

Market Structure, Oligopsony Power, and Productivity

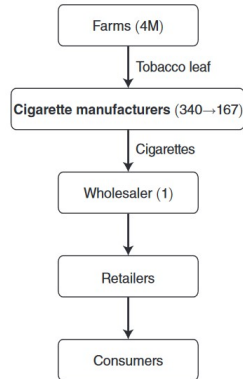
Rubens (2023), AER

Environmental Reading Group session 24

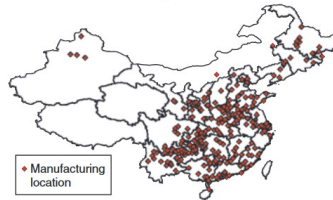
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Tobacco Market Structure

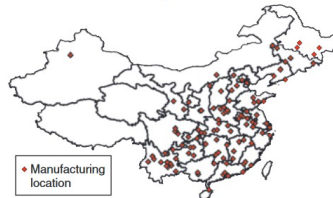
Panel A. Value chain



Panel B. Manufacturing locations in 1999



Panel C. Manufacturing locations in 2006



Background

Chinese tobacco industry ownership consolidation (State Tobacco Monopoly Administration, STMA, 2002)

- small cigarette manufacturers ($Q < 100000$ cases) were forced to exit the market.
- median ones ($Q < 300000$ cases) were encouraged to merge with others.
- The number of cigarette manufacturers decreased from 340 in 1999 to 167 in 2006.

Research Question

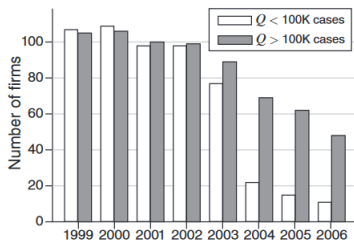
- Does the regulation result in oligopsony power of cigarette manufacturers?
- Does the oligopsony power explain the Urban-rural income gap between tobacco farmers and industry workers in China?

Data

- ASIF production and cost data on cigarette manufacturers, 1999-2006
- 2000 country-level demographic information from 2000 census of population.
- brand-level cigarette characteristics (robustness check)
- agricultural price data from the food and agriculture organization.
- aggregate trade flows from the UN comtrade database.
- country-level weather data from the Chinese Meteorological Agency.

Factor share change

Panel A. Number of firms



Panel B. Factor revenue shares

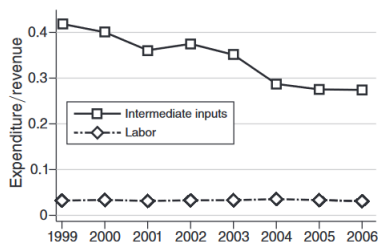


FIGURE 2. MARKET STRUCTURE

Reduced form DID

$$y_{ft} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 \mathbf{1}\{t \geq 2002\} + \theta_2 Z_f \mathbf{1}\{t \geq 2002\} + \theta_3 t + \theta_f + \varepsilon_{ft} \quad (1)$$

where

$$Z_f = \mathbf{1}\{N_{i,2001} > 0\}$$
$$y \in \left\{ \log\left(\frac{\text{LeafCost}}{\text{Cigarette}}\right), \log\left(\frac{\text{LaborCost}}{\text{Cigarette}}\right), \log\left(\frac{\text{Revenue}}{\text{Cigarette}}\right) \right\}$$

firm: f , market: i , year: t

Result

TABLE 1—CONSOLIDATION, UNIT COSTS, AND PRICES

	$\log(\text{Labor cost/output})$		$\log(\text{Leaf cost/output})$		$\log(\text{Revenue/output})$	
	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE
<i>Panel A. Treatment effects</i>						
$\text{Treatment} \times \mathbf{1}\{\text{Year} \geq 2002\}$	−0.075	0.109	−0.686	0.148	−0.364	0.116
R^2	0.83		0.85		0.86	
Observations	1,132		1,132		1,132	
<i>Panel B. Pre-2002 trends</i>						
$\text{Treatment} \times \text{Year}$	0.089	0.069	0.074	0.076	0.007	0.070
R^2	0.17		0.11		0.07	
Observations	586		586		586	

