

Green Spending vs. Lump Sum Redistribution

Experimental Evidence of Support for Carbon Pricing Mechanisms



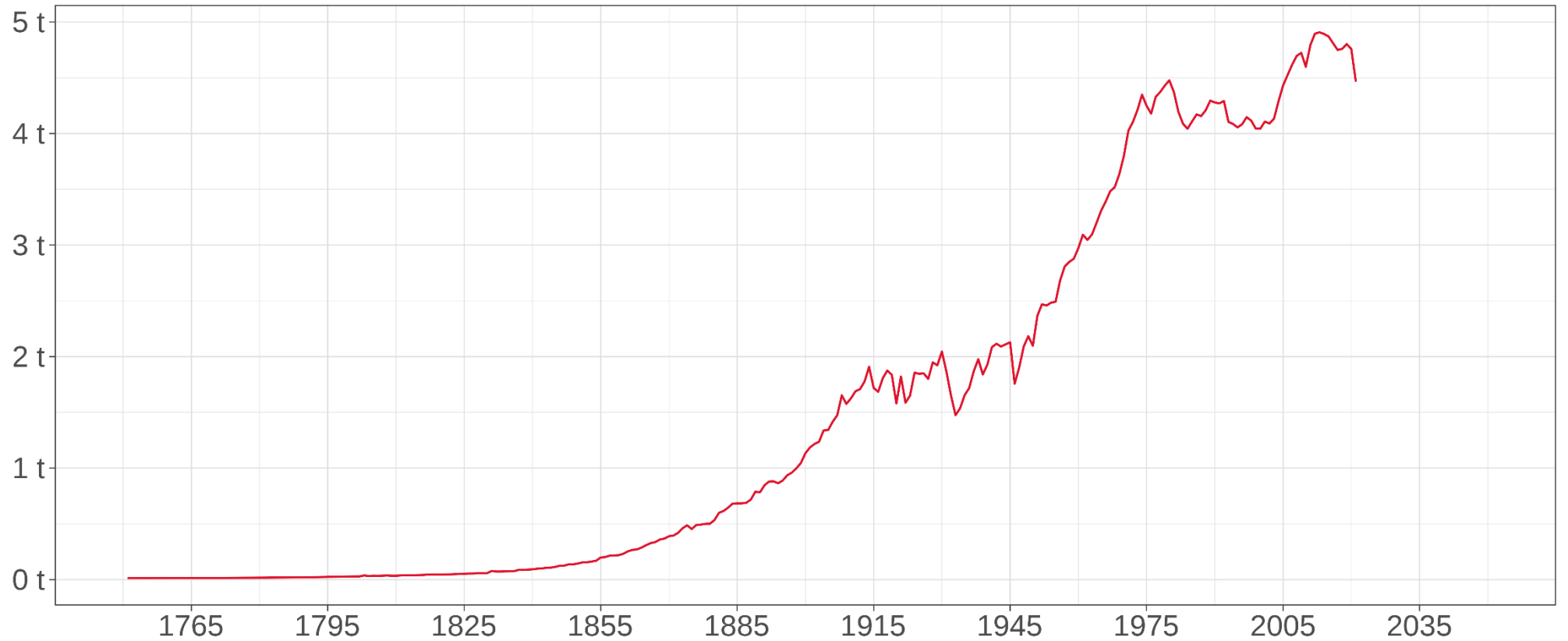
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World per Capita CO₂ Emissions



