Lecture 7

Environmental policy with pre-existing distortions

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AEM 6510

Roadmap

So far we have looked at single sector economies with:

- Pollution distortions
- Competitive markets
- Market power distortions

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- Pollution distortions
- Competitive markets
- Market power distortions

Now we will learn about multi-sector economies

How does environmental policy spillover into these other sectors?

How does environmental policy interact with revenue-raising taxes (e.g. income taxes)?

Environmental policy with leisure

First we extend the model so that labor supply is **elastic**

- Households have a choice of either working or leisure time

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- There is a representative (single) firm
- There is a representative household

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- There is a representative household

This allows us to treat individual and aggregate behavior the same

1: The underlying critical assumption is that utility and profit functions take what's called a Gorman form.

Environmental policy with leisure

Define the following:

- X is consumption of the polluting good
- Z is consumption of the *numeraire* good (i.e. the relative good)
- N is the hours of leisure time
- E is aggregate emissions

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where $U_{XX}, U_{NN} < 0$ and $U_{XX}U_{NN} - U_{NX}^2 > 0$ and the person is endowed with some amount of time T to allocate between work and leisure

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Household income is then: $w \cdot (T - N)$

We can now write the households utility maximization problem as:

$$\max_{X,N,Z} U(X, Z, N, E) = U(X, N) + Z - D(E)$$
$$\text{subject to:} \quad w \cdot (T - N) = Z + pX$$

Substitute the budget constraint in for Z to get an unconstrained problem

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$$\max_{X,N} U(X, Z, N, E) = U(X, N) + w \cdot (T - N) - pX - D(E)$$

with FOCs:

$$U_X = p \qquad U_N = w$$

which implicitly define the demand function for consumption $X(p, w)$ and the demand function for leisure $N(p, w)$

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We have two equations and two unknowns so we can solve to get:

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial p} = \frac{-U_{XN}}{U_{XX}U_{NN} - U_{XN}^2} \qquad \frac{\partial X}{\partial p} = \frac{U_{NN}}{U_{XX}U_{NN} - U_{XN}^2}$$

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If X and N are substitutes, $-U_{XN} > 0$, and leisure increases in the price of the consumption good

If they are complements, $-U_{XN} < 0$, and leisure decreases in the price of the consumption good

Environmental policy with leisure

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If the price of video games go up 1000% then you will go on more picnics

Environmental policy with leisure

The firm side of the economy will be the same as before: it produces X and emits E and for simplicity we will focus on the specific case:

$$\Pi = pX - C(X) \text{ where } E = \delta X$$

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We will also assume:

- $\delta = 1$ so we can use E and X interchangeably
- $C'(X) > 0, C''(X) \geq 0$
- The polluting industry's demand for labor is small relative to the entire economy, i.e. wages are effectively fixed for the household

Environmental policy with leisure

Now lets solve for the social optimum:

$$\max_X W = \underbrace{U(X,N) + w \cdot (T - N) - pX - D(X)}_{\text{Consumer Utility}} + \underbrace{pX - C(X)}_{\text{Firm profit}}$$

To focus on interactions with non-regulated industries, we assume the regulator cannot determine the allocation of leisure and labor

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The consumer chooses N according to the FOC $U_N(X^*, N) = w$ and then Z given the budget constraint $Z = w(T-N) - pX^*$

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One way you can think about this is as if the regulator imposes a quantity standard X^* and then a market price p^* arises which affects leisure demand

Environmental policy with leisure

The FOC for the optimum is:

$$U_X - D'(X) - C'(X) + [U_N - w]\frac{\partial N}{\partial X} = 0$$

where the last term captures the households **indirect** leisure response to the regulator's policy choice

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Given household utility maximization $U_N - w = 0$ and the condition is then:

$$U_X - C'(X) = D'(X)$$

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Given household utility maximization $U_N - w = 0$ and the condition is then:

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Marginal abatement cost $(U_X - C'(X))$ equals marginal damage $(D'(X))$!

Environmental policy with labor market distortions

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Now suppose the government needs to raise revenue with a labor income tax m in order to finance government services

It needs to finance a budget of size G

The consumer's utility maximization problem is:

$$\max_{X,Z,N} U = u(X,N) + Z - D(E)$$
$$\text{subject to } (1-m)w(T-N) = Z + pX$$

Where the budget is scaled down by $(1-m)$ reflecting the income tax

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The FOCs are:

$$u_X = p \qquad u_N = (1 - m)w$$

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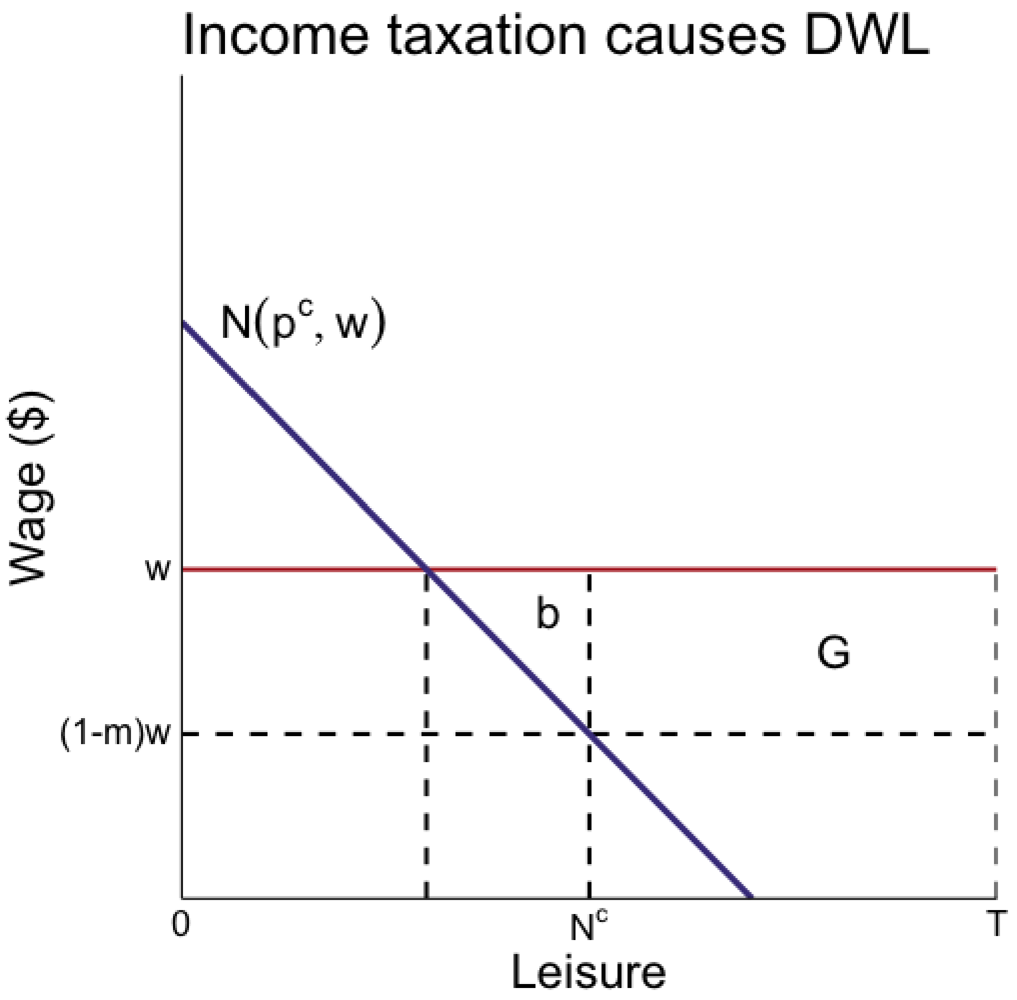
The tax m makes the consumer act as if there is a subsidy mw on leisure

Environmental policy with labor market distortions



w is the perfectly elastic demand for labor

N^c is how much leisure the consumer chooses, since $(1-m)w < w$ this is too much and induces DWL equal to b

This is called **excess burden**

The tax raises revenues equal to G: $mw \times (T - N^c)$

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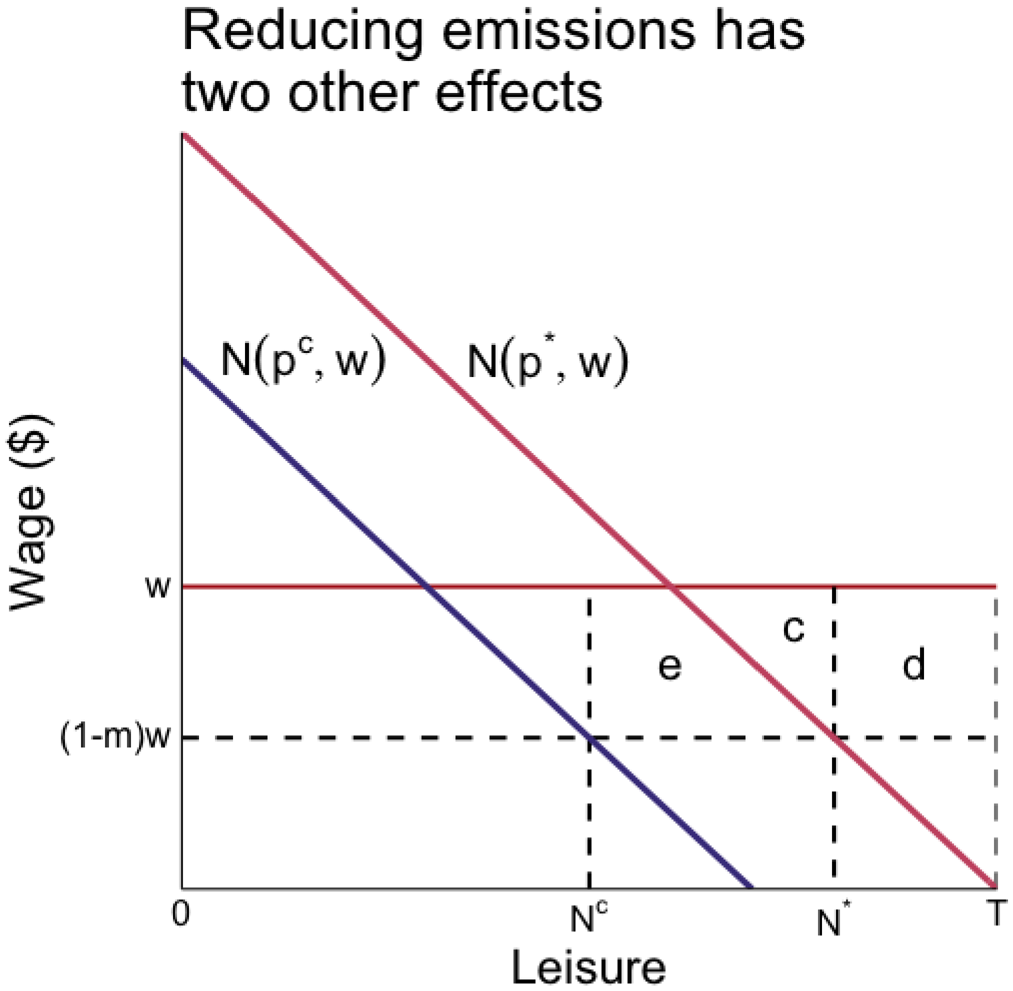


