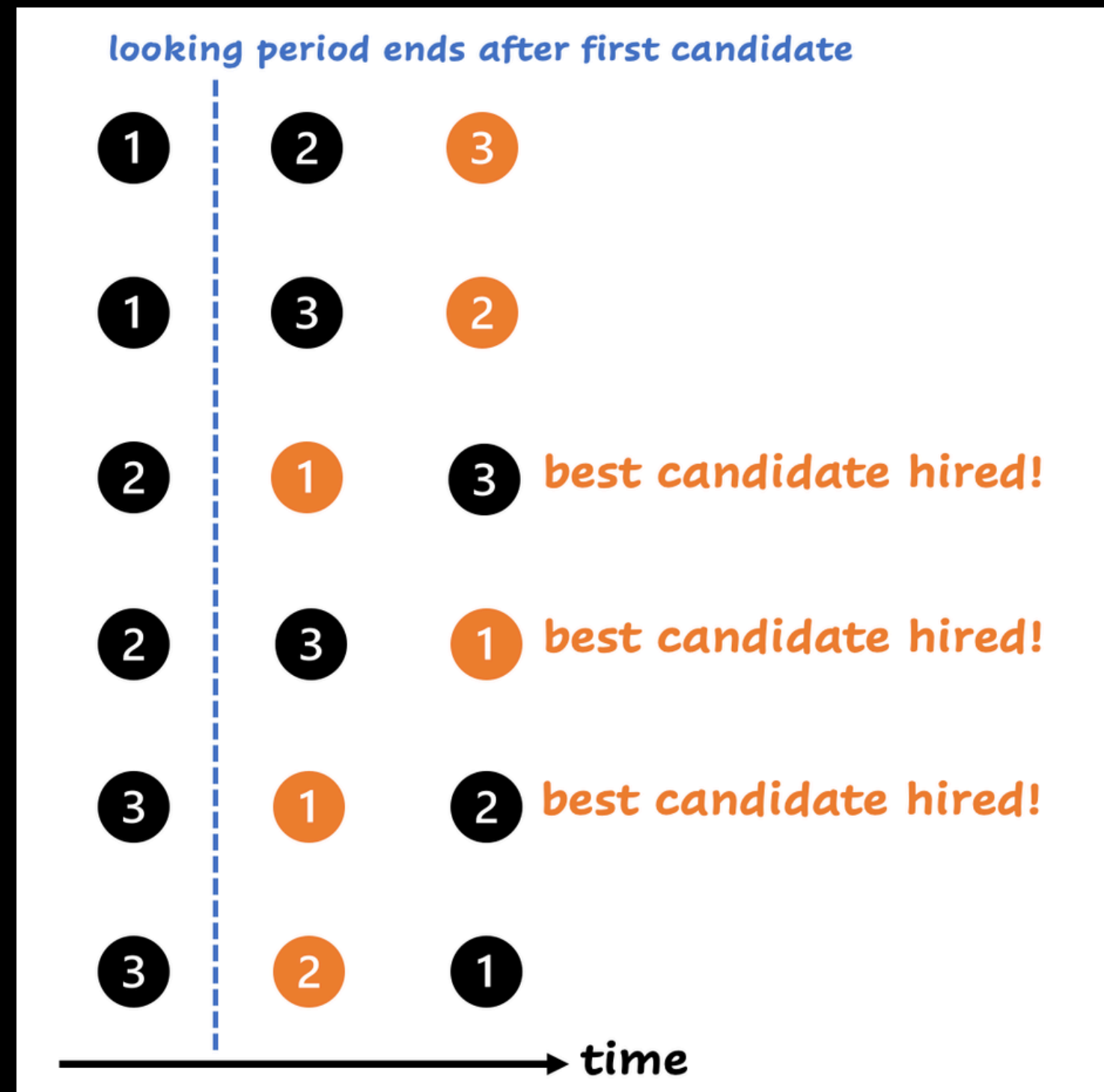


# When to stop?

