# Climate Change: Science, Society and the Problem of the Individual

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BUST "Climate of Change" Seminar Series Bristol University Tuesday 22nd February



## Overview

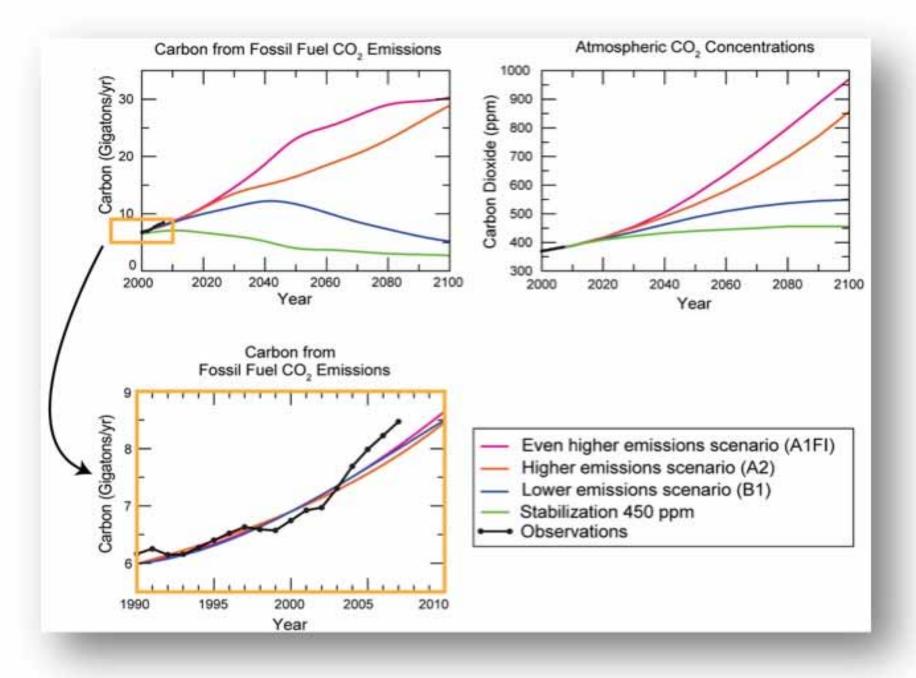
- The problem of climate science and policy
- Broadening our view of the carbon problem
- Do we get a 'choice'?
- Will we behave ourselves?
- Individual Change or Societal Change?
- The media as an example of the problem

"...there is no such thing as society. There are individual men and women, and there are

families..."



"There is no such thing as society. There is living tapestry of men and women and people and the beauty of that tapestry and the quality of our lives will depend upon how much each of us is prepared to take responsibility for ourselves and each of us prepared to turn round and help by our own efforts those who are unfortunate."





