

ENERGY INTENSITY, DIRECTED TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC  
GROWTH: WILL THE AUTONOMOUS DECLINE OF ENERGY INTENSITY  
CONTINUE?

Akshay Shanker<sup>†</sup> & David Stern<sup>\* ‡</sup>

*Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University, 132 Lennox Crossing,  
ACT 2601, Australia*

*29 January, 2018*

World and U.S. energy intensities have declined over the past century, falling approximately at an average rate of 1.2–1.5 percent a year. The decline has persisted through periods of stagnating or even falling energy prices, suggesting the decline is driven in a large part by autonomous factors, independent of price changes. In this paper, we use directed technical change theory to understand the autonomous decline in energy intensity and ask whether the decline will continue. We show in an economy with no scale effects, where existing knowledge does not make R&D more profitable, energy intensity continues to decline, albeit at a slower rate than output growth, from profit driven energy augmenting innovation. However, in an economy with scale effects, energy intensity eventually stops declining because labor augmenting innovation crowds out energy augmenting innovation. In either case, energy intensity never declines faster than output grows, and so energy use always increases, as long as the wellhead price of energy stays constant.

**JEL Classification:** O33, O41, Q43

---

<sup>†</sup>Electronic address: [akshay.shanker@anu.edu.au](mailto:akshay.shanker@anu.edu.au).

<sup>\*</sup>Electronic address: [david.stern@anu.edu.au](mailto:david.stern@anu.edu.au).

<sup>‡</sup>We thank Sofia Henriques, Astrid Kander, Per Krusell, Warwick McKibbin, and seminar participants at the Scandinavian Energy Transitions Workshop for discussions that have guided the paper. We also thank the Department of Economic History at Lund University for hosting the first author's research visit and gratefully acknowledge funding from the Svenska Handelsbanken Foundation grant on energy and long-run growth, the Research School of Asia and the Pacific at the Australian National University, and the Australian Research Council, Discovery Project (DP160100756). "Energy Efficiency Innovation, Diffusion and the Rebound Effect."

The latest version of this paper and the online appendix can be found at <https://github.com/akshayshanker/Energy>.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Why does energy intensity fall as an economy grows? Why does energy intensity fall slower than the rate of output growth? Will energy intensity continue to fall in the absence of sustained energy price increases? In this paper, we develop a theoretical understanding of these questions using a model of endogenous growth with directed technical change.

The past century has seen a persistent decline in energy intensity both globally and in many individual countries. Figure 1 shows U.S. energy intensity and the U.S. real energy price from 1900 to 2015. While the energy price has fluctuated, we find no clear increasing trend (see the online appendix, section E.2, for trend tests). And even during periods of falling prices, particularly between 1980 and 2000, energy intensity continued to decline. Figure 2 shows energy intensity and per capita GDP for 100 countries between 1970 and 2010 and figure 3 for selected countries between 1900 and 2010 — per capita GDP growth is associated with a proportional decline in energy intensity. Stern et al. (2016) give a formal analysis and find a negative elasticity between per capita GDP and energy intensity of  $-.3$  as well as conditional and unconditional beta convergence and sigma convergence of energy intensity.

Energy economists have suspected autonomous factors *tied to growth*, rather than increasing prices, have played a role in the world-wide decline of energy intensity.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, climate policy models,<sup>2</sup> and projections of future energy intensity, for example by the International Energy Association (IEA, 2016) and the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA, 2017), both assume the autonomous decline of energy intensity will continue.

However, despite energy intensity being "central to the achievement of a range of policy goals, including energy security, economic growth and environmental sustainability" (IEA, 2017) and despite the well-established literature incorporating endogenous technical change in models estimating the costs of climate policy (Goulder and Schneider, 1999; Nordhaus, 2002; Jakeman et al., 2004; Popp, 2004),

---

<sup>1</sup>The climate policy modeling literature refers to the autonomous decline of energy intensity as Autonomous Energy Efficiency Improvement (AEEI). Though extensively debated, estimates of AEEI for the U.S. range from .5% to 2% per year (See Williams et al. (1990), Löschel (2002), Stern (2004), Sue Wing and Eckaus (2007) and Webster et al. (2008)). Newell et al. (1999), who use micro-level data on efficiency of air-conditioners, find price increases induce technical change but "autonomous drives of energy efficiency explain up to 62% of total changes in energy efficiency". On the other hand, Kaufmann (2004) using a co-integration analysis finds no left-over deterministic trend.

<sup>2</sup>See Popp et al. (2010) for an overview of the use of AEEI in models with exogenous technical change. Some models with induced technical change also incorporate an exogenous efficiency trend, for example, Popp (2004).

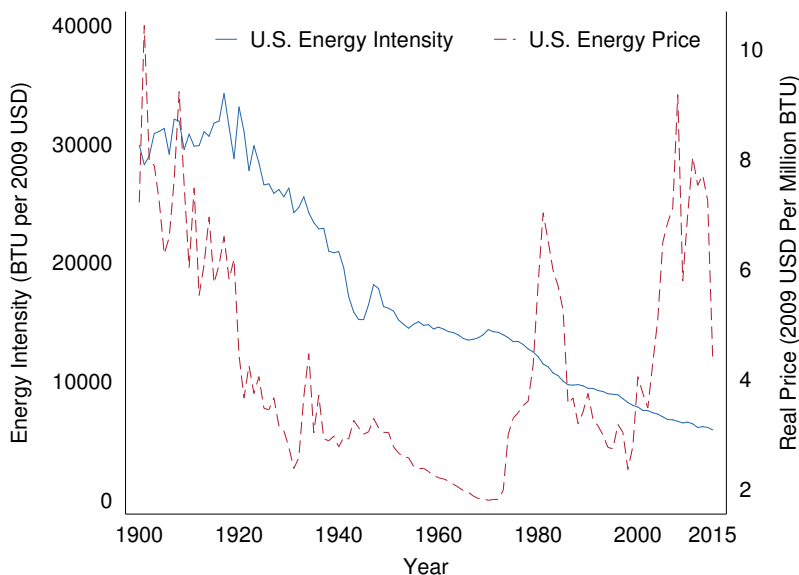


FIGURE 1.— U.S. energy intensity (including traditional fuels) and wellhead real price index of energy between 1900 and 2015. Energy intensity fell at an average rate of 1.2 percent per year between 1900 and 1950 and 1.5 percent per year between 1950 and 2015. See the online appendix, section E.1, for a detailed description of the data sources.

there has been no formal analytical study of what, in terms of economic incentives, drives declining energy intensity and whether the decline will continue.

We undertake such an analysis by incorporating directed technical change (Acemoglu, 1998, 2002), where innovation can augment labor or energy, in a Schumpeterian endogenous growth model with quality improvements. The quality improvement model can be traced to Aghion and Howitt (1992), however, our treatment with a large number of firms most closely follows Acemoglu (2009), ch. 14.<sup>3</sup> Following established estimates in the literature (see Stern and Kander (2012) and also Van der Werf (2008)), we assume the elasticity of substitution between energy and labor services is less than one.

### 1.1. Main Findings

Our first finding is that falling energy intensity without increasing wellhead energy prices is *inconsistent* with balanced growth. Rather, an autonomous decline of

<sup>3</sup>The structure of our modeling is also similar to Acemoglu and Cao (2015), except Acemoglu and Cao (2015) also incorporate radical innovations while we incorporate directed technical change.

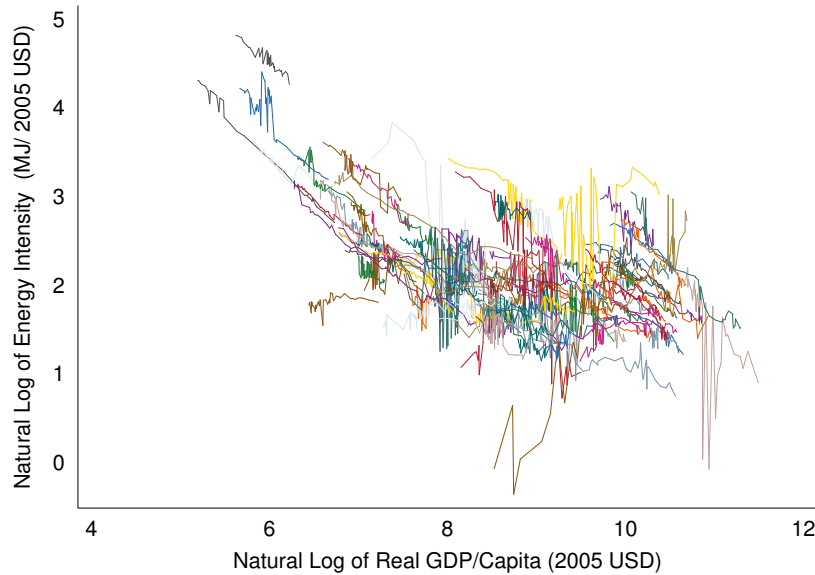


FIGURE 2.— Energy intensity and real GDP/capita for countries between 1970 and 2010.

energy intensity implies a falling cost share of energy and a non-constant, but possibly converging growth rate of output. The finding holds in a general setting with neoclassical production. Since we can no longer use balanced growth paths (BGP), as in the standard text-book treatment of directed technical change, we proceed to formalise asymptotic behaviour.

Motivated by evidence (Bloom et al., 2017) for new innovations being more difficult to find as technologies advance, we begin in an economy without scale effects. Under no scale effects, the existing level of knowledge does not improve the profitability of research. We show asymptotic convergence to a growth path where energy intensity falls at a constant rate due to investment in energy augmenting technologies. Consistent with the data, energy intensity declines slower than output grows, and we express the asymptotic elasticity between energy intensity and output as a function of only the elasticity of substitution between energy and labor.

To understand incentives to undertake energy augmenting research, recall profits of monopolistically competitive entrepreneurs are the product of the price a new product can command and the number of units of the new product that can be sold, the market size (see Acemoglu (2009), ch. 15 for a detailed explanation of these market size and price effects). As energy use increases along a growing economy (and wellhead energy prices stay constant) the price of energy services falls, reducing profitability and incentives for energy augmenting research. How-

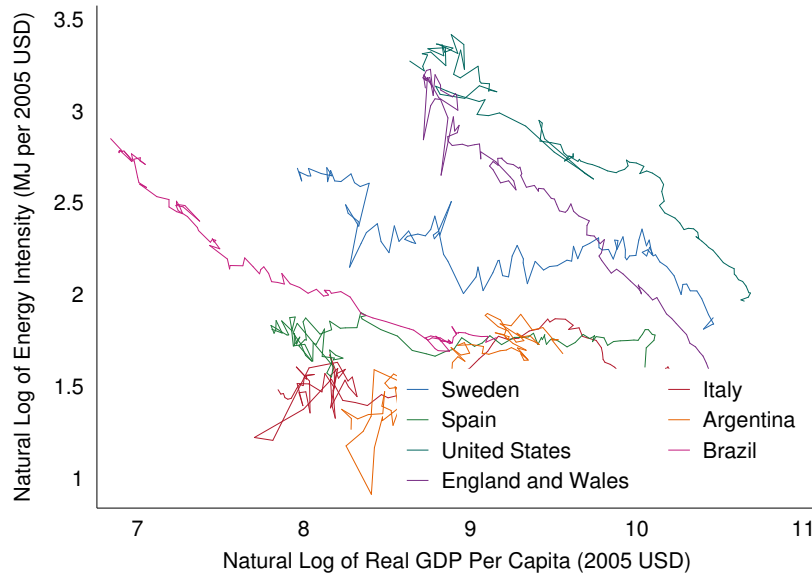


FIGURE 3.— Energy intensity and real GDP per capita for selected countries between 1900 and 2010.

ever, the market size of energy increases, holding up incentives to conduct energy augmenting research.

Nonetheless, the rate of decline of energy intensity is slower than the rate of output growth because energy augmenting technologies advance at a slower rate than labor augmenting technologies. While the market size effect of increasing energy use is sufficient to maintain energy augmenting innovation, the price effect of falling energy prices relative to the labor wage (figure 4) is stronger than the market size effect, of greater per capita energy use, because the elasticity of substitution is less than one. The stronger price effect means greater incentives to undertake labor augmenting research and in turn a faster rate of labor saving innovation.

The model with no scale effects can also explain convergence of energy intensities conditional on output. Two countries starting with similar GDP per-capita but where one country has a higher energy intensity will both converge to the same energy intensity - GDP per-capita relationship.

We also examine an economy under scale effects. We find an economy under scale effects possesses a BGP. While autonomous energy intensity can occur outside a BGP, energy intensity, in the absence of price changes eventually converges to a strictly positive constant. The reasons is that scale effects compound the relatively stronger incentive to undertake labor augmenting research arising from the price effect; the incentives to undertake labor-augmenting research are strong enough

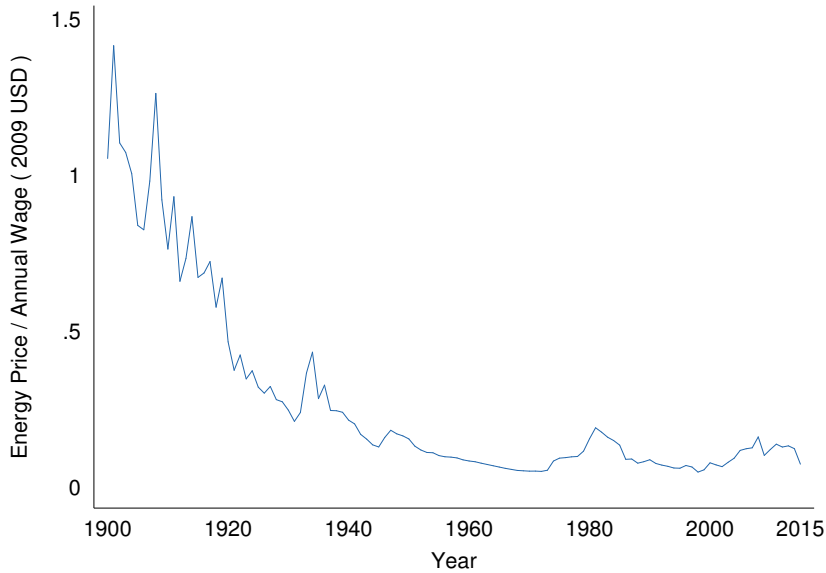


FIGURE 4.— The ratio of U.S. real energy price to real annual wage per employee shows a declining trend, creating stronger incentives for labor saving innovation.

to crowd out all energy-augmenting research, leading to an eventual end to autonomous declines of energy intensity.

