Carbon Prices and the Skill Premium

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Climate policies and Firms

Firms must comply with **climate policies** for the foreseeable future

- Which climate policy & at which intensity?
- Internalize negative externalities $\Rightarrow$ Lower carbon emissions
- Concerns: Economic activity, pass-through on **firms' stakeholders**

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We study how **higher EU ETS carbon price** affects **workers**

- Consequences for employees are important for the welfare and firm performance
- Being a market-based policy, ETS allows firms to use different margins of adjustment
- Ex ante, the effect is not obvious!

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4. No effects on hiring/separation

What we know so far

- **Climate policies**: Carbon tax, hard limits, cap-and-trade
  Firm behavior: Decline in emissions without a worsening in performance (Martin et al. 2014, Calel&Dechezlepretre 2016, Marin et al. 2018, Bolton et al. 2023, Dechezlepretre et al. 2023, Colmer et al. 2024)
  Labor markets: Restrictions on emissions may reduce labor demand (Walker 2013, Martin et al. 2014, Vona et al. 2018, Azevedo et al. 2023)
  → **Document the effects of carbon price on wages and underlying channels**

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- Determinants of wage differences among workers and firms (Acemoglu 1998, Autor et al. 2003, Acemoglu et al. 2012)
  → Carbon prices may influence these differences due to skills and policy design
  → Importance of the design of the carbon market

European Union Emissions Trading System

The EU ETS is a cap-and-trade program

- The EU sets an annual emission amount and issues allowances accordingly
  → 40% of emissions in the EU
  → Phase 1 (2005-2007), Phase 2 (2008-2012), Phase 3 (2013-2020), Phase 4 (2021-2030)
- Phase 3: Single, EU-wide cap on emissions in place of the previous system of national caps
- Main participation criteria: Installation's thermal input capacity of more than 20 MW
- Firms submit their allowances by April 30 for the previous year
  → Participants can keep or sell their unused permits
  → Not submitting leads to a fine of 100 euros per tonne + allowance

European Union Emissions Trading System

Permits are distributed freely or via an auction

- In Phase 3, 43% of allowances are allocated for free. The rest is auctioned.
- Free allocation = Historical activity $\times$ Benchmark $\times$ Carbon leakage $\times$ Linear reduction

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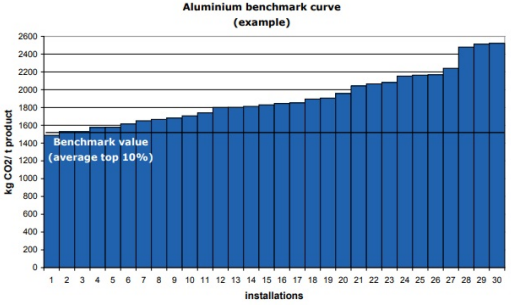

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- Carbon leakage: Sectors exposed to carbon leakage receive higher free allowances.

Share of free allocation calculated based on benchmarks per sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Electricity production	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Industry sectors	80%	72.9%	65.7%	58.6%	51.4%	44.2%	37.1%	30%
Industry sectors deemed exposed to carbon leakage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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- Carbon leakage: Sectors exposed to carbon leakage receive higher free allowances.
- Linear reduction reduces total allowances every year

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Linear reduction factor (electricity generators)	1	0.9826	0.9652	0.9478	0.9304	0.9130	0.8956	0.8782
Cross sectoral correction factor (non-electricity generators)	0.9427	0.9263	0.9098	0.8930	0.8761	0.8590	0.8417	0.8244

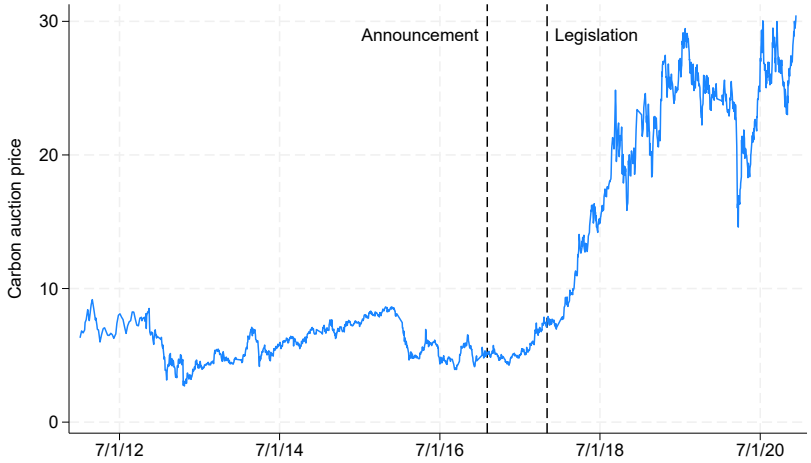
Data

- ETS, labor market, firm characteristics, individual characteristics
  1. ETS transactions log: Carbon emissions, free allowances (EUTL)
  2. Labor market: Wage components, hours obtained from employee-employer matched data (CBS)
  3. Firm characteristics: Balance sheet, income statement, sector (CBS)
  4. Individual characteristics: Education, age (CBS)
  5. We manually match EUTL variables with CBS variables
- 2014-2020 (Phase 3), annual