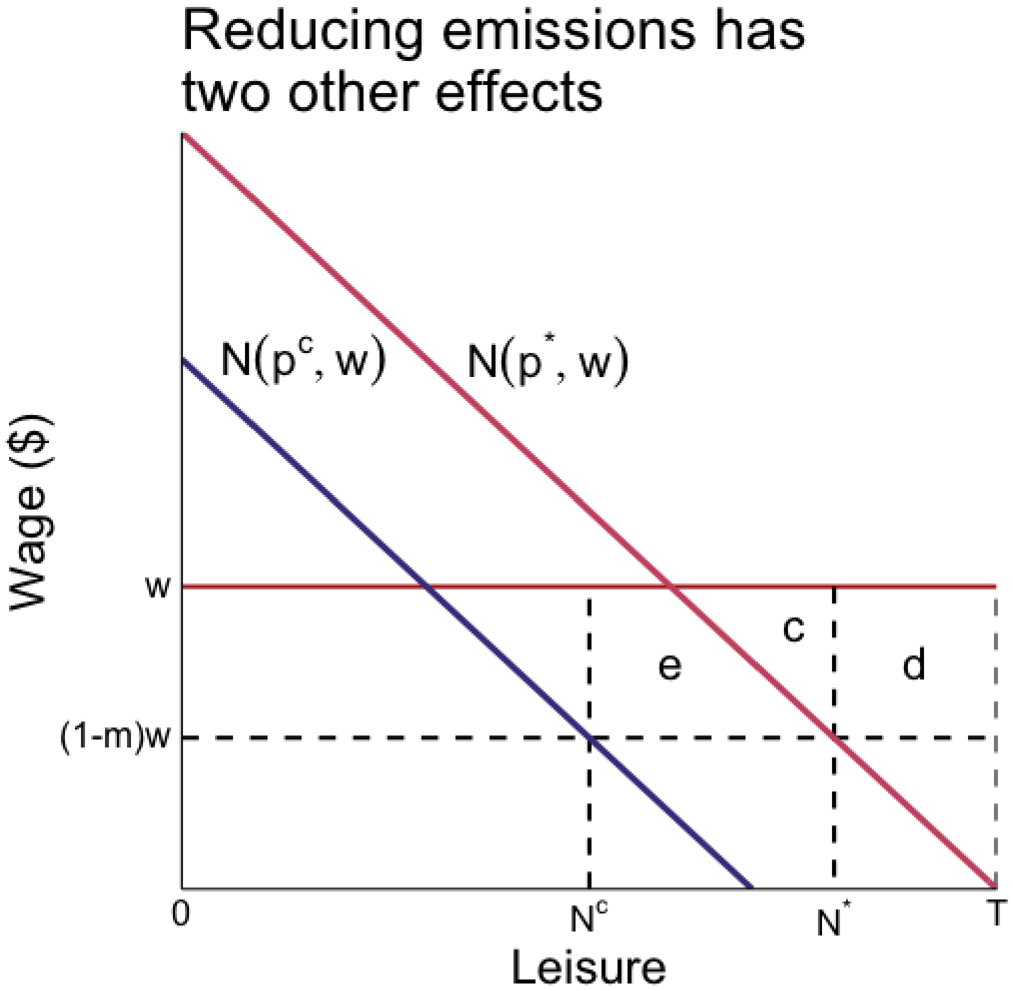
Suppose N and X are substitutes, and the regulator sets $X = X^*$ where $X^* \to MAC = MD$

This raises the price of X, shifts leisure demand to the **right**

New DWL is c, and government revenues are now only d

Change in DWL from $X^c \to X^*$ is indeterminant

Environmental policy with labor market distortions



Fixing the pollution externality had two effects:

1. Indeterminant effect on the distortion in the labor market
2. Reduced the amount of revenue the government raised through labor taxation

Second-best environmental policy

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First let's consider the case where they can only raise revenue via a labor tax: this is non-revenue raising environmental policy

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

If we cannot raise revenue with the environmental policy, the regulator chooses X (and E) and the marginal tax rate m to maximize the sum of profit and utility, subject to the budget constraint

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$$U_N(\bar{X}, N) = (1 - m)w$$

given the regulator chose $X = \bar{X}$

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The firm obtains profits:

$$\Pi = p\bar{X} - C(\bar{X})$$

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$$P(\bar{X}) = u_X(\bar{X}, N)$$

which depends on N

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Let's do the comparative statics: differentiate the consumer's two FOCs with respect to $\bar{X}$

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$$u_{XX}\frac{\partial \bar{X}}{\partial \bar{X}} + u_{XN}\frac{\partial N}{\partial \bar{X}} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial \bar{X}} \quad \text{(X FOC)}$$

$$u_{NX}\frac{\partial \bar{X}}{\partial \bar{X}} + u_{NN}\frac{\partial N}{\partial \bar{X}} = 0 \quad \text{(N FOC)}$$

$\frac{\partial \bar{X}}{\partial \bar{X}} = 1$ so two equations, two unknowns;

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$\frac{\partial \bar{X}}{\partial \bar{X}} = 1$ so two equations, two unknowns; solving the system gives us:

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial \bar{X}} = -\frac{u_{XN}}{u_{NN}}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial \bar{X}} = \frac{u_{XX}u_{NN} - u_{NN}^2}{u_{NN}} < 0$$

$\text{sign}(\frac{\partial N}{\partial \bar{X}})$ depends on whether X and N are complements or substitutes

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

Now that we know how the firm responds, return to the regulator's problem:

$$\max_{X,m} u(X,N) + Z - D(X) + pX - C(X) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad wm(T-N) = G$$

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We still need to decide what the government does with its revenue

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For convenience, we assume its returned to the consumer as a lump sum transfer so that:

$$Z = (1-m)w(T-N) - pX + G = (1-m)w(T-N) - pX + wm(T-N)$$
$$\Rightarrow Z = w(T-N) - pX$$

Income is unchanged for a given level of N under the tax and transfer

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

The regulator's problem is then:

$$\max_{X,m} u(X,N) + \underbrace{w(T-N)}_{Z} - D(X) - C(X) + \lambda[wm(T-N) - G]$$

λ is called the marginal welfare cost of public funds

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What's the FOC for m?

