# Market Power and Political Power

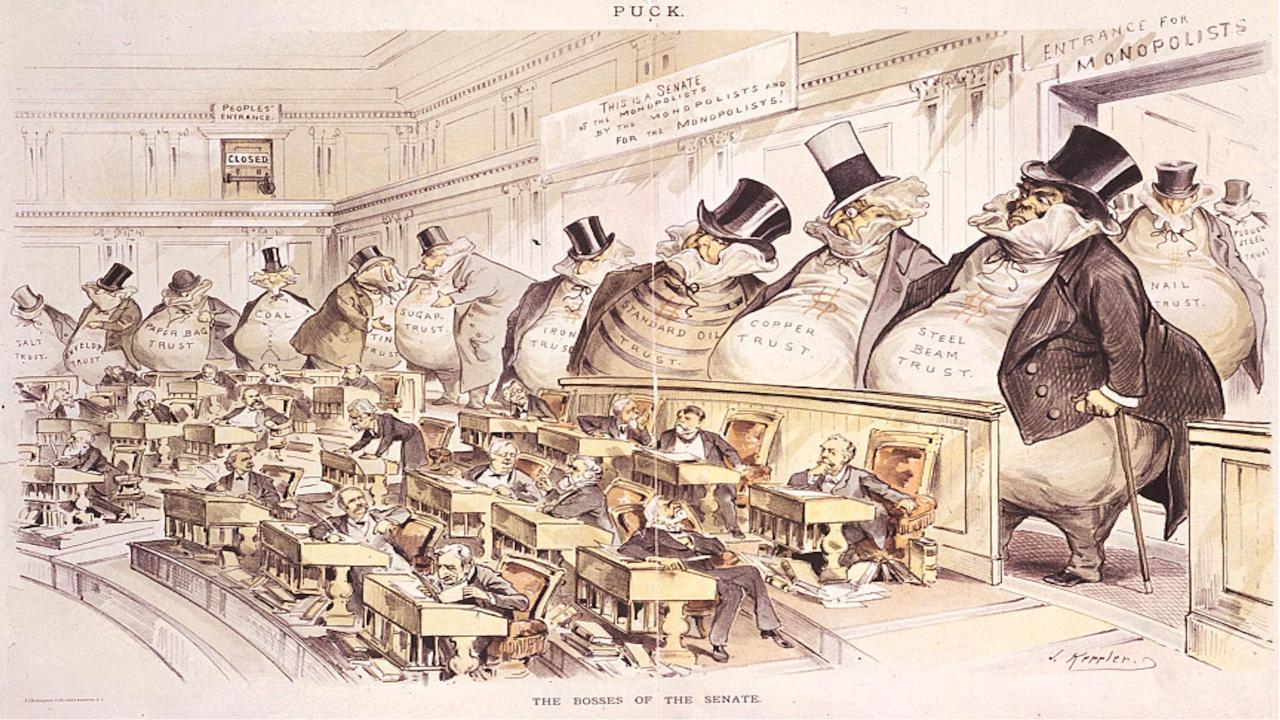
Bo Cowgill (Columbia), Andrea Prat (Columbia), Tommaso Valletti (Imperial)

25 Years of IPD, September 2025

## The Curse of Bigness

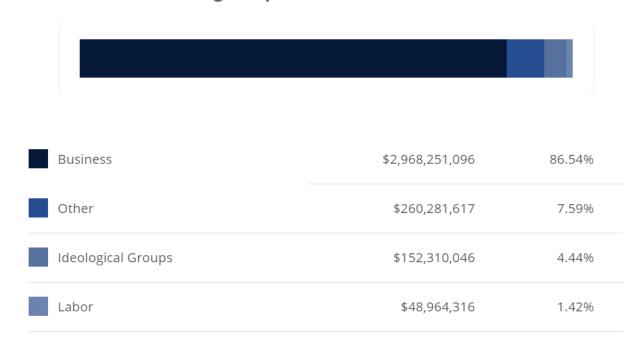
- We worry about large firms because they may have market power toward consumers (and workers)
- Antitrust policy

- Another reason to worry about large firms Brandeis, The Curse of Bigness, 1914
- Large firms may want to convert their market power into political power



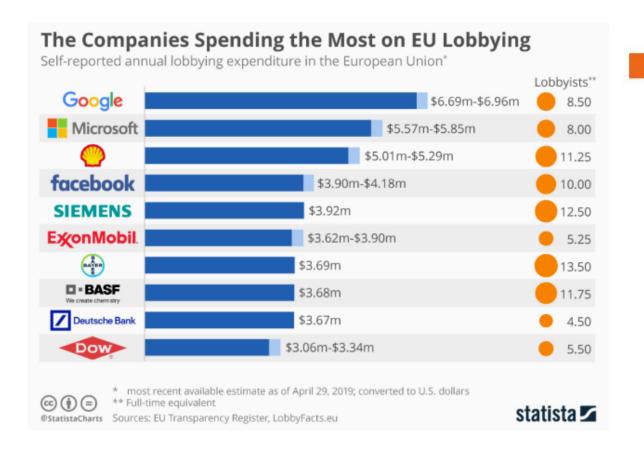
# **US** Lobbying

#### Business, Labor & Ideological Split, 2019



Source: Opensecrets

## Just an American Thing?





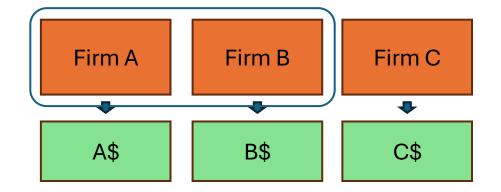
#### Market Power → Political Power?

