

The Welfare Consequences of Regulating Amazon

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UW Foster

July 2022, NBER SI

Many papers on BuyBox: same product, many sellers

Duracell Optimum AA Batteries with Power Boost Ingredients, 12 Count Pack Double A Battery with Long-lasting Power, All-Purpose Alkaline AA Battery for Household and Office Devices

[Visit the Duracell Store](#)

★★★★★ 26,637 ratings | 54 answered questions

Amazon's Choice in AA Batteries by Duracell

List Price: \$17.29 [Details](#)

Price: **\$11.87** (\$0.99 / Count) ✓prime One-Day

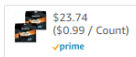
& FREE Returns

You Save: \$5.42 (31%)

Coupon: Save 40%: Coupon available when you select **Subscribe & Save**.

S Best price **S+**

Get a **\$200 Gift Card**: Pay **\$0.00** ~~\$11.87~~ upon approval for the



One-time purchase:

\$11.87 (\$0.99 / Count)

✓prime One-Day

& FREE Returns

FREE delivery **Tomorrow, July 22**. Order within **10 hrs 39 mins**

📍 Deliver to German - Brooklyn 11222

In Stock.

Qty: 1

Add to Cart

Buy Now

🔒 Secure transaction

Ships from Amazon.com

Sold by Amazon.com

New & Open Box (18) from **\$11.72** ✓prime

(Lee and Mussolff, 2021; Raval, 2022; Lam, 2021)

This paper: many products in same category



Duracell Coppertop AA Batteries 28 Count Pack Double A Battery with Long-Lasting Power for Household...
28 Count (Pack of 1)

★★★★★ ~ 24,831



Energizer AA Batteries, Double A Long-Lasting Alkaline Power Batteries (32 Pack)
32 Count (Pack of 1)

★★★★★ ~ 49,196

\$20¹⁴ (\$0.63/Count)

\$19.13 with Subscribe & Save discount
Extra \$2.00 off when you subscribe

✓prime FREE One-Day



Duracell Optimum AA Batteries, 28 Count Pack Double A Battery with Long-Lasting Power Alkaline AA...
28 Count (Pack of 1)

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\$28²⁹ (\$1.01/Count)

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Amazon Basics AA 1.5 Volt Performance Alkaline Batteries - Pack of 20
20 Count (Pack of 1)

★★★★☆ ~ 20,834

\$9⁷¹ (\$0.49/Count)

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This paper: many products in same category, across selling methods



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Ships from Pale Blue
Sold by Pale Blue

Ships from Amazon
Sold by HixonDirect

Ships from Amazon.com
Sold by Amazon.com

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How do selling methods affect platform incentives and welfare?

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How?

- Empirical IO model with
 - Substitute products
 - Marketplace + reselling vertical relationships
 - Endogenous prices and fees
 - Dynamic investment incentives

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- Estimate model for ~150 categories

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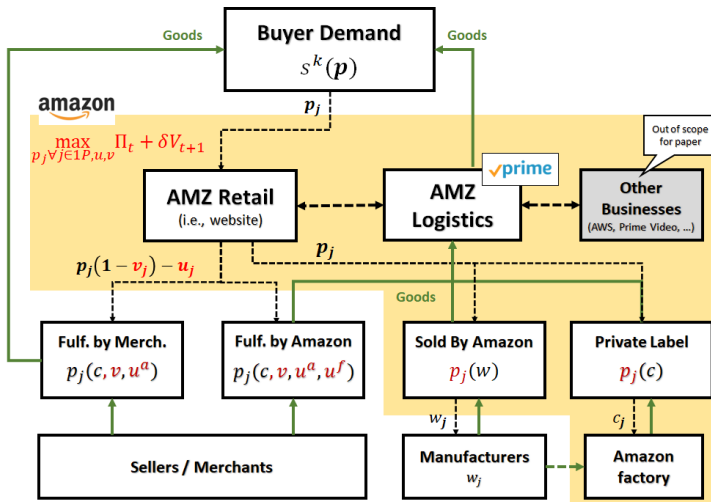
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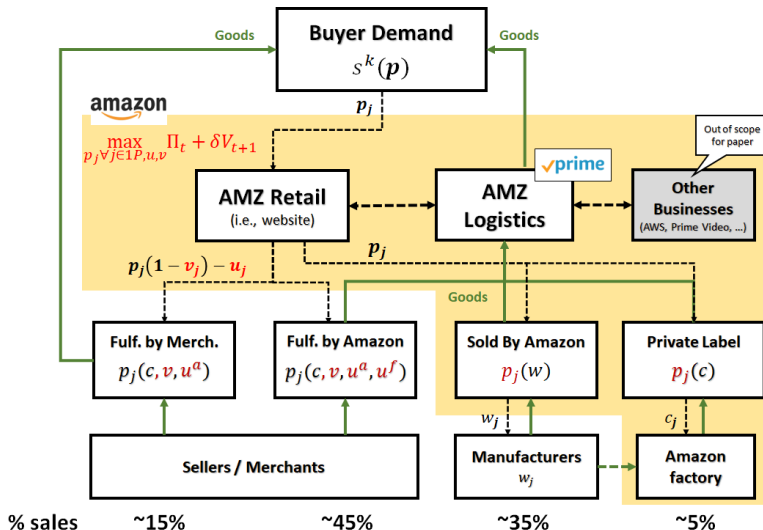
How?