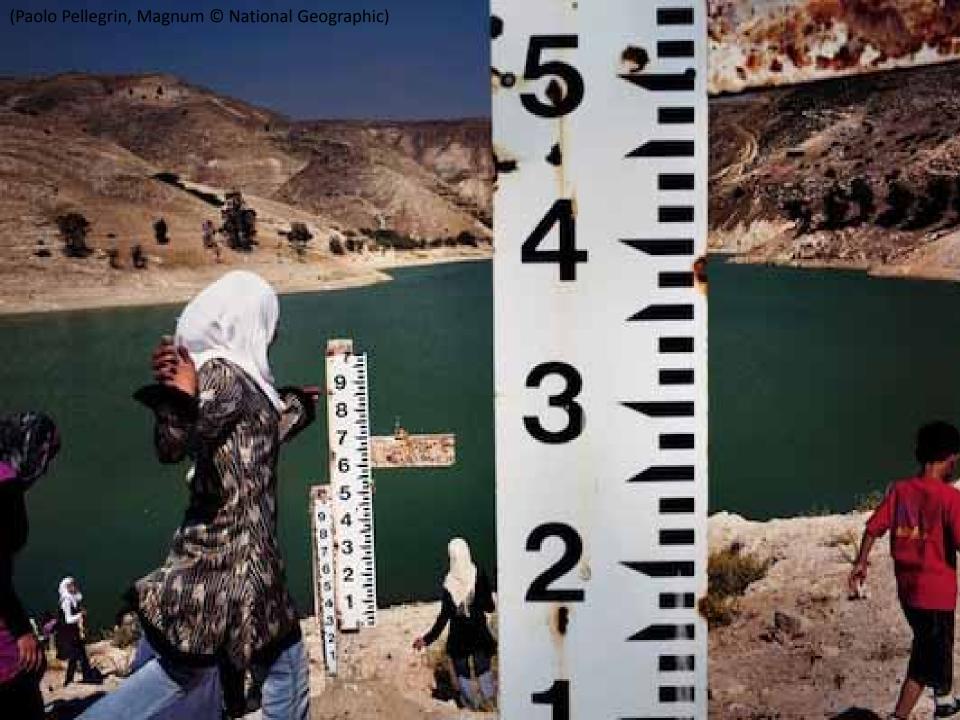










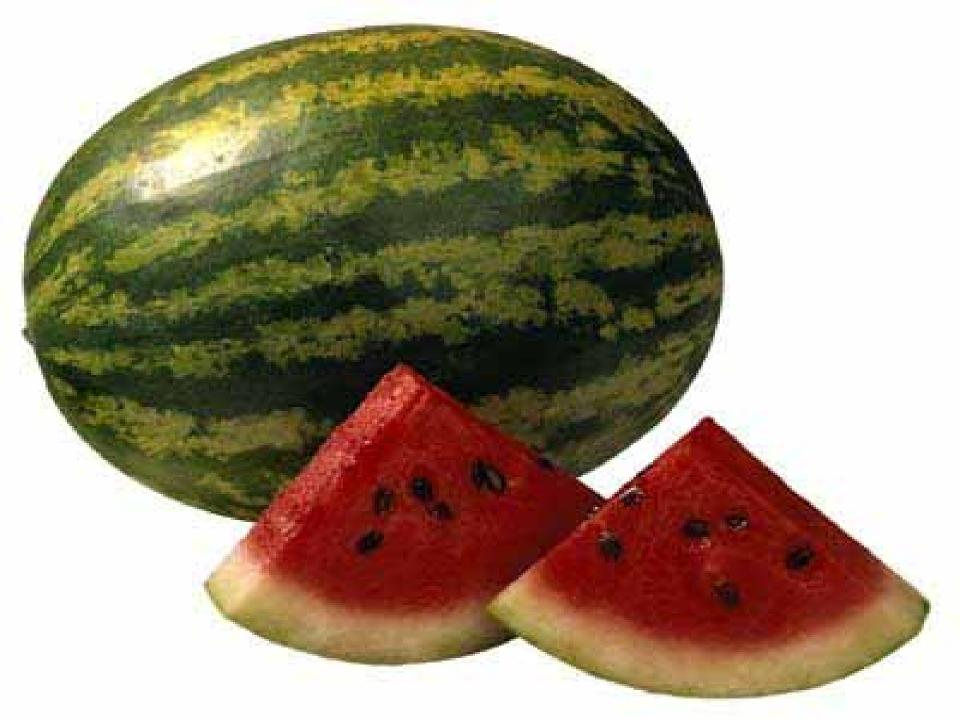


## Philip Hammond – Transport Minister: "It's not the car that's the problem, it's the carbon"



"Philip is far from anti-car and sharp enough not to be too swayed by the whole man-made global warming lobby." Cars UK http://www.carsuk.net/