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

The FOC for m is:

$$(u_N - w)\frac{\partial N}{\partial m} + \lambda \left[w(T - N) - wm\frac{\partial N}{\partial m} \right] = 0$$

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The household's optimal choice of N tells us that: $-mw = u_N - w$, we can substitute this in to get λ:

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Whats the interpretation of the right hand side?

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The welfare cost of changing m

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Why?

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Why?

Higher m increases leisure demand $\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}$

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Why?

Higher m increases leisure demand $\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}$

This times the tax wedge mw, the gap between w and actual wage after taxes, gives us the change in excess burden (i.e. the DWL d in the graph)

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

$$\lambda = \frac{wm\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}}{w(T-N) - wm\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}}$$

The denominator is:

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First term is the increase in revenue on the inframarginal hours worked

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The denominator is:

The change in tax revenue from higher m

First term is the increase in revenue on the inframarginal hours worked

Second term is the decrease in revenue from reduced hours worked

- Similar to $P(X) + P'(X)X$ for a monopolist

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

$$\lambda = \frac{wm\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}}{w(T-N) - wm\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}}$$

Numerator and denominator combined give us:

The change in welfare from a change in m

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

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Numerator and denominator combined give us:

The change in welfare from a change in m over

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

$$\lambda = \frac{wm\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}}{w(T-N) - wm\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}}$$

Numerator and denominator combined give us:

The change in welfare from a change in m over the change in tax revenue from a change in m

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

$$\lambda = \frac{wm\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}}{w(T-N) - wm\frac{\partial N}{\partial m}}$$

Numerator and denominator combined give us:

The change in welfare from a change in m over the change in tax revenue from a change in m

This is the change in welfare from a change in tax revenue!

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

Now consider the FOC for X:

$$u_X - D'(X) - C'(X) + [u_N - w - \lambda wm]\frac{\partial N}{\partial X} = 0$$

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$$u_X - D'(X) - C'(X) + [u_N - w - \lambda wm] \frac{\partial N}{\partial X} = 0$$

Recall that we know:

$$-wm = u_N - w \qquad \frac{\partial N}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial p}\frac{\partial p}{\partial X}$$

So that we can substitute in the consumer leisure response:

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

Now consider the FOC for X:

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$$-wm = u_N - w \qquad \frac{\partial N}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial X}$$

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$$u_X - C'(X) + (1 + \lambda) \left[-\frac{\partial N}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial X} \right] wm = D'(X)$$

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

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Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

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Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

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What's the interpretation?

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

$(1+\lambda)\left[-\frac{\partial N}{\partial p}\frac{\partial p}{\partial X}\right]wm$ is called the **marginal interaction effect (MIE)**

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Suppose N and X are substitutes, what does this mean?

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

Substitutes means that $MIE > 0$

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This **exacerbates** the distortion caused by the income tax: the household was already undersupplying labor because of the income tax

Now the household undersupplies labor to an even greater extent

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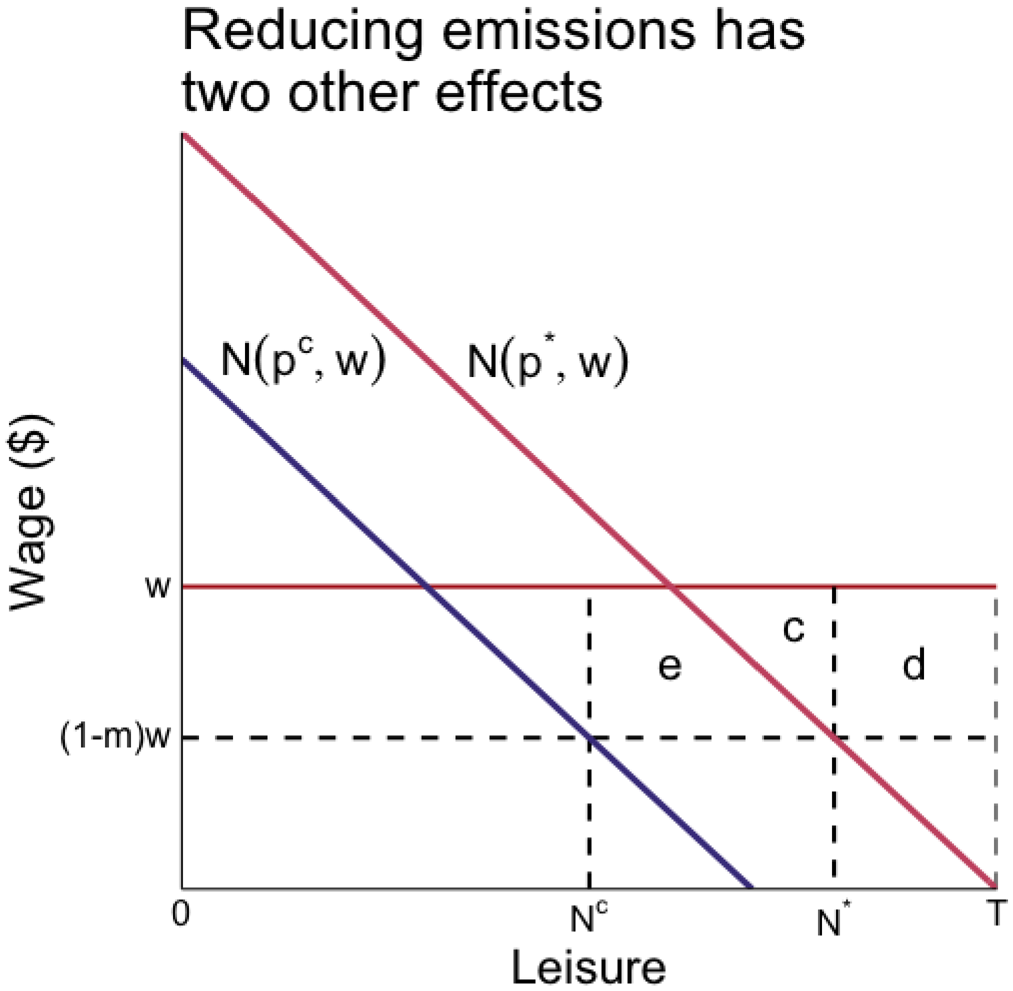
Intuition?

