

DIGITALES ARCHIV

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft
ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Gupta, Rangan; Nandnaba, Sarah; Jiang, Wei

Book

Climate change and growth dynamics

Provided in Cooperation with:
University of Pretoria

Reference: Gupta, Rangan/Nandnaba, Sarah et. al. (2024). Climate change and growth dynamics. Pretoria, South Africa : Department of Economics, University of Pretoria.
https://www.up.ac.za/media/shared/61/WP/wp_2024_04.zp246944.pdf.

This Version is available at:
<http://hdl.handle.net/11159/653282>

Kontakt/Contact

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics
Düsternbrooker Weg 120
24105 Kiel (Germany)
E-Mail: [rights\[at\]zbw.eu](mailto:rights[at]zbw.eu)
<https://www.zbw.eu/econis-archiv/>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieses Dokument darf zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden. Sie dürfen dieses Dokument nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, aufführen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen. Sofern für das Dokument eine Open-Content-Lizenz verwendet wurde, so gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.
<https://zbw.eu/econis-archiv/termsfuse>

Terms of use:

This document may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes. You are not to copy it for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the document in public, to perform, distribute or otherwise use the document in public. If the document is made available under a Creative Commons Licence you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the licence.



University of Pretoria
Department of Economics Working Paper Series

Climate Change and Growth Dynamics

Rangan Gupta

University of Pretoria

Sarah Nandnaba

École Normale Supérieure Paris-Saclay

Wei Jiang

University of Kent

Working Paper: 2024-04

February 2024

Department of Economics
University of Pretoria
0002, Pretoria
South Africa
Tel: +27 12 420 2413

Climate Change and Growth Dynamics

Rangan Gupta* Sarah Nandnaba† Wei Jiang‡

Abstract

We develop an overlapping generations endogenous growth model characterized by climate change, with the latter being specified as a fraction of output lost due changes in temperature anomalies. We show that growth dynamics arise in this model when changes in temperature anomalies is a positive function current economic growth, with this theoretical specification motivated through extensive empirical analyses involving 167 countries over a long span of historical data covering 1851 to 2018. In particular, two distinct oscillatory growth dynamics emerge: one convergent and the other divergent, contingent on the strength of the response of global warming, i.e., changes in temperature anomalies to current economic growth. Our theoretical results suggest that policy makers should be cognizant of the fact that unless economic growth is “green”, rapid global warming can would put economies in a fluctating divergent balanced growth.

JEL Classification: C23, O41, Q54

Keywords: Climate change, endogenous growth, dynamics.

*Corresponding author. Department of Economics, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, 0002, South Africa. Email: rangan.gupta@up.ac.za.

†Department of Economics, École normale supérieure (ENS) Paris-Saclay, 91190 Gif-sur-Yvette, France. Email: sarah.nandnaba@ens-paris-saclay.fr.

‡School of Economics, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7PE, United Kingdom. Email: W.Jiang@kent.ac.uk.

1 Introduction

This paper develops an overlapping generations (OLG) endogenous growth model characterized by climate change to analyse the growth dynamics in the presence of this augmentation. We endogenize growth by allowing for a Romer (1986)-type production function. In line with the Dynamic Integrated Climate-Economy (DICE) model of Nordhaus (1992, 1993, 1994), we introduce the role of climate change as the fraction of output that is lost due to changes in temperature anomalies (i.e., a departure of the temperature at a specific point in time from a reference value or long-term average). However, motivated by the basic understanding that changes in temperature anomalies is not exogenous, but is driven primarily through emissions of Greenhouse gases resulting from the pursuit of rapid economic growth, primarily since the “Industrial Revolution” (see, for example, Fouquet (2019), Kallis et al. (2020), and Phella et al. (2024) for detailed discussions in this regard), we endogenize the fraction of output lost due to process of climate change, i.e., changes in temperature anomalies, by making it a function of current economic growth itself. Since this is the pivotal component of our theoretical model leading to growth dynamics, we provide comprehensive empirical evidence of the endogenous nature of changes in temperature anomalies based on a long span data set of a panel of 167 countries over the period of 1851 to 2018.