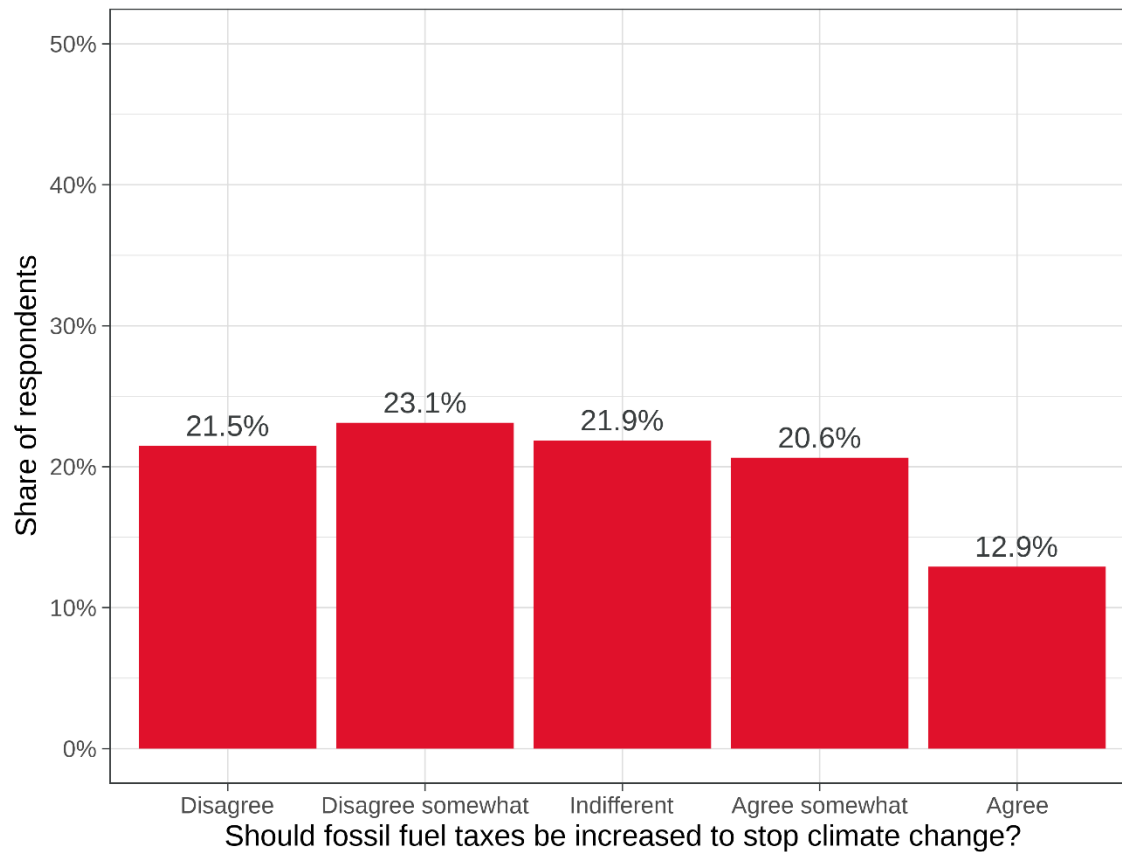
Data source: ourworldindata.org/co2



Carbon Pricing as a Solution?

- Carbon pricing (CP): Alter prices of emitting goods/services to reflect true costs on society (Pigou 1920)
 - More efficient than sector based industrial policy (Baranzini et al. 2017)
 - Effective in reducing emissions (Abrell, Kosch, and Rausch 2022; Leroutier 2022)

Resistance to Carbon Pricing



Data source: GLES (2022)

- Carattini et al. (2018):
 - Personal costs of CP too high
 - CP regressive
 - CP harms economy
 - CP ineffective in reducing emissions



Research Question

What is the effect of green spending/lump sum redistribution on support for CP ?



Addressing CP Scepticism

- Most determinants of support for CP are off-limits for policy makers (cf. Levi 2021; Wortmann Callejón 2022)
- CP schemes can be designed to minimise citizens' concerns about CP through implementation of revenue recycling schemes (RRS) (Carattini et al. 2018)
 - Green spending
 - Lump-sum redistribution