New Rules in 2017

- The carbon price until 2017 was deemed to be too low to incentivize the firms (€5)
  → Low economic activity & structural oversupply
- In 2015, the Market Stability Reserve (MSR) is announced to start operations in 2019
  → MSR's main purpose is to absorb the oversupply of allowances
- In Feb 2017, the EU increases the MSR's absorption capacity significantly
  → Absorption of 24% of unused allowances instead of 12% if unused is above a threshold
  → Permanent cancellation of allowances
  → Legally introduced in Nov 2017
- These changes have increased the carbon prices in ETS substantially!

Carbon Prices



Conceptual Framework

- Firm's profit

$$p \times f(A_f, L_{ft}, K_{ft}) - w_{ift} L_{ft} - p_c \times (C_{ft}(A_f) - F_s)$$

- Nash bargaining determines the wages, yielding:

$$\max_{w_i} (w_i - \omega_i)^{\beta} (V_j(p_c) + V_i(p_c) - w_i)^{(1-\beta)}$$

where w_i: salary; ω_i: outside option; V_j: MS to all workers; V_i: MS specific to worker i (MS: match surplus)

- Straightforward to show that

$$\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial V_j} > 0; \quad \frac{\partial w_i}{\partial V_i} > 0; \quad \frac{\partial w_i}{\partial V_i} \Rightarrow \omega_i \uparrow$$

1. p_c can increase OR decrease firm surplus, hence wages
2. Workers related to carbon efficiency can have higher wages
   $\rightarrow$Especially workers with better outside options

Empirical Strategy

Exploit the increase in carbon prices in a matched difference-in-differences setting:

$$y_{it} = \beta \, ETS_i \times Post_t + \gamma_i + \delta_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

Event-study version:

$$y_{it} = \sum_{\tau=-3}^{3} \beta_\tau \, ETS_i \times \mathbb{1}(t = t^* + \tau) + \gamma_i + \delta_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

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- Firm level: matching on industry, log(# employees), and profits per worker

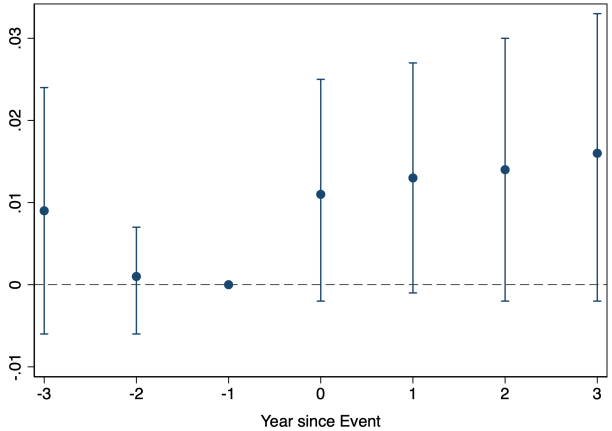
Balance Test

- ETS firms are larger and more profitable, workers are older and earn more
- Differences insignificant after matching

Sample:	Full Sample			Matched Sample		
Variable	**Control**	**Treated**	**Difference**	**Control**	**Treated**	**Difference**
Age_{t-1}	42.82	44.395	1.575	45.166	45.173	0.007
	(0.125)	(0.408)	(0.426)	(0.218)	(0.272)	(0.348)
$\log(\text{Wage}_{t-1})$	10.302	10.796	0.494	10.84	10.876	0.036
	(0.020)	(0.040)	(0.045)	(0.035)	(0.026)	(0.044)
$\log(\text{Wage}_{t-2})$	10.257	10.756	0.498	10.804	10.833	0.029
	(0.020)	(0.037)	(0.042)	(0.032)	(0.025)	(0.040)
log(Size)	5.461	8.382	2.921	6.286	6.248	-0.038
	(0.133)	(0.330)	(0.355)	(0.152)	(0.127)	(0.198)
Profits/Employment	20.33	48.759	28.429	79.800	68.625	-11.175
	(1.255)	(13.779)	(13.798)	(12.304)	(11.806)	(17.028)
N	2,868,897	162,543	3,031,440	23,001	23,001	46,002