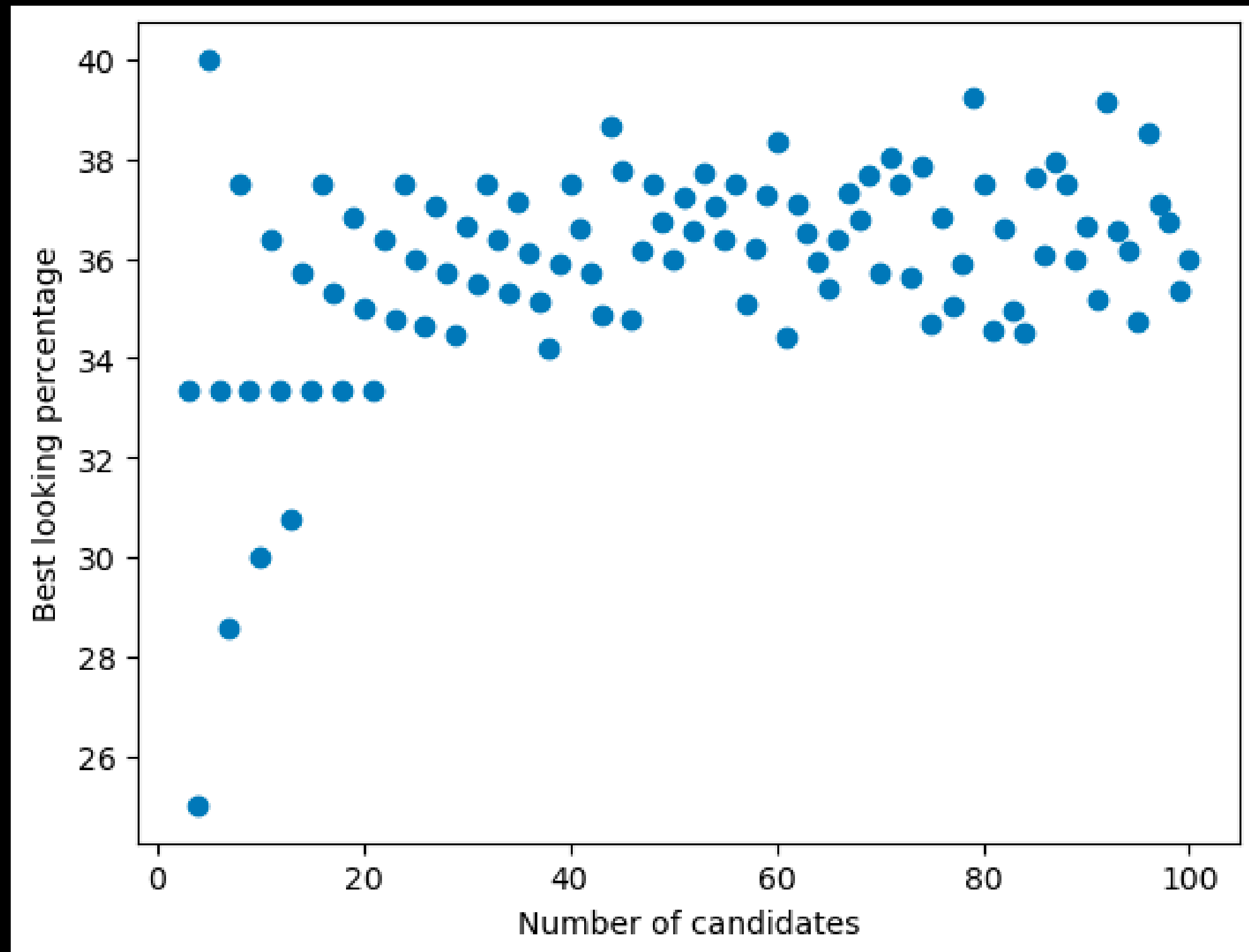
## Scenario 1: don't look, directly leap.