With changes in temperature anomalies being a function of current economic growth, we show that convergent and divergent oscillatory growth dynamics arise depending on the strength of the response of changes in temperature anomalies to current economic growth, which is not possible otherwise in this theoretical construct. In the process, our paper adds to the vast literature of OLG endogenous growth models that analyse growth dynamics (see, for example, Gupta and Vermeulen (2010), Gupta (2011), Kudoh (2013), Gupta and Stander (2018), Gupta and Makena (2020), Bittencourt et al. (2022)) through an alternative channel, namely, by incorporating the role of global warming, for the first time, in a typical OLG endogenous growth model. In this regard, note that, to create growth dynamics in their OLG models, Gupta and Vermeulen (2010), Gupta (2011) and Gupta and Stander (2018) had to respectively introduce probability of survival as a function of private and public investment, and lagged inputs respectively, while Kudoh (2013) had to rely on lump-sum, rather than income taxation, with Gupta and Makena (2020) and Bittencourt et al. (2022) having to incorporate the role of inflation targeting and socio-political instability, respectively.

Climate change, due to global warming, is, perhaps, the most important of challenges currently facing humankind, with the potential to impact the health and welfare of every person on the planet by imposing a large aggregate risk to the economy (Giglio et al., 2021). Naturally, our theoretical observations should be importance to global policy authorities aiming to transition into a green and sustainable economy to reduce the speed of global warming. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 defines the economic setting of the theoretical model, with the solution detailing the process of the growth dynamics. In this Section, while outlining our production structure, we also present the empirical evaluation of the theoretical construct about the relationship between changes in temperature anomalies and economic growth. Section 3 offers some concluding remarks and policy advice based on the results.

2 The Model

2.1 Households

Let us consider an economy consisting of an infinite sequence of two period-lived OLG of individuals, and the initial old generation. Time is divided into discrete segments with $t = 1, 2, \dots$. In

each period, a new generation of unit measure is born. Each agent is endowed with one unit of labor when young and is retired when old. We preclude labor–leisure choices of the agents by assuming that young agents supply their labor endowment, n_t , inelastically in the labor market. The initial old agents are endowed with $k_1 > 0$ units of capital.

Let c_{1t} and c_{2t} denote a consumption when young and when old, respectively, corresponding generation- t of an agent. To rule out an endogenous saving decision, we, as in Gupta and Vermeulen (2010), Gupta (2011), Kudoh (2013), Gupta and Stander (2018), Gupta and Makena (2020), Bittencourt et al. (2022), assume that agents care about consumption only when old, i.e., $c_{1t} = 0$, so that all income is saved. Formally, even though the choice of the utility function is redundant due to only old-age consumption, with optimal decisions made from the budget constraint directly in the presence of one asset, i.e., capital, k_t , used for savings, for the sake of completeness, the decision problem of the consumers is as follows:

$$\max U(c_{2t}) \quad (1)$$

subject to:

$$k_{t+1} = w_t n_t \quad (2)$$

$$c_{2t} = r_{t+1} k_{t+1} \quad (3)$$

where U is a utility function of a general form but assumed to be twice-differentiable, such that $U'(\cdot) > 0$ and $U''(\cdot) < 0$; w_t and r_t are wages and gross return (rental) on savings (capital), respectively.

2.2 The Production Structure

The production technology employed in this note is motivated by Romer (1986) and Nordhaus (1992, 1993, 1994), whereby a single final good is produced using the production function:

$$y_t = (1 - \lambda_t) A k_t^\alpha (n_t \bar{k}_t)^{1-\alpha} \quad (4)$$

where $A > 0$ is a technology parameter, $0 < \alpha(1 - \alpha) < 1$ represents the elasticity of output with respect to capital, k_t , labour, n_t , or aggregate capital, \bar{k}_t , respectively. The aggregate capital stock enters the production function because of the production externality, which implies that labor productivity rises as the society increases its stock of capital. In particular, $\bar{k}_t = k_t$ in equilibrium. For expositional reasons, capital is assumed to depreciate completely between periods.

