

**A Direct Estimate of the Technique Effect:
Changes in the Pollution Intensity of US Manufacturing 1990 – 2008**

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Abstract

Pollution emitted by US manufacturers is falling while output is rising. What accounts for this cleanup? Prior studies attribute the majority to "technique", a mix of input substitution, process changes, and end-of-pipe controls. But that estimate is a residual left over after calculating other explanations. This paper provides the first direct estimate of the technique effect. I calculate analogs to Laspeyres and Paasche price indexes across more than 400 industries for six major air pollutants. The directly estimated technique effect confirms the indirect estimates. Production technique changes account for 90 percent of the overall cleanup of US manufacturing.

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1. Introduction

From 1990 to 2008, the real value of US manufacturing output grew by 35 percent while the local air pollutants emitted from US factories fell by 52 to 69 percent, depending on the pollutant. This tremendous decrease in the pollution-intensity of US production has two possible causes: composition or technique. Either US manufacturers produced proportionally more goods whose production processes involve less pollution, or manufacturers adopted technologies that enabled production of the same goods with less pollution – cleaner fuels, energy efficiency, end-of-pipe abatement equipment, or other production process changes.

Economists have noticed this trend for some time, but all of the research to date parsing the cleanup of manufacturing into those two components – composition and technique – has involved careful documentation of composition changes in the manufacturing sector, with any leftover pollution reductions being attributed to technique changes. Most find that composition changes do not explain even half of the cleanup of manufacturing and that therefore technology changes must explain the majority. If true this is welcome news. If composition changes had explained the US manufacturing cleanup that would raise troubling follow-up questions: Where are those polluting factories going? How could those other places replicate the US cleanup without finding even more polluted places to offshore their polluting industries? But if technique changes explain the US cleanup, that process could be replicated by follow-on countries that adopt technologies developed earlier.

For carbon pollution the importance of these distinctions is compounded. Any US cleanup that results from composition changes due to shifting US manufacturing abroad has no climate mitigation benefits, because carbon emitted overseas is just as damaging as carbon emitted domestically. But any US cleanup that results from technique changes represents real reductions in global pollution and real climate benefits. So while I do not directly evaluate carbon pollution here, the conclusion that most of the cleanup of local air pollution stems from technique represents good news for the environment.

But the estimates of the technique effect to date also leave room for worry. Prior estimates have relied on emissions intensities from a single year, 1987, and the technique effect has only been measured as a residual, a leftover amount of cleanup after the other plausible explanations are exhausted. Its magnitude could be the product of peculiarities of the 1987 emissions inventory, measurement error, or unaccounted interactions among other trends. Those concerns would be alleviated if the technique effect were estimated more directly as changes over time in the emissions intensities of industries, holding the composition of those industries constant. The data for that calculation are now available.

In what follows I provide the first direct estimate of the technique effect. I use the six iterations of the National Emissions Inventories between 1990 and 2008, listing the amount of pollution emitted by each of over 400 manufacturing industries. I combine those data with the NBER-CES Manufacturing Industry Database to generate pollution per dollar of output for each of those industries, deflated by industry-specific producer price indexes. I then aggregate across industries using analogs to the Laspeyres and Paasche price indexes to get a single measure of cleanup for each of six major air pollutants. Those index measures describe aggregate declines in pollution per dollar of output for the whole manufacturing sector from 1990 to 2008, abstracting away from composition changes. In the end, the calculations using this direct estimation of the technique

effect support the research findings using indirect measures. From 1990 to 2008, pollution per dollar of output from US manufacturing declined by 64 to 77 percent. More than 90 percent of this cleanup can be attributed to technique changes, directly.

2. What we know so far

Several recent studies have estimated the effect of changes in the composition of the manufacturing sector by disaggregating output changes among various industries and projecting their separate emissions using fixed industry-specific measures of pollution-intensity.¹ The standard approach notes that total pollution from manufacturing in any year (P_t) can be calculated as

$$P_t = \sum_i p_{it} = \sum_i v_{it} z_{it} = V_t \sum_i \theta_{it} z_{it} \quad (1)$$

where p_{it} represents pollution from industry i in year t , v_i is the value of output, z_i is the emissions intensity or pollution per dollar of output, and θ_i is (v_i/V) the share of each industry in total manufacturing output.