Its less socially costly to reduce X because the household decreases N in response

This **alleviates** the distortion caused by the income tax: the household was undersupplying labor because of the income tax, but now reducing X increases labor supply, shrinking the labor market DWL

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy



$N^c \to N^*$ when $p^c \to p^*$ because of a change in X

This is $-\frac{\partial N}{\partial p}\frac{\partial p}{\partial X}$

This reduces tax revenue by $e + c$ which is just

$$(N^* - N^c)(w - (1-m)w)$$
$$= \underbrace{(N^* - N^c)}_{\approx -\frac{\partial N}{\partial p}\frac{\partial p}{\partial X}} mw$$

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

The marginal welfare cost of recovering the lost tax revenue (in order to maintain gov't revenues G) by raising m is λ giving us a total welfare cost of:

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Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

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But $(N^* - N^c)mw$ also happens to be the increase in excess burden: its a **direct welfare loss** in addition to the loss from having to increase m

So the total welfare loss is:

$$(1+\lambda)(N^* - N^c)mw$$

The discrete version of MIE!

Findings recap

If there's a government revenue constraint, and it can only be met with labor taxes then:

1. The marginal social cost of reducing X is higher if X and N are substitutes and lower if they are complements

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Findings recap

If there's a government revenue constraint, and it can only be met with labor taxes then:

1. The marginal social cost of reducing X is higher if X and N are substitutes and lower if they are complements
2. The optimal level of pollution is larger if they are substitutes, lower if they are complements
3. The absolute value of the difference in first and second-best pollution levels is larger if:
    - Demand for X is more inelastic
    - Elasticity of substitution between N and X is greater

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We didn't actually show the last part yet

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First define:

- ε_x as the own price elasticity $\frac{\partial X}{\partial p}\frac{p}{X}$
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and take advantage of the **Slutsky symmetry condition** $\partial N/\partial p = \partial X/\partial w$

We can then use these to substitute into the MIE and get:

$$MIE = (1+\lambda)\left[-\frac{\eta_{XN}}{\varepsilon_X}\right] p \frac{m}{1-m}$$

Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

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Second-best non-revenue raising environmental policy

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MIE bigger if $|\varepsilon_X|$ is smaller (more inelastic demand for X)

-->

Revenue raising environmental policy

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For simplicity we still assume all tax revenues are returned lump sum to households

Revenue raising environmental policy

First derive household spending on the numeraire good:

$$Z = (1 - m)w(T - N) - pX + G = w(T - N) - pX + \tau X$$

where the second equality comes from substituting out the govt's budget constraint: $G = wm(T - N) + \tau X$

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The endogenous variables to be determined are: X, N and p, quantity of the dirty good, leisure, and the price of the dirty good

These are a function of the govt's choice of m and τ

Revenue raising environmental policy

The household FOCs are:

$$u_X = p \qquad u_N = (1 - m)w$$

and the firm FOC is:

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Next, as usual, differentiate the FOCs wrt τ

Revenue raising environmental policy

This gives us 3 equations and 3 unknown partial derivatives:

$$u_{XX}\frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau} + u_{XN}\frac{\partial N}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial \tau} \qquad \text{(Household X FOC)}$$

$$u_{XN}\frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau} + u_{NN}\frac{\partial N}{\partial \tau} = 0 \qquad \text{(N FOC)}$$

$$C''(X)\frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial \tau} - 1 \qquad \text{(Firm X FOC)}$$

Substitute and solve...

Revenue raising environmental policy

Now solve for how the endogenous variables change in τ

Revenue raising environmental policy

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$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau} = \frac{u_{NN}}{H} < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial \tau} = \frac{-u_{XN}}{H} \lesseqgtr 0$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial \tau} = \frac{u_{XX}u_{NN} - u_{XN}^2}{H} > 0$$

where $H = u_{XX}u_{NN} - u_{XN}^2 - C''(X)u_{NN} > 0$

Revenue raising environmental policy

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The regulator wants to maximize social welfare given the budget constraint:

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Substitute in for Z from household spending:

$$Z = w(T-N) - pX + \tau X$$

And look at the τ FOC

Revenue raising environmental policy

$$\left[u_X - C'(X) - D'(X)\right] \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau} + \left[\underbrace{u_N - w}_{-wm} - \lambda w m\right] \frac{\partial N}{\partial \tau} + \lambda \left[X + \tau \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau}\right] = 0$$

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Just follow the same steps as we did with the non-revenue raising case and divide by $\frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau}$ to get:

$$\underbrace{u_x - C'(X)}_{MAC} + \underbrace{(1+\lambda)wm\left[-\frac{\partial N}{\partial \tau} \Big/ \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau}\right]}_{MIE} + \underbrace{\lambda\left[\tau + X / \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau}\right]}_{MRE} = D'(X)$$

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Since the tax is per unit, we have that: $\frac{\partial N}{\partial \tau} / \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial p} / \frac{\partial X}{\partial p}$, MIE is similar in revenue and non-revenue raising contexts

Revenue raising environmental policy

What is this new term, MRE: $\lambda\left[\tau + X/\frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau}\right]$?