## Scenario 2: don't hire the first candidate, then hire the next if that one is better, else hire the last

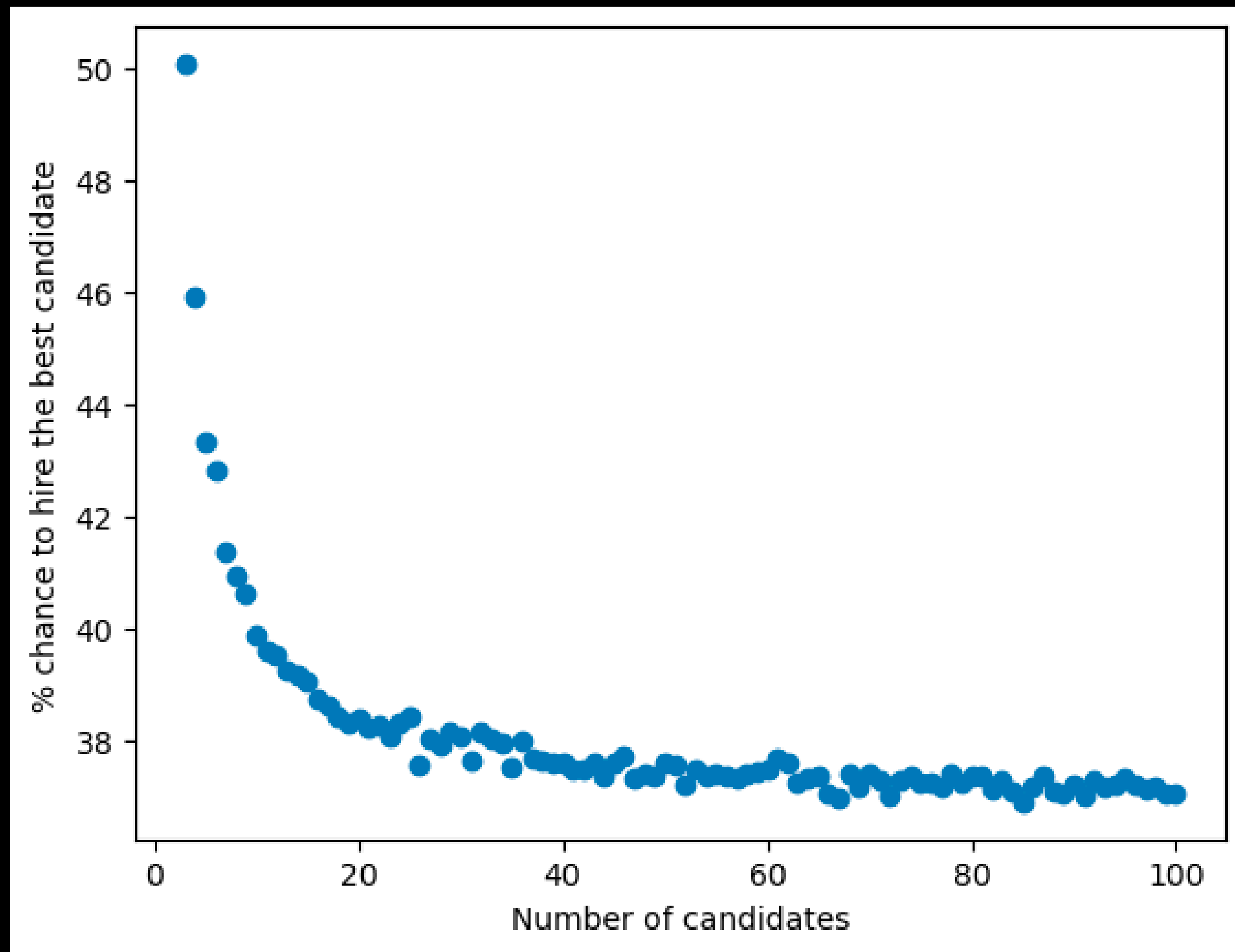


**For a given number of candidates we can calculate the optimal stopping percentage with simulation.**



## **37% Rule**

**The optimal time to stop "looking" and start "leaping" is after you have seen 37% of the options (or spent 37% of your total search time). This specific number (mathematically  $1/e$ ) gives you the highest possible chance of success.**



**Percentage of cases in which you hire the best candidate if you stick to the best looking percentage.**



Number of Applicants	Take the Best Applicant After	Chance of Getting the Best
3	1 (33.33%)	50%
4	1 (25%)	45.83%
5	2 (40%)	43.33%
6	2 (33.33%)	42.78%
7	2 (28.57%)	41.43%
8	3 (37.5%)	40.98%
9	3 (33.33%)	40.59%
10	3 (30%)	39.87%
20	7 (35%)	38.42%
30	11 (36.67%)	37.86%
40	15 (37.5%)	37.57%
50	18 (36%)	37.43%
100	37 (37%)	37.10%
1000	369 (36.9%)	36.81%

