CHAPTER 16  OLIGOPOLY

In this chapter, look for the answers to these questions:

- What market structures lie between perfect competition and monopoly, and what are their characteristics?
- What outcomes are possible under oligopoly?
- Why is it difficult for oligopoly firms to cooperate?
- How are antitrust laws used to foster competition?

Introduction: Between Monopoly and Competition

Two extremes

- Competitive markets: many firms, identical products
- Monopoly: one firm

In between these extremes

- Oligopoly: only a few sellers offer similar or identical products.
- Monopolistic competition: many firms sell similar but not identical products.

Measuring Market Concentration

- Concentration ratio: the percentage of the market’s total output supplied by its four largest firms.
- The higher the concentration ratio, the less competition.
- This chapter focuses on oligopoly, a market structure with high concentration ratios.

Concentration Ratios in Selected U.S. Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Concentration ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Video game consoles</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis balls</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit cards</td>
<td>99%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batteries</td>
<td>94%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soft drinks</td>
<td>93%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Web search engines</td>
<td>92%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breakfast cereal</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>89%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greeting cards</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell phone service</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autos</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXAMPLE: Cell Phone Duopoly in Smalltown

- Smalltown has 140 residents
- The "good": cell phone service with unlimited anytime minutes and free phone
- Smalltown’s demand schedule
- Two firms: T-Mobile, Verizon (duopoly: an oligopoly with two firms)
- Each firm’s costs: $FC = $0, $MC = $10
**EXAMPLE: Cell Phone Duopoly in Smalltown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P$</th>
<th>Q</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$1,400</td>
<td>−1,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>550</td>
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<td>2,000</td>
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<td>2,250</td>
<td>900</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,600</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1,750</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Competitive outcome:**
- $P = MC = $10
- $Q = 120$
- Profit = $0$

**Monopoly outcome:**
- $P = $40
- $Q = 60$
- Profit = $1,800$

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**ACTIVE LEARNING 1:**
**Collusion vs. Self-interest**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>$P$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>140</td>
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</table>

Duopoly outcome with collusion:
- Each firm agrees to produce $Q = 30$, earns profit = $900$.
- If T-Mobile reneges on the agreement and produces $Q = 40$, what happens to the market price? T-Mobile’s profits?
- Is it in T-Mobile’s interest to renege on the agreement?
- If both firms renege and produce $Q = 40$, determine each firm’s profits.

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**ACTIVE LEARNING 2:**
**The oligopoly equilibrium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P$</th>
<th>Q</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>140</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If each firm produces $Q = 40$, market quantity = 80
- $P = $30
- Each firm’s profit = $800
- Is it in T-Mobile’s interest to increase its output further, to $Q = 50$?
- Is it in Verizon’s interest to increase its output to $Q = 50$?

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**Collusion vs. Self-interest**
- Both firms would be better off if both stick to the cartel agreement.
- But each firm has incentive to renege on the agreement.
- Lesson:
  - It is difficult for oligopoly firms to form cartels and honor their agreements.

**The Equilibrium for an Oligopoly**
- **Nash equilibrium:** a situation in which economic participants interacting with one another each choose their best strategy given the strategies that all the others have chosen.
- Our duopoly example has a Nash equilibrium in which each firm produces $Q = 40$.
  - Given that Verizon produces $Q = 40$, T-Mobile’s best move is to produce $Q = 40$.
  - Given that T-Mobile produces $Q = 40$, Verizon’s best move is to produce $Q = 40$. 
A Comparison of Market Outcomes

When firms in an oligopoly individually choose production to maximize profit,
- Oligopoly $Q$ is greater than monopoly $Q$ but smaller than competitive $Q$.
- Oligopoly $P$ is greater than competitive $P$ but less than monopoly $P$.