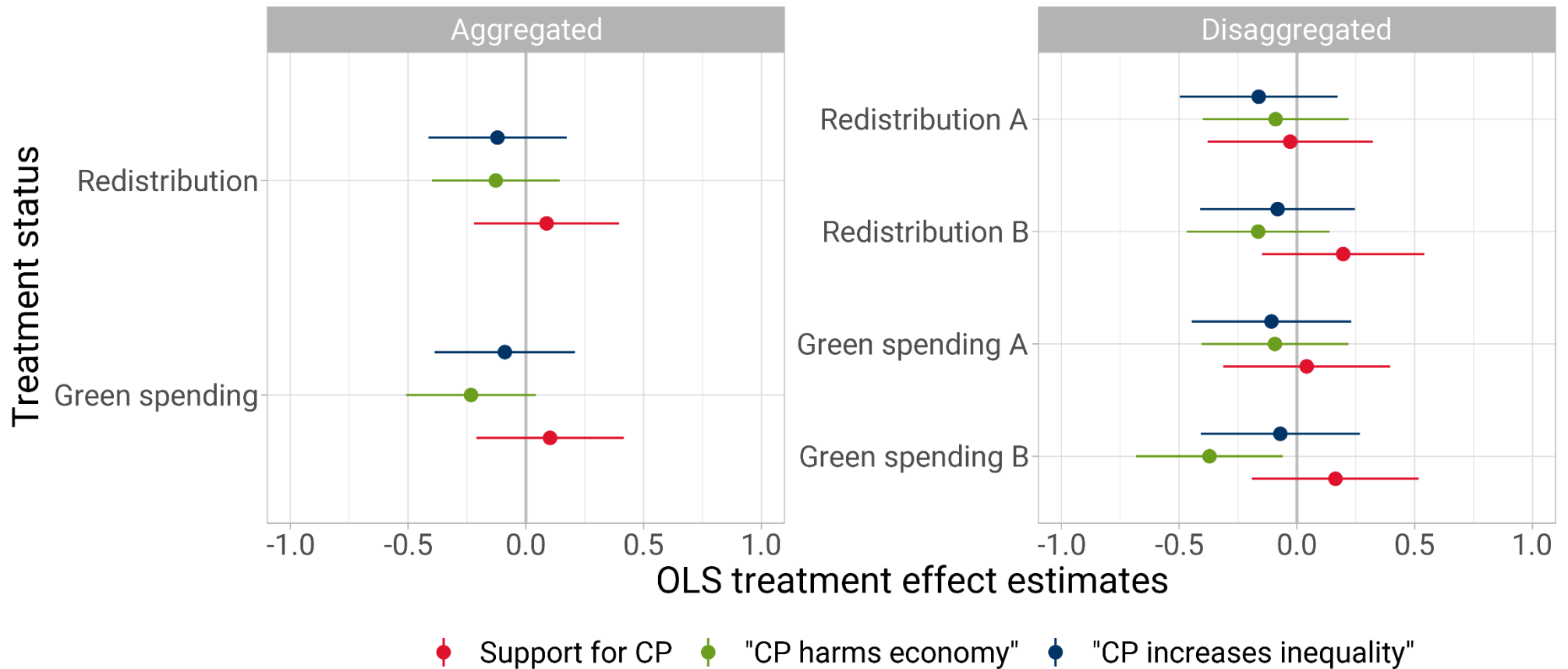
Methods I

- Data from online survey conducted between July 8th and 21st 2022
- RCT used to estimate the ATE (Angrist and Pischke 2009)
- DV: "To fight climate change, levies on CO₂ emissions should be raised."
- Survey participants were asked whether CP harmed economy or increased inequality **post-treatment**
- Covariate balance across treatment groups

Methods II

Concept	Group	Treatment
Redistribution	A	Furthermore, the proceeds of a CO ₂ price could be distributed back to all citizens as a lump sum and thus reward those who behave in a particularly climate-friendly way.
	B	Furthermore, the proceeds of a CO ₂ price could be distributed back to all citizens as a lump sum and thus relieve small incomes.
Green spending	A	Furthermore, the proceeds of a CO ₂ price could be used to keep the economy competitive , e.g. by investing in climate-neutral steel production.
	B	Furthermore, the revenues from a CO ₂ price could be used to finance additional climate protection , e.g. through investments in climate-neutral steel production.