# Lover's Leap



**Michael Trick**



**Johannes Kepler**

## **No information vs. full information**

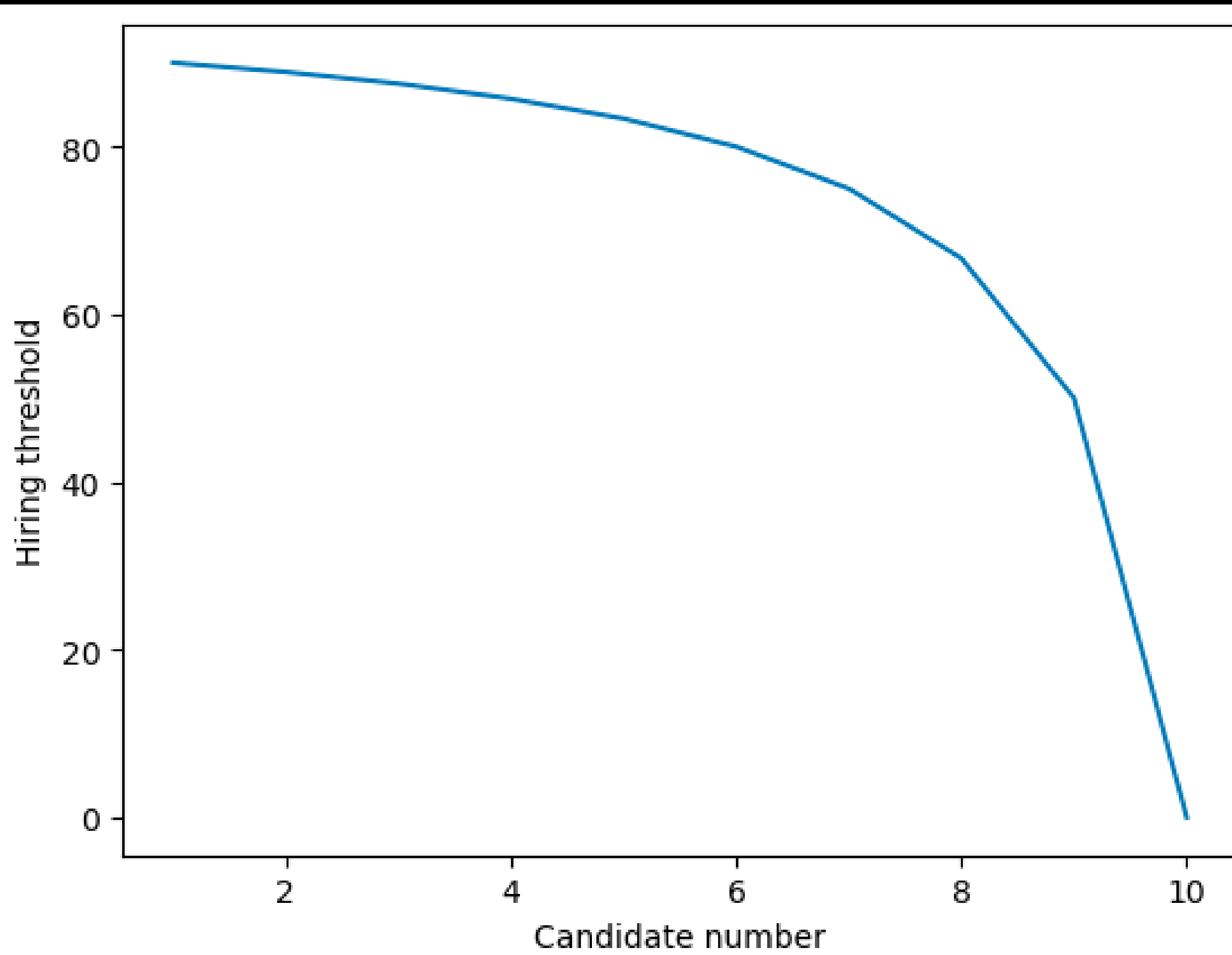
**When you have an objective score (like a percentile or a price), you're in a "full information" game. The strategy changes to the "Threshold Rule": set a high threshold when you have many options, and lower it as your options dwindle.**