- Empirical IO model with
 - Substitute products
 - Marketplace + reselling vertical relationships
 - Endogenous prices and fees
 - Dynamic investment incentives
- Estimate model for ~150 categories
- Run counterfactuals

Overview of model



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Dynamic Investment Incentives

Platform sets policy variables f to maximize long run value:

$$\max_{\mathbf{f}} V(\boldsymbol{\Theta}, \mathbf{f}) = \Pi(\boldsymbol{\Theta}, \mathbf{f}) + \delta \tilde{V}(\boldsymbol{\Theta}, \mathbf{f})$$

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If continuation values (and entry) depend only on CS, SS:

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial f_m} + \underbrace{\delta \frac{\partial \tilde{V}}{\partial N^b} \frac{\partial N^b}{\partial CS}}_{\gamma^c} \frac{\partial CS}{\partial f_m} + \underbrace{\delta \frac{\partial \tilde{V}}{\partial N^s} \frac{\partial N^s}{\partial SS}}_{\gamma^s} \frac{\partial SS}{\partial f_m} = 0$$

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γ^c, γ^s are state-dependent “incentive compatibility constraints”:

$$\max_{\mathbf{f}} V(\Theta, \mathbf{f}) = \Pi(\Theta, \mathbf{f}) + \gamma^c CS(\Theta, \mathbf{f}) + \gamma^s SS(\Theta, \mathbf{f})$$

Amazon Problem

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\mathbf{p}, \forall j \in 1P, \tau^v, \tau^u} \quad & \sum_{j \in 1P} (p_j - \hat{w}_j) s_j(\mathbf{p}) && \text{(reseller)} \\ & + \sum_{l \in 3P} [u_l s_l(\mathbf{p}) + v_l p_l s_l(\mathbf{p})] && \text{(marketplace)} \\ & + \gamma^c CS(\mathbf{p}) + \gamma^s SS(\mathbf{p}) && \text{(investment)} \end{aligned}$$

where

- $j \in \{1P, 3P\}$ taken from data
- $\mathbf{v} = \tau^v \mathbf{V}$ and $\mathbf{u} = \tau^u \mathbf{U}$ follow observed fee policies

Key trade-offs

Price-setting FoC:

$$0 = s_j(\mathbf{p}) + \sum_{k \in 1P} (p_k - \hat{w}_k) \frac{\partial s_k}{\partial p_j} \quad (\text{reseller})$$

$$+ \sum_{l \in 3P} \left(u_l \frac{\partial s_m}{\partial p_j} + v_l p_l \frac{\partial s_l}{\partial p_j} \right) \quad (\text{marketplace})$$

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Fee-setting FoCs:

- Similar forces as above...
- ...but depend on (i) seller pass-through and (ii) fee structure

