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BIOGRAPHY

Yuri Yevdokimov is a Professor at the University of New Brunswick, Canada. Having completed degrees in Economics and Engineering, he holds a joint appointment in the Departments of Economics and Civil Engineering. He acquired his degrees in three different countries: MSc equivalent in Engineering and PhD equivalent in Economics, former Soviet Union; MSc in Economics, USA and PhD in Economics, Canada. His research interests lies in the field of economic evaluation of climate change impacts, sustainable energy and emerging market economies. His work has been published in academic journals and conference proceedings in USA, UK, Canada, France, Greece, Germany, India, China, Croatia and former USSR, particularly in Russia and Ukraine. Till date he has more than 30 publications. One monograph, three textbooks, sixteen refereed journal articles and nine chapters in books are among these publications.

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ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE LINK BETWEEN EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN ATLANTIC CANADA

In recent years Atlantic Canada has seen many examples of extreme weather and climate events such as floods, hurricanes, thunderstorms, severe rainfalls and snowstorms, storm surges, heat waves and others. These extreme weather events resulted in significant economic damage which has affected lives of people in the region as well as public finances. The existing literature on extreme weather and climate events claims that frequency and magnitude of these events are going to increase in the future due to changing climate. This study tests this statement with respect to Atlantics Canada by means of a rigorous statistical analysis. The relationships between frequencies of floods, hurricanes, heavy rainfalls and snowstorms and climate variables such as temperature, precipitation and sea level are established on the basis of log-log complimentary model and Poisson regressions. Other specific factors associated with each extreme weather event are used as control variables. Our estimation on the basis of these statistical methods has shown a strong and statistically significant positive correlation between frequencies of the above mentioned extreme weather events and climate variables which prove the link between frequencies of these events and climate change in Atlantic Canada.