Furthermore, and importantly in our context, λ_t is the climate change factor as in the DICE model, with:

$$\lambda_t = f(\Delta T A_t) \quad (5)$$

where $\Delta T A_t$ is the change in temperature anomalies, and $f'(\Delta T A_t) > 0$. Also, following the discussions in Fouquet (2019), Kallis et al. (2020), and Phella et al. (2024), we have:

$$\Delta T A_t = g(\Omega_t) \quad (6)$$

where $g'(\Omega_t) > 0$, and Ω_t being the gross growth rate at time t . Therefore, we can say that:

$$(1 - \lambda_t) = h(\Omega_t) \quad (7)$$

with $h'(\Omega_t) < 0$. In other words, higher economic growth is associated with changes in temperature anomalies, which in turn, results in loss of output due to the process of global warming.

To empirically motivate that the changes in temperature anomalies depend on economic growth, we rely on an unbalanced panel data set fixed-effects estimation involving 167 countries over the annual period of 1851 to 2018. The growth rate of these countries is based on the per-capita real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) derived from the 2020 Maddison Project Database, whereby the dataset produces a long-term trend of the GDP per capita in 2011 dollars using the purchasing power parities to harmonize the national income estimates,¹. The changes in temperature anomalies are obtained from the land and ocean temperature deviation (in degree Celsius) from the 1991-2020 average, as reported by the National Centers for Environmental Information of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),² once we specifying the respective latitude and longitude for each of the corresponding countries.

In light of the large literature on the effect of climate risks, as captured by changes in temperature anomaly, ΔTA , (see, for example, Donadelli et al. (2021), Gupta et al. (2023), Huber et al. (2023), and Sheng et al. (forthcoming) for detailed reviews), in the first step, we report the effect ΔTA on growth, while also controlling for the volatilities of ΔTA and economic growth, capturing second-moment effects, i.e., uncertainties (Donadelli et al., 2022; Alessandri and Mumtaz, 2022; Sheng et al., 2022, Cepni et al., 2023). Note that, the volatility of ΔTA and growth are both derived based on a Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH) model (Bollerslev, 1986) fitted to these two variables for each country. As can be seen from the first panel of Table 1, in accordance with the existing studies on the global warming-economic growth nexus, ΔTA tends to negatively impact economic growth at least at the 5% level of significance, with the result holding even when we categorize countries based on the level of their development, and with and without the controls of uncertainty involving changes in temperature anomalies and economic growth. In the second step, we regress ΔTA on the fitted growth from the first stage, thereby ensuring robust inference in the wake of endogeneity. As observed from the second panel of Table 1, the fitted value of fitted economic growth consistently increases ΔTA at the 1% level of significance across the alternative model specifications with and without second-moment effects involving all the countries in the sample,³ as well as those categorized as advanced, and emerging and developing. In other words, we are able to provide comprehensive empirical evidence of the theoretical specification relating ΔTA_t to Ω_t .

[INSERT TABLE 1 HERE.]

Turning now back to the theoretical model, factor markets are perfectly competitive, and hence, the factors of production receive their respective marginal products. When maximizing

¹The data is available for download from: <https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2020>.

²The data can be retrieved from: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/global/time-series>.

³One must realize that monthly data is available for global temperature anomalies (from NOAA) and quarterly world (GDP-based weighted average of the United States (US) and World excluding the US) economic growth (from the Database of Global Economic Indicators maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas: <https://www.dallasfed.org/research/international/dgei/gdp>), though for a relatively shorter sample, i.e., over April, 1981 to September, 2023. Given this, to check for the robustness of our results, we estimated a Reverse-Mixed Data Sampling (MIDAS) model, as proposed by Foroni et al. (2018), whereby we regressed global ΔTA on its own lags and that for world economic GDP growth. As seen from Table A1 in the Appendix, there is clear evidence that longer lags of economic growth in particular do tend to significantly increase ΔTA .