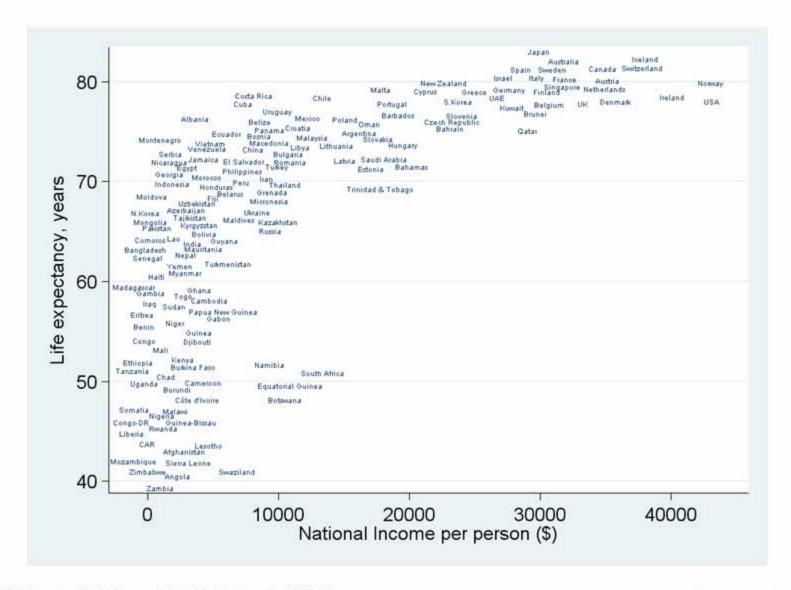




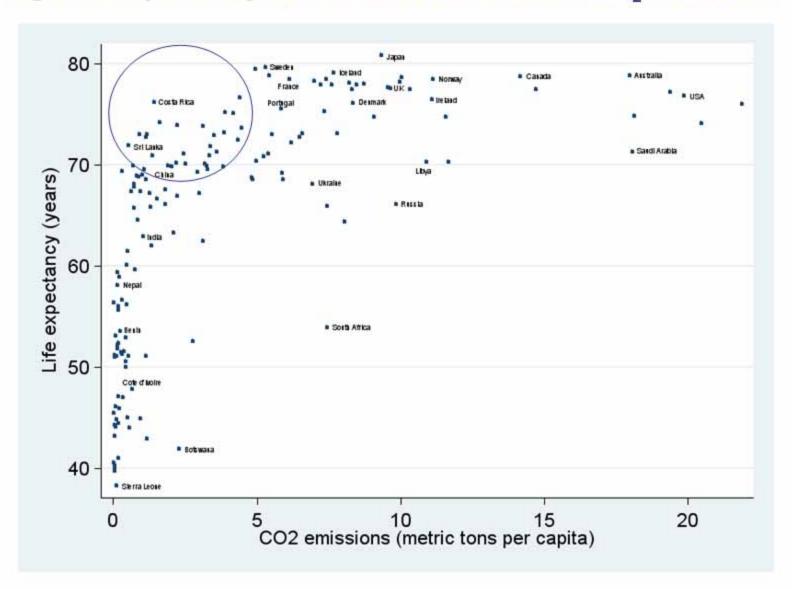


tales of 2036 Where did all the humans and Plants and ani- Mals go again?	the humans destroyed the weather and then died off, taking most everyone else with them.	oh yeah. let's go eat their brains.  The roaches are in charge now!
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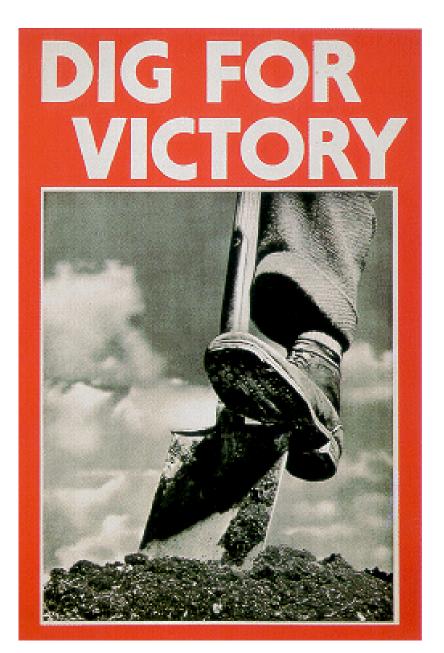
#### Income per head and life-expectancy: rich & poor countries



## Overdeveloped countries? High life expectancy can be achieved with low CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



### A Choice of Different Futures?



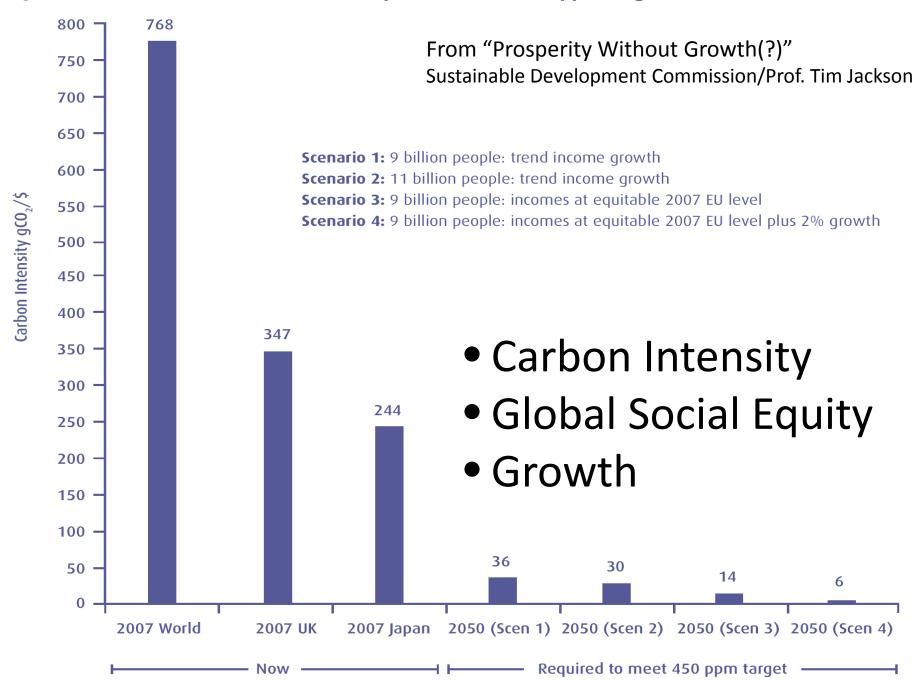
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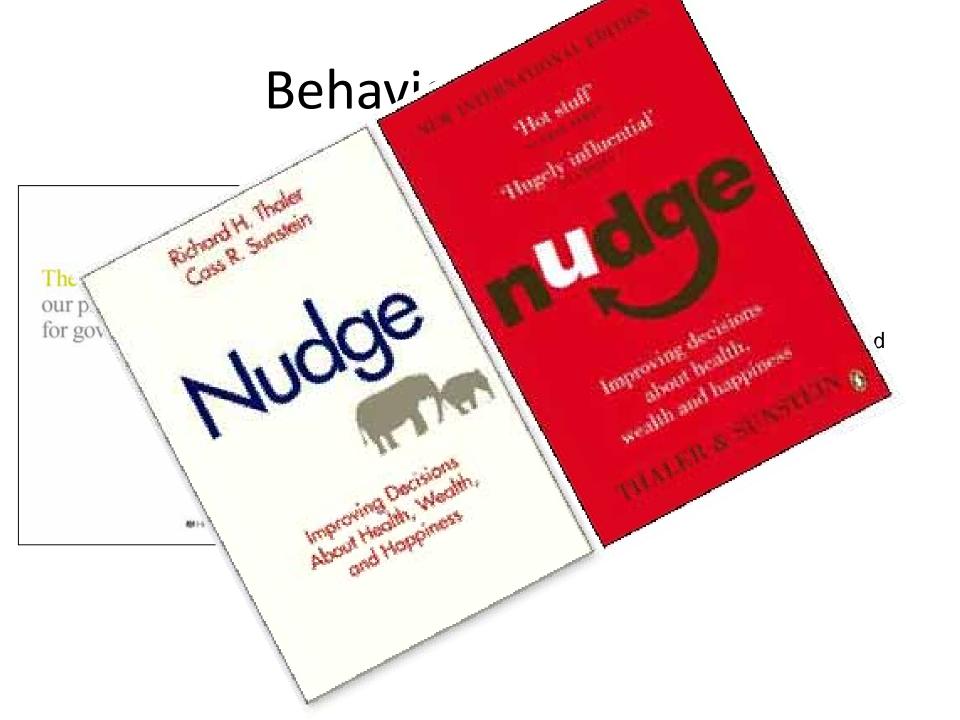