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MRE changes the marginal social cost of X because changes in τ affect how much revenue we need to raise with distorting labor taxation

Let's get some intuition at the corner case of $\tau = 0$

What's the sign of MRE?

Revenue raising environmental policy

$MRE(\tau = 0)$: $\quad \lambda \left[x / \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau} \right]$

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$\rightarrow$ this reduction in welfare losses reduces the marginal social cost of reducing X, decreasing the optimal level of X

Revenue raising environmental policy

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$$MRE \equiv \lambda \left[\tau + X \Big/ \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau}\right] = \lambda \left[\tau + X \Big/ \frac{\partial X}{\partial p}\right] = \lambda \left[\tau + p/\varepsilon_X\right] = \lambda\tau \left[1 + 1/\varepsilon_X^\tau\right]$$

where $\varepsilon_X < 0$ is the elasticity of demand for the dirty good and ε_X^τ is the elasticity with respect to the tax

Revenue raising environmental policy

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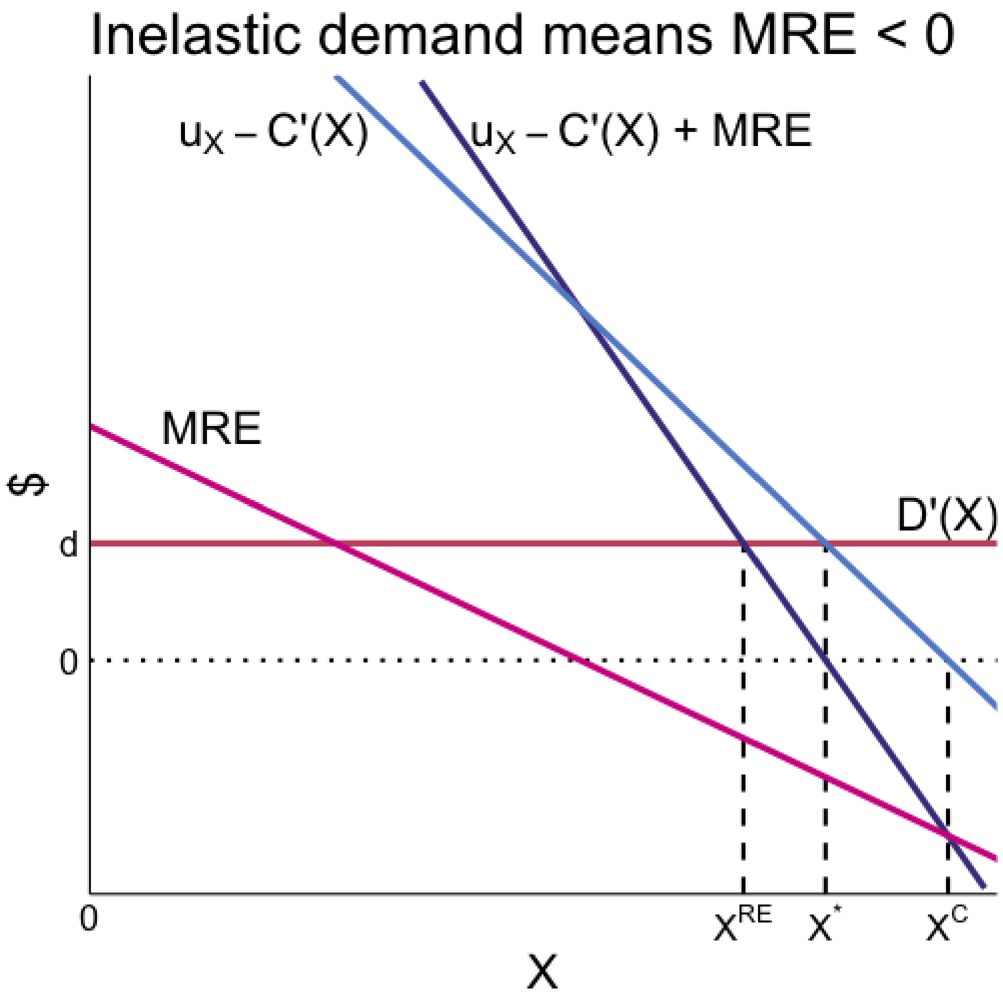
Why?