While the model with no scale effects accounts for the observed trends in energy intensity, we cannot rule out a model with scale effects. If we assume sufficiently many countries, including the U.S., begin with energy intensities away from the long-run BGP, then a scale effects model can account for the observed falls in energy intensity associated with growth. One piece of evidence even favoring a scale effects economy is the relatively high elasticity of energy intensity with respect to output in the cross-section for high-income countries — as income increases across high-income countries energy intensity falls at a relatively slow rate. It turns out that a high elasticity can only be supported in a model with a persistent autonomous decline of energy intensity if the elasticity of substitution is higher than previous estimates in the literature (see Stern and Kander (2012) or Hassler et al. (2016), we discuss these issues in detail in Section 3).

## 1.2. *Related Literature*

Our paper complements Hassler et al. (2016) and André and Smulders (2014) who also analyze models with endogenous energy- and labor-augmenting technical change. Hassler et al. (2016) provide a calibrated and tractable framework to fore-

cast the role of energy intensity improvements in generating possibilities of growth where energy is scarce. André and Smulders (2014) uses a directed technical change model to account for stylized facts in U.S. energy use. However, both authors do not explicitly analyze the role and potential for autonomous drivers of falling energy intensity to persist along a growth path. In particular, both papers also only study innovation under scale effects and use a Hotelling rule featuring an exponentially increasing energy price, which becomes the driver of long-run energy efficiency improvements.

Our key finding that a model with scale effects cannot feature a constant growth rate of energy-augmenting technical change along an asymptotic growth path is analogous to the main finding of Acemoglu (2003). Acemoglu (2003) shows how under scale effects, long-run technical change can only be labor-augmenting, rather than capital-augmenting for interest rates to remain constant. Our model under scale effects is similar to Acemoglu's, except with capital replaced by energy. A specification with no scale effects is ruled out by Acemoglu precisely because it would lead to a fall in capital intensity given constant interest rates — just as energy intensity falls with constant energy prices in the model presented here with no scale effects.

Finally, our paper relates to empirical work by Sue Wing (2008) showing that most of the decline in U.S. energy intensity before the 1970s oil price shock can be attributed to structural change towards sectors with lower energy intensity, while falls in intensity during the period of increasing prices can be attributed to within sector declines in intensity. Mckibbin et al. (2004) take a similar view, arguing that the relationship between output and energy use depends on changes in the shares of different sectors in an economy, rather than just on an energy efficiency trend within sectors. These arguments may at first seem inconsistent with our argument, where structural change implies an increase in the quantity ratio of energy services to output. However, energy-augmenting technical change in models with high aggregation such as ours should be seen as any change in the economy that allows more output per unit of energy, including technical change leading to structural change,<sup>4</sup> than strictly as 'energy efficiency' within specific industries. The results of Sue Wing (2008) also point to an important difference between price induced technological change and autonomous technological change, whereas in our aggregated model, both are captured by the same variable.

---

<sup>4</sup>The definition of energy services in an aggregated directed technical change model does not map to any particular sector in the economy, but may resemble a notion broader than "useful work" within an economy, which has shown an increasing trend, see Warr et al. (2010).

## 2. SCHUMPETERIAN GROWTH MODEL OF ENERGY AND DIRECTED TECHNICAL CHANGE

### 2.1. The Model Economy

Consider a continuous time economy where  $t$ , with  $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ , indexes time. Assume a risk neutral representative consumer, so preferences over a time path for consumption are<sup>5</sup>

$$(1) \quad \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\rho t} C(t) dt$$

where  $\rho$  is the discount factor and  $C(t)$  is consumption at time  $t$ . The consumer faces a standard dynamic optimization problem and chooses a path of consumption and assets,  $\{a(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$ , given a path of interest rates,  $\{r(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$  and wage rates  $\{w_L(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$  to maximize (1). For any  $t$ , the resource constraint for the economy is

$$(2) \quad Z(t) + C(t) + X(t) + \kappa(t)E(t) \leq Y(t)$$

where  $Z(t)$  is the total level of R&D,  $X(t)$  is total expenditure on machine varieties,  $E(t)$  energy use and  $\kappa(t)$  is the wellhead price of energy fuels, or extraction cost of energy, which is exogenous. We use an exogenous wellhead price as our focus is on autonomous endogenous technical change — we are interested in the response of technological change *given a path of prices*.<sup>6</sup>

At each  $t$ , final goods  $Y(t)$  are produced using two intermediate goods: an energy good  $Y_E(t)$  and a labor good  $Y_L(t)$ :

$$(3) \quad Y(t) = \left( \gamma_E Y_E(t)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} + \gamma_L Y_L(t)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} \right)^{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1}}$$

where  $\epsilon$  is the elasticity of substitution and we assume  $\epsilon < 1$ . Competitive firms produce intermediate goods using a continuum of machines indexed by  $i$ , where  $i \in [0, 1]$ . The intermediate production functions are

$$(4) \quad Y_E(t) = (1 - \alpha)^{-1} E(t)^{\alpha} \int_0^1 q_E(i, t)^{\alpha} x_E(i, t | q_E(i, t))^{1-\alpha} di$$

<sup>5</sup>Linear utility simplifies analysis of the dynamics in the model. Aghion and Howitt (1992) makes the same assumption as does Acemoglu (2003) when analyzing dynamics. Under a constant relative risk aversion (CRRA) utility function, the main results of our paper holds conditional on the assumption that any equilibrium path is an asymptotic balanced growth path (ABGP). However, we were unable to verify that every equilibrium path is an ABGP in the case of CRRA utility.

<sup>6</sup>Some other researchers e.g. André and Smulders (2014) assume the price of energy follows a Hotelling rule. However, observed energy prices are inconsistent with a simple Hotelling rule which would imply an exponentially growing price (Hamilton, 2009).



and

$$(5) \quad Y_L(t) = (1 - \alpha)^{-1} L(t)^\alpha \int_0^1 q_L(i, t)^\alpha x_L(i, t | q_L(i, t))^{1-\alpha} di$$

Let  $j$  index the sectors  $E$  and  $L$ . In the equations above,  $q_j(i, t)$  denotes the highest quality of machine  $i$  at time  $t$  in sector  $j$  and  $x_j(i, t | q_j(i, t))$  is the quantity of machine type  $i$  in sector  $j$  with quality  $q_j(i, t)$ .

We assume labor supply is fixed with  $L(t) = L$  and  $L > 0$  for all  $t$ . The energy sector uses a fuel  $E(t)$ , which can be extracted at a fixed cost  $\kappa(t)$ .<sup>7</sup>

The price of final output is normalized to one and all prices will be stated in terms of the final good price. We assume machines of all varieties have a constant production cost  $(1 - \alpha)$ , and monopolists who own patents for the varieties make and sell machines to the intermediate producers.

Let  $p_j^x(i, t | q)$  denote the price of machine  $i$  in sector  $j$  at time  $t$  with quality  $q$ . And let  $p_j(t)$  denote the price of the intermediate good  $Y_j(t)$ .

Turning to machine qualities, we assume a quality ladder for highest quality machines as follows

$$(6) \quad q_j(i, t) = \lambda^{n_j(i, t)} q_j(i, 0), \quad j \in \{E, L\}, i \in [0, 1], t \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

where  $q_j(0, i)$  is the quality of machine  $i$  at time 0 and  $n_j(i, t)$  equals the random number of incremental innovations on the machine variety up to time  $t$ . The arrival of a new innovation improves the machine quality by a factor  $\lambda$ .

New entrants engage in research to improve machine varieties. New entrants who have a successful innovation own a perpetual patent on the machine variety, however, once a new variety has been invented, the improved quality captures the whole market for the variety — Schumpeterian creative destruction. The following assumption<sup>8</sup> ensures the firm with the highest quality machine can charge the unconstrained monopoly price:

$$\text{ASSUMPTION 1} \quad \lambda \geq \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}.$$

Final goods are used to undertake R&D which can be directed towards energy or labor machine improvements. A prospective entrant expending  $z_j(i, t)$  units of R&D to improve the equality of machine  $i$  in sector  $j$  at time  $t$  generates a flow rate

<sup>7</sup>Under population growth, a model with a constant asymptotic growth rate of output must have no scale effects (Jones, 1995). See discussion in section 3.2

<sup>8</sup>See Acemoglu (2009) sections 12.3.3 and 14.1.2 for discussion.

of machine improvement equal to  $\eta_j b_j(i, t)$ , where  $\eta_j$  is an exogenous parameter and<sup>9</sup>

$$b_j(i, t) = \frac{z_j(i, t)}{q_j(i, t)}$$

The denominator implies higher quality machines are more difficult to improve upon, cancelling out scale effects embedded in the quality ladder.

Total R&D expenditure will be

$$(7) \quad Z(t) = \int_0^1 z_E(i, t) di + \int_0^1 z_L(i, t) di$$

## 2.2. Equilibrium Characterization

Objects in the model economy can be arranged in a tuple  $\mathcal{E}$ , where

$$\mathcal{E} := ((\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}), q_E, q_L, v_E, v_L, p_E^x, p_L^x, x_E, x_L, z_E, z_L, C, X, E, Z, r, w, a)$$

and

1. the tuple  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$  is a probability space
2. the path of leading machine qualities,  $q_E$  and  $q_L$ , are  $(\mathbb{R}_+^{[0,1]})^{\mathbb{R}_+}$  valued random variables defined on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$
3. the functions  $p_E^x: [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $p_L^x: [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  are paths of monopolist prices
4. the functions  $p_E: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $p_L: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  are intermediate goods prices
5. the functions  $x_E: [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $x_L: [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  are machine quantities
6. paths for consumption, total expenditure on machines, energy, total R&D and energy that satisfy  $C, X, Z, E \in \mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R}_+)$  where  $\mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R}_+)$  is the space of all real valued continuously differentiable functions on  $\mathbb{R}_+$
7. the functions  $z_E: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $z_L: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  are paths for R&D
8. the functions  $v_E: [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $v_L: [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  are paths for the value functions

---

<sup>9</sup>Recall the flow rate tells us the probability of a machine improvement occurring during a small period of time  $\Delta t$  given R&D expenditure  $z_j(i, t)$  is  $\frac{\eta_j z_j(i, t)}{q_j(i, t)} \Delta t$ . Formally,

$$\mathbb{P}\{n_j(t + \Delta t, i) - n_j(t, i) = 1\} = \frac{\eta_j z_j(i, t)}{q_j(i, t)} \Delta t + o(\Delta t), \quad j \in \{E, L\}$$

9. the functions  $r: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ ,  $w: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $a: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  are paths for the interest rate, wage rate and assets.

Section A.1 of the appendix gives a definition of equilibrium; we now turn to documenting the familiar static equilibrium conditions, given technology.

Profit maximization by final goods producers gives

$$(8) \quad \gamma_E Y(t)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} Y_E(t)^{-\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = p_E(t), \quad \gamma_L Y(t)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} Y_L(t)^{-\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = p_L(t)$$

At each  $t$ , profit maximization by the intermediate goods producers gives machine demands for the highest quality machine of type  $i$

$$(9) \quad x_E(i, t | q_E(i, t)) = p_E(t)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} p_E^x(i, t | q_E(i, t))^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} q_E(i, t) E(t)$$

$$(10) \quad x_L(i, t | q_L(i, t)) = p_L(t)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} p_L^x(i, t | q_L(i, t))^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} q_L(i, t) L$$

and first order conditions for energy and labor

$$(11) \quad \alpha(1 - \alpha)^{-1} p_E(t) E(t)^{\alpha-1} \int_0^1 q_E(i, t)^{\alpha} x_E(i, t | q_E(i, t))^{1-\alpha} di = \kappa(t)$$

$$(12) \quad \alpha(1 - \alpha)^{-1} p_L(t) L^{\alpha-1} \int_0^1 q_L(i, t)^{\alpha} x_L(i, t | q_L(i, t))^{1-\alpha} di = w_L(t)$$

Since the cost of machine varieties is  $1 - \alpha$  and by Assumption 1, monopolists who own the highest quality machine production technologies set  $p_j^x(i, t | q_j(i, t)) = 1$ , machine demands for the highest quality machine of type  $i$  are then

$$(13) \quad x_E(i, t | q_E(i, t)) = p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} q_E(i, t) E(t), \quad x_L(i, t | q_L(i, t)) = p_L(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} q_L(i, t) L$$

Profits for monopolists who own the leading edge machines are

$$(14) \quad \pi_E(i, t | q_E(i, t)) = \alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} q_E(i, t) E(t), \quad \pi_L(i, t | q_L(i, t)) = \alpha p_L(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} q_L(i, t) L$$

Owners of lower equality machines receive zero profits.