Figure 17 Carbon Intensities Now and Required to Meet 450 ppm Target<sup>25</sup>









## **Behaviour Models**

- Homo Economicus "a being who desires to possess wealth, and who is capable of judging the comparative efficacy of means for obtaining that end." J.S.Mill, On the Definition of Political Economy
- "People are often unable to compute the right decision" Behavioural Economics – A Guide for Economists in Government
- "It is no surprise that such models have had little success for they are misguided in their approach as they are unable adequately to capture the role of context, values and power in social life" T. Hargreaves (2010) after Bent Flyvberg
- *"Essentially, all models are wrong, but some are useful"* George E. P. Box

## 4 Energy Behaviour Theories

#### **Economic Theory:**

Energy is a commodity and consumers will adapt usage in response to price signals

#### **Psychological Theory:**

Energy use can be affected by stimulus-response mechanisms and by engaging attention

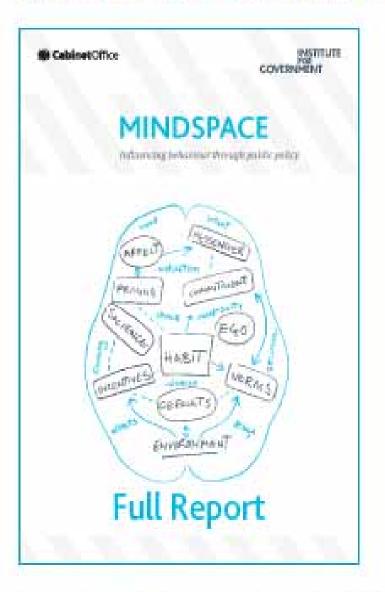
#### **Sociological Theory:**

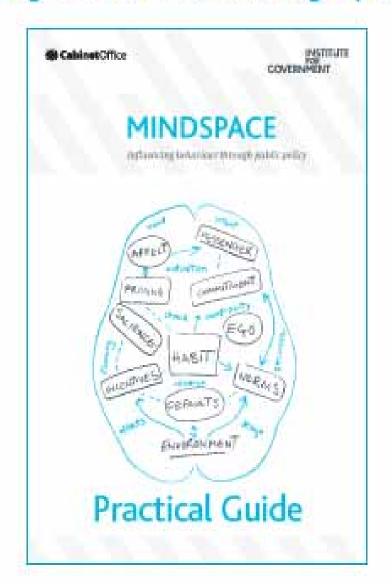
Energy use is largely invisible, energy systems are complex, and daily practices are significant

#### **Educational Theory:**

Energy use is a skill that is learned through experience in specific situations

## MINDSPACE: Influencing behaviour through public policy





New insights from science and behaviour change could lead to significantly improved outcomes, and at a lower cost, than the way many conventional policy tools are used.



