Poverty, inequality, and climate policy

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- SDG1 and SDG10 on SDG13: Greater poverty and inequality levels might damages worse, leading to increased urgency on climate action.



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- SDG13 on SDG1 and SDG10: Avoidance of the worst climate damages has an impact on poverty and on inequality.
- SDG1 and SDG10 on SDG13: Greater poverty and inequality levels might damages worse, leading to increased urgency on climate action.
- An important factor determining these two way interactions is the way in which climate damages will accrue across the income distribution.



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- In a gross simplification, operationalise the this relationship through a single parameter: the income elasticity of damage, ξ .
 - Monetized damage (of an individual) is proportional to income (of the individual) to the power of ξ .



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- For example, if A has an income of \$400 and B \$4,000 per annum, and they suffer a joint economic loss of \$220 (or 5% of income)
 - if $\xi = 1$, A loses \$20 (5%) and B loses \$200 (5%)



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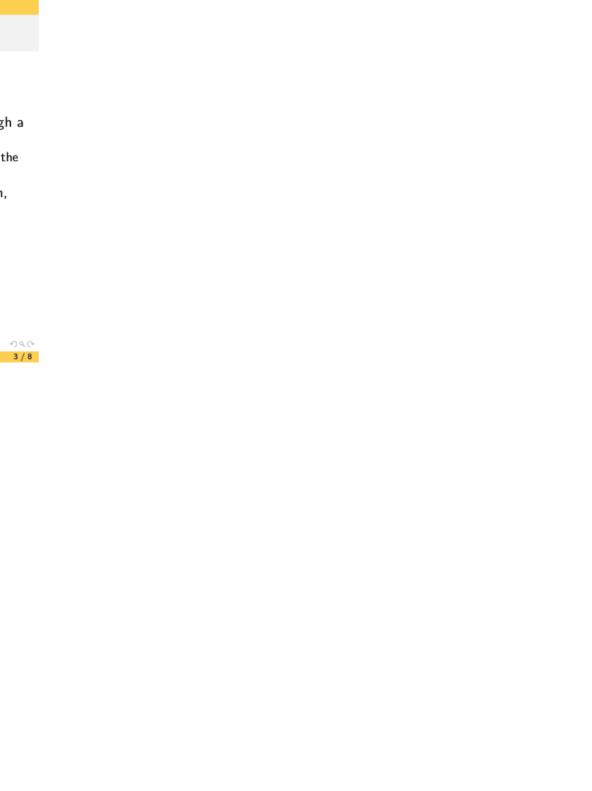
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 - if $\xi = 0$, A loses \$110 (27.5%) and B loses \$110 (2.75%)
 - if $\xi = -1$, A loses \$200 (50%) and B loses \$20 (0.5%)



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Climate damages

• Estimating climate damages is very difficult, and the resulting numerical values are are used in cost benefit models are highly uncertain and range between mean estimates 0.5% and 2% of GDP at 2 degrees, depending on the region



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Climate damages

- Estimating climate damages is very difficult, and the resulting numerical values are are used in cost benefit models are highly uncertain and range between mean estimates 0.5% and 2% of GDP at 2 degrees, depending on the region
- As a result, the effect of climate damages on measures of the income distribution are relatively small



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Impact on inequality

	US	EUR	JAP	RUS	Eurasia	CHN	IND	ME	AFR	LtAm	OHI	OTH
$\xi = 0$	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
ξ = - 1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.8

Table: Change in Gini due to temperature increase from 1.5 to 2.5 degrees

	US	EUR	JAP	RUS	Eurasia	CHN	IND	ME	AFR	LtAm	OHI	OTH
$\xi = 0$	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
ξ = - 1	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.2

Table: Change in Gini due to temperature increase from 2.5 to 3.5 degrees



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Damage distribution on optimal policy

But the effect on optimal policy is quite significant

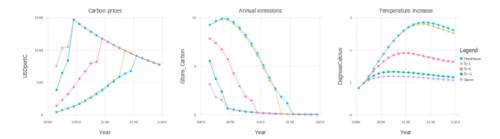
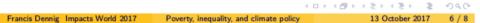


Figure: Optimal mitigation for different elasticities of damage

Source: Dennig et al. 2015



Impact on poverty

	US	EUR	JAP	RUS	Eurasia	CHN	IND	ME	AFR	LtAm	OHI	OTH
$\xi = 0$	-1.8	-4.3	-1.3	-1.1	-3.3	-5.7	-1.5	-3.8	-15.8	-3.8	-2.1	-3.3
ξ = - 1	-5.0	-13.6	-3.5	-2.9	-10.7	-16.6	-3.4	-9.9	-57.1	-12.1	-5.6	-8.6

Table: Percentage change in share of bottom quintile due to temperature increase from 1.5 to 2.5 degrees

	US	EUR	JAP	RUS	Eurasia	CHN	IND	ME	AFR	LtAm	OHI	ОТН
$\xi = 0$	-2.8	-6.9	-2.0	-1.7	-5.1	-9.7	-2.0	-5.6	-28.1	-5.8	-3.4	-5.0
ξ = - 1	-8.1	-24.4	-5.5	-4.5	-18.2	-31.9	-4.7	-15.7	-100.0	-20.4	-9.2	-14.0

Table: Percentage change in share of bottom quintile due to temperature increase from $2.5\ to\ 3.5\ degrees$



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What about simply reducing inequality?

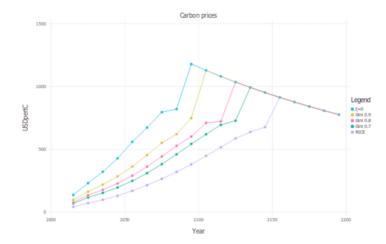


Figure: Optimal prices if the Gini coefficient is reduced to different fractions by end of century

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