Revenue raising environmental policy

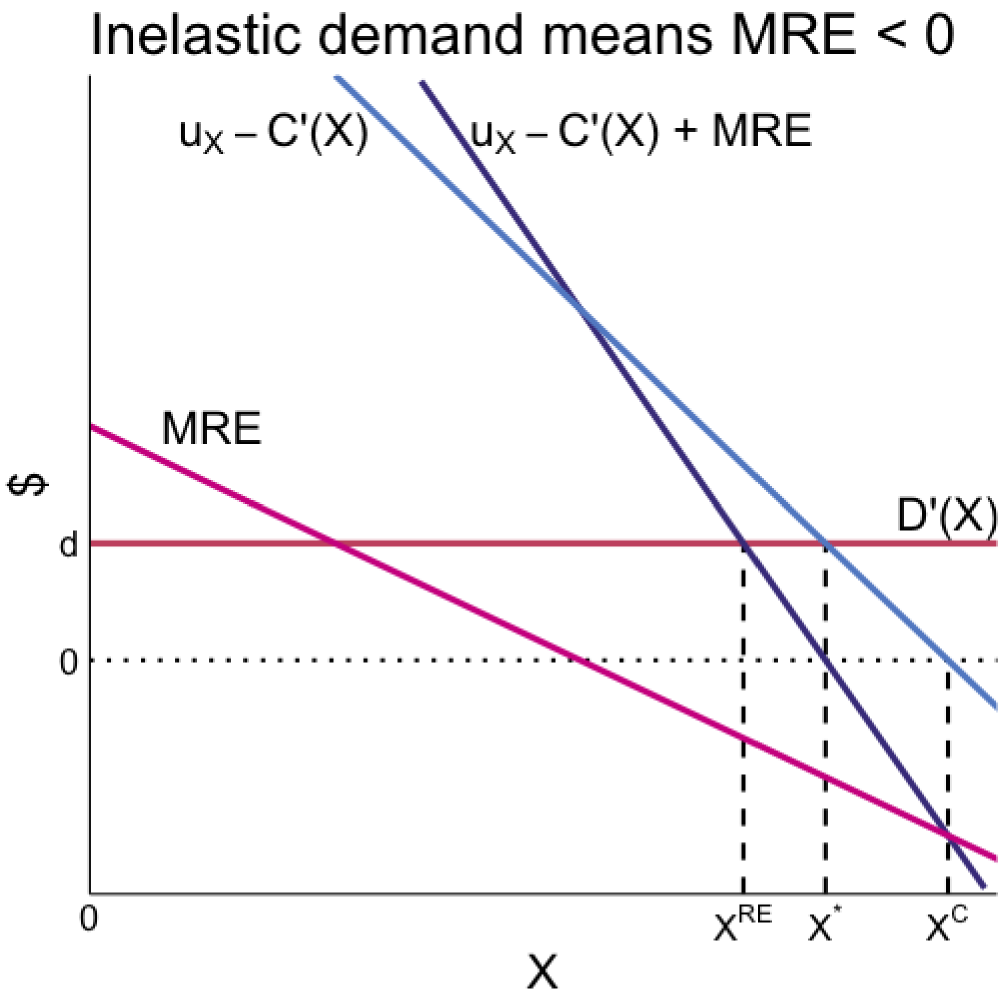


Demand for dirty good is sufficiently inelastic:

Suppose $\frac{\partial N}{\partial p} = 0$ so $MIE = 0$, $C'(X) = c$, $D'(X) = d$

Inelastic demand lets us raise more revenue from a small change in the tax

Revenue raising environmental policy

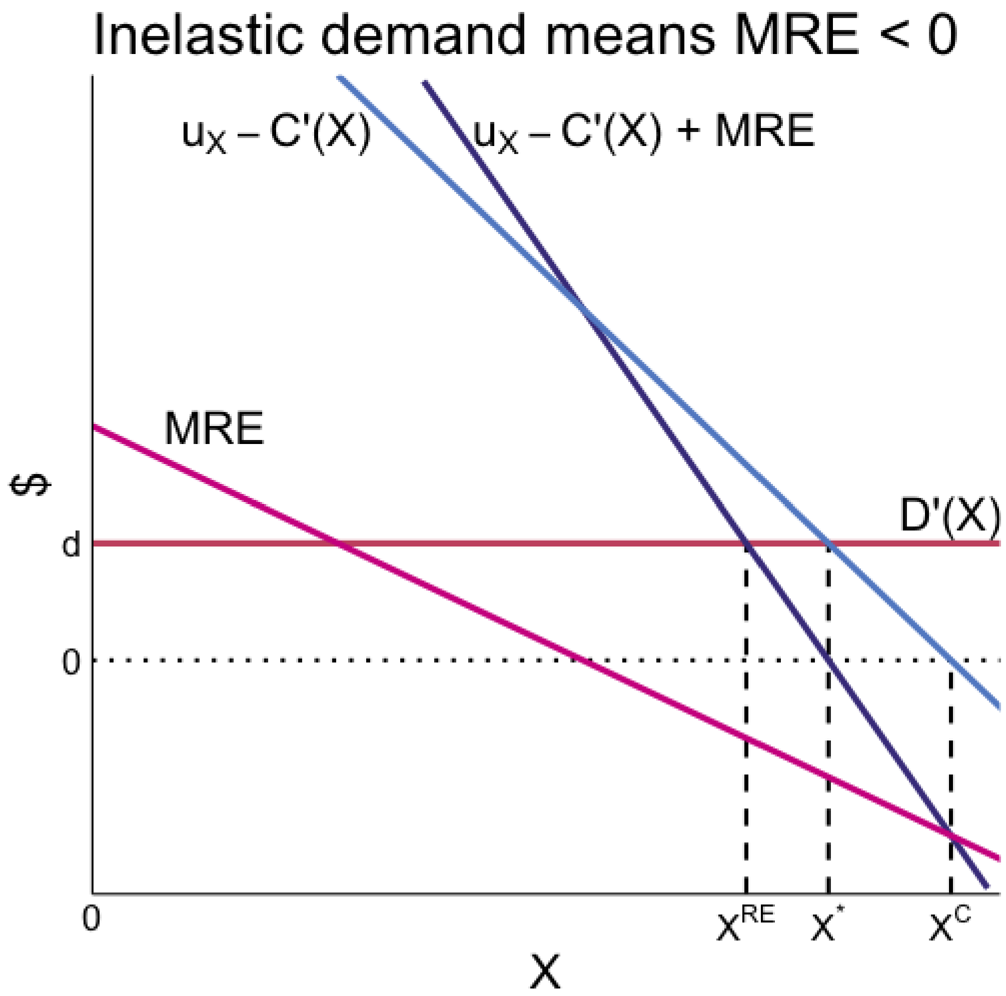


Inelastic demand lets us raise more revenue from a small change in the tax

This reduces the marginal social cost of reducing X

Optimal X with revenue-raising is lower than without: $X^{RE} < X^*$

Revenue raising environmental policy



We can also see that if $D'(X)$ was very large, making τ larger, we would be where $MRE > 0$

Double dividend

Is there a prospect for a double dividend?