Baseline Effect

- Virtually no effect on wages
- Coefficients small in magnitude and insignificant



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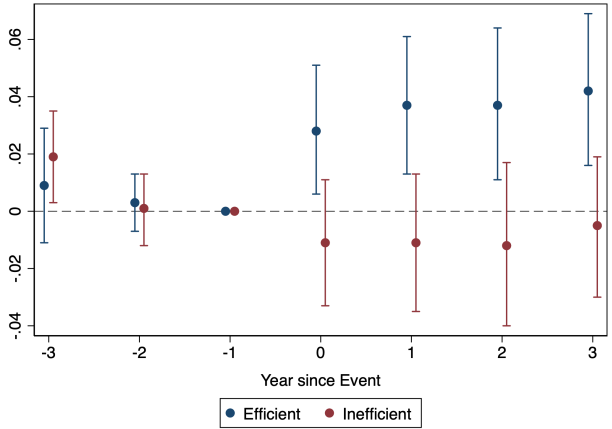
- We sort firms in quartiles, going from the firms with highest surplus (efficient) to the firms with the highest deficit (inefficient)

Sorting by Efficiency – Event-Study Results

- Fairly large, positive effect on wages for efficient firms
- Conversely, inefficient firms experience negative effects (albeit insignificant)



Sorting by Efficiency – Results

- Significant effects on wages and hourly wages; marginally significant for earnings, but only for efficient firms

Sample:	All				Efficient				Inefficient			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ETS×Post	0.009	0.009	928.0*	0.006	0.029***	0.025**	1145.0*	0.001	-0.012	-0.024	-436.9	-0.001
	(0.006)	(0.008)	(525.3)	(0.004)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(623.7)	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.017)	(1246.1)	(0.007)
Observations	313,316	313,316	322,014	322,014	82,366	82,366	84,350	84,350	75,607	75,607	77,812	77,812
R^2	0.932	0.846	0.844	0.399	0.935	0.863	0.865	0.400	0.933	0.840	0.845	0.390
Dep. Var.	$\log(\frac{\text{Wage}}{\text{Hours}})$	log(Wage)	Earnings	Employed	$\log(\frac{\text{Wage}}{\text{Hours}})$	log(Wage)	Earnings	Employed	$\log(\frac{\text{Wage}}{\text{Hours}})$	log(Wage)	Earnings	Employed

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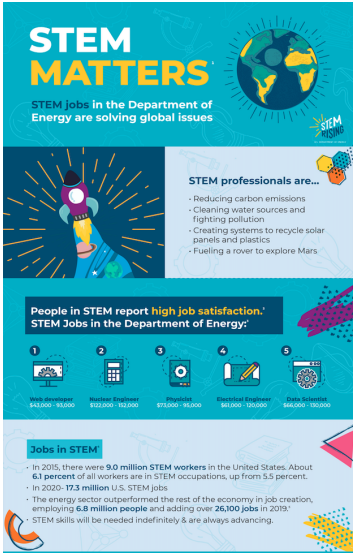
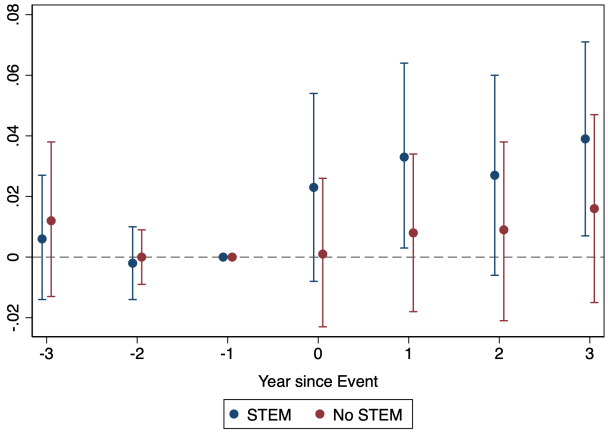
- The increase in their "market value" is likely to be reflected in higher wages

Anecdotal Evidence



Education – Event-Study Results

- Positive effect of shock on wages only for STEM workers
- Small and insignificant for all the others