The composition effect can be seen by calculating the predicted total pollution from manufacturing (\hat{P}) holding those emissions intensities in the last term of (1) constant (\bar{z}_i).

$$\hat{P}_t = V_t \sum_i \theta_{it} \bar{z}_i \quad (2)$$

Any changes in \hat{P} over time are due solely to changes in the overall scale (V) of manufacturing or its composition (θ). And any difference between \hat{P}_t and actual pollution P_t must be due to changes in emissions intensities – or technique.

¹ See, for example, Brunel (2014), Levinson (2009), Cole (2000, 2004), Ederington et al. (2004), Kahn (2003), and Hettige et al. (1992).

Figure 1 depicts the basic idea for sulfur dioxide (SO₂). Line (1) plots the total inflation-adjusted output of the US manufacturing sector from 1990 to 2008, indexed so that 1990=100. This is the scale effect, which increased 35 percent. Line (2) plots the total manufacturing emissions of SO₂, originally in tons but indexed so that 1990=100. SO₂ Pollution declined 65 percent, which means that SO₂ per dollar of manufacturing output declined by 74 percent. Table 1 contains the data behind lines (1) and (2) in Figure 1 for SO₂, along with the data for five other major air pollutants. Pollution per dollar of manufacturing output fell by 64 to 77 percent, depending on the pollutant, a cleanup that in each case must be explained by some combination of composition and technique.

Line (3) of Figure 1 depicts predicted SO₂ pollution (\hat{P}) from equation (2), based solely on changes in the composition and scale of manufacturing, indexed so 1990=100. That prediction (\hat{P}) rises 23 percent, nearly as much as manufacturing overall, which means that the composition effect can only explain about 12 percent of the decline in SO₂ per dollar of manufacturing output.² Indirectly, 88 percent of the cleanup of SO₂ must be attributable to the residual – the "technique effect."

In Levinson (2009) I estimate (indirectly) that from 1987 to 2001, between 60 and 95 percent of the cleanup of US manufacturing was attributable to technique. Brunel (2014) replicates this analysis for the European Union from 1995 to 2008 and finds that air pollution from manufacturing declined there as well, and that little or none of that cleanup can be explained by changes in the composition of Europe's manufacturing sector. Martin (2014) shows that declining greenhouse gas emissions in India have been due more to productivity gains within industries than reallocations among productive and unproductive

² Manufacturing rose 35 percent, and SO₂ pollution fell 65 percent, so pollution per dollar of output fell 74 percent. $(1-(0.35)/(1.35))$. Pollution predicted from composition (\hat{P}) grew 23 percent, so composition accounts for 12 percent of the 74 percent decline in pollution per dollar: $(1.35 - 1.23)/(1.35 - 0.35)$.

industries. And Shapiro and Walker (2014) take a more ambitious structural approach that leads to similar conclusions. Trends in US manufacturing pollution are not explained by the scale or composition of industries within manufacturing, and so must be driven by changes in technique.

But all of this work that credits most of the manufacturing cleanup to technique has one important drawback. Because the time-varying measures of pollution intensity I use here were not available, the prior approaches rely on emissions intensities from a single year – most often the 1987 Industrial Pollution Projection System (IPPS) developed by the World Bank (Hettige et al, 1995). They then use that base-year pollution intensity to predict pollution in later years, and calculate the technique effect as a residual source of improvement after the scale and composition changes have been accounted for. That approach assumes there are no interactions between scale, composition and technique – that changing the scale of an industry (v_i) does not affect its pollution intensity (z_i). Any such interactions between scale and technique would be included in the remainder term and attributed to technique effects.

There could be several reasons for these types of interactions: larger industries may have increasing returns to scale in pollution abatement or shrinking industries might close their dirtiest plants first. None of the studies to date address whether those changes should be considered technique or composition, and there are good arguments either way. Should emissions reductions from returns to scale be considered technique or scale? Should emissions reductions from culling the dirtiest plants in declining industries be considered technique or composition? The answers aren't obvious, but the existing studies implicitly count those types of interactions as technique. If over time the faster-growing industries clean up more, in percentage terms, then using base-year pollution intensities for \bar{z} in equation (2) attributes a larger share of the overall

cleanup to technique. If faster-growing industries clean up less, then using base-year \bar{z} attributes a smaller share to technique.

In this paper I address that shortcoming by using time-varying measures of pollution intensity and calculating the technique effect directly in two ways: once using base-year industry composition, and once using final-year industry composition. The first is a pollution-intensity analog to a Laspeyres price index, and the latter is a pollution-intensity analog to a Paasche price index. By measuring technique directly, I include all sources of reductions in emissions per dollar of output, including returns-to-scale and dirtiest-plant culling. By using both base-year and final-year industry compositions, I put bounds on the degree to which composition changes could overstate or understate the composition effect. Details of those calculations follow.