Define  $Q_E = \int_0^1 q_E(i, t) di$  and  $Q_L = \int_0^1 q_L(i, t) di$  as the average qualities of leading machines. Intermediate output, using (4) and (5) with (13) becomes

$$(15) \quad Y_E(t) = (1 - \alpha)^{-1} E(t) p_E(t)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} Q_E(t), \quad Y_L(t) = (1 - \alpha)^{-1} L p_L(t)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} Q_L(t)$$

Next, using the intermediate demand conditions, (8), we can write the ratio of prices as

$$\frac{p_E(t)}{p_L(t)} = \gamma \left( \frac{Y_E(t)}{Y_L(t)} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \gamma \left( \frac{E(t)}{L} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \left( \frac{p_E(t)}{p_L(t)} \right)^{-\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha\epsilon}} \left( \frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

where  $\gamma = \frac{\gamma_E}{\gamma_L}$ . And solving for the ratio of prices gives

$$(16) \quad \frac{p_E(t)}{p_L(t)} = \gamma^{\frac{\alpha\epsilon}{\sigma}} \left( \frac{E(t)Q_E(t)}{LQ_L(t)} \right)^{-\frac{\alpha}{\sigma}}$$

where  $\sigma = 1 + \alpha(\epsilon - 1)$  is the elasticity of substitution between the factors of production. Using (15), we can also derive a ratio of intermediate goods

$$(17) \quad \frac{Y_E(t)}{Y_L(t)} = \left( \frac{E(t)Q_E(t)}{LQ_L(t)} \right)^{\frac{\epsilon\alpha}{\sigma}} \gamma^{\frac{\epsilon(1-\alpha)}{\sigma}}$$

Next, insert (8) into (15), use the expression for final output <sup>10</sup> and the ratio of intermediate goods above (17) to derive

$$(18) \quad Y(t) = (1 - \alpha)^{-1} \left[ \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}} (E(t)Q_E(t))^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} + \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}} (LQ_L(t))^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} \right]^{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1}}$$

We now derive a condition characterizing energy intensity. Use (11) and the definition of  $Y_E(t)$  to arrive at

$$(19) \quad \alpha\theta_E(t) \frac{Y(t)}{E(t)} = \kappa(t)$$

where

$$(20) \quad \theta_E(t) = \frac{p_E(t)Y_E(t)}{Y(t)} = \left( 1 + \gamma^{-\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}} \left( \frac{E(t)Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)L} \right)^{\frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma}} \right)^{-1}$$

is the cost share of energy services in final production. The second equality results from using (8) and (17). Use (20) along with (18) to write (19) as

$$(21) \quad \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma(\sigma-1)}} \alpha(1 - \alpha)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} \left( \frac{Y(t)}{E(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} Q_E(t)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} = \kappa(t)$$

---

<sup>10</sup>Note  $Y(t) = \left( 1 + \gamma^{-1} \left( \frac{Y_L(t)}{Y_E(t)} \right)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} \right)^{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1}} Y_E(t)\gamma_E$ .

Equation (21) tells us that energy-augmenting technical change is energy saving. Appendix C gives further comparative static results on how energy augmenting technologies affect energy use.

Now we turn to the dynamic aspects of equilibrium concerning technology choice. Since consumers are risk neutral, the interest rate in the economy will be  $\rho$  for all  $t$ . For the no scale effects model, let  $v_j(i, t | \lambda q)$  denote the value of a successful innovation of machine  $i$  in sector  $j$  with quality  $q$  at time  $t$ . We have<sup>11</sup>

$$v_j(i, t | \lambda q) = \mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T_j(i, t)} e^{-\rho s} \pi_j(i, s | \lambda q) ds$$

where  $T_j(i, t)$  is the random stopping time after which a new innovation replaces the incumbent. Free entry and exit implies<sup>12</sup>

$$(22) \quad \eta_j \frac{v_j(i, t | \lambda q)}{q} \leq 1, \quad j \in \{E, L\}, t \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

, holds for all  $t$  and  $i \in [0, 1]$  and the inequality is an equality of  $z_j(i, t) > 0$ . Assuming the value function is differentiable implies  $\dot{v}_j(i, t | q) = 0$ . The Hamilton Jacobi Bellman (HJB) equation<sup>13</sup> for  $v_j(t, i | q)$  is

$$(23) \quad \dot{v}_j(i, t | q) = (\rho + \eta_j b_j(i, t)) v_j(i, t | q) - \pi_j(i, t | q)$$

Immediately giving, using (22) and (14),

$$(24) \quad \eta_E b_E(i, t) + \rho \geq \eta_E \lambda \alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(t), \quad \eta_L b_L(i, t) + \rho \geq \eta_L \lambda \alpha p_L(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L$$

where, once again, the inequality is an equality of  $z_j(i, t) > 0$ . Note the above equation implies  $b_j(i, t)$  is no longer conditioned on the machine variety — there is a common rate of innovation for all machines in a sector. Let  $b_j(t) := \int_0^1 b_j(i, t) di$  for  $j \in \{E, L\}$ .

<sup>11</sup>The random variable  $T_j(i, t)$  has a distribution:

$$\mathbb{P}(T_j(i, t) \geq t + s) = e^{-\int_t^{t+s} \eta_j b_j(i, s_1) ds_1}$$

<sup>12</sup>Recall that expenditure of  $z_j(i, t)$  units of final good on R&D generates a flow rate of  $\eta_j \frac{z_j(i, t)}{q_j(i, t)}$ . Since the price of the final good is normalised to one the value of spending one unit of the final good on research is  $\frac{\eta_j v_j(i, t | \lambda q)}{q(i, t)} - 1$ , which should not be strictly positive.

<sup>13</sup>See Acemoglu (2009), Equation (14.13).

Finally, for each  $i$ ,  $q_j(i, t)$ , is a random process. However, at each  $t$ , the average machine quality  $Q_j(t)$  for each sector  $j$  will be deterministic,<sup>14</sup> determined by the innovation rate  $b_j$  as follows<sup>15</sup>

$$(25) \quad \dot{Q}_j(t) = (\lambda - 1)\eta_j b_j(t) Q_j(t), \quad j \in \{E, L\}$$

### 2.3. Main Theoretical Results

An equilibrium growth path is a balanced growth path if output and consumption both grow at a constant rate  $g$ , energy grows at a constant rate  $g_E$ , and  $Q_E$  and  $Q_L$  grow at constant rates  $g_{Q_E}$  and  $g_{Q_L}$  respectively. For any path,  $\varphi(t)$ , we will use  $\hat{\varphi}(t)$  to refer to the growth rate of  $\varphi(t)$  at time  $t$ , that is  $\hat{\varphi}(t) = \frac{\dot{\varphi}(t)}{\varphi(t)}$ , and we use  $\varphi(t) \rightarrow \bar{\varphi}(t)$  to mean  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(t) = \bar{\varphi}(t)$  for a path  $\bar{\varphi}(t)$ .<sup>16</sup>

**PROPOSITION 2.1** *Let an economy  $\mathcal{E}$  be an equilibrium. If  $\hat{Q}_E(t) > c$  for all  $t$ , where  $c > 0$ , and  $\dot{\kappa}(t) = 0$ , then  $\hat{Y}(t)$ ,  $\hat{E}(t)$ ,  $\hat{Q}_L(t)$  and  $\hat{Q}_E(t)$  cannot be constant.*

**PROOF:** By (18),  $Y(t) = \tilde{F}(Q_E(t)E(t), Q_L(t)L)$  where  $\tilde{F}$  is a homogeneous of degree one production function. Using Euler's Theorem,  $g_{Q_E} + g_E = g_{Q_L}$  must hold for  $g$ ,  $g_E$ ,  $g_{Q_E}$  and  $g_{Q_L}$  to be constant (See Claim D.1 in the online appendix, section D.0.1). However,  $g_{Q_E} + g_E = g_{Q_L}$  yields a contradiction, since Equation (20) implies  $\theta_E(t)$  is constant, which in turn implies  $\hat{Q}_E(t) = 0$  and  $E(t)/Y(t)$  is constant by (21) and (37).

Q.E.D.

Thus a BGP cannot feature autonomous energy intensity improvements. We study the possibility of autonomous energy intensity improvements along *asymptotic* balanced growth paths (ABGP).<sup>17</sup>

**DEFINITION 2.1** An equilibrium economy  $\mathcal{E}$  is an asymptotic balanced growth path (ABGP) if  $\hat{Y}(t) \rightarrow g$ ,  $\hat{C}(t) \rightarrow g$ ,  $\hat{E}(t) \rightarrow g_E$ ,  $\hat{Q}_E(t) \rightarrow g_{Q_E}$ ,  $\hat{Q}_L(t) \rightarrow g_{Q_L}$ ,  $b_E(t) \rightarrow b_E^*$  and  $b_L(t) \rightarrow b_L^*$ , where all limits are real valued.

<sup>14</sup>The average quality will equal  $\mathbb{E}q(i, t)$  with probability one (Sun and Zhang, 2009), this is referred to as no aggregate uncertainty (NAU) and in this paper we view NAU as an assumption without providing a formal proof.

<sup>15</sup>Acemoglu and Cao (2015) (Footnote 23) provide a concise derivation of Equation (25).

<sup>16</sup>We say  $\varphi(t) \rightarrow \bar{\varphi}(t)$  if and only if for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists  $T$  such that for all  $t > T$ ,  $|\varphi(t) - \bar{\varphi}(t)| < \epsilon$ .

<sup>17</sup>The definition of BGP and ABGP varies. Hassler et al. (2016) define a BGP in the same way as us. However, Acemoglu (2003) uses the term BGP to refer to what we define as ABGP. The distinction matters in our model since BGPs cannot feature autonomous intensity improvements while ABGPs can.

ASSUMPTION 2 *The economy  $\mathcal{E}$  satisfies*

$$(26) \quad \lambda \eta_L \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \theta_E(0))^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L > \rho > (\lambda - 1) \eta_L \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} L$$

Note by (20), we have  $\alpha p_L(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L = \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \theta_E(t))^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L$  for each  $t$ . Thus, by the free entry and exit condition and (24), the first inequality of the assumption above ensures the growth rate of labor augmenting technologies and output is positive. The second inequality ensures corporate assets do not grow faster than the discount rate, ensuring the transversality condition holds and (1) remains finite.

We now show an ABGP for the model with no scale effects features autonomous energy intensity improvements.

THEOREM 2.1 *If  $\mathcal{E}$  is an ABGP, satisfies assumption 1- 2 and  $\dot{\kappa}(t) = 0$  for all  $t$ , then*

1.  $\frac{\hat{Q}_E(t)}{\hat{Q}_L(t)} \rightarrow \frac{1-\theta_E(t)}{2-\theta_E(t)-\sigma}$
2.  $\theta_E(t) \rightarrow 0$
3.  $\hat{Y}(t) \rightarrow \hat{Q}_L(t) \rightarrow g$  with  $g = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda \eta_L \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} L - \rho)$
4.  $\hat{E}(t) - \hat{Y}(t) \rightarrow \hat{Y}(t) \frac{(1-\theta_E(t))(\sigma-1)}{2-\theta_E(t)-\sigma}$ .

The proof of the theorem is in the appendix. Part 1. tells us the growth rate of energy-augmenting technologies converges to a rate lower than the growth rate of labor-augmenting technologies, since we have assumed  $\sigma < 1$ . Part 2. tells us the cost share of energy converges to zero. Part 3 tell us the growth of output converges to the growth rate of labor-augmenting technologies, because the cost share of labor converges to 100% of output (part 2.).

Part 4. tells us energy intensity declines, but at a slower rate than output growth. Energy intensity declines because of energy-augmenting technical change (recall equation (21)). And the rate of decline is slower than the rate of output growth since energy-augmenting technologies grow slower than labor augmenting technologies (because of the price effect discussed at equation (34)). On the other hand, labor services become an increasingly important contributor to output as the share of energy services falls to zero; thus output growth converges to the rate of growth of labor augmenting technologies (see decomposition of output growth at equation (41) in the Appendix).

The following result is an implication of Theorem 2.1, part 2, and says if initially there are no energy augmenting technical advances (and energy intensity does not fall), there there exists some time  $T$  after which energy augmenting technologies will begin to advance.

COROLLARY 2.1 *Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be an ABGP. If*

$$(27) \quad \lambda \eta_E \alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E(0)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} E(0) - \rho < 0$$

*then there exists  $T \geq 0$  such that for all  $t > T$ ,*

$$\eta_E b_E(t) = \eta_E \alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E(t)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} E(t) - \rho > 0$$

Figure 5 shows ABGPs (in bold), assuming  $\kappa(t)$  remains constant, for the regime with no scale effects. To understand the direction of ABGPs intuitively, note output is growing and  $b_E(t) > 0$ , hence energy intensity must be falling. And we verified in Theorem 2.1 that the elasticity of  $E/Y$  to  $Y$  must converge to  $\frac{\sigma-1}{2-\sigma}$ .

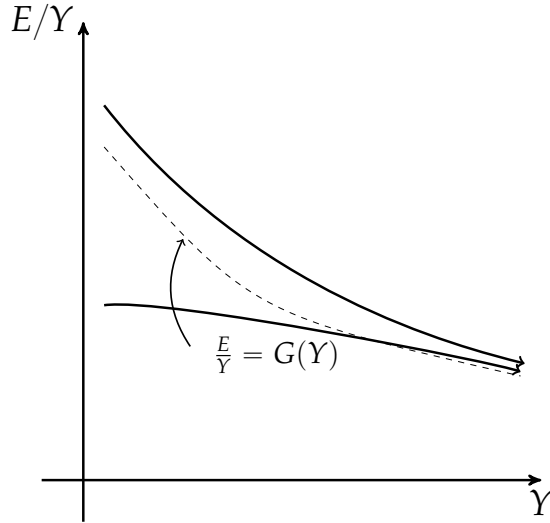


FIGURE 5.— ABGPs for a regime with no scale effects (in bold). All ABGPs feature declining energy intensity, but must converge to the dotted curve.