**M** = Messenger

**I** = Incentives

N = Norm

**D** = Defaults

**S** = Salience

**P** = Priming

**A** = Affect

**C** = Commitments

 $\mathbf{E} = \mathsf{Ego}$ 

Messenger	we are heavily influenced by who communicates information	
Incentives	our responses to incentives are shaped by predictable mental shortcuts, such as strongly avoiding losses	
Norms	we are strongly influenced by what others do	
Defaults	we 'go with the flow' of pre-set options	
Salience	our attention is drawn to what is nevel and seems relevant to us	
Priming	our acts are often influenced by sub-conscious cues	
Affect	our emotional associations can powerfully shape our actions	
Commitments	we seek to be consistent with our public promises, and reciprocate acts	
Ego	we act in ways that make us feel better about ourselves	



## Values and Identity

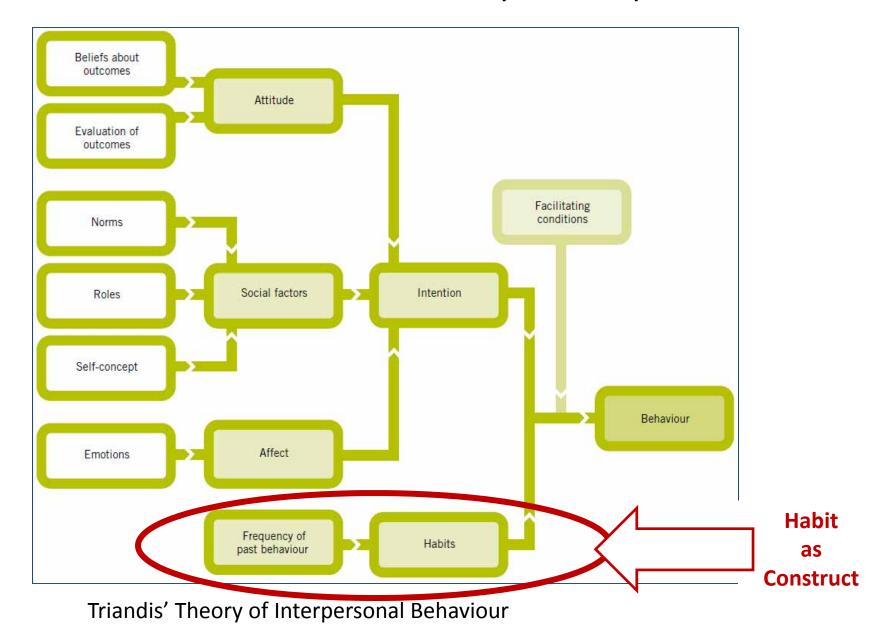
Range of academics and campaigners working in this area

(esp. Tom Crompton and Tim Kasser)

- WWF Report looking at:
  - Values and life goals
  - In-groups and out-groups
  - Coping with fear and threats
- Questions the "Save Money" message



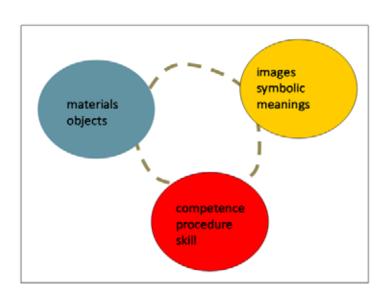
#### **ABC:** Attitude-Behaviour-Choice/Context/Constraint



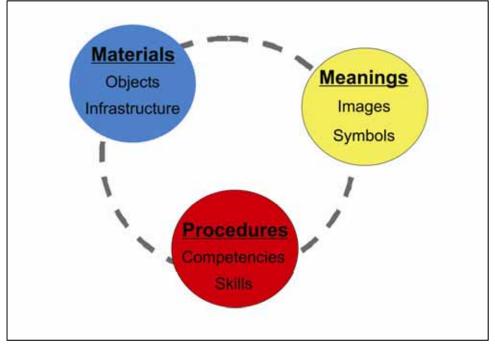
## **Habits as Practices**

## The individual is no longer the unit of enquiry

- "We don't have habits, habits have us"
- "The lives of habits, and us their creatures" E. Shove
- Practices are an emergent property, arising from 3 Elements:
  - Materials (Infrastructure)
  - Meanings (Symbology)
  - Competencies (Skills)



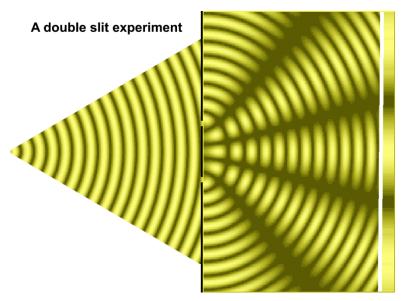




### Are we Individual or are we Social?

- Wave-particle duality postulates that all matter exhibits both wave and particle properties.
- A central concept of quantum mechanics, this duality addresses the inability of classical concepts like "particle" and "wave" to fully describe the behavior of quantum-scale objects. ......

.....wave—particle duality is one aspect of the concept of complementarity, that a phenomenon can be viewed in one way or in another, but not both simultaneously.







## The Problem of the Individual



# Believe nothing,

no matter where you read it or who has said it, not even if i have said it, unless it agrees with your own reason and your own common sense.