3. Data and the Indexes

To estimate industry-specific pollution intensities I combine two sets of data. The first is the US EPA's National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The NEI is a national aggregation of emissions data from state, local, and federal sources, compiled intermittently from 1990 to 2008.³ Pollutant coverage varies, but coverage of six major air pollutants has been mostly consistent since the beginning: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter smaller than 10 microns and 2.5 microns (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The NEI reports the amount of each pollutant emitted per year for each source, along with the industry to which that source belongs.⁴

³ The NEI data are from 1990, 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005, and 2008. See www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/eiinformation.html accessed August, 2014.

⁴ More information about the NEI can be found here: www.epa.gov/ttnchie1/trends/.

The state and local sources for the NEI use a variety of methods to calculate emissions, mostly based on emissions factors rather than continuous emissions monitoring.⁵ Emissions factors are ratios of emissions to some measured activity, such as fuel use. State agencies report emissions by multiplying the measured activity times the appropriate emissions factors. The factors are specific to locality, source, and fuel type, and are adjusted over time. So one way to view this exercise is as an aggregation of the collective wisdom of the nation's environmental engineers as to the emissions intensity of the manufacturing sector.

The second dataset is the NBER-CES Manufacturing Industry Database.⁶ That contains the annual output of each industry, along with industry-specific price deflators. I merge the two datasets by industry and year, and divide aggregate pollution by value shipped to get an industry-specific measure of pollution intensity for each of the NEI years.⁷ Before describing the results, it's worth highlighting some key data challenges: changing industry definitions, price indexes, base-year index choices, and industry composition issues.

Changing industry definitions: SIC and NAICS

The 1990, 1996, and 1999 NEI data are categorized according to four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, while the 2005 and 2008 NEI data are categorized according to six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes.⁸ Each is a hierarchical numerical taxonomy of industries, with similar industries grouped into separate classifications. To match the two I rely on the NBER-CES Manufacturing Industry Database, which publishes

⁵ Federal rules require states to submit annual data on criteria air pollutants, and in greater detail every three years: The Air Emissions Reporting Rule since 2008, and the Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule before that. See www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/net/2008neiv3/2008_neiv3_tsd_draft.pdf

⁶ www.nber.org/nberces/

⁷ As I describe later, similar results come from using value added rather than value shipped.

⁸ The 2002 NEI is listed both ways.

industry data according to both industry codes along with a concordance between the two.⁹

For half of the 473 six-digit NAICS codes, the match is one-to-one with a corresponding four-digit SIC code.¹⁰ For the others, I matched the pollution from SIC and NAICS industries according to the share of value shipped in each.¹¹ In what follows, I report calculations both ways: converting the early NEI data to NAICS categories, and converting the more recent NEI data to SIC codes. I also report results using a pollution-based concordance derived from the 2002 NEI.

Price indexes

In order to assess whether pollution per dollar of output has declined, I need real values of output. But prices changed between 1990 and 2008 differently for different industries. For energy intensive industries like petrochemicals and copper smelters, prices tripled for reasons unrelated to the characteristics of the products. A barrel of oil or a bar of copper was the same product in 2008 as it was in 1990, just more expensive. If I were to use the overall producer price index (PPI) rather than industry-specific price indexes, I would exaggerate the size of these pollution-intensive industries in 2008 and overstate the technique effect. For these industries, using industry-specific price indexes is important.

For industries like computers and semiconductors, the price indexes fell by up to 99 percent, due to changes in the products themselves. A computer in

⁹ I also constructed a pollutant-specific concordance using the 2002 NEI, which reports emissions classified both ways: by SIC and by NAICS. The results are nearly identical to those that follow and are available separately from the author.

¹⁰ For example, SIC 3061, "Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods," has simply been relabeled as NAICS 326291, "Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use."

¹¹ For example, the concordance reports that 92 percent of the value shipped from SIC code 3313, "Electrometallurgical Products, Except Steel," can now be classified as NAICS 331112, "Electrometallurgical Ferroalloy Product Manufacturing." So I assign 92 percent of the pollution from SIC 3313 to NAICS 331112 as well. The other 8 percent goes to NAICS 331492, "Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum)."

2008 was not the same product as in 1990, though manufacturing it might well involve similar quantities of pollution. Industry-specific price indexes inflate the growth of these relatively clean industries, understating the technique effect. To be conservative, in what follows I report results using industry-specific price deflators.

