

# Using DMDU methods to explore the lifestyle change uncertainty in integrated assessment models

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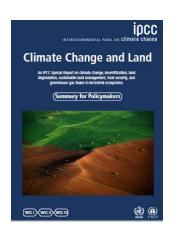
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Annual Meeting of the Society for Decision Making under Deep Uncertainty



# Lifestyle change

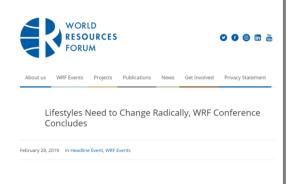












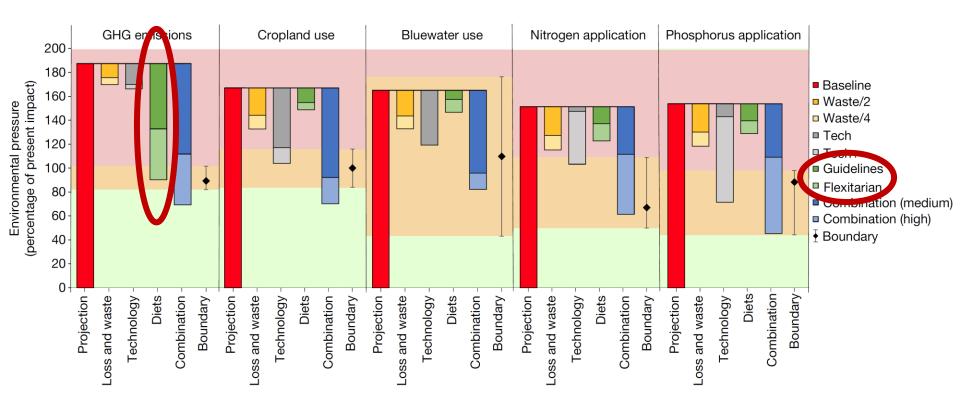






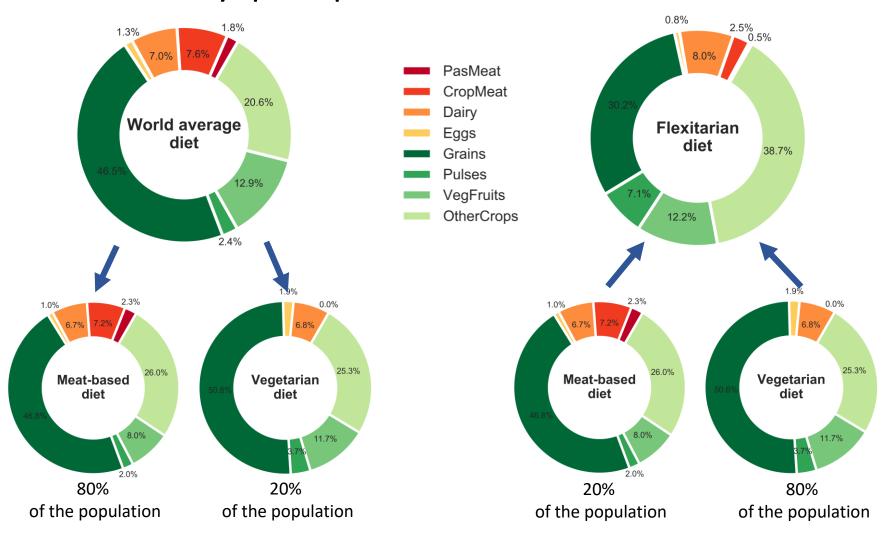
#### Sustainable diets

Impacts of reductions in food loss and waste, technological change, and dietary changes on global environmental pressures in 2050



Source: Springmann et al. (2018) Nature

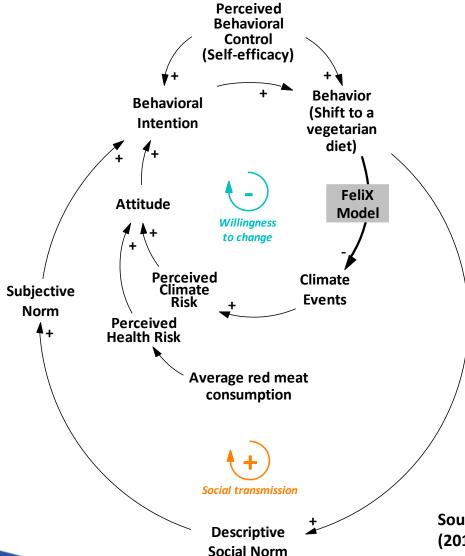
#### How many people does it take...?



...integrated assessment models should include social and behavioral uncertainty for feasible scenarios!



