A new study suggests that our economy is in big trouble because of Global Warming. Scientists and world leaders have long warned that climate change threatens to create catastrophic storms, rising waters, severe droughts, and other terrible things — but it may hit us square in the pocketbook, a new study is claiming according to a Fortune report.

The study, published in the journal Nature and spearheaded by Standford University and University of California Berkeley researchers, suggests that there is actually an
ideal temperature for economic growth — a “Goldilocks” temperature if you will — and it is 55 degrees Fahrenheit, or 13 degrees Celsius. At this point, GDP growth is at its highest, and any increase or decrease will have a big negative impact.

The study is based on data from the World Bank. It examined 166 countries in the world in the last 50 years to determine how GDP lined up with the global temperature.

The researchers noted that the largest economies in the world tend to have temperatures about in this range, which seems to be the optimal temperature for human productivity. And the difference is by no means slight when that temperature rises, as it is projected to do due to climate change. If, for example, temperatures were 7 degrees Fahrenheit higher than normal one year, there would be a loss of 1 percent of the GDP.

With each upward degree, global warming will singe the economies of three-quarters of the world’s nations and widen the north-south gap between rich and poor countries, according to a new economic and science study.

Compared to what it would be without more global warming, the average global income will shrivel 23 percent at the end of the century if heat-trapping carbon dioxide pollution continues to grow at its current trajectory, according to a study published Wednesday in the scientific journal Nature. Climate change could cause 10 times as much damage to the global economy as previously estimated, slashing output as much as 23 percent by the end of the century, a new research paper from Stanford and Berkeley finds.
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