Education vs Firm Efficiency

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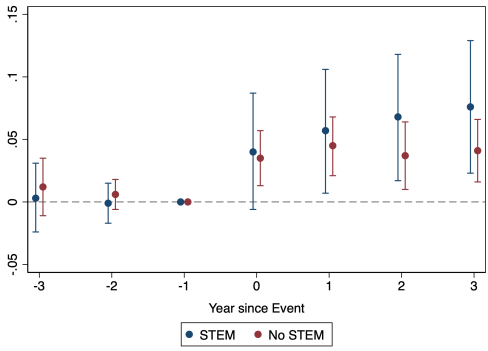
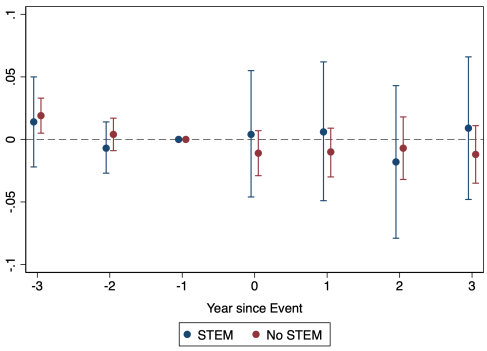
- No: Effects are distinct

A. Efficient Firms



B. Inefficient Firms



Education – Zooming in on STEM Workers

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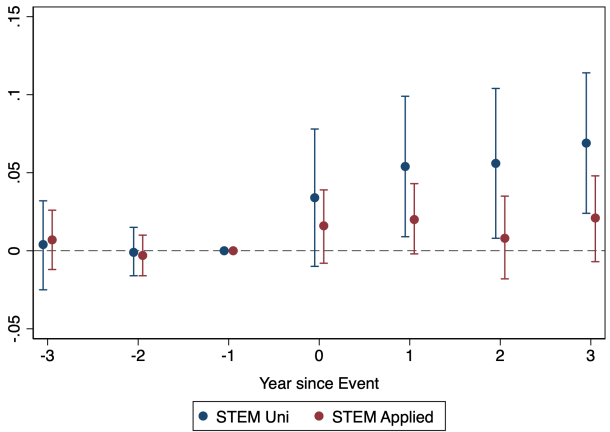

Education – Results

- Null effects for Non-STEM graduates, similar to workers with no degrees at all
- Only STEM workers benefit from increase in carbon price

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ETS × Post	0.010	0.014	0.028	0.006	0.008	0.026**	0.050**	0.012
	(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.018)	(0.010)
Observations	98,779	80,167	32,435	47,732	49,332	30,835	12,261	18,574
R^2	0.905	0.912	0.907	0.906	0.911	0.916	0.912	0.908
Sample	No Degrees	Some Uni	Uni	Appl. Sc.	No STEM	STEM	STEM Uni	STEM Appl.

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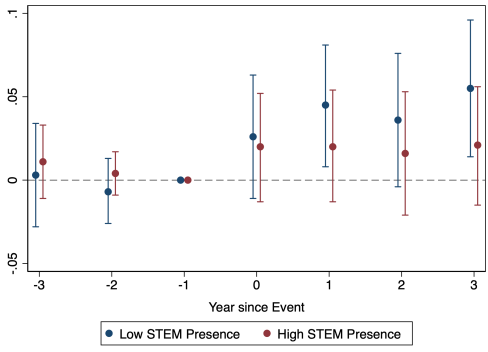
     - Intuition: Threat of quitting more credible

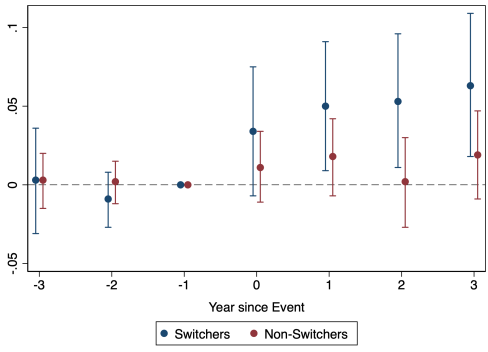
Outside Options – Results

- Distinguish workers between:
  A. High vs low density of STEM graduates
  B. Switchers vs non-switchers

A. Sorting by Density of STEM Graduates



B. Job Switchers vs Non-Switchers



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  1. Look at changes in the fraction of STEM workers (columns 1 and 2)
  2. Look at likelihood that a hired/separated worker is STEM (columns 3 and 4)
- No significant effects
- Suggests that, in the short run, labor supply is quite inelastic $\rightarrow$ large wage effects

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ETS $\times$ Post	0.002	0.001	0.008	0.010
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.008)
Observations	1,926	1,926	294,174	278,496
R^2	0.944	0.952	0.101	0.144
Dep. Var.	$\frac{\text{STEM}}{\text{Total}}$	$\frac{\text{STEM Hr.}}{\text{Total Hr.}}$	STEM Hire	STEM Sep.

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- Workers in efficient firms experience wage gains
- Strong evidence of increased demand for high-skill workers
- However, with limited supply of STEM workers in the short run, little room for additional hiring
- As a result, high-skill workers reap all the benefits $\rightarrow$ increase in the skill premium