# Threshold Rule In Machine Learning

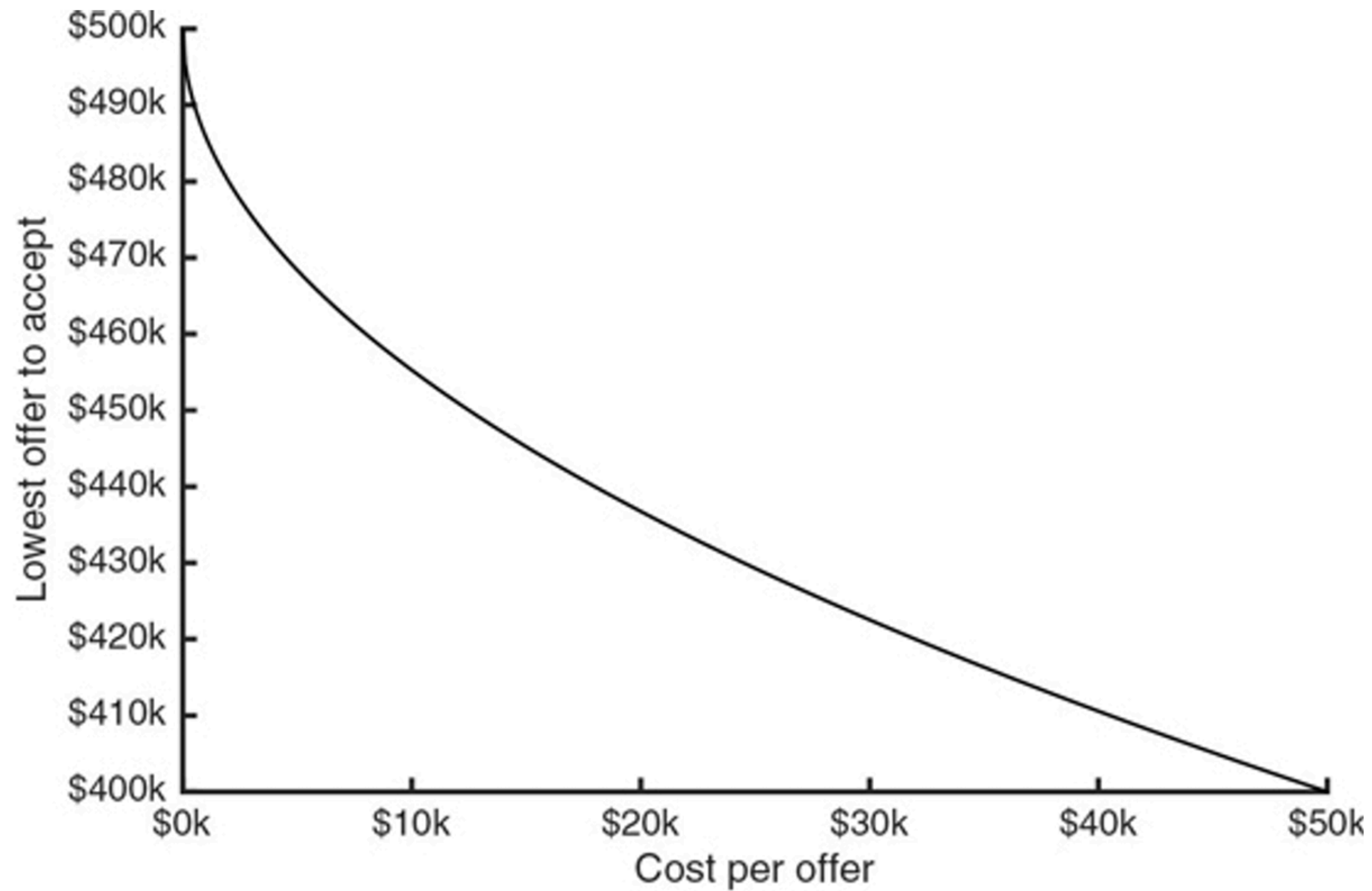
**A model might output a probability (e.g., spam email = 0.8).**