The Output & Price Effects

- Increasing output has two effects on a firm’s profits:
  - **output effect:** If $P > MC$, selling more output raises profits.
  - **price effect:** Raising production increases market quantity, which reduces market price and reduces profit on all units sold.
- If output effect > price effect, the firm increases production.
- If price effect > output effect, the firm reduces production.

The Size of the Oligopoly

- As the number of firms in the market increases,
  - the price effect becomes smaller
  - the oligopoly looks more and more like a competitive market
  - $P$ approaches $MC$
  - the market quantity approaches the socially efficient quantity

**Another benefit of international trade:**
Trade increases the number of firms competing, increases $Q$, keeps $P$ closer to marginal cost

Game Theory

- **Game theory:** the study of how people behave in strategic situations
- **Dominant strategy:** a strategy that is best for a player in a game regardless of the strategies chosen by the other players
- **Prisoners’ dilemma:** a “game” between two captured criminals that illustrates why cooperation is difficult even when it is mutually beneficial

Prisoners’ Dilemma Example

- The police have caught Bonnie and Clyde, two suspected bank robbers, but only have enough evidence to imprison each for 1 year.
- The police question each in separate rooms, offer each the following deal:
  - If you confess and implicate your partner, you go free.
  - If you do not confess but your partner implicates you, you get 20 years in prison.
  - If you both confess, each gets 8 years in prison.

**Nash equilibrium:** both confess

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bonnie’s decision</th>
<th>Clyde’s decision</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Confess</strong></td>
<td><strong>Confess</strong></td>
<td>Bonnie gets 8 years, Clyde gets 8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Confess</strong></td>
<td><strong>Remain silent</strong></td>
<td>Bonnie gets 20 years, Clyde goes free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remain silent</strong></td>
<td><strong>Confess</strong></td>
<td>Bonnie goes free, Clyde gets 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remain silent</strong></td>
<td><strong>Remain silent</strong></td>
<td>Bonnie gets 1 year, Clyde gets 1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prisoners’ Dilemma Example
- Outcome: Bonnie and Clyde both confess, each gets 8 years in prison.
- Both would have been better off if both remained silent.
- But even if Bonnie and Clyde had agreed before being caught to remain silent, the logic of self-interest takes over and leads them to confess.

Oligopolies as a Prisoners’ Dilemma
- When oligopolies form a cartel in hopes of reaching the monopoly outcome, they become players in a prisoners’ dilemma.
- Our earlier example:
  - T-Mobile and Verizon are duopolists in Smalltown.
  - The cartel outcome maximizes profits: Each firm agrees to serve $Q = 30$ customers.
- Here is the “payoff matrix” for this example...

T-Mobile & Verizon in the Prisoners’ Dilemma
Each firm’s dominant strategy: renege on agreement, produce $Q = 40$.

Active Learning 3: The “fare wars” game
The players: American Airlines and United Airlines
The choice: cut fares by 50% or leave fares alone.
- If both airlines cut fares, each airline’s profit = $400$ million
- If neither airline cuts fares, each airline’s profit = $600$ million
- If only one airline cuts its fares, its profit = $800$ million
  the other airline’s profits = $200$ million
Draw the payoff matrix, find the Nash equilibrium.

Other Examples of the Prisoners’ Dilemma
- Ad Wars
  Two firms spend millions on TV ads to steal business from each other. Each firm’s ad cancels out the effects of the other, and both firms’ profits fall by the cost of the ads.

- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
  Member countries try to act like a cartel, agree to limit oil production to boost prices & profits. But agreements sometimes break down when individual countries renege.

- Arms race between military superpowers
  Each country would be better off if both disarm, but each has a dominant strategy of arming.