Below, we show that for a given level of output energy intensity for converges for all ABGPs (conditional convergence).

PROPOSITION 2.2 *If  $\mathcal{E}$  is an ABGP, then*

$$\frac{E(t)}{Y(t)} \rightarrow G(Y(t))$$

*where  $G: \mathbb{R}_{++} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{++}$  is a monotone decreasing function satisfying  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} G(x) \rightarrow 0$ .*

The online appendix, section D.1, studies the dynamics transitional dynamics of ABGPs in the detail, in particular why ABGPs starting below  $G(Y)$  in figure 5 must



cross  $G(Y)$  as they converge. The online appendix also shows any equilibrium path in an ABGP.

For conditional convergence of energy to take place, ABGPs starting with higher energy intensity must experience a faster decline in energy intensity relative to output. For the next result, let  $\{E, Y, Q_E, Q_L, \theta_E\}$  and  $\{\tilde{E}, \tilde{Y}, \tilde{Q}_E, \tilde{Q}_L, \tilde{\theta}_E\}$  be two equilibrium paths with no scale effects.

CLAIM 2.1 If  $\tilde{Y}(t) = Y(t)$  and  $\tilde{E}(t) > E(t)$ , then

1.  $\frac{\dot{\tilde{Q}}_E(t)}{\dot{\tilde{Q}}_L(t)} > \frac{\dot{Q}_E(t)}{\dot{Q}_L(t)}$
2.  $\dot{\tilde{Q}}_E(t) > \dot{Q}_E(t)$
3.  $\frac{\dot{\tilde{E}}(t) - \dot{\tilde{Y}}(t)}{\dot{\tilde{Y}}(t)} < \frac{\dot{E}(t) - \dot{Y}(t)}{\dot{Y}(t)}$

The online appendix, section D, gives a proof of the above claim. Figure E.4 in the online appendix also shows countries with higher energy intensity in 1970 experienced a lower elasticity of energy intensity to output between 1970 and 2010.

#### 2.4. Scale Effects Economy

The main difference between the scale effects and no scale effects economy detailed above are innovation incentives. Assume a constant unit measure of scientists who undertake research directed towards energy or labor machine improvements. If a scientist works to improve the equality of machine  $i$  in sector  $j$ , the flow rate of machine improvement is  $\eta_j$ . We assume prospective entrants can only choose to work in a sector  $j$  instead of choosing the specific machine variety  $i$  to improve. Once an entrant chooses  $j$ , they are randomly allocated to a machine variety  $i$  with no congestion, such that each variety  $i$  has at most one scientist allocated to it at  $t$ . Let  $s_j$  denote the measure of scientists working to improve machines in sector  $j$ . The flow rate of innovations in sector  $j$  will be  $s_j \eta_j$ .<sup>18</sup>

To characterize incentives to innovate under scale effects, let

$$(28) \quad V_j(t) = \int_0^1 v_j(i, t | q_j(i, t)) di, \quad j \in \{E, L\}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

and let

$$(29) \quad \Pi_j(t) = \int_0^1 \pi_j(i, t | q_j(i, t)) di, \quad j \in \{E, L\}, t \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

<sup>18</sup>The random allocation of scientists across machine varieties ensures all varieties experience innovation in equilibrium. Acemoglu et al. (2012) make a similar assumption in a discrete time model.

The free entry and exit conditions under scale effects are

$$(30) \quad \begin{aligned} V_E(t) &\geq V_L(t), & \text{if } s_E > 0 \\ V_L(t) &\geq V_E(t), & \text{if } s_L > 0 \end{aligned}$$

The definition of an economy and equilibrium are identical to the no scale effects case, with  $b_j$  replaced by  $s_j$  and the free entry and exit conditions specified by (30) instead of (22). We use  $\mathcal{E}_S$  to denote a scale effects economy.

The first scale effects result tells us sustained autonomous energy intensity improvements are not possible.

**THEOREM 2.2** *If  $\mathcal{E}_S$  is an ABGP and  $\dot{\kappa}(t) = 0$ , then  $\hat{Y}(t) \rightarrow \hat{Q}_L(t) \rightarrow g$  where  $g = (\lambda - 1)\eta_L$ ,  $\theta(t) \rightarrow \theta_E^*$  where  $\theta_E^* > 0$  and  $\hat{E}(t) - \hat{Y}(t) \rightarrow 0$ .*

Moreover, if the energy extraction costs are low enough or energy-augmenting technologies are advanced enough, then there exists a BGP with no energy-augmenting research.

**PROPOSITION 2.3** *Let  $\mathcal{E}_S$  be an equilibrium. If  $\dot{\kappa}(t) = 0$  for all  $t$ , then there exists a balanced growth path with  $\eta_L s_L(t) = \eta_L$  and  $s_E(t) = 0$  for all  $t$  if and only if*

$$(31) \quad \left( \frac{\kappa}{Q_E(0)} \right)^{1-\sigma} \leq \frac{(\alpha(1-\alpha))^{1-\sigma} \gamma^{\frac{\epsilon}{1-\sigma}}}{\gamma^{\frac{2\epsilon}{\sigma-1} \frac{\rho+\eta_L}{\rho-\eta_L}} + 1}, \quad t \geq 0$$

Combining (37) and (19) with (31) implies

$$(32) \quad \frac{E(0)}{Y(0)} \leq \frac{\alpha \kappa^{-1} \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}}}{\gamma^{\frac{2\epsilon}{\sigma-1} \frac{\rho+\eta_L}{\rho-\eta_L}} + 1} := \phi$$

must hold at time 0 for for a BGP to exist. Noting (36), if  $Q_E$  is constant along the BGP, then  $\theta_E$  remains constant, and thus, by (19),  $\frac{E}{Y}$  remains constant and satisfies (32) along the BGP.

Turning now to convergence under scale effects, consider Figure 6, which shows ABGPs for a scale effects regime with a constant real energy price. The dotted line is the BGP where  $\frac{E}{Y} = \phi$ , where  $\phi$  is implied by Equation (32). By Proposition 2.3, any economy with energy intensity below  $\phi$  has a unique BGP with no energy-augmenting technical change. However, again by proposition 2.3, if energy intensity is strictly greater than  $\phi$ , energy-augmenting technologies must advance. And by Theorem 2.2,  $Q_E$  and hence energy intensity must converge to a constant.

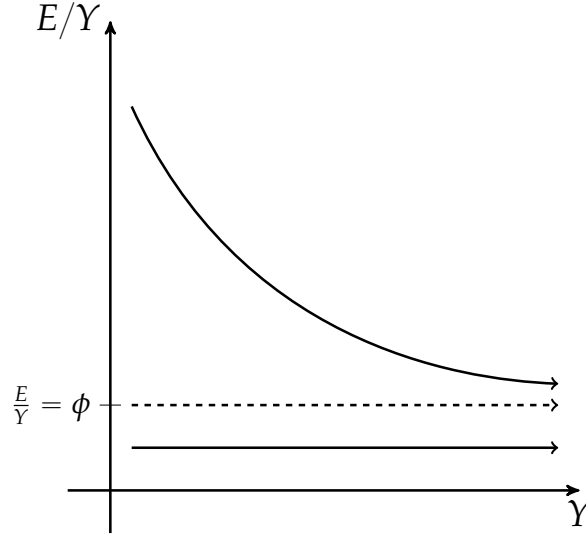


FIGURE 6.— ABGPs for a regime with scale effects. All ABGPs must converge to a BGP where energy intensity is constant.

### 3. DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. *Why Energy Augmenting Technologies Advance Slower than Labor Augmenting Technologies and Stops Advancing Under Scale Effects*

First, let us see why as an economy grows and energy augmenting technologies advance, there are continued incentives to undertake energy augmenting research in the no scale effects economy; incentives to innovate (equation (24)) can be split into the product of the price effect and market size effect:

$$(33) \quad \eta_E b_E(t) = \overbrace{\eta_E \lambda \alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}^{\text{Price effect}} \underbrace{E(t)}_{\text{Market size effect}} - \rho$$

and, by equation by (20) and noting (53) in the appendix,  $\alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E(t)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}}$ . Thus along an ABGP, since energy fuel prices are constant and energy use expands, the price of energy services falls. (By contrast, suppose  $E$  was constant, then along a BGP,  $Q_E$  grows at the same rate as  $Y$  and the intermediate price stays constant.) At the same time, the market size of  $E$  increases, sustaining incentives to innovate.

However, the relative incentive to innovate favours labor augmenting research.

With innovation in both sectors, by (24), relative innovation is given by

$$(34) \quad \frac{\rho + \eta_E b_E(t)}{\rho + \eta_L b_L(t)} = \frac{\eta_E}{\eta_L} \underbrace{\left( \frac{p_E(t)}{p_L(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}_{\text{Price effect}} \underbrace{\frac{E(t)}{L}}_{\text{Market size effect}} = \frac{\eta_E}{\eta_L} \left( \frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} \left( \frac{E(t)}{L(t)} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}}$$

As both technologies expand, energy use grows,<sup>19</sup> the market size effect increases profitability for energy-augmenting research and the price effect decreases profitability. If  $\sigma < 1$ , then the price effect is stronger leading to a fall of profitability to energy research.

The fall in relative profitability for energy augmenting research means more R&D resources are allocated to labour augmenting research and a faster growth rate for labour augmenting technologies. When there are no scale effects, the fall in the ratio  $\frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)}$  is sufficient to eventually balance relative profits, so the left hand side of the above equation converges to a constant and innovation occurs in both sectors.

The exact relative rates of innovation under a rational expectations equilibrium in the case with scale effects are more difficult to characterize using current profit ratios. Nonetheless, we now consider the current profit ratios to gain intuition of the theoretical results we proved in section 2.4. Suppose that for innovation to occur in both sectors, we must have

$$(35) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\rho + \eta_E s_E(t)}{\rho + \eta_L s_L(t)} &= \frac{\eta_E \Pi_E(t)}{\eta_L \Pi_L(t)} \\ &= \frac{\eta_E}{\eta_L} \underbrace{\left( \frac{p_E(t)}{p_L(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}_{\text{Price effect}} \underbrace{\frac{E(t)}{L} \frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)}}_{\text{Market size effect}} = \frac{\eta_E}{\eta_L} \left( \frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} \left( \frac{E(t)}{L(t)} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} \end{aligned}$$

As energy use grows, once again, the price effect leads to a fall in relative profitability to do energy research. However, now, as  $\frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)}$  falls, the scale effect further increases the profitability of labor-augmenting research. Whether the relative profits for energy- and labor-augmenting research remain in a constant ratio or

---

<sup>19</sup>In this statement, we presume labour augmenting technologies grow at least as fast as energy augmenting technologies. Then by the first order condition for energy use, Equation (21), energy use expands. However, if output grows sufficiently slower than energy augmenting technologies advance, energy use can fall. In appendix B, we give exact conditions where energy use may fall when labour augmenting technologies do not advance.

whether relative profits for energy keep falling depends on how fast energy use grows relative to technology. Use (20) to write

$$(36) \quad \left( \frac{Q_E(t)E(t)}{Q_L(t)L} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} = \frac{\theta_E(t)}{1-\theta_E(t)} \gamma^{\frac{-\epsilon}{\sigma}}$$

Now use (19) and (21) to arrive at

$$(37) \quad \theta_E(t) = (\alpha(1-\alpha))^{\sigma-1} \kappa(t)^{1-\sigma} \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} Q_E(t)^{\sigma-1}$$

Thus, if  $Q(t) \rightarrow \infty$ , then we must have  $\frac{\rho+\eta_E s_E(t)}{\rho+\eta_L s_L(t)} \rightarrow 0$ , which cannot hold since  $s_L \leq s$ . Continued energy augmenting technological advancement cannot now occur along any ABGP since incentives to invest in labour augmenting technologies increase at such high a rate, from the strong path dependence generated by scale effects, that investment in energy augmenting technologies must keep decreasing for the no arbitrage condition to hold.

### 3.2. The Possibility of Path Dependence and Population Growth

Aghion et al. (2016) find evidence of path dependence among firms in the auto industry who undertake ‘clean’ versus ‘dirty’ innovation. However, path dependence does not imply scale effects and the results of Aghion et al. (2016) lead to conclusions about energy intensity similar to the no scale effects model. Aghion et al. (2016) find an elasticity of the existing level of knowledge to creating new knowledge of approximately .4. The scale effects results in this paper require the elasticity to be no less than 1.