Index issues: Laspeyres and Paasche

Directly estimating the technique effect involves a very standard index problem: what weight do we assign to each industry, given that the industries' shares of total output changed from 1990 to 2008? As with any index problem, there are two basic choices. We can create the index of change by comparing actual 1990 emissions to what the current emissions would have been, had the individual industries' emissions intensities changed from 1990 but each industry's output remained as it was in 1990:

$$I_L = \frac{\sum_i z_{it} \times v_{i,1990}}{\sum_i z_{i,1990} \times v_{i,1990}} \quad (3)$$

where z_{it} is the emissions intensity for industry i in year t and v_{it} is the value shipped from industry i in year t . This would be analogous to a Laspeyres price index, with pollution intensities in place of prices. Hence the subscript L .

Alternatively, we can create the index by comparing actual current emissions to what the 1990 emissions would have been, had each industry's output in 1990 been as it is currently.

$$I_P = \frac{\sum_i z_{it} \times v_{it}}{\sum_i z_{i,1990} \times v_{it}} \quad (4)$$

This is the analog to a Paasche price index, subscripted P .

For prices, the Laspeyres index overstates inflation and the Paasche index understates inflation, assuming people adjust to changing relative prices by consuming more of the goods whose prices grow least. In this pollution context, the relative sizes of the two indexes depend on whether the manufacturing sector has shifted towards or away from industries whose pollution intensities have fallen the most. If between 1990 and 2008 the manufacturing sector produced relatively less output in industries with the fastest-falling pollution intensities, the Laspeyres index will be smaller than the Paasche index and suggest a larger technique effect. If output grew more in those industries with the fastest-falling pollution intensities, Laspeyres will be larger than Paasche and suggest a smaller technique effect.

Although I am using the indexes in equations (3) and (4) to answer the same question as others have addressed, the approach here is fundamentally different. Rather than holding technique fixed, examining predicted pollution (\hat{P}) from changes in scale and composition as in equation (2), and attributing the rest to technique, I do the reverse. I hold composition of output fixed and show how pollution per dollar of output for the aggregate manufacturing sector has changed.

Intra-industry composition effects

One final note deserves mention here. The use of changes in the emissions intensities of six-digit NAICS codes cannot entirely identify the technique effect, separate from any change in industry composition. This is because the disaggregate industry definitions are themselves heterogeneous. In other words, within each 6-digit NAICS code there are sub-industries with varying degrees of pollution intensity. Over time, the composition of sub-industries within any six-digit NAICS code may change, potentially altering the pollution intensity of the six-digit industry – the z_i . While this approach would attribute the change in that

industry's pollution intensity to "technique," as described it may be due to an undocumented change in composition.

4. Results

Table 2 reports the Laspeyres and Paasche indexes of pollution intensity for the whole manufacturing sector, calculated according to equations (3) and (4) for the whole time period. Sulfur dioxide emissions per dollar of output fell 68.3 percent to 0.317 by the Laspeyres index and 71.4 percent to 0.286 according to the Paasche index. The indexes for the other five air pollutants fell similar amounts, ranging from 58 to 78 percent. These are direct estimates of the technique effect – the drop in pollution intensity of the US manufacturing sector, holding its composition constant.

Line (4) of Figure 1 plots this technique effect for SO₂ using the Laspeyres index, by multiplying the index value each year (0.317 for 2008) by total real manufacturing output each year (\$5,491 billion for 2008) and indexing the result so that 1990=100. This SO₂ prediction based on technique and scale alone, holding composition fixed, declines almost as much as actual pollution, depicting the degree to which the overall cleanup stems from technique rather than composition.

Finally, Table 3 puts the two calculations together and calculates the share of the cleanup of manufacturing depicted in Figure 1 and documented in Table 1 that is due to the technique effect reported in Table 2. Column (1) just rewrites the total cleanup of manufacturing from Table 1 – the gap between manufacturing growth and pollution depicted in Figure 1. Columns (2) and (4) report the percentage declines in the Laspeyres and Paasche indexes. And columns (3) and (5) take the ratio of the two – the share of total cleanup of manufacturing in column (1) that is explained by the industry-by-industry cleanup indexes in columns (2) and (4). Those shares all exceed 90 percent.

