Measuring the Long-Term Impact of Environmental Externalities

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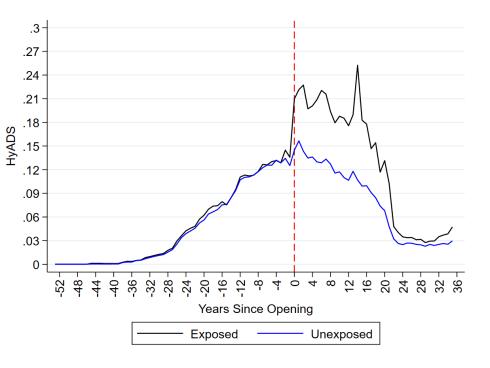
Motivation

- The environmental and health economics literature has studied the causal relationship between shortrun fluctuations in pollution and contemporaneous health outcomes (Currie, Davis, Greenstone, and Walker, 2015).
- We exploit a unique dataset in which we observe the entire Danish population from 1980 to 2018.
- We study the causal relationship between cumulative exposure to pollution and lung cancer over time.

Empirical Strategy

- Incinerators: We choose incinerators as the source of pollution of interest.
- **HyADS:** We measure incinerator exposure using the Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory Model (HYSPLIT). The resulting measure is HyADS. Moving of particles taking into account various factors (e.g. location, wind, height of the source of pollution).
- Individual cumulative exposures over time. Our model produces an individual-level proxy of cumulative exposure.
- Openings: In a diff-in-diff framework, we document the presence of decades-long delays between the start of exposure and the manifestation of lung cancer.
- **Closings:** In a survival analysis framework, we study effects on individuals after the end of exposure; individuals keep experiencing an excess risk of lung cancer for 10 years as a pure latency effect. Implications for future research.
- **Regulation:** We exploit an emissions cap introduced in 1991 as an exogenous shock, documenting the same pattern observed with reference to the closings.

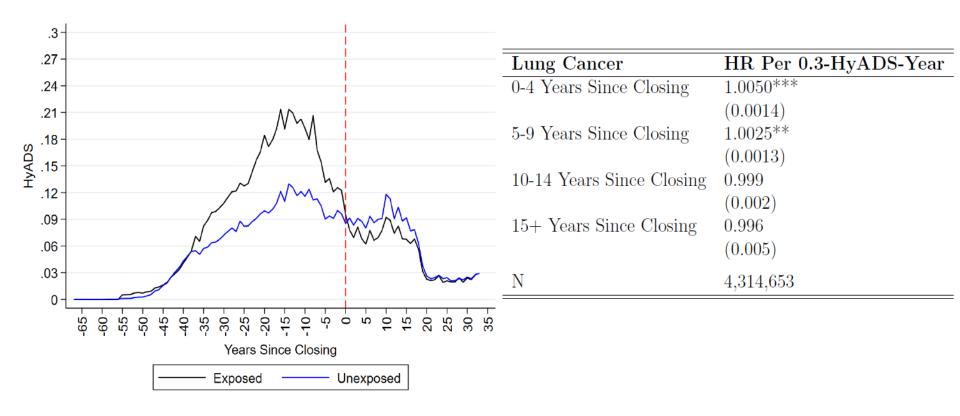
Openings



Lung Cancer	
0-4 Years Since Opening	0.357
	(0.670)
5-9 Years Since Opening	-0.612
	(0.730)
10-14 Years Since Opening	0.057
	(0.801)
15-19 Years Since Opening	1.301
	(0.904)
20-24 Years Since Opening	0.424
	(1.018)
25+ Years Since Opening	2.961^{***}
	(1.125)
\mathbb{R}^2	0.002
Ν	11,937,642

Effect: 15% increase (3 BP yearly on a 20 BP baseline)

Closings



Regulation