profits, firms take the aggregate stock of capital, \bar{k}_t , as given, and recalling $n_t = 1$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} r_t &= (1 - \lambda_t)\alpha A k_t^{\alpha-1} (n_t \bar{k}_t)^{1-\alpha} \\ &= (1 - \lambda_t)\alpha A \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_t &= (1 - \lambda_t)(1 - \alpha) A k_t^\alpha n_t^{-\alpha} \bar{k}_t^{1-\alpha} \\ &= (1 - \lambda_t)(1 - \alpha) A k_t \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

2.3 Growth Dynamics

A competitive equilibrium for this economy is characterised as a sequence of prices $\{w_t, r_t\}_{t=0}^\infty$, allocations $\{c_{2t}, n_t, k_{t+1}\}_{t=0}^\infty$, and initial conditions $k_1 > 0$, such that each household maximizes utility, asset and factor markets both clear, resulting in the following growth path at time $t + 1$ for the gross growth rate, $\Omega_{t+1} = \frac{k_{t+1}}{k_t}$, using equations (2), (7), and (9):

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{t+1} &= h(\Omega_t)A(1 - \alpha) \\ &= m(\Omega_t) \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

where $m(\Omega_t) = h(\Omega_t)A(1 - \alpha)$. Understandably, without the role of climate change in the model, i.e., $\lambda_t = 0$, $(1 - \lambda_t) = 1$, we will not have the term $h(\Omega_t)$ in equation (10), suggesting non-existent growth dynamics. But now, with $A(1 - \alpha) > 0$, we can have two scenarios, given that $h'(\Omega_t) < 0$, as is $m'(\Omega_t) < 0$:

$$-1 < m'(\Omega_t) \tag{11}$$

$$m'(\Omega_t) < -1 \tag{12}$$

In light of equations (11) and (12), the growth path is subjected to convergent and divergent oscillations, respectively, as shown in the phase diagrams in Figure 1. Economically speaking, stronger the negative influence of the current economic growth on climate change through changes in temperature anomalies, the more likely the economy can end up on a divergent growth path with fluctuations.⁴

[INSERT FIGURE 1 HERE.]

3 Conclusion

We develop an overlapping generations endogenous growth model characterized by climate change, and analyze the resulting growth dynamics when changes in temperature anomalies, capturing global warming, as a positive function of current economic growth leads to a fraction of the production being lost. Our assumption involving the endogeneous positive effect on the changes in temperature anomalies due to economic growth is vindicated empirically using a fixed-effects panel data estimation of 167 countries, at various stages of development, over 1851 to 2018. The model produces two distinct oscillatory growth dynamics: one convergent and the other divergent, informed by the responsiveness of changes in temperature anomalies, and hence the part of output lost, to current economic growth.

⁴At the same time, if two economies have similar responses of changes in temperature anomalies to current economic growth, i.e., $h'(\Omega_t)$, the economy with relatively higher values of A and/or $(1 - \alpha)$ is more likely to demonstrate divergent growth oscillations.

While growth fluctuations are unavoidable in our model set-up, our theoretical findings tend to suggest that unless the growth process is “green” (i.e., reduce the strength of growth on changes in temperature anomalies), resulting climate change due to rapid global warming can would put economies in a divergent balanced growth path with oscillations.

In our model, fluctuations arise because current growth is in some sense always “bad” by driving climate change. As part of future research, it would be interesting to develop a more detailed theoretical framework wherein, a positive influence of current economic growth on future growth can arise through seigniorage driving productive public expenditures in an inflation-targeting economy, along the lines of Gupta and Stander (2018), and Gupta and Makena (2020). The positive and negative effects are likely to lead to multiple equilibria, indeterminacy, and possibly even chaotic behavior.