For volatile organic compounds (VOCs), the share explained by technique using the Paasche index exceeds 100 percent, which bears some explaining. How can technique account for more than 100 percent of the cleanup? From 1990 to 2008 the US manufacturing sector shifted towards industries that in 1990 had production processes that generated a lot of VOCs, which means that the composition effect was negative.¹² A version of Figure 1 drawn for VOCs shows line (3) rising above line (1). If each industry kept its 1990 pollution intensity, VOC emissions would have grown even faster than overall manufacturing, because the sector shifted towards more pollution-intensive products.

For comparison with prior research, in the last column of Table 3 I report the share of the cleanup of each pollutant from the technique effect using the earlier method, as a residual after calculating the composition effect. In the context of Figure 1 this is like calculating the technique effect from the difference between lines 2 and 3 instead of between lines 1 and 4. In most cases, the technique share of the cleanup is even larger when measured directly, suggesting that if anything, the prior literature that explained the technique effect as a residual understated its role. The cleanup of US manufacturing is almost entirely explained by declines in pollution intensity among individual 6-digit industries, not by changes in the relative shares of those industries.

One other notable feature of Tables 2 and 3 is that for each pollutant, the Laspeyres index declined slightly less than the Paasche index, suggesting a smaller decline in pollution intensity. That means that over these periods, pollution intensities declined the most in US manufacturing industries that grew as a share of total output. The distinction is small, but it runs counter to

¹² For example, NAICS code 334413, "Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing."

conventional wisdom. On average US manufacturing industries that cleaned up the most did not shrink as a share of the whole sector, they grew.¹³

Robustness Checks

One concern about the calculations in Table 3 is that they may be sensitive to the redefinition of industries between the SIC codes in 1990 and the NAICS codes in 2008. If industries that changed a lot were reclassified as different industries, some of the technique effect may be mischaracterized as a technique effect. To address this, in the top panel of Table 4 I recalculate the indexes using the NBER-CES concordance to convert the 2008 NEI data to an SIC-code basis, rather than converting the 1990 NEI to a NAICS-code basis. The results are largely the same, differing by a percentage point at most.

Second, one might worry that product quality has increased over time, biasing the results towards finding a larger technique effect. To address that concern, in the middle panel of Table 4 I recalculate the pollution intensities (the z_i 's) as pollution per dollar of value added rather than value shipped. If the increased product quality comes from using more expensive intermediate inputs, using value added mitigates that problem. But if the increased product quality comes from increased production costs unrelated to pollution intensity, that will not necessarily help. There are some slight differences between the calculations using value added and value shipped: for some pollutants the technique effect appears larger using value added; for others the technique effect is slightly smaller. But the overall conclusion remains, that technique accounts for 90 percent or more of the cleanup of US manufacturing.

¹³ One thoughtful reader of an early draft suggests that this may be the result of vintage-differentiated regulations that are most strict for new pollution sources. Such rules mean that the fastest-growing industries – with the most new sources – face the strictest standards and might see the largest drop in emissions per dollar of output. (See Stavins, 2006.)

And third, the NBER-CES concordances allocates pollution between SIC and NAICS industry codes based on their economic output: value shipped. But if the reclassification shifted the pollution intensive part of an SIC code to one NAICS code, and the less pollution intensive part to another, that output-based concordance will result in a biased estimate of the technique effect. To address this, I created a pollutant-by-pollutant crosswalk between SIC and NAICS codes using the 2002 NEI. That 2002 NEI reports emissions per industry both ways, by SIC and by NAICS. The bottom panel of Table 4 reports the results using this pollution-based concordance. The basic result is nearly identical. For some pollutants the technique share of cleanup is slightly higher using this crosswalk; for others it is slightly lower. But about 90 percent of the cleanup comes from technique.

Finally, it's worth noting that this entire approach depends on the accuracy of the NEI data. Those data are assembled from a variety of sources at the state level, including a combination of engineering models and actual emissions monitors. Some of the changes in industries' emissions intensities could arise from changes in the engineering models used to estimate emissions, rather than from actual changes in emissions per dollar of output. But for that error to bias the results, the changes would have to be correlated with the growth of industries – larger downward adjustments in predicted pollution for industries that grew the most. And that concern is separate from the concerns one might have about the prior research using the indirect approach – that scale and composition of industries are correlated with actual emissions intensities. So in effect, this entire paper can be viewed as a robustness check on the prior literature. The approach here is not without its own shortcomings, but those shortcomings are different from those of prior research and the bottom line is the same: the vast majority of the cleanup of US manufacturing has come from falling emissions intensities

within industries rather than changing the mix of industries in the manufacturing sector.