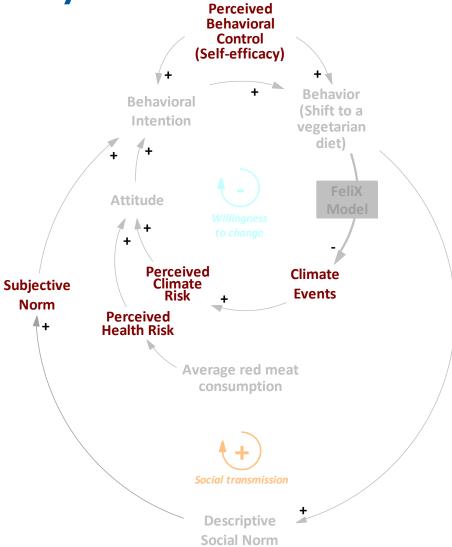
## Modelling behavioral drivers



Source: Eker S, Reese G, Obersteiner M. (2019) *Nature Sustainability*.

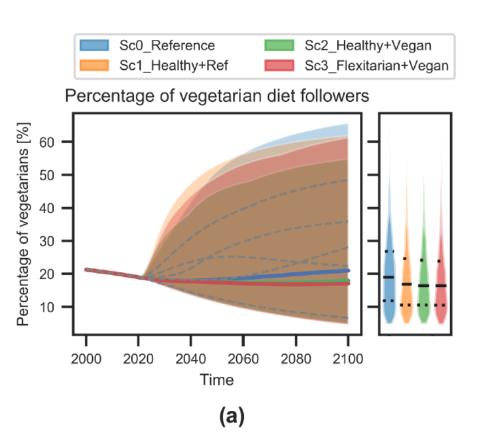


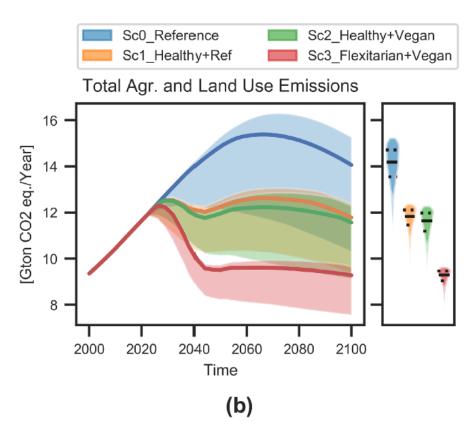
## Uncertainty





## Scenario exploration

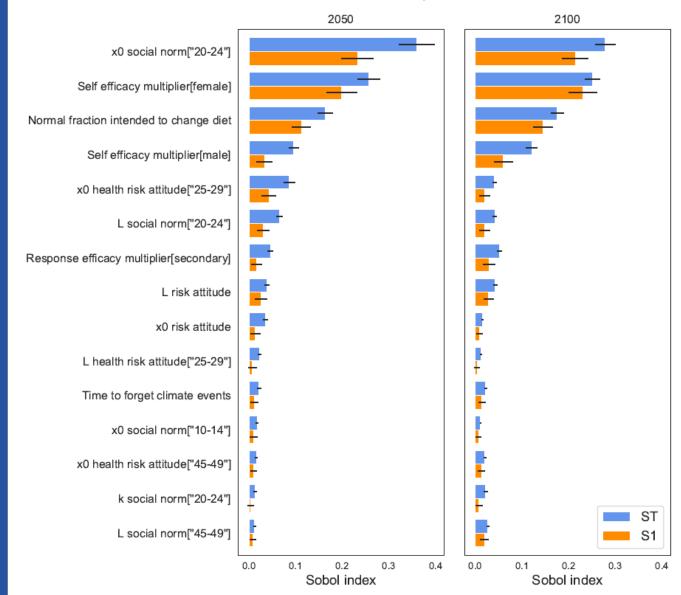




# Which behavioural factors cause the highest sensitivity?

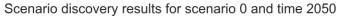
#### Global Sensitivity Analysis and Sobol Indices

Sobol Sensitivity Indices for Scenario 0



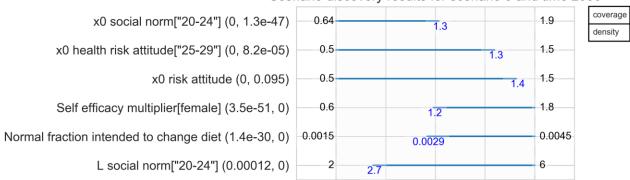
#### Scenario discovery using PRIM

Which factors are associated with a wide spread of vegetarians in the global population?



0.254

0.88



#### Scenario discovery results for scenario 0 and time 2050





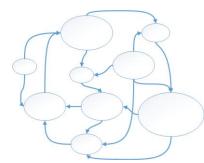
#### Conclusions



Social norms and self-efficacy (identity) are the most prominent drivers, not the climate or health risk.

The groups who already have a high tendency, e.g. young and female, are the low-hanging fruits.





The modelling framework is generalizable and transferrable.

DMDU methods help to enhance the feasibility of mitigation scenarios, and set research priorities for uncertainties!