-Buddha





# This is the worst scientific scandal of our generation



# Do these matter?





- 25/11/09 "He has to go, and the longer he leaves it, the worse it will get"
- 7/7/10 "I think, in the light of everything I've now seen and read, that if I were to write that article again I'd conclude that Phil Jones should hang on – but only just."

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CLIMATE CHANGE

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Page last updated at 12:02 GMT, Sunday, 7 February 2010

### Climate scepticism 'on the rise', BBC poll shows

The number of British people who are sceptical about climate change is rising, a poll for BBC News suggests.

The Populus poll of 1,001 adults found 25% did not think global warming was happening, an increase of 10% since a similar poll was conducted in November.

The percentage of respondents who said climate change was a reality had fallen from 83% in November to 75% this month.

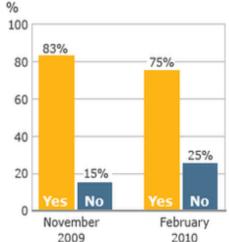
And only 26% of those asked believed climate change was happening and "now established as

largely man-made".

The findings are based on interviews carried out on 3-4 February.

In November 2009, a similar poll by Populus - commissioned by the Times newspaper - showed that 41% agreed that climate change was happening and it was largely the result of human activities.

Do you think global warming is taking place?



Source: BBC/Populus

**ANALYSIS** 

Profile: Rajendra Pachauri Climate change head under pressure over report errors

What 'ClimateGate' means

Harrabin: Reforming the IPCC

Why did Copenhagen fail to deliver?

Embattled climate chief supported

Climate body admits glacier error

India attacks UN climate warning

Climate data row man steps down

Key powers in climate compromise

World media reacts to climate deal

### BACKGROUND

- Atmospheric change over 800,000 years
- Climate change glossary

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Environment \rightarrow Climate change scepticism

# Public loses faith in climate change science after leaked emails scandal

Surveys show increase in number of people who believe claims are exaggerated

### Jo Adetunji

guardian.co.uk, Sunday 7 February 2010 20.36 GMT Article history

# Having heard stories about flaws or weaknesses in the science of climate change, has your view of the risk of climate change changed at all?

All respondents who have heard stories of flaws or weaknesses in the science (57%)		Total	М	F
I am now less convinced of the risks of climate change		11%	12%	10%
I am now more convinced of the risks of climate change		16%	12%	21%
My view on the risk of climate change has not changed		73%	76%	69%

### Which, if any, of these have you heard anything about in the news recently?

	ALL	Stories about flaws or weaknesses in the science of climate change	The Copenhagen Summit	The coldest winter on record
Yes		57%	61%	83%
No		43%	39%	17%





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### Coldest UK winter for over 30 years

1 March 2010



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Provisional figures from the Met Office show that the UK winter has been the coldest since 1978/79.

The mean UK temperature was 1.5 °C, the lowest since 1978/79 when it was 1.2 °C.

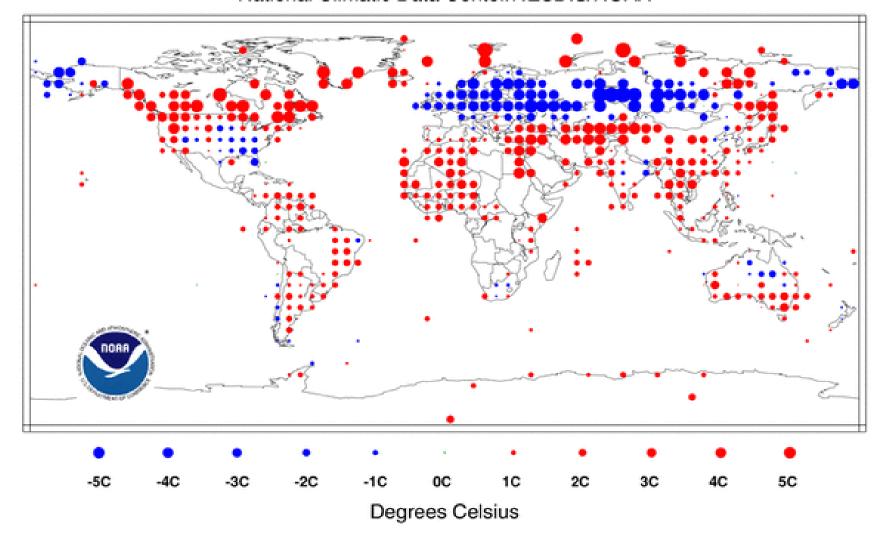
Since mid-December cold weather has often dominated much of the country, with spells of snow and very low temperatures. From southern England to northern Scotland, heavy snow caused travel disruption at times through the season.

Overnight temperatures fell to -22.3 °C at Altnaharra, Highland – the lowest UK minimum since 1995.

### Temperature Anomalies January 2010

(with respect to a 1961-1990 base period)

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA







# Other sports



Vancouver had warmest January on record.

Crete set new European record for January high temperature of 30.4°C on New Years Day.

# Which is more damaging?

This? Or this?