**If that probability  $> 0.5$ , it's classified as "spam"; otherwise, "not spam."**



## When to sell





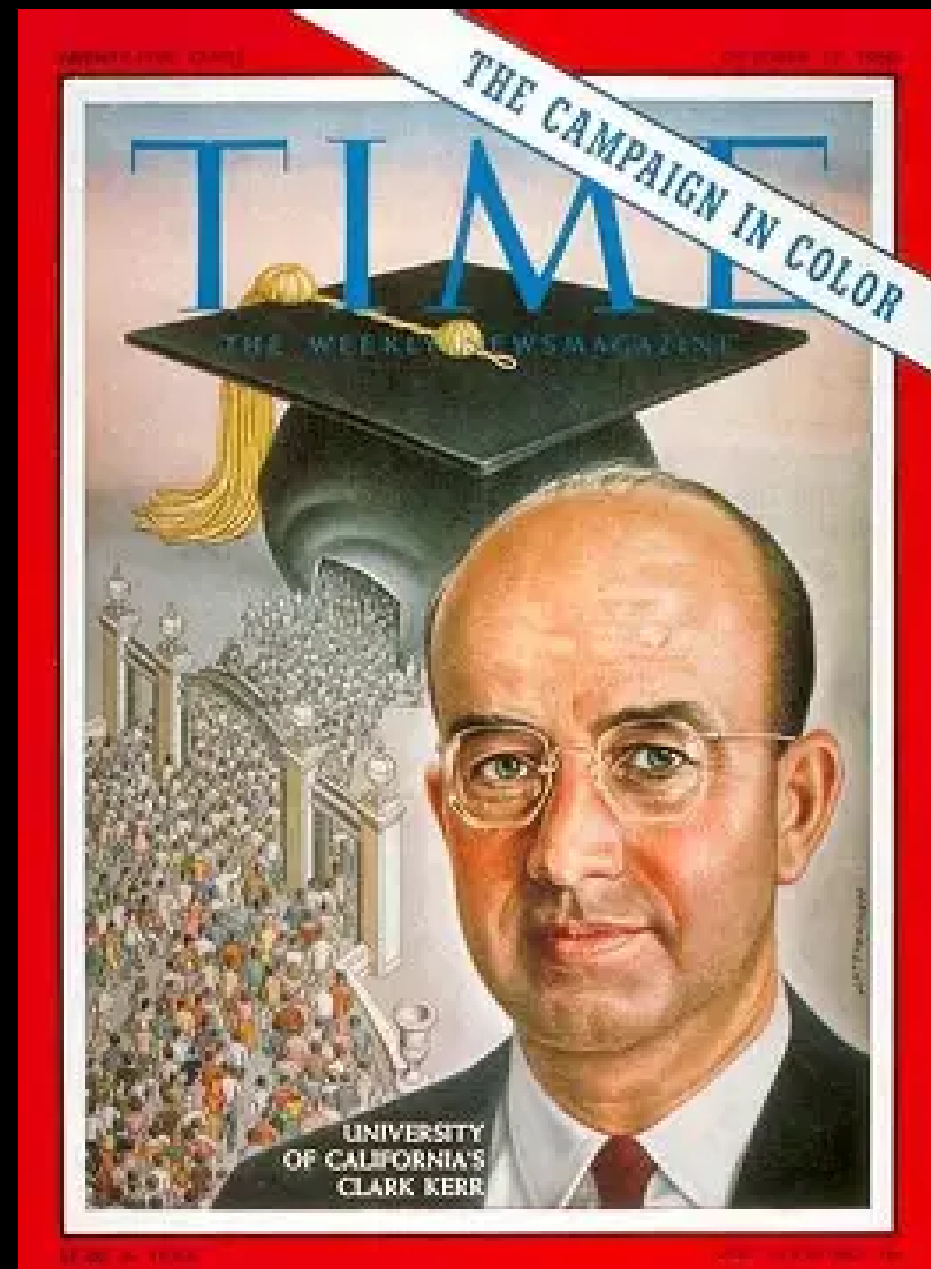
*Optimal stopping thresholds in the house-selling problem.*