- Dormant for almost a century, as antitrust focused on the effect of market power on consumer welfare
- Rajan-Zingales (2003): vicious circle
- A company becomes large (maybe because it has a great product)
- To defend its position, invest in political influence
- Keep away potential entrants, squeeze consumers and workers
- Wu (2010): AT&T kept monopoly power for decades through vertical integration and regulatory capture – delayed competition and innovation – high prices to consumers

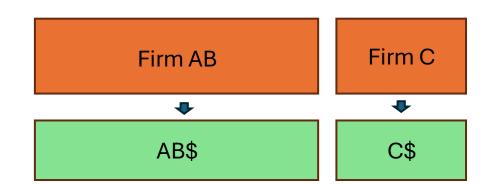
# Market Power → Political Power: Quantifiable?

Mergers as discrete increases in market power





#### Post-Merger Industry

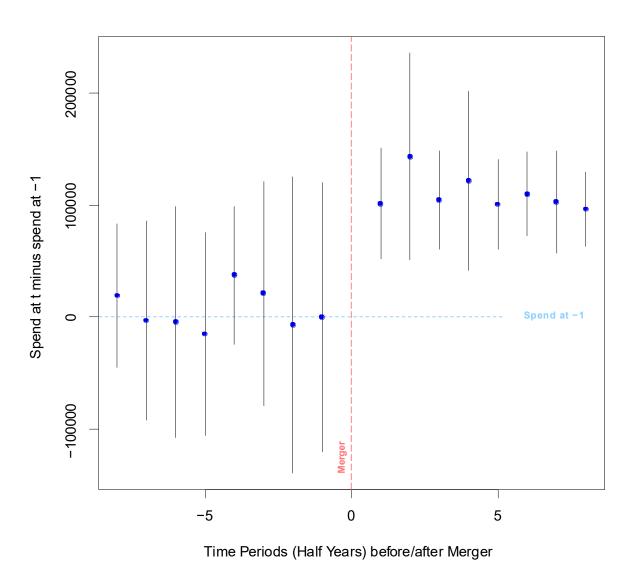


- AB\$ > A\$ + B\$?
- What about C\$? What about the whole industry?

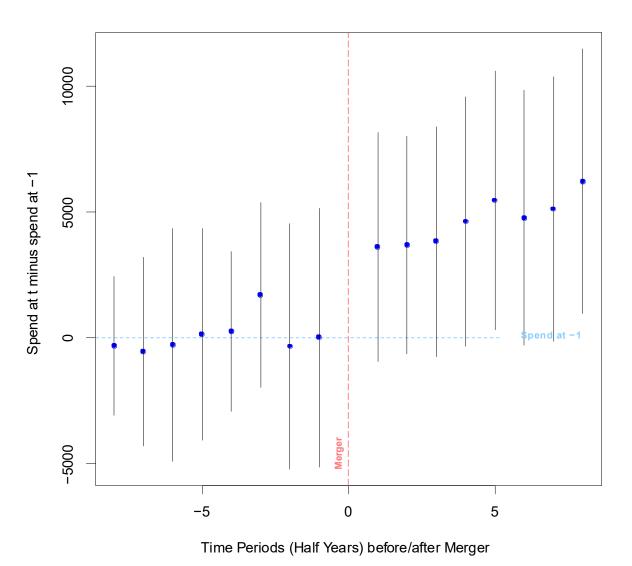
#### The Data

- 1. Mergers of all US public firms between 1999 and 2017
- 2. Lobbying spending per firm + contributions to PACs
- 3. Compustat data on firms and industries
- 4. Industry associations data

# Lobbying: Panel Event



# Campaign Contributions



# Main Results: Panel Event Study

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Lobby	Lobby	PAC	PAC
	Amount	Amount	Contribs	Contribs
# Component Firms	74 206**	60 02 4**	4 470*	2 000
# Component Firms	-74,286	-68,934**	-4,470*	-3,898
	(33,691)	(28,188)	(2,382)	(2,514)
<b>Additional Controls</b>		Y		Y
Observations	223,043	223,022	223,043	223,022
$R^2$	.79	.83	.32	.47

- ▶ # Component firms = Number of independent, as-yet-unmerged firms inside composite firm.↓ with each merger
- ► All regressions include composite firm fixed effects, time period fixed effects, and total size (revenue) controls. "Additional controls" include firm-specific political cycle controls and industry-specific trends at a narrow category (NAICS 5)

#### More Results

- Results come from mergers involving large firms
- Results are stronger for mergers within the same industry
- Results both at the intensive and extensive margin (setting up a lobbying function or expanding it)
- Results hold for the industry overall (including non-merging firms) and for industry associations

## Summing Up

- Data consistent with market power → political power effect
- Lobbying spending increases more than linearly in firm size the effect is larg

Thank you!

- Large firms
- What do the
- What does this mean for the whole system? Evidence that market concentration is rising. Will that lead to more political concentration?
- What can we do about it?