- Common resources
  All would be better off if everyone conserved common resources, but each person’s dominant strategy is overusing the resources.
Prisoners' Dilemma and Society's Welfare

- The noncooperative oligopoly equilibrium
  - bad for oligopoly firms: prevents them from achieving monopoly profits
  - good for society: $Q$ is closer to the socially efficient output
  - $P$ is closer to $MC$
- In other prisoners' dilemmas, the inability to cooperate may reduce social welfare.
  - *e.g.*, arms race, overuse of common resources

Another Example: Negative Campaign Ads

- Election with two candidates, "R" and "D."
- If R runs a negative ad attacking D, 3000 fewer people will vote for D: 1000 of these people vote for R, the rest abstain.
- If D runs a negative ad attacking R, R loses 3000 votes, D gains 1000, 2000 abstain.
- R and D agree to refrain from running attack ads. Will each one stick to the agreement?

Why People Sometimes Cooperate

- When the game is repeated many times, cooperation may be possible.
- Strategies which may lead to cooperation:
  - If your rival reneges in one round, you renege in all subsequent rounds.
  - "Tit-for-tat"
    Whatever your rival does in one round (whether reneged or cooperate), you do in the following round.

Public Policy Toward Oligopolies

- Recall one of the Ten Principles from Chap.1: *Governments can sometimes improve market outcomes.*
- In oligopolies, production is too low and prices are too high, relative to the social optimum.
- Role for policymakers: promote competition, prevent cooperation to move the oligopoly outcome closer to the efficient outcome.
Restraint of Trade and Antitrust Laws

- Sherman Antitrust Act (1890): forbids collusion between competitors
- Clayton Antitrust Act (1914): strengthened rights of individuals damaged by anticompetitive arrangements between firms

Controversies Over Antitrust Policy

- Most people agree that price-fixing agreements among competitors should be illegal.
- Some economists are concerned that policymakers go too far when using antitrust laws to stifle business practices that are not necessarily harmful, and may have legitimate objectives.
- We consider three such practices...

1. Resale Price Maintenance (“Fair Trade”)

- Occurs when a manufacturer imposes lower limits on the prices retailers can charge.
- Is often opposed because it appears to reduce competition at the retail level.
- Yet, any market power the manufacturer has is at the wholesale level; manufacturers do not gain from restricting competition at the retail level.
- The practice has a legitimate objective: preventing discount retailers from free-riding on the services provided by full-service retailers.

2. Predatory Pricing

- Occurs when a firm cuts prices to prevent entry or drive a competitor out of the market, so that it can charge monopoly prices later.
- Illegal under antitrust laws, but hard for the courts to determine when a price cut is predatory and when it is competitive & beneficial to consumers.
- Many economists doubt that predatory pricing is a rational strategy:
  - It involves selling at a loss, which is extremely costly for the firm.
  - It can backfire.

3. Tying

- Occurs when a manufacturer bundles two products together and sells them for one price (e.g., Microsoft including a browser with its operating system)
- Critics argue that tying gives firms more market power by connecting weak products to strong ones.
- Others counter that tying cannot change market power: Buyers are not willing to pay more for two goods together than for the goods separately.
- Firms may use tying for price discrimination, which is not illegal, and which sometimes increases economic efficiency.

CONCLUSION

- Oligopolies can end up looking like monopolies or like competitive markets, depending on the number of firms and how cooperative they are.
- The prisoners’ dilemma shows how difficult it is for firms to maintain cooperation, even when doing so is in their best interest.
- Policymakers use the antitrust laws to regulate oligopolists’ behavior. The proper scope of these laws is the subject of ongoing controversy.
CHAPTER SUMMARY

- Oligopolists can maximize profits if they form a cartel and act like a monopolist.
- Yet, self-interest leads each oligopolist to a higher quantity and lower price than under the monopoly outcome.
- The larger the number of firms, the closer will be the quantity and price to the levels that would prevail under competition.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

- The prisoners’ dilemma shows that self-interest can prevent people from cooperating, even when cooperation is in their mutual interest. The logic of the prisoners’ dilemma applies in many situations.
- Policymakers use the antitrust laws to prevent oligopolies from engaging in anticompetitive behavior such as price-fixing. But the application of these laws is sometimes controversial.