Suppose an innovation possibilities frontier of the form

$$(38) \quad \dot{Q}_j(t) = (\lambda - 1)\eta_j s_j(t) Q_j(t)^\psi$$

where  $\psi \in (0, 1)$ . Such a formulation requires  $s_j$  grows through population growth for sustained per capita growth to be possible, similar to Jones (1995). And such a model would imply a relative current profit ratio of the form:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\rho + \eta_E s_E(t)}{\rho + \eta_L s_L(t)} &= \frac{\eta_E \Pi_E(t)}{\eta_L \Pi_L(t)} \\ &= \frac{\eta_E}{\eta_L} \left( \frac{p_E(t)}{p_L(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \frac{E(t)}{L} \left( \frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)} \right)^\psi = \frac{\eta_E}{\eta_L} \left( \frac{Q_E(t)E(t)}{Q_L(t)L(t)} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} \left( \frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)} \right)^{\psi-1} \end{aligned}$$

When  $Q_E(t) \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\theta(t) \rightarrow 0$  and  $\left( \frac{Q_E(t)E(t)}{Q_L(t)L(t)} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} \rightarrow 0$ . And since  $\left( \frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)} \right)^{\psi-1} \rightarrow \infty$ , an ABGP where the relative profitability of labour and energy augmenting technologies remain constant is possible.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup>In a model with population growth where scientists engage in R&D, using a similar process to

### 3.3. Scale Effects or Not?

The estimation of Aghion et al. (2016) along with the argument of Bloom et al. (2017) that innovation is harder and harder to find are both more consistent with a no scale effects economy. In this section, we revisit the observed trends of energy intensity and see whether they can be explained by a scale effects or no scale effects economy.

First we solve Equation (21) for  $Q_E$ . In discrete time, adding a stationary — but probably serially correlated — error term, we have:

$$(39) \quad Q_{E,t} + u_{E,t} = A_E \kappa_t^{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1}} \left( \frac{E_t}{Y_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma-1}}$$

where  $A_E = \gamma_E^{-\frac{\epsilon}{(\sigma-1)^2}} \alpha^{-\frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \alpha)^{-1}$ .<sup>21</sup> We compute the RHS of (39) using annual U.S. data from 1900 to 2015 as described in the online appendix and assuming that  $\sigma = .5$  and apply the Hodrick-Prescott filter to obtain the estimate of  $Q_{E,t}$  plotted in Figure 7.<sup>22</sup>

Before 1950, the growth rate of  $Q_E$  was positive, while prices declined, suggesting an autonomous decline of energy intensity. After 1960, and before 1980, the growth rate of  $Q_E$  declines to under zero by the early 1970s, before rising and falling again in a lagged response to prices.

Both the no scale effects and scale effects regimes could be consistent with the path of  $Q_E$ . If we suppose the U.S. economy was sufficiently energy inefficient in the early 1900s, there could have been autonomous improvements in  $Q_E$  under a scale effects regime (recall Proposition 2.3). The growth of  $Q_E(t)$  does decline below zero just before the price shocks of the 1970s and the early 2000s, however, this does not imply a model with no autonomous energy efficiency improvements along

---

the proof for Theorem 2.1, we can show  $\frac{\hat{Q}_E(t)}{\hat{Q}_L(t)} \rightarrow \frac{2-\psi}{1-\psi-\sigma}$  if we assume relative profitability is given by (35). However, we were unable to show a rational expectations equilibrium implied ABGPs in this case. Thus our study in this paper focused on the lab equipment model with no population growth.

<sup>21</sup>As  $A_E$  only shifts estimates of  $Q_{E,t}$  without affecting its growth rate — and  $A_L$  similarly affects  $Q_{L,t}$ , we set  $A_E = A_L = 1$  in the following.

<sup>22</sup>See the online appendix, section E.4, for raw and smoothed estimates of  $Q_E$  for different values of  $\sigma$ . Hassler et al. (2016) assume there is no error in their equivalent of (39). As a result, they find that only very low values of  $\sigma$  are compatible with a reasonable time path for  $Q_{E,t}$ . But given our model is very simple, energy intensity likely adjusts slowly to its equilibrium value; and variables are measured with error — the addition of an error term seems more reasonable to us than not. However, values above .8, even with smoothing, give unreasonable jumps and declines in line with the observation made by Hassler et al. (2016). As such, we maintain a reasonable value of  $\sigma$  to be between 0 and .5.

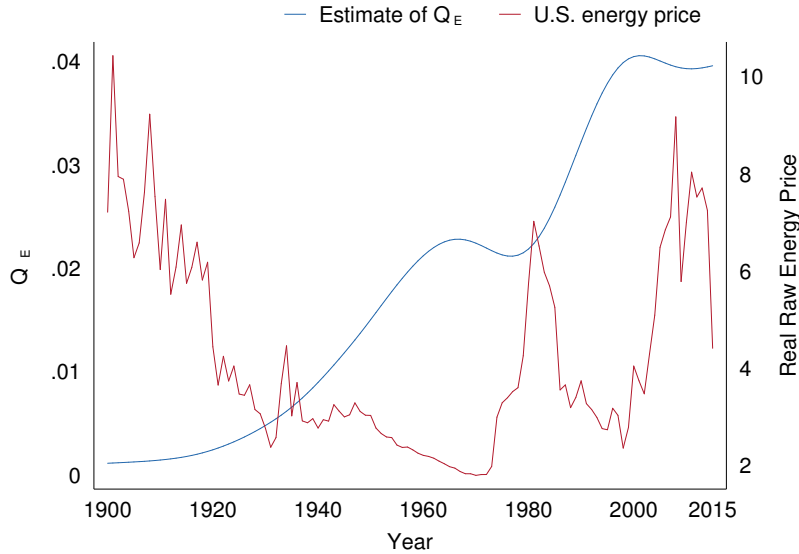


FIGURE 7.— Smoothed estimate of  $Q_E(t)$ , estimated assuming  $\sigma = .5$ , and the U.S. energy price

an ABGP. Both scale effects and no scale effects regimes predict such a decline, where the decline in the growth rate of  $Q_E(t)$  is associated with a fall in energy prices. To see why, for a given level of  $Q_E(t)$  and  $Q_L(t)$ , when prices fall, energy consumption increases, and recalling (34) and (35), energy-augmenting technical change becomes relatively less profitable due to the stronger price effect.

Both the no scale effects and scale effects regime can also be consistent with paths of energy intensity across countries. Both scale and no scale effects give convergence of energy intensities across countries given a level of output — consistent with conditional convergence shown by Stern et al. (2016) and the increasingly ‘tighter’ relationship between output per capita and energy intensity seen in Figure 2 and Figure E.6 in the appendix.

Second, both regimes can explain why many countries experience no declines in energy intensity. Figure 2 and Figure E.6 in the online appendix shows that many countries, such as Brazil, Italy and Spain, with low energy intensities with close to constant paths of energy intensity. Under no scale effects, initially, energy intensity may be so low given output such that (27) holds and no energy augmenting innovation occurs. On the other hand, under scale effects, countries showing constant energy intensity through time may be on their long-run BGP, to which all countries will converge to.

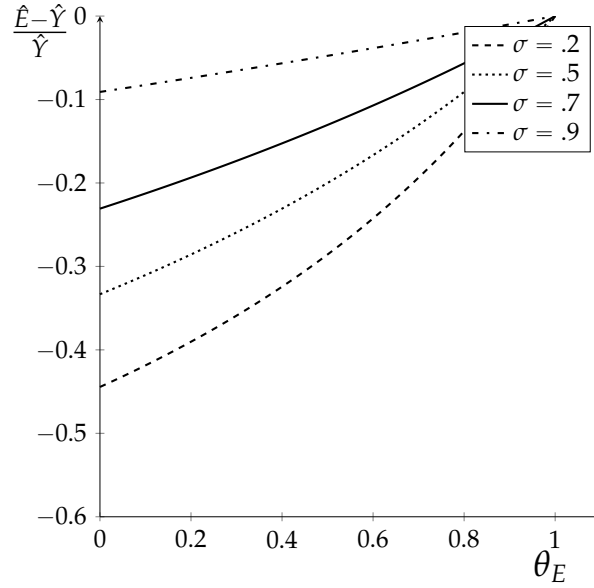


FIGURE 8.— Elasticity of Energy Intensity to Output along the ‘stable path’, all ABGPs in the model with no scale effects converge to this ‘stable path’.

Perhaps one piece of evidence in favor of the scale effects scenario is the low absolute elasticity of energy intensity to output through time and in the cross-section for countries with low energy intensity. In the cross-section, the elasticity between per-capita output and energy rises above -10% and is even positive in 1971 and 1981 (see Table 2 and Figure C.9 in the appendix) for countries with low energy intensity. Consider the elasticity of energy intensity to output towards which ABGPs converge to, given by Theorem 2.1,

$$\hat{E} - \hat{Y} = \hat{Y} \frac{(\sigma - 1)(1 - \theta_E(t))}{2 - \theta_E(t) - \sigma}$$

With constant prices, the low in absolute value elasticities seen in the cross-section of energy intensity to output can only be predicted along the ABGP in the no scale effects model if  $\sigma$  is approximately .9 (see Figure 8). However, such elasticities of substitution are higher than the estimates in the literature, which range from close to zero (Hassler et al., 2016) to .68 (Stern and Kander, 2012). An elasticity of substitution of .9 is also not consistent with a reasonable evolution of  $Q_E(t)$ . As figure E.5 in the online appendix suggests, even with smoothing applied, a high  $\sigma$  implies  $Q_E$  rises and falls almost by 1000% between 1970 and 2015; it is difficult to attribute  $Q_E$  in this case to technical change.



#### 4. CONCLUSION

We develop an endogenous model of energy and economic growth with directed technical change to understand the economic drivers and future potential for autonomous energy efficiency improvements. Our analysis focused on understanding the trade-offs firms face between undertaking energy-augmenting and non-energy-augmenting research. Our key finding was that unless energy prices rise, there is a relatively stronger incentive to undertake labor-augmenting research, since the price of labor rises relative to the price of energy. Whether or not labor-augmenting research completely crowds out energy-augmenting research depends on whether or not innovation possibilities depend on scale effects; with scale effects, the stronger incentive for labor-augmenting research is compounded and autonomous energy efficiency improvements are eventually crowded out. On the other hand, in a model without scale effects, autonomous energy efficiency improvements continue at a constant rate relative to output, albeit at a slower rate than labor-augmenting technical change.

Existing empirical evidence (Aghion et al., 2016; Bloom et al., 2017) suggests a no scale effects innovations possibility frontier. However, we were unable to identify whether a model with scale effects or no scale effects more accurately accounts for past trends. This is because under both models, one, if energy intensity is high enough, autonomous energy efficiency improvements take place, and two, fluctuating prices have led to notable fluctuations in the estimate of energy-augmenting technology, which prevents us from determining whether energy intensity is converging to a constant or not. Some mild evidence in favor of the scale effects model is the fact that the fall in energy intensity relative to output in the cross-section of high income countries is small, suggesting energy intensities in the cross-section converge to a constant.

## APPENDIX A: TECHNICAL APPENDIX

## A.1. Definition of Equilibrium

DEFINITION A.1 An economy  $\mathcal{E}$  is an equilibrium if:

1. no aggregate uncertainty holds and for  $j \in \{E, L\}$  and  $i \in [0, 1]$ , the processes  $(q_j(i, t))_{t=0}^{\infty}$  satisfy (6), where the arrival rate of innovations is identical across  $i$  in a sector  $j \in \{E, L\}$ : given by  $b_j$  for the no scale effects regime or  $s_j$  for the scale effects regime
2. at each  $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $i \in [0, 1]$  given  $p_E(t)$  and  $p_L(t)$ , monopolists who own blueprints of machine type  $i$  with quality  $q$  pick prices,  $p_E^x(i, t, q)$  and  $p_L^x(i, t, q)$ , to maximize profits
3. at each  $t$  and for each draw from the random variable  $q_E$  and  $q_L$ , given  $p_E(t)$ ,  $p_E^x(t)$ ,  $p_L^x(t)$  and  $p_L(t)$ , intermediate goods producers choose  $E(t)$ ,  $L(t)$  and  $x_E(t, i, q_E(i, t))$  and  $x_L(t, i, q_L(i, t))$  to maximize profits
4. final goods markets producers maximize profits given  $p_E(t)$  and  $p_L(t)$  and the market for intermediate goods clears
5. given  $r$  and  $w$ , consumers choose  $a$  to maximize their inter-temporal utility
6. the corporate asset market clears, that is  $a(t) = V_L(t) + V_E(t)$ , where  $V_L$  and  $V_E$  are defined by (28)
7. given  $q_E$  and  $q_L$ , the value functions satisfy

$$v_j(i, t | q(i, t)) = \mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T_j(i, t)} e^{-\rho s} \pi_j(i, s | q(i, t)) ds, \quad j \in \{E, L\}, \mathbb{P} - a.e.$$

where  $\pi(i, s | q)$  is given in terms of the paths of prices, energy use and a quality  $q$  by (14)<sup>23</sup>

8. without scale effects,  $s_E(t) = s_L(t) = 0$  and the free entry and exit condition

$$\eta_j \frac{v_j(i, t | q(i, t))}{q(i, t)} = 1, \quad j \in \{E, L\}, \mathbb{P} - a.e.$$

holds

9. with scale effects,  $Z_E(t) = Z_L(t) = 0$  and the free entry and exit, (30), holds
10. the resource constraint (2) holds and  $L(t) = L$  for all  $t$ .

