

Price vs Quantity

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Introduction – Choice of planning instrument

- ▶ If regulators want to regulate a market, is it more efficient to regulate with *prices* or *quantity*?
 - Example of pollution (clean air) : is it better to use price instruments or caps/quotas ?
 - Conventional economists wisdom : vague preference for price/tax (example : carbon tax)
 - Non-economists : direct controls on quantity more efficient

- ▶ What friction implies a difference between the two ?
 - Here : Uncertainty and information frictions
 - Simple static cost-benefit analysis

- ▶ Main result :
 - Result ambiguous depending on cost and benefit elasticity and cost uncertainty
 - Does **not** depends on benefit uncertainty
 - Quantity regulation preferred in most cases / largest share of the parameter space

Planning problem

- ▶ Planning problem :
 - Choice of a quantity of a good q
 - Produced a private cost $C(q)$, increasing and convex $C''(q) > 0$
 - Yielding (public) benefit $B(q)$, increasing and concave $B''(q) < 0$
- ▶ Quantity regulation : q^*

$$\max_q B(q) - C(q)$$

$$\Rightarrow B'(q^*) = C'(q^*) =: p^*$$

- ▶ Equivalence :
Choice by the planner of price : p^* and let producers maximize :

$$\max_q p^* q - C(q)$$

Uncertainty and information frictions

- ▶ Two sources of incomplete information :
 - Stochastic private cost $C(q, \theta)$, with slope $C'' = C_{qq}(q, \theta) > 0$ [*known to firms ex-post*]
 - Stochastic benefit $B(q, \eta)$, increasing and concave $B'' = C_{qq}(q, \eta) < 0$
- ▶ Ideal instrument : ex-ante quantity schedule $q^*(\theta, \eta)$ or (equivalently) and price schedule $p^*(\theta, \eta)$ satisfying :

$$B_q(q^*(\theta, \eta), \eta) = C_q(q^*(\theta, \eta), \theta) = p^*(\theta, \eta)$$

- Can reach the first-best and *eliminate* ex-post uncertainty
- But infeasible : requires information about all states of the world (θ, η)

Quantity or price regulation under uncertainty

- ▶ Choice of target quantity \hat{q} to maximize $\mathbb{E}[B(q, \eta) - C(q, \theta)]$

$$\mathbb{E}[B_q(\hat{q}, \eta)] = \mathbb{E}[C_q(\hat{q}, \theta)]$$

- ▶ Choice of target price \tilde{p}

- Ex-post firm policy $q = h(p, \theta)$ implicitly defined by FOC

$$p = C_q(h(p, \theta), \theta)$$

- price instrument \tilde{p} chosen ex-ante to maximize $\mathbb{E}[B(h(\tilde{p}, \theta), \eta) - C(h(\tilde{p}, \theta), \theta)]$
- Ex-ante FOC :

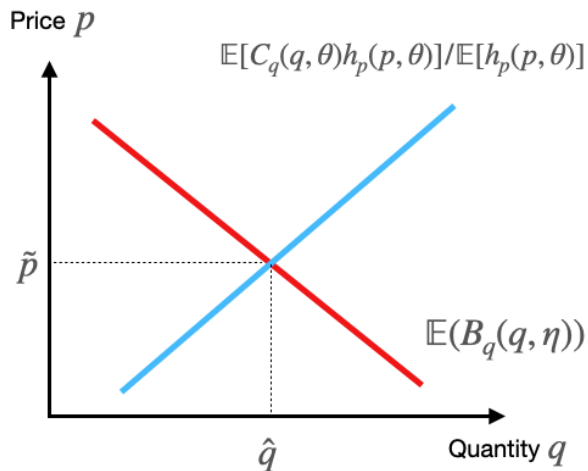
$$\mathbb{E}[B_q(h(\tilde{p}, \theta), \eta) h_p(\tilde{p}, \theta)] = \mathbb{E}[C_q(h(\tilde{p}, \theta), \theta) h_p(\tilde{p}, \theta)]$$

- Yielding optimal price :

$$\tilde{p} = \frac{\mathbb{E}[B_q(h(\tilde{p}, \theta), \eta) h_p(\tilde{p}, \theta)]}{\mathbb{E}[h_p(\tilde{p}, \theta)]}$$

