

Table 4. Distributed costs C_{ab} with ε , the elasticity of the marginal utility of income, set to 1 for equity weighting

	Direct or indirect driver considered here	Income group b	Income group a (2005 international \$ $\times 10^9$)			
			Low	Middle	High	World
Climate change	Emissions of greenhouse gases carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide	Low	(210)–3,100	(2,200)–1,900	(53)–180	(2,500)–5,200
		Middle	(710)–11,000	(7,300)–6,300	(180)–620	(8,400)–17,000
		High	(670)–9,900	(6,800)–5,900	(170)–580	(7,900)–16,000
		World	(1,600)–24,000	(16,000)–14,000	(400)–1,400	(18,000)–39,000
Agricultural intensification and expansion	Consumption of agricultural goods	Low	9,000	44	1.4–4.7	9,000
		Middle	57	24,000	15–50	24,000
		High	130	950	250–860	1,300–1,900
		World	9,100	25,000	270–920	34,000–35,000
Stratospheric ozone-layer depletion	Emissions of chlorofluorocarbons	Low	2.5–5.6	8.6–16	4.3–6.8	15–28
		Middle	44–98	150–280	76–120	270–500
		High	110–240	380–700	190–300	680–1,200
		World	160–350	540–1,000	270–430	970–1,800
Deforestation	Consumption of agricultural goods and wood and wood-related goods, weighted equally	Low	1,300–6,700	0.44–7.9	-	1,300–6,700
		Middle	25–130	300–5,300	-	330–5,400
		High	31–160	20–360	(4.9)	47–520
		World	1,400–6,900	320–5,700	(4.9)	1,700–13,000
Overfishing	Consumption of fish and fisheries products	Low	0.11–0.26	0.047–0.15	0.0025–0.012	0.16–0.42
		Middle	2.2–6.8	110–350	0.24–1.2	110–350
		High	5.3–9.7	19–59	1.2–6.0	26–75
		World	7.6–17	120–400	1.5–7.1	130–430
Mangrove	Consumption of farmed	Low	170	0.30	0.00062	170

Loss	shrimp	Middle	6.5	150	0.063	150
		High	150	120	2.7	260
		World	320	260	2.7	590
Totals						
		Low	10,000–19,000	(2,100)–1,900	(48)–220	8,000–21,000
		Middle	(580)–10,000	17,000–36,000	(87)–880	16,000–47,000
		High	(250)–9,600	(5,300)–8,000	280–1,800	(5,600)–19,000
		World	9,400–38,000	9,800–46,000	140–2,900	19,000–87,000