# When to Park

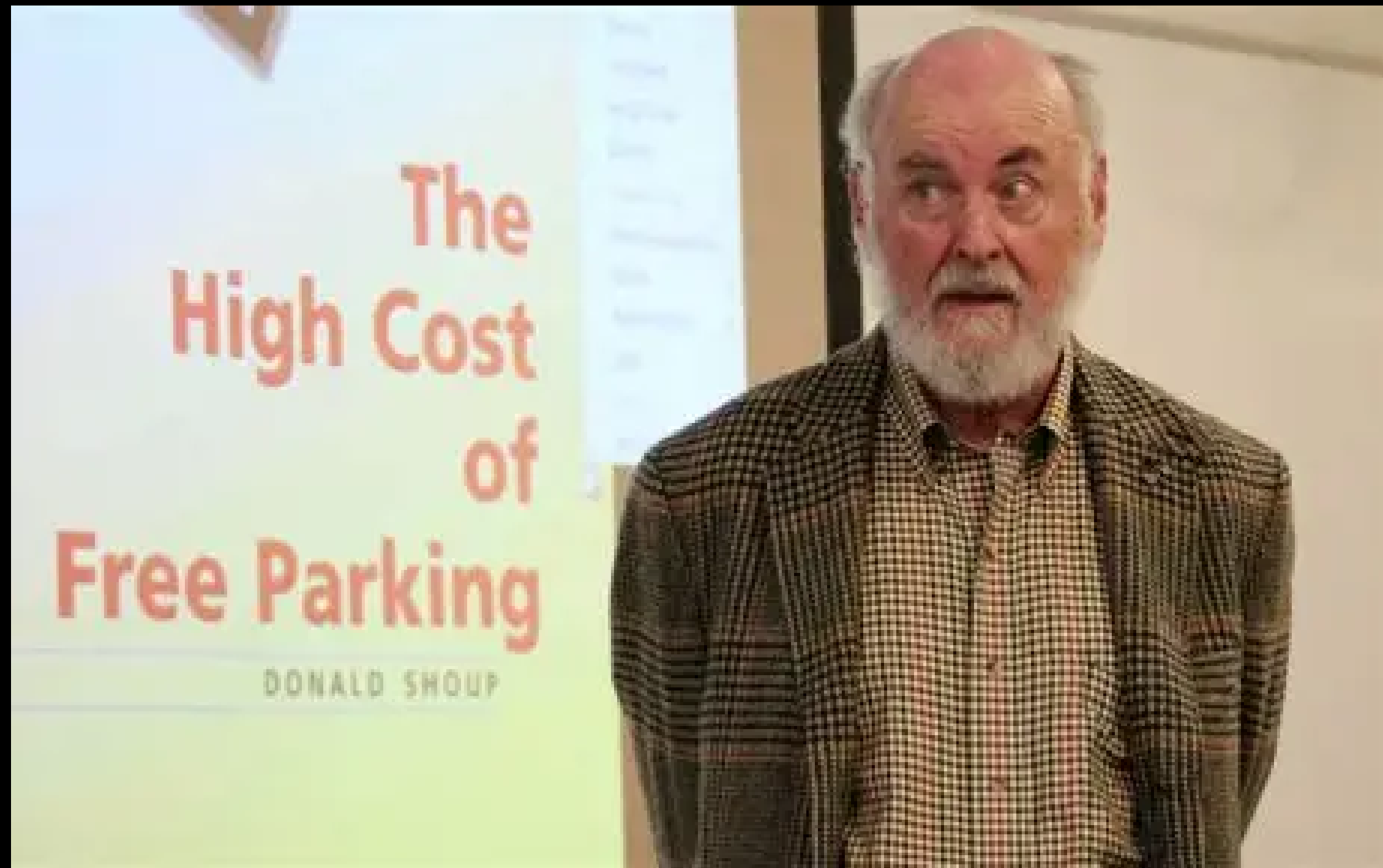




**"I find that the three major administrative problems on a campus are sex for the students, athletics for the alumni, and parking for the faculty."**



**CLARK KERR, PRESIDENT OF UC BERKELEY, 1958–1967**



**Donald Shoup**

## **occupancy rate**

**The proportion of all parking spots that are currently occupied.**

**The higher the occupancy rate (how full the spots are), the earlier you must start your "leap" phase. If 99% full, start looking 70 spots away. If 85% full, you can wait until you're 5 spots away.**

With this occupancy rate (%)	Wait until this many spaces away, then take the next free spot
0	0
50	1
75	3
80	4
85	5
90	7
95	14
96	17
97	23
98	35
99	69
99.9	693