---

<sup>23</sup>Recall expectations here are taken over  $T$ , where  $T$  is the random stopping time after which variety  $i$  in sector  $j$  experiences an innovation and the incumbent experiences zero profits thereafter. The distribution of  $T$  is pinned down entirely by the paths  $b_j$  and  $s_j$  for  $j \in \{E, L\}$

A.2. *Proofs for no Scale Effects Economy*

To prepare for the proof of the main result, we derive growth equations that hold in equilibrium. Take time derivatives of  $\theta_E(t)$ , defined by (20), to write

$$(40) \quad \hat{\theta}_E(t) = \frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}(1-\theta(t))(\hat{Q}_E(t) + \hat{E}(t) - \hat{Q}_L(t))$$

Similarly, take time derivatives of  $Y(t)$ , defined by (18), to write

$$(41) \quad \hat{Y}(t) = (1-\theta_E(t))\hat{Q}_L(t) + \theta_E(t)(\hat{Q}_E(t) + \hat{E}(t))$$

Now, note from (19), we have  $\hat{\theta} = \hat{E} - \hat{Y}$ . Use this expression in Equation (40) to write

$$(42) \quad \hat{E}(t) = \frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}(1-\theta_E(t))(\hat{B}(t) + \hat{E}(t)) + \hat{Y}(t)$$

Next, combine (42) with (41) to write

$$(43) \quad \hat{E}(t) = \frac{\sigma}{1-\theta_E(t)}\hat{Q}_E(t) - \hat{B}(t)$$

Let  $\Gamma: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  define the profitability ratio between energy and labor-augmenting research:

$$(44) \quad \Gamma(t) := \frac{\rho + \eta_E b_E(t)}{\rho + \eta_L b_L(t)}$$

If innovation occurs in both sectors, no arbitrage requires

$$(45) \quad \Gamma(t) = \left( \frac{Q_E(t)}{Q_L(t)} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} \left( \frac{E(t)}{L(t)} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}}$$

And thus,

$$(46) \quad \hat{\Gamma}(t) = \frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}\hat{E}(t) - \hat{B}(t) \left( \frac{1}{\sigma} \right)$$

Now combine (43) with (46),

$$(47) \quad \begin{aligned} \hat{\Gamma}(t) &= \frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}\hat{E} - \frac{\hat{B}(t)}{\sigma} \\ &= \frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma} \left( \frac{\sigma}{1-\theta_E(t)}\hat{Q}_E(t) - \hat{B}(t) \right) - \frac{\hat{B}(t)}{\sigma} \\ &= \frac{\sigma-1}{1-\theta_E(t)}\hat{Q}_E(t) - \hat{B}(t) \end{aligned}$$

**PROPOSITION A.1** *Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be a no scale effects equilibrium and let assumptions 1-2 hold. If  $b_E(0) = 0$ , then there exists  $t' > 0$  such that  $b_E(t') > 0$ .*

**PROOF:** Suppose by contradiction  $b_E(t) = 0$  for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ . Then  $Q_E$  is constant, and by (37),  $\theta_E$  is constant. By Assumption 2 and the free entry-exit condition (24),  $b_L$  is strictly positive implying  $Q_L(t) \rightarrow \infty$  and by (43),  $E(t) \rightarrow \infty$ . Since, using (20), we can write

$$\alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(t) = \alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E(t)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} E(t)$$

we must have  $\alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(t) \rightarrow \infty$ . However, the free entry-exit conditions (24) are now violated because we assumed  $b_E(t) = 0$  for all  $t$ , yielding a contraction.

*Q.E.D.*

**PROOF OF THEOREM 2.1:** First we verify there exists some  $t'$  such that for all  $t > t'$ ,  $b_E(t) > 0$  and  $b_L(t) > 0$ . By proposition A.1, there exists  $t'$  such that  $b_E(t') > 0$  and  $b_L(t') > 0$ . Then by Claim D.2 in the online appendix, there exists  $T > t'$  such that for all  $t > T$

$$\frac{\eta_E b_E(t)}{\eta_L b_L(t)} \geq \frac{1 - \theta_E(t)}{2 - \theta_E(t) - \sigma}$$

By Assumption 2 and the free entry-exit conditions (24),  $b_L$  is bounded below by a strictly positive constant  $\lambda \eta_L \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \theta_E(0))^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L - \rho$ . Moreover, by (37),  $\theta(t) \leq \theta(0)$  for all  $t$ , and, as such,

(48)

$$\eta_E b_E(t) \geq \frac{1 - \theta_E(t)}{2 - \theta_E(t) - \sigma} \eta_L b_L(t) \geq \frac{1 - \theta_E(0)}{2 - \sigma} (\lambda \eta_L \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \theta_E(0))^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L - \rho) > 0$$

Now using the free entry-exit conditions (24), the above equation implies (45) - (47) holds for all  $t > T$ .

Along an ABGP, since  $\Gamma(t)$  converges to a positive constant,  $\hat{\Gamma}(t) \rightarrow 0$ . By (47), recalling  $\hat{B}(t) = \hat{Q}_E(t) - \hat{Q}_L(t)$ , we can establish part 1. of the theorem

$$(49) \quad \frac{\hat{Q}_E(t)}{\hat{Q}_L(t)} \rightarrow \frac{1 - \theta(t)}{2 - \theta(t) - \sigma}$$

Since  $b_E(t)$  is bounded below by a strictly positive constant for all  $t > T$ , we must have  $\hat{Q}_E(t)$  is strictly positive for all  $t > T$ . Accordingly,  $\theta_E(t) \rightarrow 0$  by (37), giving part 2 of the theorem. To establish part 3, write

$$(50) \quad b_L(t) = \lambda \eta_L \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \theta_E(t))^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L - \rho \rightarrow \lambda \eta_L \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} L - \rho$$

Thus  $\hat{Q}_L(t) \rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda \eta_L \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} L - \rho)$ . Now note by (41),  $\hat{Y}(t) \rightarrow \hat{Q}_L(t)$ , establishing part 3.

Finally, for part 4, recall (21) and take taking time derivatives, to arrive at

$$\hat{E}(t) - \hat{Y}(t) = (\sigma - 1) \hat{Q}_E(t) \rightarrow \hat{Y}(t) \frac{(1 - \theta(t))(\sigma - 1)}{2 - \theta(t) - \sigma} \rightarrow \hat{Y}(t) \frac{\sigma - 1}{2 - \sigma}$$

*Q.E.D.*

**PROOF OF PROPOSITION 2.2:** Along an asymptotic balanced growth path  $b_E(t) \rightarrow b_E^*$  and  $b_L(t) \rightarrow b_L^*$ , where by Theorem 2.1,  $b_E^* > 0$  and  $b_L^* > 0$ .

Recall

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_E \alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(t) &= \eta_E \alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E(t)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} E(t) \\ (51) \quad &= \eta_E \alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E(t)^{\frac{2-\sigma}{1-\sigma}} \frac{E(t)}{\theta_E(t)} \\ &= \eta_E \alpha^2 \kappa(t)^{-1} \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E(t)^{\frac{2-\sigma}{1-\sigma}} Y(t) \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality is from Equation (55), the second equality follows from dividing through and multiplying by  $\theta_E(t)$  and the final equality follows Equation (19). Now, by Equation (49) in the proof of Theorem 2.1,

$$(52) \quad \frac{\hat{Q}_E(t)}{\hat{Q}_L(t)} \rightarrow \frac{1 - \theta_E(t) - \sigma}{2 - \sigma - \theta_E(t)}$$

But since  $\frac{\hat{Q}_E(t)}{\hat{Q}_L(t)} = \frac{\eta_E b_E(t)}{\eta_L b_L(t)}$ , we must have

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\eta_E b_E(t)}{\eta_L b_L(t)} \rightarrow \frac{1 - \theta_E(t) - \sigma}{2 - \sigma - \theta_E(t)} \\ \implies &\frac{\eta_E \alpha \kappa(t)^{-1} \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E(t)^{\frac{2-\sigma}{1-\sigma}} Y(t) - \rho}{\eta_L \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \theta_E(t))^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L - \rho} \rightarrow \frac{1 - \theta_E(t) - \sigma}{2 - \sigma - \theta_E(t)} \end{aligned}$$

The implication follows from the no arbitrage conditions, Equation (51) and (54). The above implies

$$Y(t) \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1 - \theta_E(t) - \sigma}{2 - \sigma - \theta_E(t)} \left( \alpha \eta_L \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \theta_E(t))^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L - \rho \right) + \rho}{\alpha^2 \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{1-\sigma}} \theta_E(t)^{\frac{2-\sigma}{1-\sigma}}} := H(\theta_E(t))$$

where  $H: (0, \theta_E(0)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ . Note  $H$  is differentiable. By assumption,  $\theta_E(0) + \sigma < 1$ , which can be shown to imply  $H$  has a negative derivative and hence  $H$  is decreasing. Since  $H$  is decreasing,  $H$  is injective. Moreover, since  $(0, \theta_E(0))$  is open, by the open mapping theorem,  $H$  has a continuous inverse, which we now denote as  $G: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow (0, \theta_E(0))$ .

Finally, we show for any  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists  $T$  such that for all  $t > T$ ,  $|G(Y(t)) - \theta_E(t)| < \epsilon$ . There exists  $\delta > 0$  such that  $|G(x) - G(y)| < \epsilon$  for  $|x - y| < \delta$ . Moreover, there exists  $T$  such that for all  $t > T$ , we have  $|Y(t) - H(\theta_E(t))| < \delta$ , giving  $|G(Y(t)) - \theta_E(t)| < \epsilon$ . This establishes that  $G(Y(t)) \rightarrow \theta_E(t)$  and in view of Equation (19), implies  $\frac{E(t)}{Y(t)} \rightarrow G(Y(t))$ .

Q.E.D.

### A.3. Proofs for Scale Effects Economy

We now prepare some preliminary notation before turning to the proof of theorem

2.2. Noting  $p_L(t) = \gamma_L \left( \frac{Y(t)}{Y_L(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (53) \quad p_L(t) &= \gamma_L \left( \frac{Y(t)}{Y_L(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \gamma_L \left( \gamma_L + \gamma_E \left( \frac{Y_E}{Y_L} \right)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon-1}} \\
 &= \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1}} \left( 1 + \gamma^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}} \left( \frac{Q_E(t)E(t)}{Q_L(t)L} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

where the third equality uses (17). Using (20), we can then write

$$(54) \quad \alpha p_L(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L = \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \theta_E(t))^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L$$

similarly

$$(55) \quad \alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(t) = \alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E(t)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} E(t)$$

Now define

$$J_L(t) := \mathbb{E}_t \int_t^{T_L(t)} e^{-\rho s} \alpha p_L(s)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L \, ds, \quad J_E(t) := \mathbb{E}_t \int_t^{T_E(t)} e^{-\rho s} \alpha p_E(s)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(s) \, ds$$

where  $T_j(t)$  is the random stopping time after which an incumbent is replaced by a new entrant. Note the distribution of  $T_j(t)$  does not depend on the individual machine  $i$ , since each machine experiences a common innovation, hence replacement

rate  $s_j \eta_j$ . Recalling the definition of  $V_L(t)$  from (28),

$$\begin{aligned} V_L(t) &= \int_0^1 v_L(i, t | q) \, di = \int_0^1 \mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T_L(t)} e^{-\rho s} \pi_L(s) \, ds \, di \\ &= \int_0^1 q(i, t) \mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T_L(t)} e^{-\rho s} \alpha p_L(s)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L \, ds \, di \\ &= Q_L(t) \mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T_L(t)} e^{-\rho s} \alpha p_L(s)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L \, ds \\ &= Q_L(t) J_L(t) \end{aligned}$$

The HJB equation for  $J_L(t)$  will be

$$(56) \quad \dot{J}_L(t) = (\rho + \eta_L s_L(t)) J_L(t) - \alpha p_L(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L$$

and similarly, the HJB equation for  $J_E(t)$  becomes

$$(57) \quad \dot{J}_E(t) = (\rho + \eta_E s_E(t)) J_E(t) - \alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(t)$$

**LEMMA A.1** *If an equilibrium with scale effects is an asymptotic balanced growth path with  $s_E^* > 0$  and  $s_L^* > 0$ , then  $\eta_L s_L^* = \rho + 2\eta_E s_E^*$ .*

**PROOF:** By Equation (37), since  $Q_E(t) \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\theta_E(t) \rightarrow 0$ . Now, if  $\theta(t)_E \rightarrow 0$ , using (54), we have

$$(58) \quad \alpha p_L(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L \rightarrow \alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} L$$

which implies  $J_L(t)$  converges to a constant. Note both the terms on the RHS of the HJB equation for  $J_L(t)$ , Equation (56), converge, implying  $\dot{J}_L(t)$  converges. But since  $J_L(t)$  converges to a constant, we must have  $\dot{J}_L(t) \rightarrow 0$ . Once again by the HJB condition, Equation (56),

$$(59) \quad J_L(t) \rightarrow \frac{\alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} L}{\rho + s_E^*}$$

Also note

$$(60) \quad \hat{J}_L(t) = \frac{\dot{J}_L(t)}{J_L(t)}$$

The denominator converges a positive constant, while numerator converges to zero, implying  $\hat{J}_L(t) \rightarrow 0$ . Next, from the free entry and exit condition, since  $s_E^* > 0$  and  $s_L^* > 0$ , there exists  $\bar{T}$  such that

$$(61) \quad J_E(t) = \frac{Q_L(t) J_L(t)}{Q_E(t)}, \quad t > \bar{T}$$

Taking time derivatives, we have

$$(62) \quad \hat{J}_L(t) - \hat{J}_E(t) = \hat{Q}_E(t) - \hat{Q}_L(t), \quad t > \bar{T}$$

Rearranging gives

$$(63) \quad \hat{J}_E(t) = \hat{Q}_L(t) - \hat{Q}_E(t) + \hat{J}_L(t) \rightarrow \eta_L s_L^* - \eta_E s_E^*$$

where  $\hat{J}_L(t) \rightarrow 0$  by the argument proceeding Equation (60). Now use the above with the HJB condition for  $J_E(t)$ , Equation (57),

$$(64) \quad \frac{\alpha p_E(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(t)}{J_E(t)} = \rho + \eta_E s_E(t) - \hat{J}_E(t) \rightarrow \rho + 2\eta_E s_E^* - \eta_L s_L^*$$

Note the limit is a (possibly zero) constant. Moreover, by the HJB condition for  $J_L(t)$ , Equation (56),

$$(65) \quad \frac{\alpha p_L(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L}{J_L} = \rho + \eta_L s_L^* - \hat{J}_L(t) \rightarrow \rho + \eta_L s_L^*$$

since  $\hat{J}_E(t) \rightarrow 0$ . As such,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\theta_E(t)}{1 - \theta_E(t)} \gamma^{-\epsilon\sigma} &= \left( \frac{Q_E(t)E(t)}{Q_L(t)L} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} \\ &= \frac{p_E^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} Q_E(t)E(t)}{p_L^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} Q_L(t)L} = \frac{p_E^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} J_L(t)E(t)}{p_L^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} J_E(t)L} \rightarrow \frac{\rho + 2\eta_E s_E^* - \eta_L s_L^*}{\rho + \eta_L s_L^*} \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality comes from (36), the second equality uses (16), the third uses the free entry and exit conditions (30) and convergence at the final step follows from (64) and (65) and noting the denominator converges to a strictly positive constant. Thus, if  $\theta_E(t) \rightarrow 0$ , then  $\eta_L s_L^* = \rho + 2\eta_E s_E^*$ .