Conclusions

This simple exercise demonstrates a remarkable change over the past two decades. Air pollution emitted by US manufacturers has fallen by two-thirds, and that cleanup has almost entirely come from reductions in emissions intensity of each of the more than 400 industries that comprise the manufacturing sector rather than from shifts in the shares of those industries in overall manufacturing output – from technique rather than composition.

Although simple, the result is noteworthy for two reasons. First, it supports past research that came to the same conclusion via different methods. Prior studies have held emissions intensities constant, predicted pollution changes due to composition changes, and attributed the remainder to technique. Here I hold industry composition constant and predict pollution changes due to technique directly. As a consequence, the finding here is not subject to the same concerns, that the residual labeled "technique" may be a function of unaccounted interactions or peculiarities of the base-year emissions intensities.

Second, the finding runs counter to perceptions about the effects of environmental cleanup on US manufacturing. While I don't assess the cause of that cleanup here, one natural speculation would be that it has resulted from environmental regulations. If so, those regulations have not worked by reducing the share of polluting industries in the US manufacturing sector – driving those industries overseas or reducing consumption of those industries' products. Instead, they have worked by reducing the emissions intensities on an industry-by-industry basis. That finding should be welcomed by anybody concerned that US regulations might appear to be succeeding, but only by reducing the menu of

products available to American consumers or by shifting pollution from the US to other countries. The results here refute that concern directly.

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Table 1. Pollution and Output from US Manufacturing

	1990	2008	Percent change	Change in pollution per dollar of shipments
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Manufacturing value shipped (billion \$2008)	\$4,076	\$5,491	+34.7%	
<u>Pollution (1000 tons)</u>				
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	3,541	1,235	-65%	-74%
Carbon monoxide (CO)	5,292	1,829	-65%	-74%
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	1,914	928	-52%	-64%
Particulates (PM10)	998	363	-64%	-73%
Fine Particles (PM2.5)	570	276	-52%	-64%
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	2,094	656	-69%	-77%

Source: NBER-CES Manufacturing Industry Database www.nber.org/nberces. EPA
National Emissions Inventory

Table 2. Indexes of Pollution per Dollar Shipped. 1990-2008

Pollutant	Laspeyres	Paasche
	(1)	(2)
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	0.317	0.286
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0.306	0.279
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	0.422	0.380
Particulates (PM10)	0.314	0.295
Fine Particles (PM2.5)	0.417	0.389
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	0.268	0.219

Table 3. Share of Cleanup from Technique. 1990-2008

Pollutant	Direct Effect					
	Laspeyres			Paasche		Indirect
	Cleanup of Manufacturing [From Table 1 Col. (4)]	Technique [From Table 2]	Technique share	Technique [From Table 2]	Technique share	Technique Share
	(1)	(2)	(3) [(2)/(1)]	(4)	(5) [(4)/(1)]	(6)
SO ₂	-0.74	-0.683	92%	-0.721	96%	88%
CO	-0.74	-0.694	93%	-0.620	97%	89%
NO _x	-0.64	-0.578	90%	-0.705	97%	93%
PM ₁₀	-0.73	-0.686	94%	-0.611	97%	89%
PM _{2.5}	-0.64	-0.583	91%	-0.714	95%	89%
VOCs	-0.77	-0.732	95%	-0.781	102%	110%

Table 4. Alternative Calculations of the Indexes. 1990-2008

Pollutant	Laspeyres		Paasche	
	Technique	Technique share	Technique	Technique share
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Using SIC-based Indexes				
SO ₂	-0.680	92%	-0.715	97%
CO	-0.692	93%	-0.720	97%
NO _x	-0.578	90%	-0.620	97%
PM10	-0.684	94%	-0.706	97%
PM2.5	-0.580	91%	-0.613	96%
VOCs	-0.734	96%	-0.785	102%
By Value Added rather than Value Shipped				
SO ₂	-0.715	97%	-0.740	100%
CO	-0.667	90%	-0.699	94%
NO _x	-0.584	91%	-0.616	96%
PM10	-0.644	88%	-0.657	90%
PM2.5	-0.520	81%	-0.538	84%
VOCs	-0.709	92%	-0.746	97%
Concordance based on 2002 NEI				
SO ₂	-0.631	85%	-0.659	89%
CO	-0.679	91%	-0.710	96%
NO _x	-0.526	82%	-0.569	89%
PM10	-0.647	89%	-0.670	92%
PM2.5	-0.561	88%	-0.595	93%
VOCs	-0.710	93%	-0.770	100%

Figure 1. US Manufacturing Output and Sulfur Dioxide