### Why we're doing 10:10

Some of the celebrities who have pledged to support the 10:10 involved

The Guardian, Tuesday 1 September 2009

What are going to be the easiest things to change about your lifestyle?

I can cut down one flight in 10, that should go a long way to meeting my target.



Anthony Horowitz, author

Photograph: Murdo Macleod

What are going to be the easiest things to change about your lifestyle? I can cut down one flight in 10, that should go a long way to meeting my target. That's not going to be hard – who in their right mind would want to travel by plane? You have to eat that awful processed food with plastic forks and spoons, and you get treated like a cross between a stupid child and a sheep. I was in Marrakech the other day, and my friend had arrived by train – a three-day journey. I absolutely wouldn't mind doing that

# Not just the glossies!

"The warning is of 'abrupt and irreversible' climate change."

The "most beautiful luxury saloon"

From 15.8mpg

Up to 289 g/km CO<sub>2</sub>

New Scientist 24/11/2007

### This week

### IPCC hardens stance on climate change

### FRED PEARCE

THE warning is of "abrupt and irreversible" climate change. They are words we have heard often. enough - but never before from t N's Intergovernmental Pane report" published last week which is intended mainly as a nummary of findings promised in three detailed study a released earlier this year - has in fact gone man those reports. IPCC chiefs headed by chairman Rajendra Pachauri were stung by criticisms from scientists that their report on the physical science of climate change, agreed in February, had painted too rosy. a picture. The charge was that their efforts to concentrate on

### "While the West Antarctic ice sheet is not likely to melt any time soon, it may physically break up"

findings with a go per cent certainty or better had resulted in them leaving out scarier but less certain scenarios. The synthesis report tries to make amends.

For instance, the February report predicted that sea levels will rise "between 18 and 59 situates between 18 and 59 situates by 150c. Many class a class say that growing Facture 10c. Instability of major ice 10c. Instability of major ice 10c. Instability of major ice 10c. Instability of deubling in the rate of sea leveries, has made this an improbably lose estimate, and the new report has responded to this. "This report does not assess the likelihood, nor provide a best estimate or an upper bound for sea level rise," it says.

At the launch in Valencia, Spain, Pachauri explained what had changed since February. "It became apparent that, concerning the rolling of the Greenland and Antarchice sheets, we really don't kno't enough. Given the uncertainty it was pruden and scientifically correspondent on the opportunity of the said. The winging view is especially and in the prognosis for

Ared on the prognosis for Amarctica. In February, the IPCC said that "current model studies project that the Antarctic ICe sheet will remain too cold for widespeed surface melting and is expected to gain mass due to increased snowfall". This would, if anything, lead to lower sea levels.

The new report is much more cautious about those modelling studies, and scknowledges that while the West Antarctic ice sheet is not likely to melt any time soon. It may physically break up. As the report irself puts it: The risk of additional contributions to sea level rise [from Antarctica] may be larger than projected by ice sheet models... because for dynamic processes seen in recent observations [are] not fully included in ice sheet models and could increase the rate of ice loss.

The changes follow flerce deltate within the IPCC. Scientists writing a report on the impacts of climate change, which came out in April, were upset that they could not explore the effects of more severe rises in sea level that had been ruled out in the eather report.

The more urgent tone is reflected elsewhere. The new stays that "anthropagenic warn," is like at the some impacts the set also, it and irreversible", aron is the fine time highlights the rine. "Every large impacts" and "large acas singularities". Such events, it suggests, could include collapsing lee sheets, a shutdown of the Gulf Stream and runaway warming. #

DESIGN THE JAGUAR XJ HAS BEEN VOTED THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LUXURY SALOON in Germany's prestigious Auto Motor and Sport annual readers' poll, triumphing over the most respected names in European motoring. THE NEW XI REPRESENTS THE PERFECT HARMONY OF ELEGANY REALITY WITH STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY. chassis to the beautiful rear styling, where a sleeker "THIS IS THE This is a car as beautiful as it is technologically NEW JAGUAR. advanced FIND OUT HOW JAGUAR'S DESIGN PHILOSOPHY IS TRANSFORMING LUXURY JAGUAR CO UK COMMUNIO CONTROLINES FOR INCOME. 12 M MILISRI (177) - 24.0 (10.1). EXTRA UMBANA SOSTIBO MILISRI (17.1) - 35.0 (10.1) CO; EMISSIONS ZIA

www.newscentst.com

### This week

### **Catastrophe comes** to those who wait

WE SHOULD not wait to not back on burning food! fuels until we have developed greener technology to supply our energy nments Such a respective go y have deadly waiting gamen

istration often The US admid os cuts on the objects to emigrounds that II is thesper to delay until low-carbon echnologies are grafiable. Now a ready by some of the most respected climate-policy entitled the researchers has o

impact of every year of delay concludes that reducing wenhouse gas concentrations n yubsequent decades will be far. urder than we thought - not that anyone thought it was going to be "If our ability to reduce emissions easy in the first place. What's more, the team says that current delays mean the world is virtually certain to overshoot the limits of greenhousegas concentration advocated by the European Union and many environmental groups. "It's a sobering assessment of where we are," says Bryan. Mignone, a climate policy export at Princeton University.