References

- Alessandri, P., and Mumtaz, H. (2022). The macroeconomic cost of climate volatility. Birkbeck Centre for Applied Macroeconomics (BCAM) Working Paper No. 2202.
- Bittencourt, M., Gupta, R., Makena, P., and Stander, L. (2022). Socio-political instability and growth dynamics. *Economic Systems*, 46(4), 101005.
- Bollerslev, T. (1986). Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity. *Journal of Econometrics*, 31(3), 307–327.
- Cepni, O., Gupta, R., Liao, W., and Ma, J. (2023). Climate risks and forecastability of the weekly state-level economic conditions of the United States. *International Review of Finance*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/irfi.12431>.
- Donadelli, M., Grüning, P., Jüppner, M., Kizys, R. (2021). Global Temperature, R&D Expenditure, and Growth. *Energy Economics*, 104(C), 105608.
- Donadelli, M., Jüppner, M., and Vergalli, S. (2022). Temperature variability and the macroeconomy: A world tour. *Environmental and Resource Economics*, 83(1), 221–259.
- Foroni, C., Guérin, P., and Marcellino, M. (2018). Using low frequency information for predicting high frequency variables. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 34(4), 774–787.
- Fouquet, R. (2019). *Handbook on Green Growth*. Edward Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham, United Kingdom.
- Giglio, S., Kelly, B., and Stroebe, J. (2021). Climate Finance. *Annual Review of Financial Economics*, 13, 15–36.
- Gupta, R. (2011). Production lags and growth dynamics in an overlapping generations endogenous growth model. *Journal of Applied Business Research*, 27(2), 13–18.
- Gupta, R., and Makena, P. (2020). Growth Dynamics, Multiple Equilibria, and Local Indeterminacy in an Endogenous Growth Model of Money, Banking and Inflation Targeting. *Economics*, 8(1), 22.
- Gupta, R. and Stander, L. (2018). Endogenous fluctuations in an endogenous growth model: An analysis of inflation targeting as a policy. *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*, 69(C), 1–8.
- Gupta, R. and Vermeulen, C. (2010). Private and public health expenditures in an endogenous growth model with inflation targeting. *Annals of Economics & Finance*, 11(1), 139–153.
- Gupta, R., Nel, J., Salisu, A.A., and Ji, Q. (2023). Predictability of economic slowdowns in advanced countries over eight centuries: The role of climate risks. *Finance Research Letters*, 54, 103795.
- Huber, F., Krisztin, T., and Pfarrhofer, M. (2023). A Bayesian panel VAR model to analyze the impact of climate change on high-income economies. *Annals of Applied Statistics*, 17(2), 1543–1573.
- Kallis, G., Paulson, S., D’Alisa, G., and Demaria, F. (2020). *The Case for Degrowth*. Wiley Publishing Company, Hoboken, New Jersey, United States.

- Kudoh, N. (2013). Policy interaction and learning equilibria. *Macroeconomic Dynamics*, 17(4), 920–35.
- Nordhaus, W.D. (1992). An Optimal Transition Path for Controlling Greenhouse Gases. *Science*, 258 (5086), 1315–1319.
- Nordhaus, W.D. (1993). Rolling the ‘DICE’: An Optimal Transition Path for Controlling Greenhouse Gases. *Resource and Energy Economics*, 15(1), 27–50.
- Nordhaus, W.D. (1994). *Managing the Global Commons: The Economics of Climate Change*. The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States.
- Phella, A., Gabriel, V.J., and Martins, L.F. (2024). Predicting tail risks and the evolution of temperatures. *Energy Economics*, 131(C), 107286.
- Romer, P.M. (1986). Increasing returns and long-run growth. *Journal of Political Economy*, 94(5), 1002–1037.
- Sheng, X., Gupta, R., and Cepni, O. (2022). The effects of climate risks on economic activity in a panel of US states: The role of uncertainty. *Economics Letters*, 213(C), 110374.
- Sheng, X., Gupta, R., and Cepni, O. (Forthcoming). Time-Varying Effects of Extreme Weather Shocks on Output Growth of the United States. *Sustainable Futures*.

