A simple Pigovian pollution tax

| $\mathbf{P}(x)$ | $Q^{d}(x)$ | $Q_{sprivate}(x)$ | Qssocial (x) |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| \$30 | 0 | 240 | 160 |
| \$28 | 20 | 220 | 140 |
| \$26 | 40 | 200 | 120 |
| \$24 | 60 | 180 | 100 |
| \$22 | 80 | 160 | 80 |
| \$20 | 100 | 140 | 60 |
| \$18 | 120 | 120 | 40 |
| \$16 | 140 | 100 | 20 |
| \$14 | 160 | 80 | 0 |
| \$12 | 180 | 60 | 0 |
| \$10 | 200 | 40 | 0 |
| \$8 | 220 | 20 | 0 |
| \$6 | 240 | 0 | 0 |

This is a modified version of our Danish Dynamite in-class exercise from Session 2.

Problems

Suppose that the external cost of perc pollution caused by Danish Dynamite's dry-cleaning is \$8 per clothing item. Given that,

- 1. Graph the demand curve and both supply curves.
- 2. Indicate the area on the graph that corresponds to the welfare loss associated with the external losses due to perc pollution.
- 3. Suppose the state of Queensland were to impose a **<u>Pigovian pollution tax</u>** of \$8 per clothing item on the dry-cleaning industry. What effect would that have on welfare loss due to perc pollution?