**“I ride my bike.”**

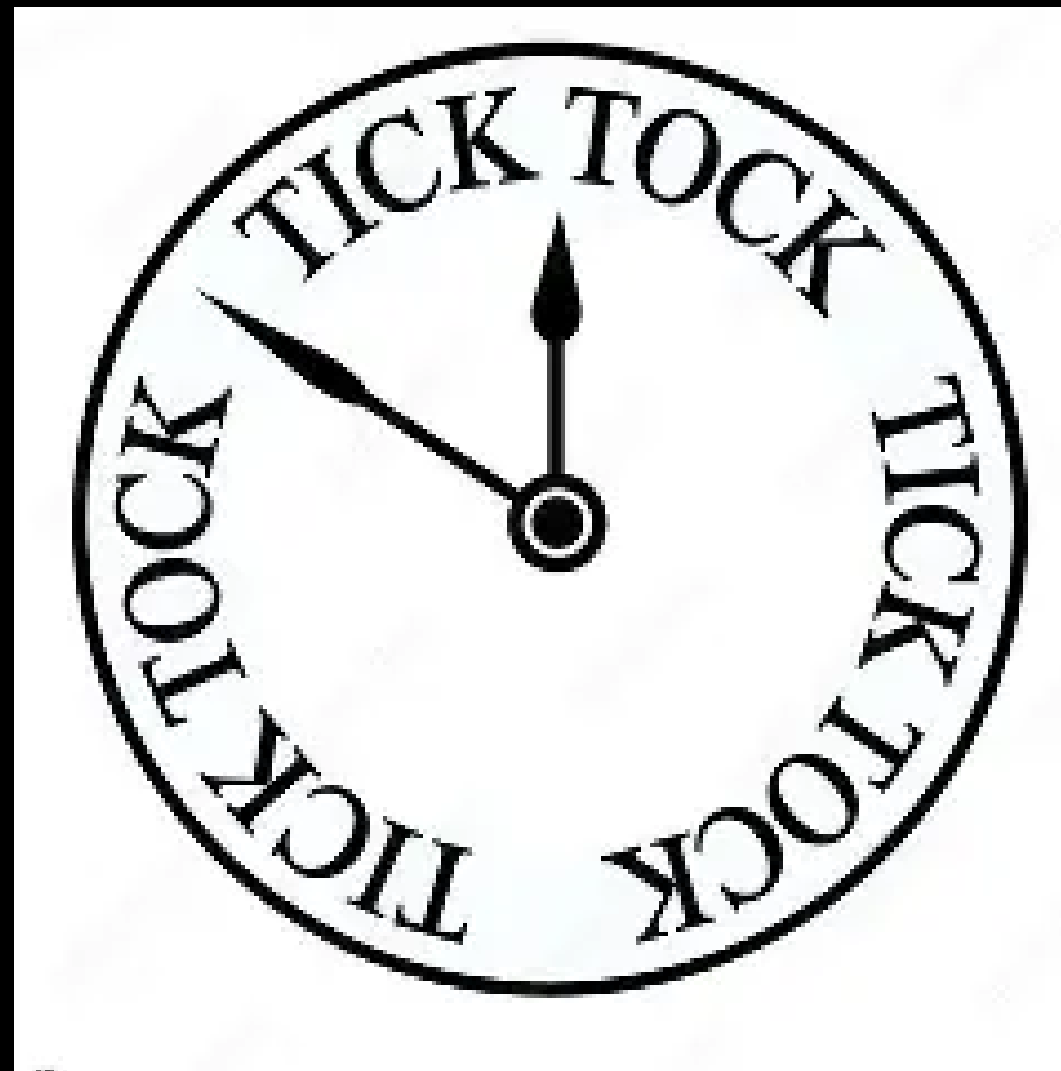
## When to Quit : Boris Berezovsky Story



**people tend to stop early, leaving better applicants unseen.**

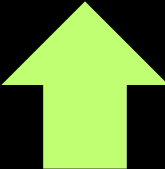

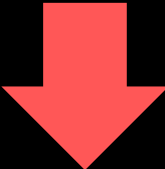

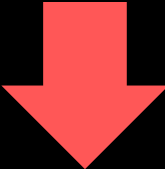





**“After searching for a while, we humans just tend to get bored. It’s not irrational to get bored, but it’s hard to model that rigorously.”**



# Exploitation VS Exploration



	Exploration	Exploitation
Type 1		
Type 2		
Type 3		
Type 4		

# Read more:

[Strategic dating: The 37% rule](#)

[The 37% rule: How many people should you date before settling down?](#)

[When Should You Stop Searching? | Towards Data Science](#)

# Glossary

**Secretary problem**

**37% Rule**

**No-information game**

**full-information game**

**Threshold Rule**

**occupancy rate**

**Exploration vs Exploitation**

**Thank You!**