Comments on Wanwiphang Manachotphong's The Generalized Composite Commodity Theorem: Aggregation of Grocery Items at Firm Level

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Aggregation of Commodities

Two group of solutions:

- The Composite Commodity Theorem (Hicks 1936, Leontief 1936) and The Generalized Composite Commodity Theorem (Lewbel 1996)
- The Separability Theorem (Leontief 1947, Sono 1961), Weak Separability Theorem (Gorman 1959) and Latent Separability Theorem (Blundell and Robin 2000)

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The Generalized Composite Commodity Theorem

Two (crucial) assumptions:

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- **②** The relative price of each individual product ρ_i are independent of all the aggregated price indices R_j and income z (mutually exclusive)



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- Correlation/Cointegration test is necessary but not sufficient
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New Idea

- Aggregation by "firm" rather than "product similarity" gives I.O. point of view
- Leads to analyzing competitiveness among firms, market power and structures



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- The relative prices ρ_i^x and ρ_i^y is likely to correlated, so should ρ_i^x and R^y. The GCCT is unlikely to be used.
- Surprisingly, the tests accept "no correlation" in most of the series

- Low power of cointegration test because of limited sample
- Clouding: The more items aggregated into the category, the less correlation ?

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Next Episode

Estimating model to choose

- Conditionally Linear Systems (Blundell and Robin 1999)
- Generalized Leontief Model (Diewert 1971)
- Basic Translog Model (Christensen et al. 1975)
- Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS) (Deaton and Muellbauer 1980)
- Full Laurent Model (Barnett 1983)
- Quadratic AIDS (QUAIDS) (Banks et al. 1997)
- Fourier Model (Gallant 1981)
- Asymptotically Ideal Model (AIM) (Barnett and Jonas 1983, Barnett and Yue 1988)



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Next Episode (Continued)

Inferences

- Elasticities
- Weak Separability Tests
- Market power and structures (if possible)
- Welfare analysis (if possible)

Reference I

Wanwiphang Manachotphong Unpublished paper.

Arthur Lewbel

The American Economic Review, Vol. 86, No.3 (Jun., 1996), pp.524-543

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