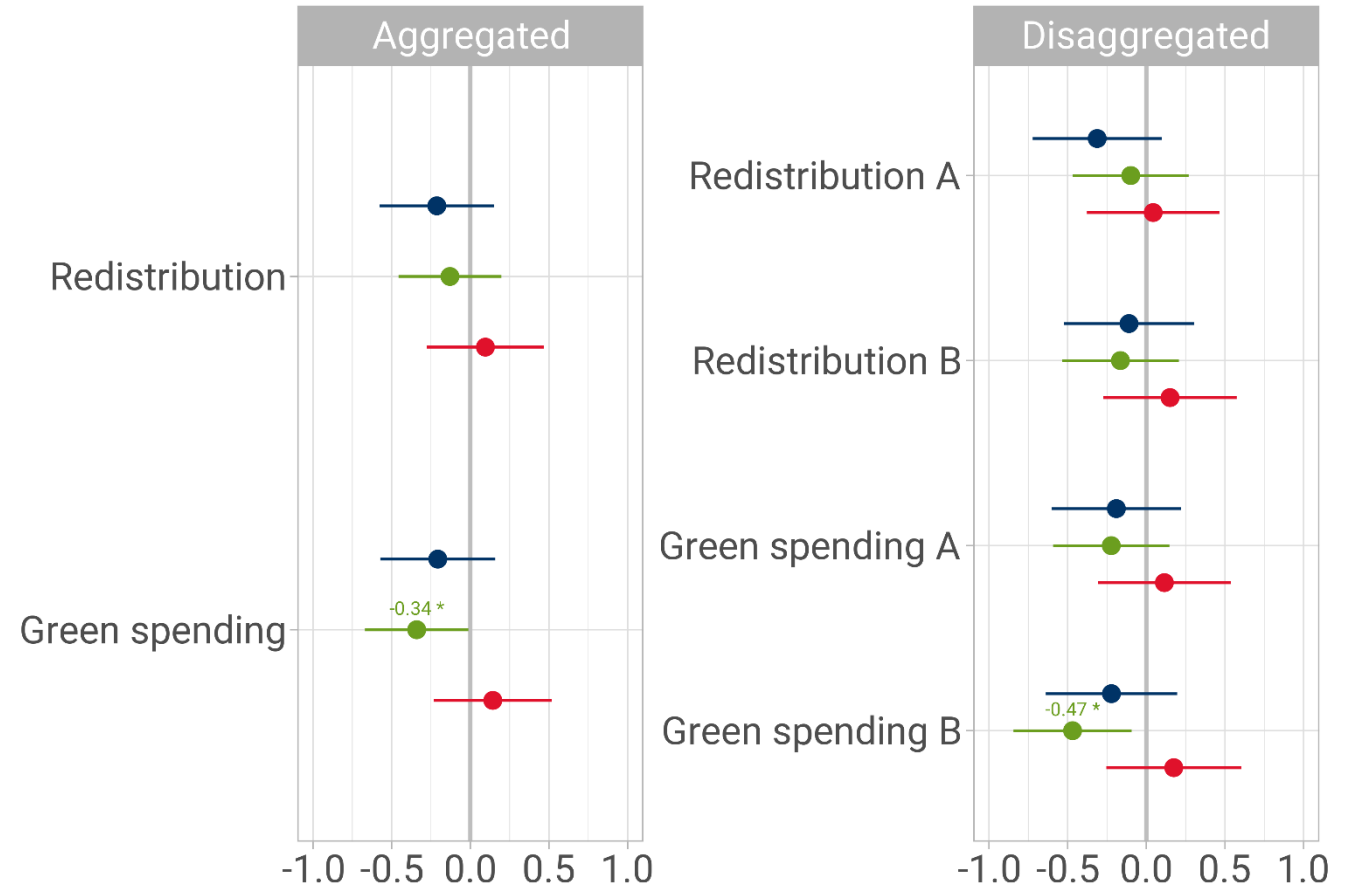
Treatment Effect Estimates





Subgroup Analysis

- Age: -
- Education: -
- Gender:





Discussion

- Treatments did not work on most of the participants
- Explanations:
 - Hypothetical policy
 - Complexity of CP
 - Topic of survey
 - Sample



Conclusion

- Theoretical argument that RRSs alleviate concerns about CP remains compelling
- Practicability of RRSs as tool to increase support for CP doubtful



Research Supported by



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A background graphic featuring a bar chart with several bars of varying heights, overlaid with a green curve and a red curve, suggesting a statistical or sociological analysis.



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Slide download



<https://tinyurl.com/slides-green-vs-redis>

References I

- Abrell, Jan, Mirjam Kosch, and Sebastian Rausch. 2022. 'How Effective Is Carbon Pricing?—A Machine Learning Approach to Policy Evaluation'. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 112:102589. doi: 10.1016/j.jeem.2021.102589.
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- Baranzini, Andrea, Jeroen C. J. M. van den Bergh, Stefano Carattini, Richard B. Howarth, Emilio Padilla, and Jordi Roca. 2017. 'Carbon Pricing in Climate Policy: Seven Reasons, Complementary Instruments, and Political Economy Considerations'. *WIREs Climate Change* 8(4):e462. doi: 10.1002/wcc.462.

References II

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References III

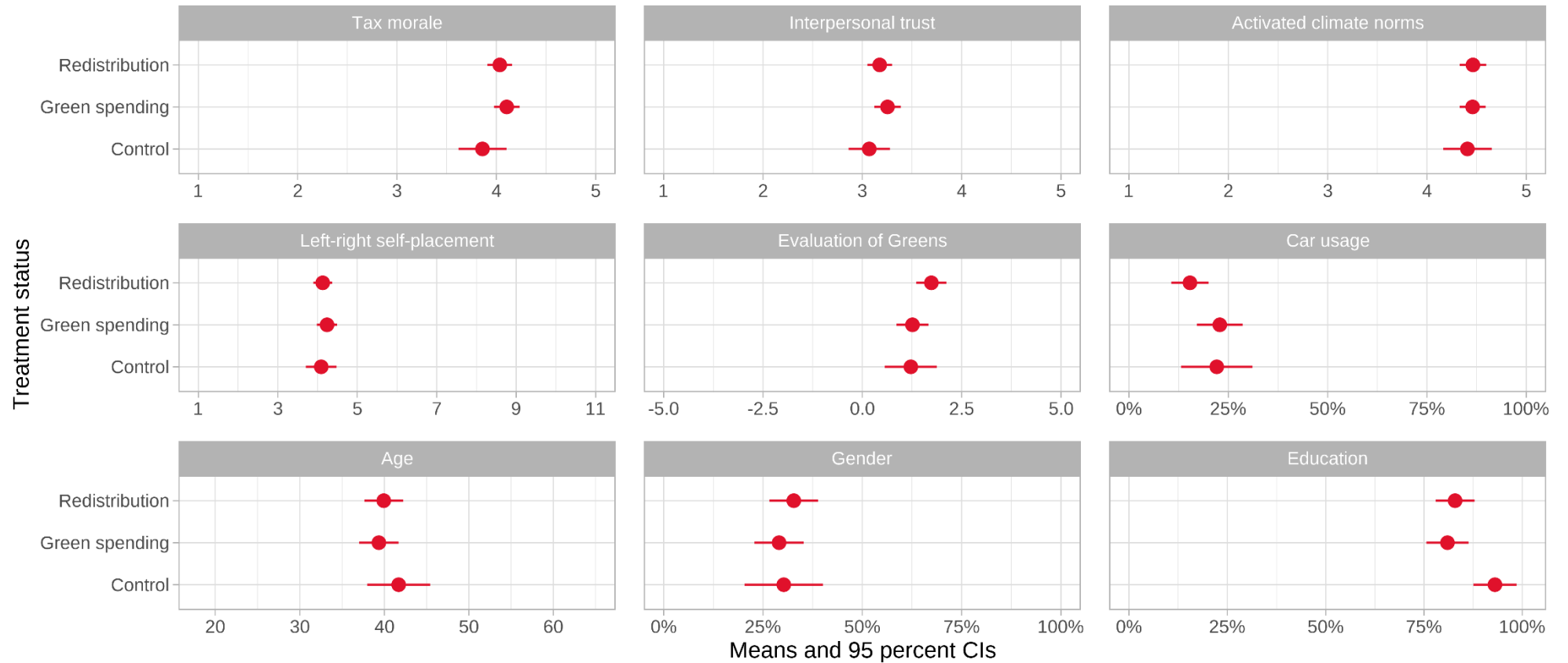
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Appendix