*Q.E.D.*

**CLAIM A.1** If an equilibrium with scale effects is an asymptotic balanced growth path with  $s_E^* > 0$  and  $s_L^* > 0$ , then there exists  $\bar{T}$  and  $M$ , with  $M < \infty$  such that

$$\mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T_E(t)} e^{\int_t^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}) - \eta_E s_E(\bar{s}) - \rho \, d\bar{s}} \leq M < \infty, \quad t > \bar{T}$$

**PROOF:** The distribution of  $T_E(t)$  is

$$\mathbb{P}(T_E(t) \leq t + s) = 1 - e^{-\int_0^s \eta_E s_E(s_1 + t) \, ds_1}$$



and the density of  $T_E(t) - t$  is  $\eta_{ES_E}(s)e^{-\int_0^s \eta_{ES_E}(s_1+t)ds_1}$ . Allowing us to write

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T_E(t)} e^{\int_t^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}) - \eta_{ES_E}(\bar{s}) - \rho d\bar{s}} ds &= \mathbb{E}_t \int_0^{T_E(t)-t} e^{\int_0^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}+t) - \eta_{ES_E}(\bar{s}+t) - \rho d\bar{s}} ds \\ &= \eta_{ES_E}(s) \int_0^\infty \int_0^T e^{\int_0^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}+t) - \eta_{ES_E}(\bar{s}+t) - \rho d\bar{s}} ds e^{-\int_0^T \eta_{ES_E}(s_1+t)ds_1} dT \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$(66) \quad c := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{\hat{E}(t) - 2\eta_{ES_E}(t) - \rho\}$$

We now show  $c < 0$ . Taking growth rates across equation (21) gives  $\hat{E}(t) - \hat{Y}(t) = (\sigma - 1)\hat{Q}_E(t)$ , and thus  $\hat{E}(t) - \hat{Y}(t) \rightarrow \eta_{ES_E}^*(\sigma - 1)$ , and  $\hat{E}(t) \rightarrow \eta_{ES_E}^*(\sigma - 1) + \eta_{LS_L}^*$  since  $\hat{Y}(t) \rightarrow \eta_{LS_L}^*$  by (41). If  $s_L^* = 0$ , then

$$(67) \quad c = \eta_{ES_E}^*(\sigma - 1) + \eta_{LS_L}^* - 2\eta_{ES_E}^* - \rho = \eta_{ES_E}^*(\sigma - 3) - \rho < 0$$

On the other hand, if  $s_L^* > 0$ , then by Lemma A.1,  $\eta_{LS_L}^* = \rho + 2\eta_{ES_E}^*$

$$(68) \quad c = \eta_{ES_E}^*(\sigma - 1) + \eta_{LS_L}^* - \eta_{ES_E}^* - \rho = s_E^*(\sigma - 1) < 0$$

Next, note there exists  $\epsilon > 0$  such that  $c + \epsilon < 0$ . Moreover, since  $\hat{E}(t) - \eta_{ES_E}(t) - \rho \rightarrow \eta_{ES_E}^*(\sigma - 2) + s_L^* - \rho$ , there exists  $\bar{T}$  such that for all  $t > \bar{T}$ , we have

$$(69) \quad \hat{E}(t) - \eta_{ES_E}(t) - \rho < \eta_{ES_E}^*(\sigma - 2) + \eta_{LS_L}^* - \rho + \frac{\epsilon}{2} := c_1$$

and

$$(70) \quad -\eta_{ES_E}(t) < -\eta_{ES_E}^* + \frac{\epsilon}{2} := c_2$$

The above two inequalities give

$$\begin{aligned} (71) \quad \eta_{ES_E}(s) \int_0^\infty \int_0^T e^{\int_0^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}) - \eta_{ES_E}(\bar{s}) - \rho d\bar{s}} ds e^{-\int_0^T \eta_{ES_E}(s_1)ds_1} dT \\ \leq \eta_{ES_E}(s) \int_0^\infty \int_0^T e^{\int_0^s c_1 d\bar{s}} ds e^{\int_0^T c_2 ds_1} dT = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{T(c_1+c_2)} - e^{Tc_2}}{c_1} dT := M < \infty \end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality follows from monotonicity of the exponential function and noting (69) and (70). The second inequality comes from solving the inside integrals and the final inequality comes from noting  $c_1 + c_2 = c + \epsilon < 0$ .

*Q.E.D.*

**PROOF OF THEOREM 2.2:** If  $s_E^* > 0$ , then there exists  $\bar{T}$  such that for  $t > \bar{T}$ , the no arbitrage condition holds

$$(72) \quad \frac{J_E(t)Q_E(t)}{J_L(t)Q_L(t)} \geq 1, \quad t > \bar{T}$$

to prove the theorem, we will show this condition cannot hold if  $Q_E(t) \rightarrow \infty$  and  $E(t)/Y(t) \rightarrow 0$ . From the definition of  $J_E(t)$  and  $J_L(t)$ , we have

$$(73) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{J_E(t)Q_E(t)}{J_L(t)Q_L(t)} &= \frac{Q_E(t)\mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T_E(t)} \pi_E(s)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(s) e^{-\rho s} ds}{Q_L(t)J_L(t)} \\ &= \kappa(t)(1 - \theta_E(t))^{1-\sigma} L \left( \frac{\theta_E(t)}{1 - \theta_E(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} \\ &\quad \times \frac{E(t)Q_E(t)}{LQ_L(t)} \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T(t)} e^{\int_{s=t}^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}) - \eta_E s_E(\bar{s}) - \rho d\bar{s}} ds}{J_L(t)} \\ &= \kappa(t)(1 - \theta_E(t))^{1-\sigma} L \left( \frac{\theta_E(t)}{1 - \theta_E(t)} \right) \\ &\quad \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^{T(t)} e^{\int_{s=t}^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}) - \eta_E s_E(\bar{s}) - \rho d\bar{s}} ds}{J_L(t)} \end{aligned}$$

where we have omitted constants in front of the RHS above for simplicity. The second equality above uses (55) and (37) to derive

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_E(s)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(s) &= \kappa(t)\theta_E(s)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} E(s) = Q_E(s)^{-1} E(s) \\ &= \kappa(t)Q_E(t)^{-1} E(t) e^{\int_{s=t}^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}) - \eta_E s_E(\bar{s}) d\bar{s}} \\ &= \kappa(t)\theta_E(t)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} E(t) e^{\int_{s=t}^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}) - \eta_E s_E(\bar{s}) d\bar{s}} \end{aligned}$$

for  $s > t$ . Note once again, we have omitted constants in front of the RHS for simplicity. The third equality at (73) uses (36).

To complete the proof, by Claim A.1,  $\mathbb{E}_t \int_{s=t}^T e^{\int_{s=t}^s \hat{E}(\bar{s}) - \eta_E s_E(\bar{s}) - \rho d\bar{s}} ds < M$ , where  $M < \infty$ . As such,

$$\frac{J_E(t)Q_E(t)}{J_L(t)Q_L(t)} \leq \kappa(t)(1 - \theta_E(t))^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L \left( \frac{\theta_E(t)}{1 - \theta_E(t)} \right) \frac{M}{J_L(t)}$$

Recall  $\theta_E(t) \rightarrow 0$  by (37) if  $Q_E(t) \rightarrow \infty$  and  $J_L(t)$  converges to a constant,  $\frac{J_E(t)Q_E(t)}{J_L(t)Q_L(t)} \rightarrow 0$ . However, this contradicts (72).

*Q.E.D.*

**PROOF OF PROPOSITION 2.3:** We first prove the *if* statement of the proposition.

*Part 1: If*

Suppose (31) holds, we will show an allocation satisfying 1.- 4. of Definition A.1 with  $\eta_L s_L(t) = \eta_L$  for all  $t$  is an equilibrium (satisfies 6. of Definition A.1) and is a BGP. To show the allocation satisfies 6. of Definition A.1, it is sufficient to confirm the free entry and exit condition holds along the allocation path, that is,

$$(74) \quad \frac{J_L(t)Q_L(t)}{J_E(t)Q_E(t)} \geq 1, \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

Since  $s_E = 0$ ,  $Q_E(t) = Q_E(0)$  for all  $t$  and we must have, using Equation (37),

$$(75) \quad \theta_E(t) = \theta_E^* := (\alpha(1 - \alpha))^{\sigma-1} \kappa(t)^{1-\sigma} \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} Q_E(0)^{\sigma-1}, \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

By (54),  $p_L(t)$  remains constant. As such,

$$(76) \quad J_L(t) = \frac{\alpha p_L(t)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} L}{\rho + \eta_L} = \frac{\alpha \gamma_L^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} (1 - \theta_E^*)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} L}{\rho + \eta_L}, \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

Since the replacement rate is zero for energy-augmenting innovations,

$$\begin{aligned} J_E(t) &= \int_t^\infty \alpha p_E(s)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} E(s) e^{-\rho s} ds \\ &= \alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E^{*\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} \int_0^\infty E(t) e^{-\rho s} ds \\ &= \alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E^{*\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} E(t) \int_t^\infty e^{(\eta_L - \rho)s} ds \\ &= \frac{\alpha \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \theta_E^{*\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} E(t)}{\rho - \eta_L} \end{aligned}$$

The second equality uses (55). For the third equality, note when  $\hat{Q}_E(t) = 0$ ,  $\hat{E}(t) = \eta_L = \hat{Y}(t)$  for all  $t$  by (21) and (41). The third equality follows from solving the integral.

We can now write

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{J_L(t)Q_L(t)}{J_E(t)Q_E(t)} &= \gamma^{\frac{-\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \left( \frac{1 - \theta_E^*}{\theta_E^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} \left( \frac{LQ_L(t)}{E(t)Q_E(t)} \right) \frac{\rho - \eta_L}{\rho + \eta_L} \\ (77) \quad &= \gamma^{\frac{-2\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \left( \frac{1 - \theta_E^*}{\theta_E^*} \right) \frac{\rho - \eta_L}{\rho + \eta_L} \\ &= \frac{J_L(0)Q_L(0)}{J_E(0)Q_E(0)} \end{aligned}$$

for all  $t \geq 0$ . The second equality follows from (36). The third equality follows from our observation that  $\theta_E(t)$  is constant for all  $t \geq 0$ , given by (75).

Using algebra, and (75), we can verify

$$(78) \quad \gamma^{\frac{-2\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \left( \frac{1 - \theta_E^*}{\theta_E^*} \right) \frac{\rho - \eta_L}{\rho + \eta_L} \geq 1 \iff \left( \frac{\kappa}{Q_E(0)} \right)^{1-\sigma} \leq \frac{(\alpha(1-\alpha))^{1-\sigma} \gamma^{\frac{\epsilon}{1-\sigma}}}{\gamma^{\frac{2\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \frac{\rho + \eta_L}{\rho - \eta_L} + 1}$$

And thus, if (31) holds, then  $\frac{I_L(0)Q_L(0)}{I_E(0)Q_E(0)} \geq 1$ , which by (77), implies (74). To confirm the equilibrium allocation is a BGP, note by (21) and (41),  $\hat{Y}(t) = \eta_L$  and  $\hat{E}(t) = \eta_L$  for all  $t$ . Moreover,  $s_L(t) = 1$ ,  $s_E(t) = 0$ ,  $\hat{Q}_L(t) = \eta_L$  and  $\hat{Q}_E(t) = 0$  for all  $t$ .

Now we turn to the *only if* statement of the proposition.

### Part 2: Only If

Let an equilibrium allocation be a BGP with  $\eta_L s_L(t) = \eta_L$ . We show (31) must hold. Since  $s_E(t) = 0$  for all  $t$ , (77) must hold along the growth path by the argument between proceeding Equation (74) above. Because the path is an equilibrium path, the free entry and exit conditions (74) must hold, and since (77) holds,

$$(79) \quad \gamma^{\frac{-2\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \left( \frac{1 - \theta_E^*}{\theta_E^*} \right) \frac{\rho - \eta_L}{\rho + \eta_L} \geq 1$$

which, by (78), implies (31) holds. Q.E.D.