Data and sample

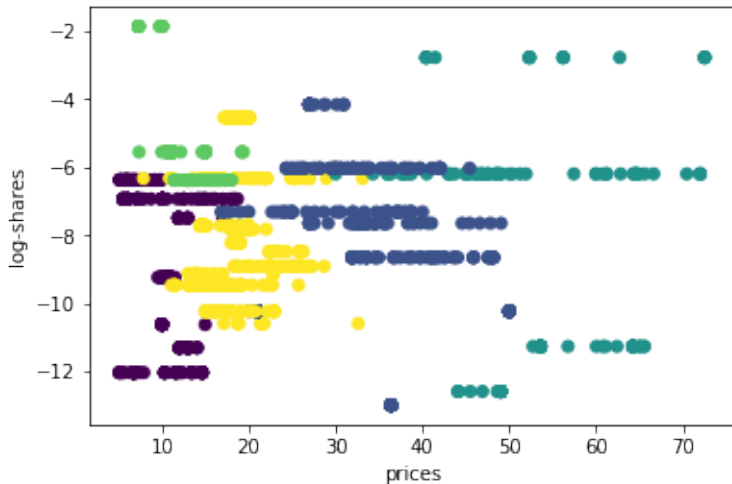
Data

- Product-level data from Keepa.com
- Estimates of sales quantities from sales rank (AMZScout)
- Fee history hand-collected from AMZ disclosures
- AMZ share = $\text{avg}(\text{category-level retail, e-commerce shares})$

Sample

- ~150 subcategories exposed to Δv in 2019
- Food, Health and Baby products with prices $< \sim \$15$

Step 1: Assign products to nests (Almagro and Manresa, 2021)



Step 2: Estimate demand parameters

$$\ln s_{jt} - \ln s_{0t} = \alpha_t p_{jt} + \zeta 1\{Prime_{jt}\} + \mathbf{x}'_{j(s)t} \beta - \sigma' \ln(\mathbf{s}_{j|gt}) + \mu_j + \mu_t + \xi_{jt}$$

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prices	-0.02	-0.24	-0.21	-0.22	-0.22
Prime	-0.14	0.31	0.28	0.21	0.32
log(rating)	-1.14	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.02
log(sell. rating)	-0.10	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02
log(# sell. reviews)	-0.02	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03
$\bar{\sigma}$	0.87	0.80	0.81	0.66	0.54
Obs.	19038	19038	19038	19038	19038
Method	OLS	IVGMM	IVGMM	IVGMM	IVGMM
Prod FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Seller FE Ins	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Nest params	N	N	N	Y	Y
Time FE	N	N	N	N	Y

Step 3: Estimate supply parameters

		All subcategories	
Parameter		$\gamma^j = 0$	
Elasticities	ε_{own}	-5.85	
	Outside div, θ	0.33	
	Aggregate ε	-1.45	
Inv. Incentives	γ^c	0	
	γ^s	0	
Fees	Avg. ad val fee	0.23	
	Avg. unit fee	2.35	
	Total fee rate	0.38	

Step 3: Estimate supply parameters

Parameter		All subcategories		
		$\gamma^j = 0$	Mean	Median
Elasticities	ε_{own}	-5.85	-5.50	-4.90
	Outside div, θ	0.33	0.32	0.29
	Aggregate ε	-1.45	-1.30	-1.17
Inv. Incentives	γ^c	0	1.04	1.11
	γ^s	0	0.39	0.20
Fees	Avg. ad val fee	0.23	0.12	0.12
	Avg. unit fee	2.35	1.70	1.33
	Total fee rate	0.38	0.23	0.22

Sample Counterfactual: Structural Separation

		Base	Struc. Sep
Fees	Avg. ad val fee	0.22	0.20
	Avg. unit fee	0.65	1.83
	Total fee rate	0.24	0.29
Mark-ups	3P mark-up	0.31	0.31
	WH mark-up	0.53	0.61
	1P mark-up	0.39	0.28
Share	Total share	0.31	0.28
	% 1P	0.38	0.47
	% FbA	0.40	0.36
ΔSurplus	Consumers		-0.62
	Sellers		-0.04
	Manufacturers		0.08
	Amazon		-0.04
	Total		-0.62

Other counterfactuals

		$\gamma^j = 0$	Struc. Sep	Ban 1P	Comp. Fulf.
Δ Surplus	Consumers	-1.98	-0.19	-0.03	0.15
	Sellers	-0.11	-0.06	0.11	0.00
	Manufacturers	-0.08	0.04	-0.14	0.00
	Amazon	0.20	0.00	0.04	-0.07
	Total	-1.97	-0.21	-0.01	0.08

More to come!

Conclusion

1. Interventions induce an endogenous response of fees
2. Interventions have important distributional consequences
3. Hybrid business models are not *a priori* harmful
 - Given estimated γ 's, gains from internalization >> foreclosure incentives
 - If γ 's decline further, separations may increase welfare
4. Consumers value Prime and product variety
5. Bundling of Prime with Fulfilment+Advertising is key to Amazon's business

Thank you!

References

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