Mignone and his colleagues

examined have levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will change if emissions increase, flatten out sometime later this century and then decline. Most policy experts assume this will happen, but the effect on global temperatures will be determined by two key unknowns: how long it will take hefore emissions peak, and how quickly will they fall themafter.

is constrained to less than 3 per cent per year, then mitigation had better start soon, very soon"

Does immediate and drastic cuts will not prevent dangerous. temperature rises, the researchers warn. The EU, for example, hopes to limit alobal temperature increases to 3 °C - a rise that could avoid the more catastrophic

consequences of climate change To achieve that, carbon disside concentrations in the atmosphere most stabilise at about 450 parts. per million - levels are currently at about 38oppm. But to keep concentrations under that limit, Mignone's analysis shows, global emissions would have to peak within a decade and then keep falling at 3 per cent every year a rate many consider unfeasible Experts have little faith in such a turnaround: "Even if aggressive mitigation were to begin today; 450ppm appears to be streasily impossible," say the authors (Climatic Change, DOI: 10.1007) 110584-007-9391-W

A limit of \$50ppm is seen by some as more realistic, but Mignone says that we are afready on the verge of ruling that out, too. And emissions are still increasing so delays will become more and more costly in the future. Al.



current rates of emissions, a fiveyear delay before the peak would ead to an increase of 34ppm in CO, levels. If the peak has still not been reached 40 years from now. a five-year span of emissions at that time would result in a further leap of sappen. Even if new technology means emissions fall. faster, the concentration of CO, may already be too great by then for some stabilisation targets to be met. To keep levels below 550ppm. for instance, emissions should start falling much sooner. probably within an years, the study concludes.

Otse mursuage to take away is that if our ability to reduce emissions is constrained to less than 3 per cent per year, then mitigation had better start soon. very soon," says Roger Fielke, a climate policy expert at the University of Coloradu in Boulder. "Another message is that effective"

mitigation requires that we explore aptions to more rapidly reduce emissions." Piette points out that the new model ignores the possibility that future technologies may allow for more rapid curs. Direct removal of CO. from the atmosphere - a process known as air capture - might provide one such solution. Mignone also notes that his model does not dead with complexities that could impact the results, such as the amount of carbon taken up by land.

For some experts, Mignone's analysis is simply another Indication that we have already fumbled our chance to limit greenhouse gases to some predetermined level. "We may be at the point at which the luxury of choosing a target has disappeared." says Hugh Pitcher, an emissions modeller at the University of Marytand in College Fack. 8



"WE SHOULD not wait to cut back on burning fossil fuels...."

From 16.7 mpg Up to 259 g/km CO<sub>2</sub>

New Scientist 14/3/2008

# CINGTO J/ELLONA ANDSART.



## "Greenest Government Ever"



# "Green Economy"



"Big Society"



**Green Society?** 

# Recommended Reading List

### **Social Practices**

Elizabeth Shove – Beyond the ABC: climate change policy and theories of social change <a href="http://action-town.eu/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/BEYONDTHEABCrevised1.pdf">http://action-town.eu/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/BEYONDTHEABCrevised1.pdf</a>

Elizabeth Shove - Converging Conventions of Comfort, Cleanliness and Convenience http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/sociology/papers/shove-converging-conventions.pdf

Elizabeth Shove – Comfort, Cleanliness and Convenience – The social organisation of normality <a href="http://www.bergpublishers.com/Default.aspx?TabId=1097&currentreview=1">http://www.bergpublishers.com/Default.aspx?TabId=1097&currentreview=1</a>

### **Behavioural Economics**

MINDSPACE - http://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/content/133/mindspace-influencing-behaviour-through-public-policy

### Values and Identity

WWF (Crompton and Kasser) - Meeting Environmental Challenges: The Role of Human Identity <a href="http://www.wwf.org.uk/wwf">http://www.wwf.org.uk/wwf</a> articles.cfm?unewsid=3105

Common Cause: The Case for Working with our Cultural Values <a href="http://www.wwf.org.uk/wwf">http://www.wwf.org.uk/wwf</a> articles.cfm?unewsid=4224

### Media

How TV Ruined Your Life - Charlie Brooker <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b00y6mz2">http://www.adbusters.org/</a>
Adbusters <a href="http://www.adbusters.org/">http://www.adbusters.org/</a>

### **Buddhism**

What the Buddha Taught – Wapola Rahula <a href="http://www.amazon.co.uk/What-Buddha-Taught-Walpola-Rahula/dp/1851681426/ref=sr">http://www.amazon.co.uk/What-Buddha-Taught-Walpola-Rahula/dp/1851681426/ref=sr</a> 1 1?s=books&ie=UTF8&gid=1298570111&sr=1-1