- And ex-post quantity : $\tilde{q}(\theta) = h(\tilde{p}, \theta)$

Quantity or price regulation under uncertainty



Model approximation

- ▶ Approximate $C(q, \theta)$ and $B(q, \eta)$ to 2nd order around the optimal quantity choice \hat{q}

- Cost curve :

$$C_q(q, \theta) = (C' + \alpha(\theta)) + C''(q - \hat{q})$$

- Benefit curve :

$$B_q(q, \theta) = (B' + \beta(\eta)) + B''(q - \hat{q})$$

- Assumptions :

$$\mathbb{E}[\alpha(\theta)] = \mathbb{E}[\beta(\eta)] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(\alpha(\theta)) = \sigma^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Var}(\beta(\eta)) = \gamma^2$$

- Optimal price and producer decision :

$$\tilde{p} = \mathbb{E}[B_q(h(\tilde{p}, \theta), \eta)] = B' \quad \tilde{q} = h(\tilde{p}, \theta) = \hat{q} - \frac{\alpha(\theta)}{C''}$$

Model approximation

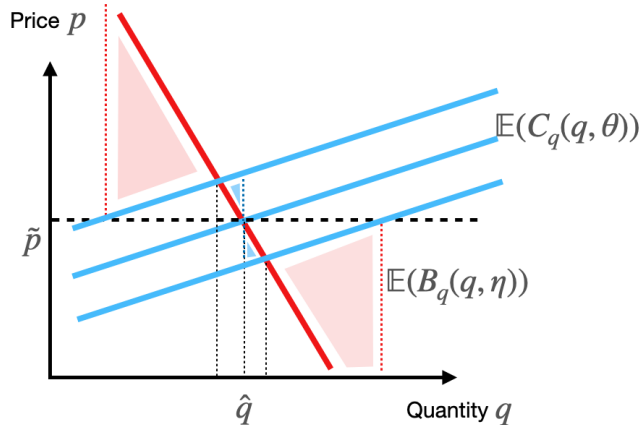
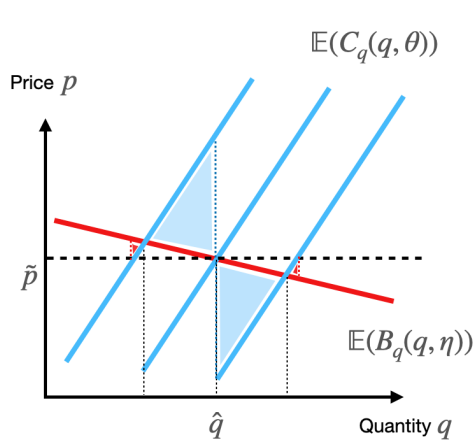
- ▶ Δ Expected surplus (welfare) advantage of prices over quantity

$$\Delta = \frac{\sigma^2}{2C''}(B'' + C'')$$

- Recall $B'' < 0 < C''$
- If $|B''| < C''$ (cost very elastic), price \tilde{p} preferred over \hat{q}
- If $|B''| > C''$ (cost less elastic), quantity \hat{q} preferred over \tilde{p}

- Benefit uncertainty $\gamma = \text{Var}(\beta(\eta))$ does not appear !

Gain from prices (blue)



Extensions :

► Risk in slope

$$C_q(q, \theta) = (C' + \alpha(\theta)) + \frac{C''}{f(\theta)}(q - \hat{q})$$

$$B_q(q, \theta) = (B' + \beta(\eta)) + \frac{B''}{g(\eta)}((q - \hat{q}))$$

$$\text{with } \delta^2 = \text{Var}(f(\theta))$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{\sigma^2}{2C''} [B''(1 + \delta^2) + C'']$$

► Many producers

$$\max_{q/p} \mathbb{E} \left[B(q, \eta) - \sum_i c^i(q_i, \theta_i) \right]$$

$$\Delta = \sum_i \sum_j \frac{B_{ij} \sigma_{ij}^2}{2c_{qq}^i c_{qq}^j} - \sum_k \frac{\sigma_k i^2}{2c_{qq}^k}$$