#### An Economic Theory Masterclass

#### Part V: Public Goods

Lones Smith

February 18, 2025

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへで

# Public Goods Taxonomy

- Rival good: one consumer's use reduces another's benefit
- Nonrival good: no consumer's use reduces another's benefit
- Excludable / nonexcludable good: one can / cannot prevent others from jointly consuming a unit of the good

Goods	Rival	Nonrival
Excludable	Private good	Club good
Nonexcludable	Congestion public good	Pure public good



#### Examples of Congestion Public Goods

#### City roads, wifi, internet traffic, water out West



- 10





2 2019: 8.95% 2020: 10.73% (+1.78%)



10

3/20

# The Tragedy of the Commons

- Public areas (e.g. air) lack property rights  $\Rightarrow$  disasters
- The commons lacks well-defined property rights (Coase fails)
- ► Continuum mass of fishermen each allocates hours  $X_A, X_B$  between Lakes A and B, where  $X_A + X_B = \bar{X} > 1$ .
- Lake A has constant returns:  $F(X_A) = X_A$
- Lake B has decreasing returns:  $G(X_B) = 2X_B X_B^2$
- Every fisherman faces a binary choice: Lake A or Lake B
  - A fisherman chooses the lake with the higher expected return.
  - There is a unique Nash equilibrium allocation of fishermen:
  - $\blacktriangleright F(X_A)/X_A = G(X_B)/X_B \Rightarrow 1 = 2 \hat{X}_B \Rightarrow \hat{X}_B = 1 = \hat{X}_A.$
  - Stable dynamics equalize lake returns in the Nash equilibrium
    - $X_B > 1 \Rightarrow G(X_B)/X_B < 1 = F(X_A)/X_A \Rightarrow$  exit from Lake B.
    - $X_B < 1 \Rightarrow G(X_B)/X_B > 1 = F(X_A)/X_A \Rightarrow \text{ entry to Lake B}.$

Social planner: max  $F(X_A) + G(X_B)$  subject to  $X_A + X_B = \overline{X}$ 

FOC equates the social marginal returns:  $F'(X_A) = G'(X_B)$ .

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 2 - 2X_B^* \Rightarrow X_B^* = 1/2 < 1 = \hat{X}$$

- The lake with diminishing returns is overfished
- A Pigouvian tax  $\tau^*$  decentralizes this efficient allocation

# The Tragedy of the Commons



•  $G(1/2)/(1/2) - \tau^* = F(1/2)/(1/2) \Rightarrow \tau^* = 1/2$ 

- Individual decisions are inefficient because they are governed by the social average product and not social marginal product
  - Drivers ignore the slightly increased driving time they inflict on thousands of others

# The Fishing Tragedy of the Commons: Newfoundland

If there is a stock variable, the tragedy can be permanent





# Migratory Birds Tragedy of the Commons Never Happened

- Martha, the last passenger pigeon, died on September 1, 1914, at the Cincinnati Zoo.
- The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 1918 banned the possession of migratory birds for commercial purposes
  - Even casting native bird species in movies is against the law!
  - A "feather in your cap" is no longer allowed!



# Western Water Tragedy of the Commons

California is the second-largest rice-growing state in the US!
Rice grows submerged in 2" of water during the growing season
Lake Mead elevation fell from 1,220' (1941) to 1013' (2024)
Chinatown (the 1974 Oscar winner) was about water rights



#### Disinformation as Pollution

Constitutionally guaranteed right to pollute. Implications?

# Group Dining Dilemma

Assume an agreement or protocol to divide the check equally. can enforce a tragedy of the commons: SMC > MC



• Everyone then equates MB = MC, the private marginal cost.

- FOC is MC = C/n < SMC, the social marginal cost
- ▶ Pigouvian tax is "Going Dutch" (paying for their own meal) ⇒ MC = SMC ⇒ people buy efficient smaller meal  $q^* \leq \hat{q}$ .

#### Examples of Public Goods

- Information goods (books, music, movies)
  - "He who receives an idea from me, receives instruction himself without lessening mine; as he who lights his taper at mine, receives light without darkening me." — Thomas Jefferson

▶ National defense, lighthouses, rural highways, AM/FM radio



# Electromagnetic Spectrum of Public & Club Goods



#### Examples of Club Goods

- Fancy golf courses, toll bridges and roads, satellite radio, etc.
- GPS transitioned from club to public good in May, 2000: government stopped degrading civilian GPS accuracy
- ▶ '78: NAVSTAR Global Positioning System satellites launched.
  - They circle the Earth at an altitude of 20,000 km and complete two orbits daily (not in a geostationary orbit)
  - ▶ 24 satellites ensure that ≥ 8 satellites can be simultaneously seen at any time from almost anywhere on Earth.



# Club Goods in Conflict: 5G vs. Aircraft Altimeters

Two parties thought they had property rights!



## Efficient Provision Nonrival Discrete Public/Club Goods

- Individuals i = 1, 2, ..., n have utility U<sup>i</sup>(G, m) increasing in amount G of public good and m of private good (money)
- Extensive margin exercise: Build a pyramid G=1 or not G=0
- Pareto Efficiency rule: G = 1 if ∃ transfers t<sub>1</sub>,..., t<sub>n</sub> from consumers paying for it (∑<sub>i</sub> t<sub>i</sub> ≥ c), such that
  - (a) everyone is weakly better off:  $U^{i}(1, m_{i} t_{i}) \geq U^{i}(0, m_{i})$
  - (b) some j is strictly better off:  $U^{j}(1, m_{j} t_{j}) > U^{j}(0, m_{j})$
- Pareto efficiency is often a very weak social objective
  - ▶ Vilfredo Pareto (1848–1923) ⇒ fascist? If so, social efficiency



୬ ୯ ୯ 15 / 20

## Efficient Provision Nonrival Continuous Public Goods

- We now consider the question of how big to build the pyramid
- Pareto efficiency is an ordinal social welfare measure
- We need a cardinal social welfare measure to trade off consumers' gains with an intensive margin
- A social planner, or "society", derives welfare from utilities u<sup>1</sup>,..., u<sup>n</sup> like a consumer gets utility out of consumed goods
- social welfare function (SWF) W(u<sup>1</sup>,...,u<sup>n</sup>) is increasing and quasi-concave

#### Rawlsian Social Welfare

 John Rawls (1921–2002) considered the extreme case of perfect complements SWF: W(u<sup>1</sup>,..., u<sup>n</sup>) = min(u<sup>1</sup>,..., u<sup>n</sup>).
Rawlsian Social Welfare





#### Utilitarian Social Welfare

- Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832): "the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the foundation of morals and legislation"
- ► Perfect substitutes SWF:  $W(u^1, ..., u^n) = u^1 + \cdots + u^n$ Utilitatian Social Welfare





## Smooth Strictly Convex Social Welfare



Strictly Quasi-Concave Social Welfare Function

▶ We will assume this case, with smoothness.



20 / 20