## APPENDIX B: COMPARATIVE STATICS OF EQUILIBRIUM ENERGY USE AND TECHNOLOGY

In this section, we study the effect of energy augmenting technology on energy use. For a given level of output and real energy price,  $\kappa(t)$ , higher  $Q_E(t)$  leads to lower energy use. Given a real energy price, we can decompose the effect of energy-augmenting technical change on energy use into the change in energy use given the level of output and the change in energy use as output increases given a level of energy intensity. Solve (21) for  $E$  and take the derivative with respect to  $Q_E$  to arrive at

$$(80) \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial Q_E} = \Phi \overbrace{\frac{\partial Y}{\partial Q_E} Q_E^{\sigma-1}}^{\text{Output effect}} + \Phi \overbrace{(\sigma-1)Y Q_E^{\sigma-2}}^{\text{Efficiency effect}}$$

where  $\Phi = \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma-1}} \alpha^\sigma (1-\alpha)^{\sigma-1}$  and we have dropped the time index for simplicity. The efficiency effect is always negative, and the output is always positive. The

following proposition tells us when increased energy efficiency results in a fall in energy use.

PROPOSITION B.1 *If  $\theta_E < (1 - \sigma)(1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma}}$ , then  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial Q_E} < 0$ .*

PROOF: Evaluate the derivative on the right hand side of (80) and simplify the equation

$$(81) \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial Q_E} = \Phi Q_E^{\sigma-2} Y \left( \gamma_E^{\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}} Y^{\frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma}} (Q_E E)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} + \sigma - 1 \right)$$

Now note the expression for output (18) and  $\theta_E$  (20) to arrive at the result.

*Q.E.D.*

When real energy prices are fixed, the result implies the rebound effect is less than 1 if the cost-share of energy is less than  $(1 - \sigma)(1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma}}$ .<sup>24</sup>

#### APPENDIX C: CROSS-SECTIONAL ENERGY INTENSITY AND OUTPUT

Details of the cross-sectional data used in this section are in Stern et al. (2016). Figure C.9 gives a scatter plot of the natural log of energy intensity against the natural log of GDP per capita in PPP dollars at ten year intervals between 1971 and 2010. The fitted regression line is a cubic polynomial; we compared the Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) and the Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC) for a linear model and cubic model, and found the cubic has the lowest score on both criteria.

Using the polynomial coefficients from table C.1, we can estimate the elasticity of energy intensity to output in the cross-section. The elasticities are given in table C. There is a negative relationship between energy intensity and output, however, for lower levels of output, the fall in energy intensity associated with an increase in output is higher. For example, in 2010, for countries at a GDP per capita of 2,000 USD, a 1 percent increase in output is associated with a .5 percent fall in energy intensity, while for countries with a GDP per capita of 30,000, a 1 percent increase in output is associated with .06 percent fall in energy intensity. At least in the cross section of countries, the elasticity of energy intensity to output is not constant and becomes close to zero amongst richer countries.

<sup>24</sup>In a similar exogenous technical change setting, the rebound is less than 1 if  $\theta_E < (1 - \sigma)$  (Saunders, 2015).

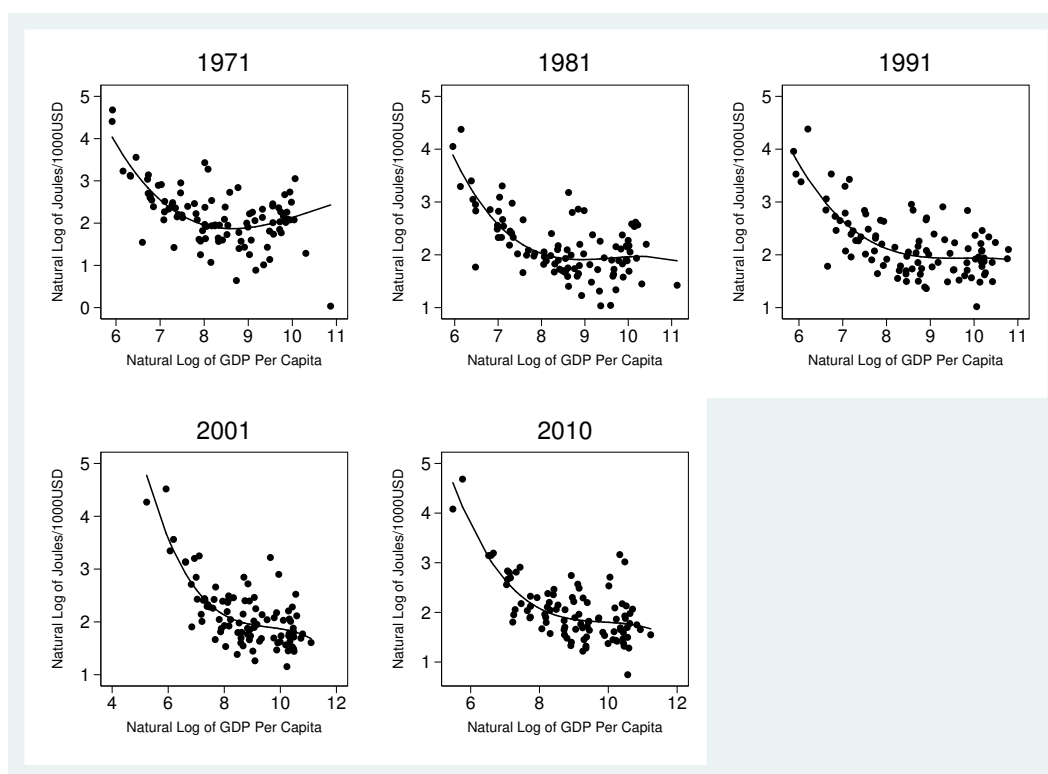


FIGURE C.9.— Natural log of energy intensity and natural log of output for a cross section of countries.

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2010
Ln(Y)	-11.28 (6.947)	-12.25** (4.368)	-9.413* (4.274)	-8.740** (2.744)	-9.215** (3.073)
Ln(Y) X Ln(Y)	1.111 (0.865)	1.280* (0.525)	0.960 (0.517)	0.906** (0.335)	0.931* (0.368)
Ln(Y) X Ln(Y) X Ln(Y)	-0.0354 (0.0355)	-0.0443* (0.0208)	-0.0326 (0.0206)	-0.0316* (0.0134)	-0.0315* (0.0145)
Constant	39.19* (18.40)	40.84*** (11.97)	32.67** (11.62)	30.22*** (7.385)	32.34*** (8.432)
Observations	98	99	99	99	99

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

TABLE C.1  
CUBIC POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION TABLE

USD/ capita	1971	1981	1971	2001	2010
2,000	-0.527	-0.470	-0.470	-0.444	-0.522
10,000	0.176	0.055	-0.026	-0.093	-0.082
20,000	0.310	0.068	0.010	-0.093	-0.043
30,000	0.320	0.060	-0.013	-0.135	-0.063

TABLE C.2

ELASTICITY OF ENERGY INTENSITY TO OUTPUT IN THE CROSS-SECTION

## REFERENCES

- Acemoglu, D., 1998. Why Do New Technologies Complement Skills? Directed Technical Change and Wage Inequality. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 113 (4), 1055–1089.  
URL <https://academic.oup.com/qje/article-lookup/doi/10.1162/003355398555838>
- Acemoglu, D., 2002. Directed Technical Change. *The Review of Economic Studies* 69 (4), 781–809.
- Acemoglu, D., 2003. Labour and Capital Augmenting Technical Change. *Journal of the European Economic Association* 1 (1), 1–37.
- Acemoglu, D., 2009. *Introduction to Modern Economic Growth*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- Acemoglu, D., Aghion, P., Bursztyn, L., Hemous, D., feb 2012. The Environment and Directed Technical Change. *American Economic Review* 102 (1), 131–166.  
URL <http://pubs.aeaweb.org/doi/abs/10.1257/aer.102.1.131>
- Acemoglu, D., Cao, D., 2015. Innovation by entrants and incumbents. *Journal of Economic Theory* 157, 255–294.  
URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jet.2015.01.001>
- Aghion, P., Hemous, D., Martin, R., Reenen, J. V., Dechezleprêtre, A., 2016. Carbon Taxes, Path Dependency, and Directed Technical Change: Evidence from the Auto Industry. *Journal of Political Economy* 124 (1), 1–52.  
URL <http://ideas.repec.org/p/fem/femwpa/2012.99.html>
- Aghion, P., Howitt, P., 1992. A Model of Growth Through Creative Destruction. *Econometrica* 60 (2), 323–351.
- André, F. J., Smulders, S., 2014. Fueling Growth When Oil Peaks: Directed Technological Change and the Limits to Efficiency. *European Economic Review* 69, 18–39.
- Bloom, N., Jones, C. I., Van Reen, J., Webb, M., 2017. Are Ideas Getting Harder to Find?
- EIA, 2017. *Annual Energy Outlook*. Tech. rep., U.S. Energy Information Administration.
- Goulder, L. H., Schneider, S. H., 1999. Induced Technological Change and The Attractiveness of CO2 Abatement Policies. *Resource and Energy Economics* 21 (3-4), 211–253.  
URL <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0928765599000044>
- Hamilton, J. D., 2009. Understanding Crude Oil Prices. *The Energy Journal* 30 (2).
- Hassler, J., Krusell, P., Olovsson, C., 2016. Directed Technical Change as a Response to Natural-Resource Scarcity.  
URL [hassler-j.iies.su.se/PAPERS/estc.pdf{%}0A](http://hassler-j.iies.su.se/PAPERS/estc.pdf{%}0A)
- IEA, 2016. *World Energy Outlook 2016*.  
URL <http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/energy/world-energy-outlook{%}20725302>
- IEA, 2017. *Market Report Series: Energy Efficiency 2017*. Tech. rep., International Energy Agency.  
URL <https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/market-report-series-energy-efficiency-2017-.html>

- Jakeman, G., Hanslow, K., Hinchy, M., Fisher, B. S., Woffenden, K., 2004. Induced Innovations and Climate Change Policy. *Energy Economics* 26 (6), 937–960.
- Jones, C., 1995. R&D-Based Models of Economic Growth. *The Journal of Political Economy* 103 (4), 759–784.
- Kaufmann, R. K., 2004. The Mechanisms for Autonomous Energy Efficiency Increases : A Cointegration Analysis of the US Energy / GDP Ratio. *The Energy Journal* 25 (1), 63–86.
- Löschel, A., 2002. Technological Change in Economic Models of Environmental Policy: A Survey. *Ecological Economics* 43 (2-3), 105–126.
- Mckibbin, W. J., Pearce, D., Stegman, A., 2004. Long Run Projection For Climate Change Scenarios. Working Papers in International Economics (104).
- Newell, R. G., Jaffe, A. B., Stavins, R. N., 1999. The Induced Innovation Hypothesis and Energy-Saving Technological Change. *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 114 (3), 941–975.
- Nordhaus, W., 2002. Modeling Induced Innovation in Climate Change Policy. In: Grubler, A., Nakićenović, N., Nordhaus, W. (Eds.), *Technological Change and the Environment*. Resources for the Future Press, pp. 259–290.
- Popp, D., jul 2004. ENTICE: endogenous technological change in the DICE model of global warming. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 48 (1), 742–768.  
URL <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0095069603001220>
- Popp, D., Newell, R. G., Jaffe, A. B., 2010. *Energy, The Environment, and Technological Change*. Vol. 2. Elsevier B.V.  
URL [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0169-7218\(10\)02005-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0169-7218(10)02005-8)
- Saunders, H. D., 2015. Recent Evidence for Large Rebound: Elucidating the Drivers and their Implications for Climate Change Models. *The Energy Journal* 36 (1), 23–48.  
URL <http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-84919424574-1&partnerID=tZ0tx3y1>
- Stern, D., Csereklyei, Z., Rubio- Varas, M., 2016. Energy and Economic Growth : The Stylized Facts Energy & The Economy. *Energy Economics* 37 (2).
- Stern, D. I., 2004. Economic Growth and Energy. In: Cleveland, C. J. (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Energy*. Vol. 2. Academic Press, San Diego, CA, pp. 35–51.
- Stern, D. I., Kander, A., 2012. The Role of Energy in the Industrial Revolution and Modern Economic Growth. *The Energy journal* 33 (3), 125–152.  
URL <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=26029760>
- Sue Wing, I., 2008. Explaining The Declining Energy Intensity of the U.S. Economy. *Resource and Energy Economics* 30 (1), 21–49.
- Sue Wing, I., Eckaus, R. S., 2007. The Implications of the Historical Decline in US Energy Intensity for Long-Run CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Projections. *Energy Policy* 35 (11), 5267–5286.
- Sun, Y., Zhang, Y., 2009. Individual Risk and Lebesgue Extension Without Aggregate Uncertainty. *Journal of Economic Theory* 144 (1), 432–443.  
URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jet.2008.05.001>
- Van der Werf, E., 2008. Production Functions for Climate Policy Modeling: An Empirical Analysis. *Energy Economics* 30 (6), 2964–2979.
- Warr, B., Ayres, R., Eisenmenger, N., Krausmann, F., Schandl, H., 2010. Energy use and economic development: A Comparative Analysis of Useful Work Supply in Austria, Japan, the United Kingdom and the US during 100 Years of Economic Growth. *Ecological Economics* 69 (10), 1904–1917.  
URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2010.03.021>
- Webster, M., Paltsev, S., Reilly, J., 2008. Autonomous efficiency improvement or income elasticity of energy demand: Does it matter? *Energy Economics* 30 (6), 2785–2798.
- Williams, R. H., Lave, L. B., Perry, A. M., 1990. Low-Cost Strategies for Coping with CO Emission Limits (A Critique of CO Emission Limits: an Economic Cost Analysis for the USA by Alan



Manne and Richard Richels). *The Energy Journal* 11 (4), 35–59.