

eats shoots 'n leaves

Armaments, universal debt and planned obsolescence — those are the three pillars of Western prosperity. — Aldous Huxley

Climate change good for the far north only

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Russia, Canada, Mongolia, Scandanavia, Greenland, and the Baltic would benefit from global warming, while everyone else would be left out in the ~~cold~~ heat.

From *Nature*, via [Stanford University](#) [PDF], and click on the image to enlarge:

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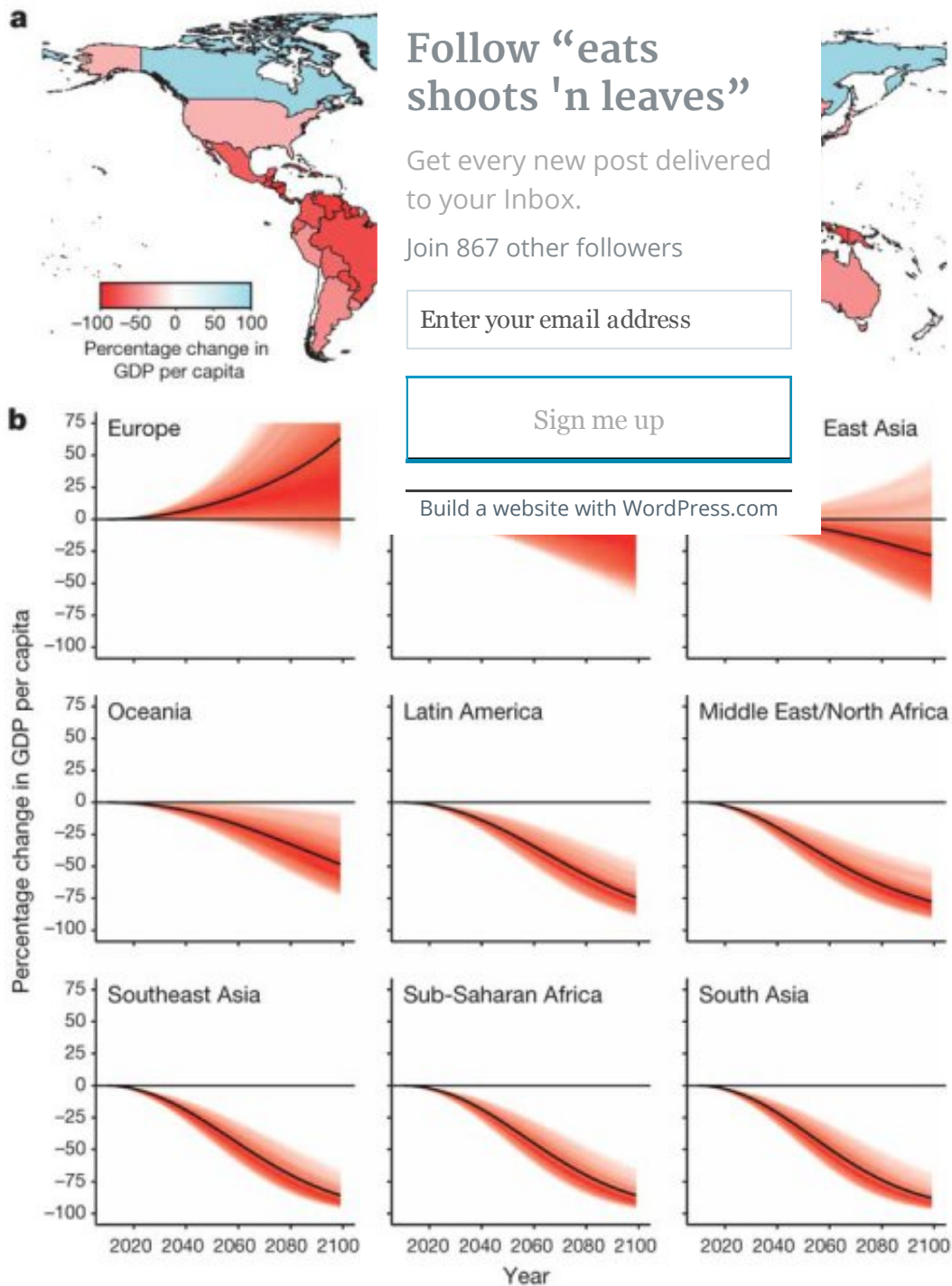


Figure 4 | Projected effect of temperature changes on regional economies. **a, b,** Change in GDP per capita (RCP8.5, SSP5) relative to projection using constant 1980–2010 average temperatures. **a,** Country-level estimates in 2100. **b,** Effects over time for nine regions. Black lines are projections using point estimates. Red shaded area is 95% confidence interval, colour saturation indicates estimated likelihood an income trajectory passes through a value²⁷. Base maps by ESRI.

More from the [UC Berkeley](#) news service:

Unmitigated climate change is likely to reduce the income of an average person on Earth by

roughly 23 percent in 2100, according to estimates contained in research published today in the journal [Nature](#) that is co-authored by two University of California, Berkeley professors.

The findings indicate climate change will widen global inequality, perhaps dramatically, because warming is good for cold countries, which tend to be richer, and more harmful for hot countries, which tend to be poorer. In the researchers' benchmark estimate, climate change will reduce average income in the poorest 40 percent of countries by 75 percent in 2100, while the richest 20 percent may experience slight gains.

The Nature paper focuses on effects of climate change via temperature, and does not include impacts via other consequences of climate change such as hurricanes or sea level rise. Detailed results and figures for each country are available for [download online](#).

UC Berkeley's [Solomon Hsiang](#), Chancellor's Associate Professor of Public Policy, was a co-leader of the study with [Marshall Burke](#), a 2014 Ph.D. graduate from Berkeley and an assistant professor in earth system science at Stanford University. Berkeley's [Edward Miguel](#), Oxfam Professor of Environmental and Resource Economics, co-authored the results.

Co-author Michael Burke of Stanford [explains](#):

Our paper, published online Oct 21st 2015 in the journal Nature, seeks to answer two main questions:

- 1. In recent years, how has economic output around the world been affected by changes in temperature and precipitation?*
- 2. What do these historical responses imply about the potential future impacts of climate change?*

To answer question 1, we analyzed changes in temperature and changes in economic output (as measured by per capita gross domestic product) for 166 countries for the years 1960-2010. To answer question 2, we combined these historical estimates with projections of future climate change from global climate models, and projections of how countries' economies might develop absent climate change

Our findings demonstrate that changes in temperature have substantially shaped economic growth in both rich and poor countries over the last half century, and that future warming is likely to reduce global economic output, relative to a world without climate change.

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