There is a **weak double dividend** if welfare is always greater when revenue raised via environmental taxation is used to reduced distortionary taxation rather than refunded lump sum

- This is always true

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There is a **strong double dividend** if the emission tax should always be set above the $MAC = MD$ level, resulting in greater pollution reductions and more revenue raised

- This may or may not be true

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Price of X rises from τ, demand for leisure goes down, labor goes up

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Pathway 2: $MIE > 0 > MRE, |MRE| > MIE$

Here leisure and consumption are substitutes, but the revenue effect dominates the interaction effect

Let's look at this pathway in more detail

Double dividend

Again, assume $C'(X) = c$, this gives us that:

$$MIE = \lambda \left(-\frac{\eta_{XN}}{\varepsilon_X} \right) \frac{p}{\varepsilon_L} \qquad MRE = \lambda \left(\frac{p}{\varepsilon_X} + \tau \right)$$

where

$$\eta_{XN} = \overbrace{\frac{\partial X}{\partial w} \frac{(1-m)w}{X}}^{\text{cross-price elasticity}} \qquad \varepsilon_L = \overbrace{-\frac{\partial N}{\partial w} \frac{(1-m)w}{L}}^{\text{labor supply elasticity}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} \frac{(1-m)w}{L}$$

Double dividend

Suppose N and X are *average substitutes* which means the negative cross-price elasticity is equal to the the labor supply elasticity $\eta_{XN} = \varepsilon_L$

This is true if a 1% wage increase gives a $\eta_{XN}\% = \varepsilon_L\%$ spending increase

Double dividend

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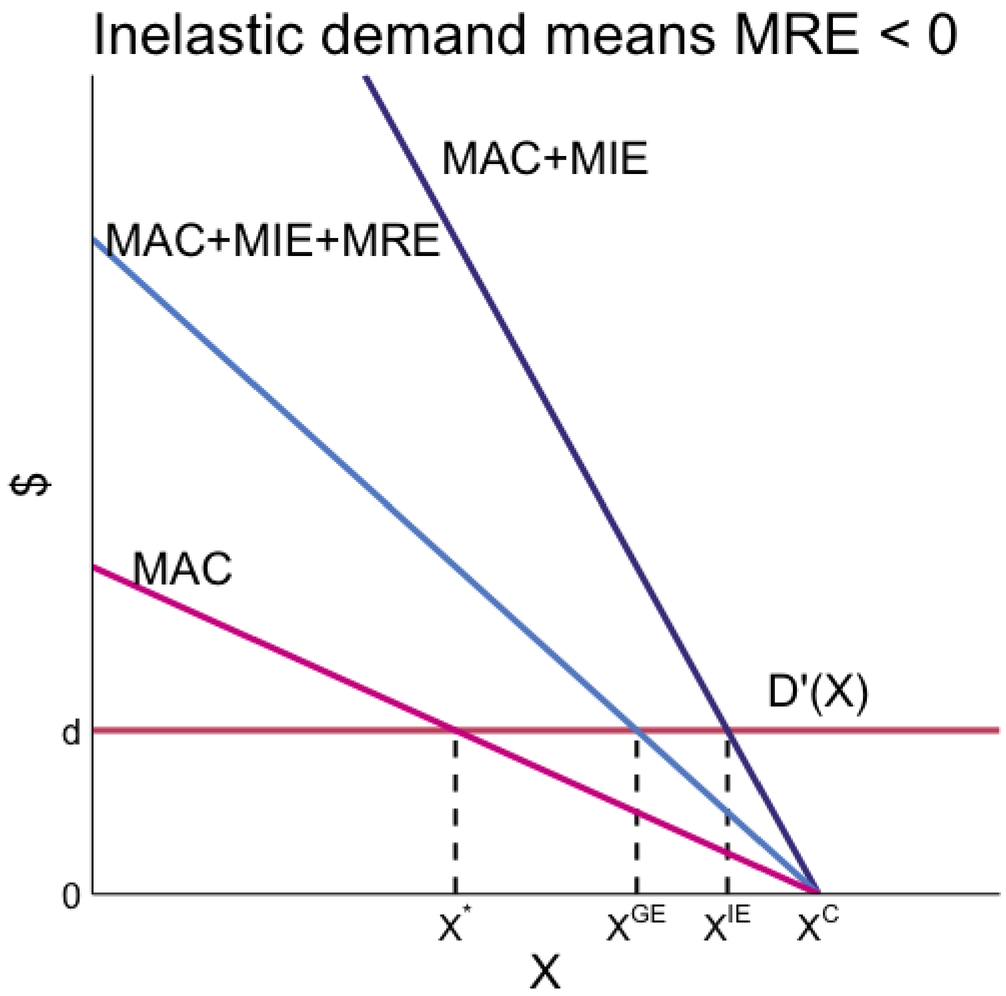
This is true if a 1% wage increase gives a $\eta_{XN}\% = \varepsilon_L\%$ spending increase

$$MIE = \lambda\left(-\frac{p}{\varepsilon_X}\right) < \lambda\left(\frac{p}{\varepsilon_X} + \tau\right) = MRE$$

$\Rightarrow$ we shouldn't expect a strong double dividend because MIE + MRE = $\lambda\tau > 0$

Revenue raising environmental policy



Even though there isn't a double dividend, MIE and MRE **still matter** for the optimal second-best pollution level

Optimal pollution X^{GE} is larger than first-best X^*, but less than the level without revenue recycling X^{IE}

Policy instruments with labor market distortions

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What about freely allocated permits or command and control?

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Without revenue from permits or taxes, the optimal pollution level is higher