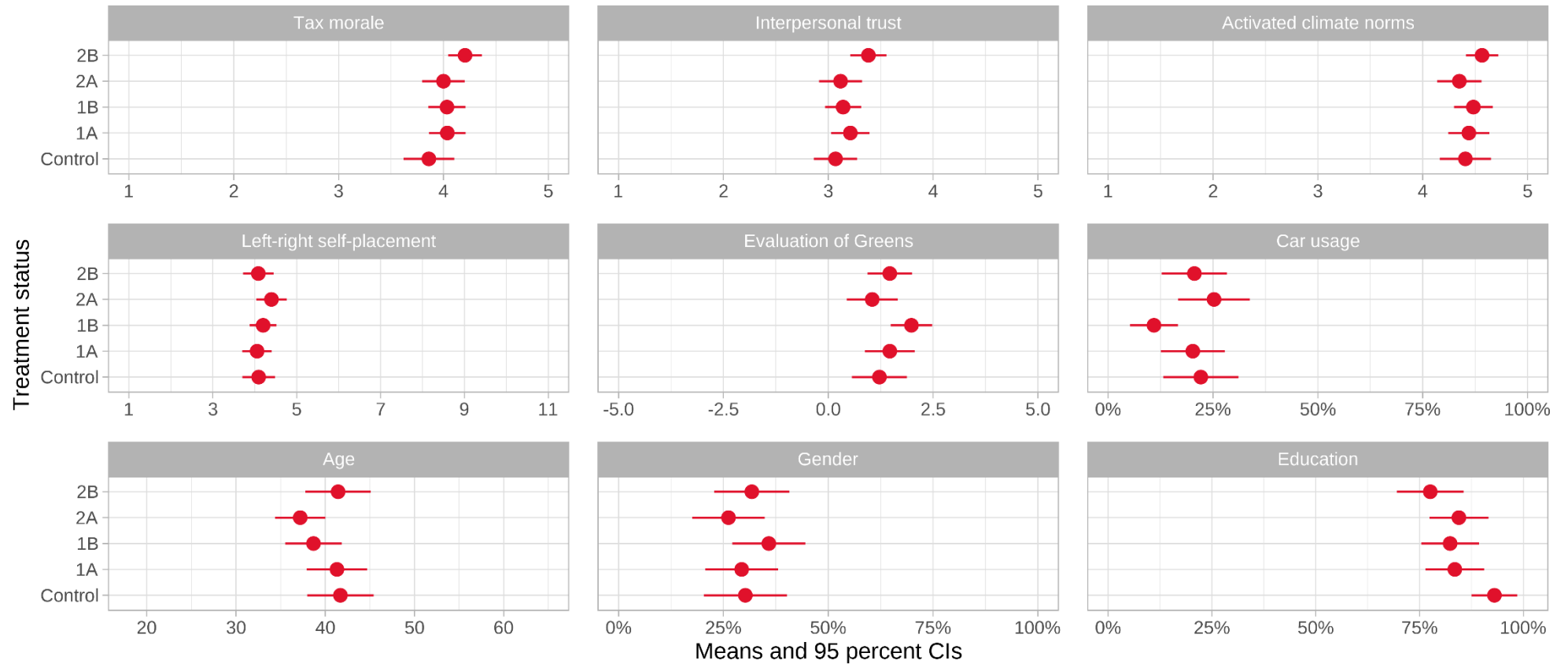


Covariate Balance Aggregated



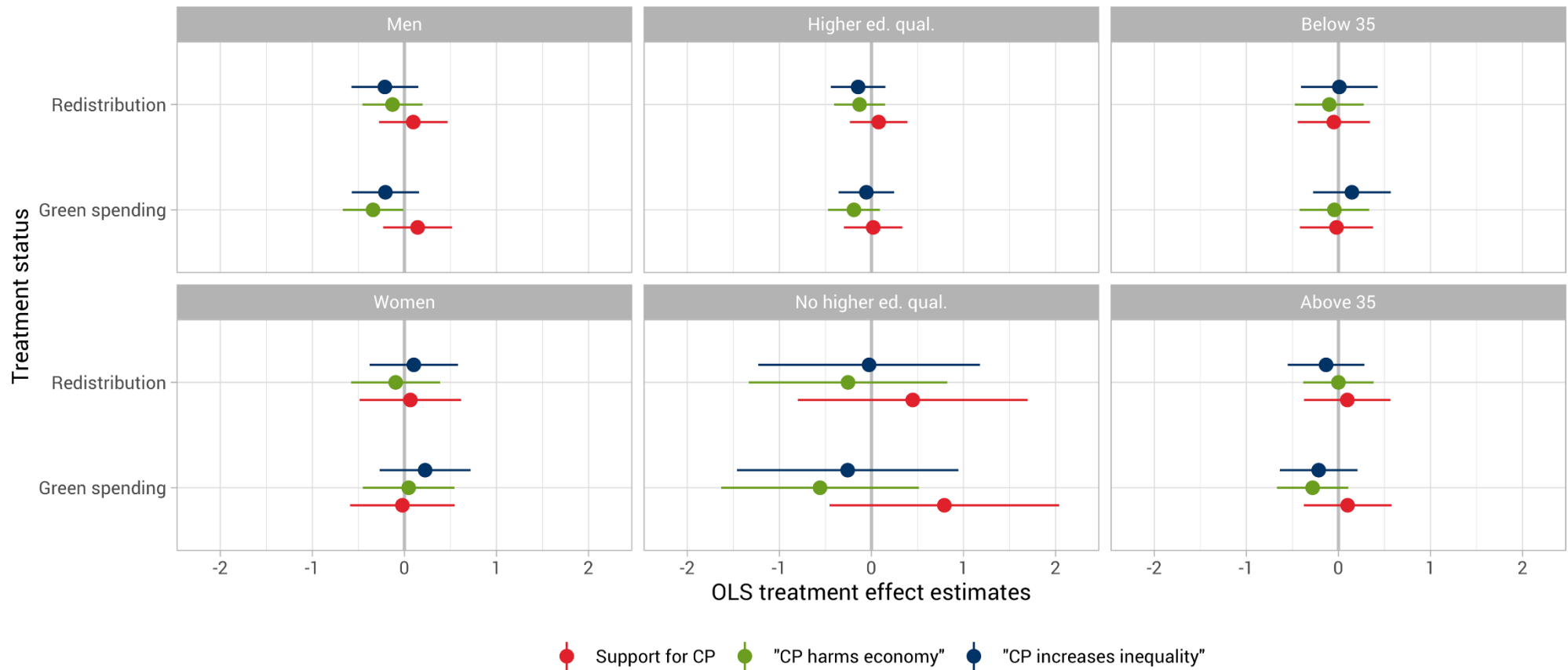


Covariate Balance Disaggregated





Subgroup Analysis Aggregated





Subgroup Analysis Disaggregated