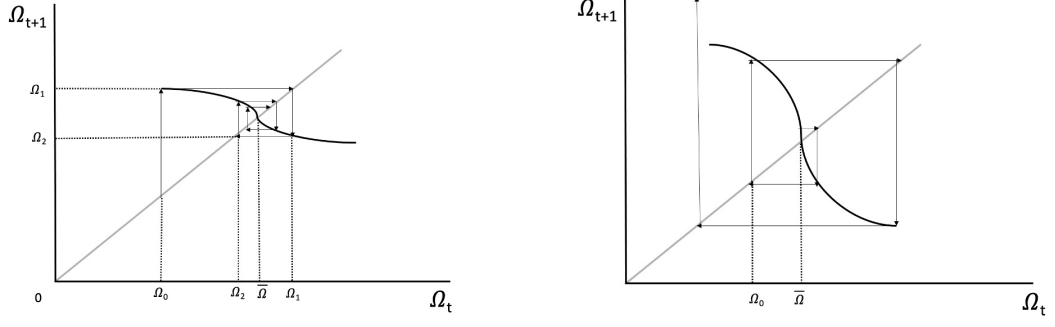
Table and Figure

Table 1: Panel Data Estimation Results

| <i>First Stage:</i> | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Growth _t | | | | | |
| | All | AEs | | | EDCs | |
| ΔTA_t | -0.004*** (0.001) | -0.004*** (0.001) | -0.004*** (0.001) | -0.005*** (0.001) | -0.004*** (0.001) | -0.003** (0.001) |
| ΔTA_t Volatility _t | | -0.028*** (0.006) | | 0.035*** (0.009) | | -0.061*** (0.008) |
| Growth Volatility _t | | -0.00001*** (0.00000) | | 0.00001** (0.00000) | | -0.00001*** (0.00000) |
| <i>Second Stage:</i> | | | | | | |
| | ΔTA_t | | | | | |
| | All | AEs | | | EDCs | |
| Fitted Growth _t | 33.142*** (8.123) | 25.281*** (3.467) | 30.392*** (10.316) | 8.237*** (2.637) | 34.753*** (11.475) | 26.775*** (2.915) |

Notes: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$, with standard errors in parentheses. The classification of countries into Advanced Economies (AEs) and Emerging and Developing Countries (EDCs) categories follow the classification of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Figure 1: Model Growth Dynamics



(a) Convergent Oscillatory Growth Path ($-1 < m'(\Omega_t) < 0$) (b) Divergent Oscillatory Growth Path ($m'(\Omega_t) < -1$).

A Appendix

Table A1: Reverse-MIDAS Results for $\Delta T A_t$

| Variable | Coefficient | Standard Error |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Intercept | 0.001 | 0.018 |
| Growth $_{t-1}$ | -0.008 | 0.006 |
| Growth $_{t-1}$ | 0.002 | 0.011 |
| Growth $_{t-1}$ | 0.014* | 0.006 |
| Growth $_{t-1}$ | -0.007 | 0.008 |
| Growth $_{t-1}$ | -0.015* | 0.007 |
| Growth $_{t-1}$ | 0.017** | 0.005 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-1}$ | 0.364*** | 0.078 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-2}$ | 0.236* | 0.100 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-3}$ | 0.032 | 0.098 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-4}$ | 0.056 | 0.087 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-5}$ | 0.019 | 0.115 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-6}$ | 0.082 | 0.094 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-7}$ | -0.023 | 0.083 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-8}$ | 0.002 | 0.081 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-9}$ | -0.224* | 0.097 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-10}$ | -0.123 | 0.066 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-11}$ | 0.114 | 0.085 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-12}$ | -0.474*** | 0.073 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-13}$ | 0.112 | 0.085 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-14}$ | 0.250* | 0.106 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-15}$ | 0.127 | 0.084 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-16}$ | -0.067 | 0.074 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-17}$ | -0.101 | 0.105 |
| $\Delta T A_{t-18}$ | 0.037 | 0.078 |

Notes: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.