Structure Model

Tobacco farmers are price-takers, the manufacturers' profit maximization problem is:

$$\max_{M_{ft}} \{P_{ft} Q_{ft} - W_{ft}^M M_{ft} - W_{ft}^L L_{ft}\} \quad (2)$$

where $Q_{ft} = Q(M_{ft}, L_{ft}, K_{ft}; \beta^M, \beta)$ FOC:

$$\partial(P_{ft} Q_{ft})/\partial M_{ft} - \partial(W_{ft}^M)/\partial M_{ft} M_{ft} - W_{ft}^M - \partial(W_{ft}^L L_{ft})/\partial M_{ft} = 0 \quad (3)$$

Hence, oligopsony power is measured by:

$$\frac{\partial(P_{ft} Q_{ft})/\partial M_{ft} - \partial(W_{ft}^L L_{ft})/\partial M_{ft}}{W_{ft}^M} = 1 + \psi_{ft}^M = 1 + \partial(W_{ft}^M)/\partial M_{ft} / (W_{ft}^M / M_{ft}) \quad (4)$$

Markdown parameter

TABLE 2—MODEL ESTIMATES

	Ordinary least squares		Dynamic panel	
	Est.	SE	Est.	SE
<i>Panel A. Production function</i>				
Output elasticity of labor	0.563	0.082	0.532	0.147
Output elasticity of capital	0.569	0.066	0.630	0.105
Scale parameter	1.132	0.044	1.162	0.060
R^2	0.91		0.92	
Observations	1,130		849	
<i>Panel B. Leaf price markdown</i>				
Average	2.934	0.414	2.904	0.442
Median	2.134	0.066	2.126	0.079

Markdown and allocation efficiency

TABLE 3—CONSOLIDATION TREATMENT EFFECTS

	$\log(\textit{Markdown})$		$\log(\textit{Productivity})$			
	Est.	SE	Est.	SE		
<i>Panel A. Markdown and productivity</i>						
$\textit{Treatment} \times \mathbf{1}\{\textit{Year} \geq 2002\}$	0.315	0.103	−0.055	0.083		
R^2	0.72		0.88			
Observations	1,123		1,132			
	$\log(\textit{Agg. TFP})$		$\log(\textit{Avg. TFP})$		Reallocation	
	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE
<i>Panel B. Allocative efficiency</i>						
$\textit{Treatment} \times \mathbf{1}\{\textit{Year} \geq 2002\}$	−0.544	0.166	−0.084	0.135	−0.460	0.106
R^2	0.65		0.33		0.77	
Observations	221		221		221	
	$\log(\textit{Agg. output})$		$\log(\textit{Avg. output})$		Reallocation	
	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE
<i>Panel C. Output</i>						
$\textit{Treatment} \times \mathbf{1}\{\textit{Year} \geq 2002\}$	−0.485	0.171	0.220	0.154	−0.704	0.090
R^2	0.65		0.48		0.85	
Observations	221		221		221	

Redistribution Effect

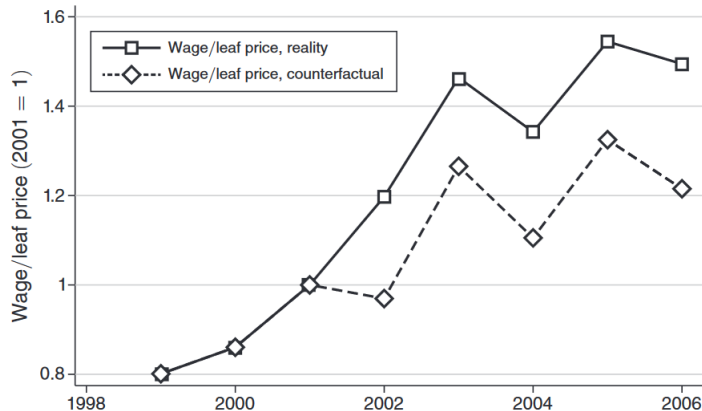


FIGURE 4. CONSOLIDATION AND INCOME INEQUALITY

Conclusion

- Consolidation in Chinese tobacco industry causes markdown increase by 37%.
- explain 56% of urban-rural income gap.

Reference

Rubens, Michael. 2023. "Market Structure, Oligopsony Power, and Productivity." American Economic Review, 113 (9): 2382-2410.