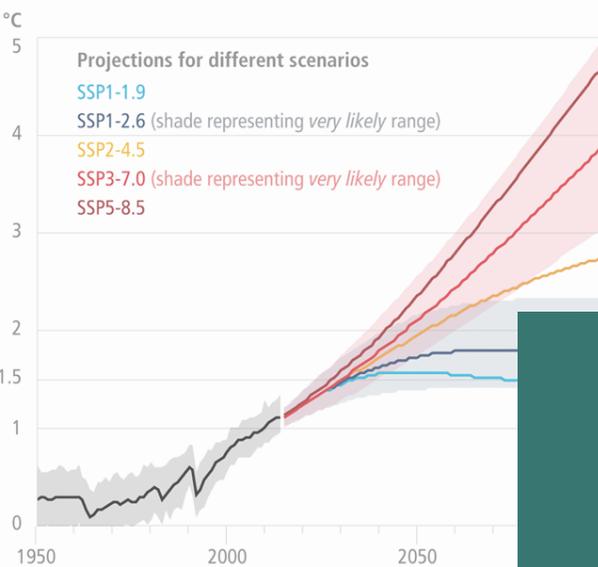
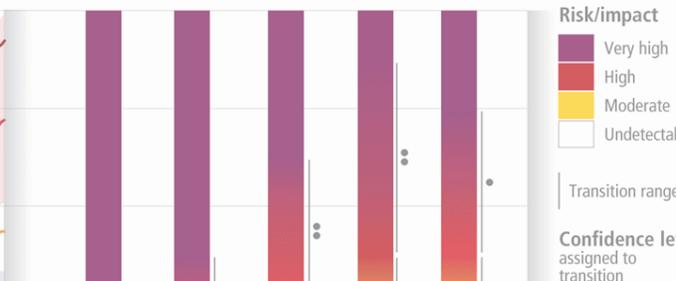


Global surface temperature change
Increase relative to the period 1850–1900



(b) Reasons for Concern (RFC)
Impact and risk assessments assuming low to no adaptation

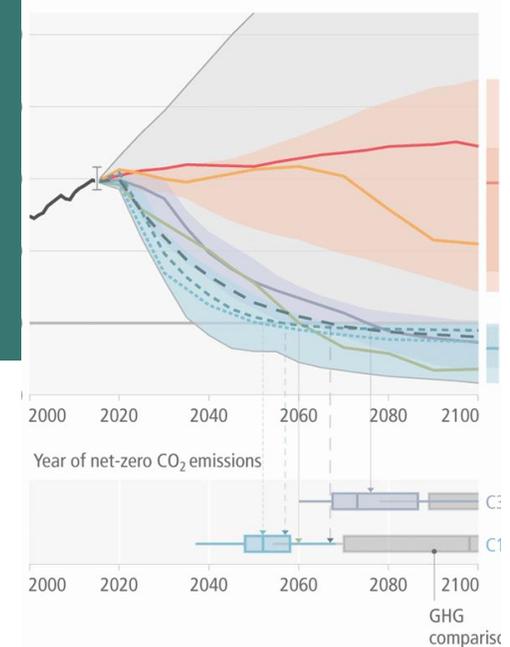


Using system dynamics to explore behavior change in integrated assessment context

Sibel EKER (sibel.eker@ru.nl)
LOOPS-5 Workshop, March 2023



b. Net global CO₂ emissions



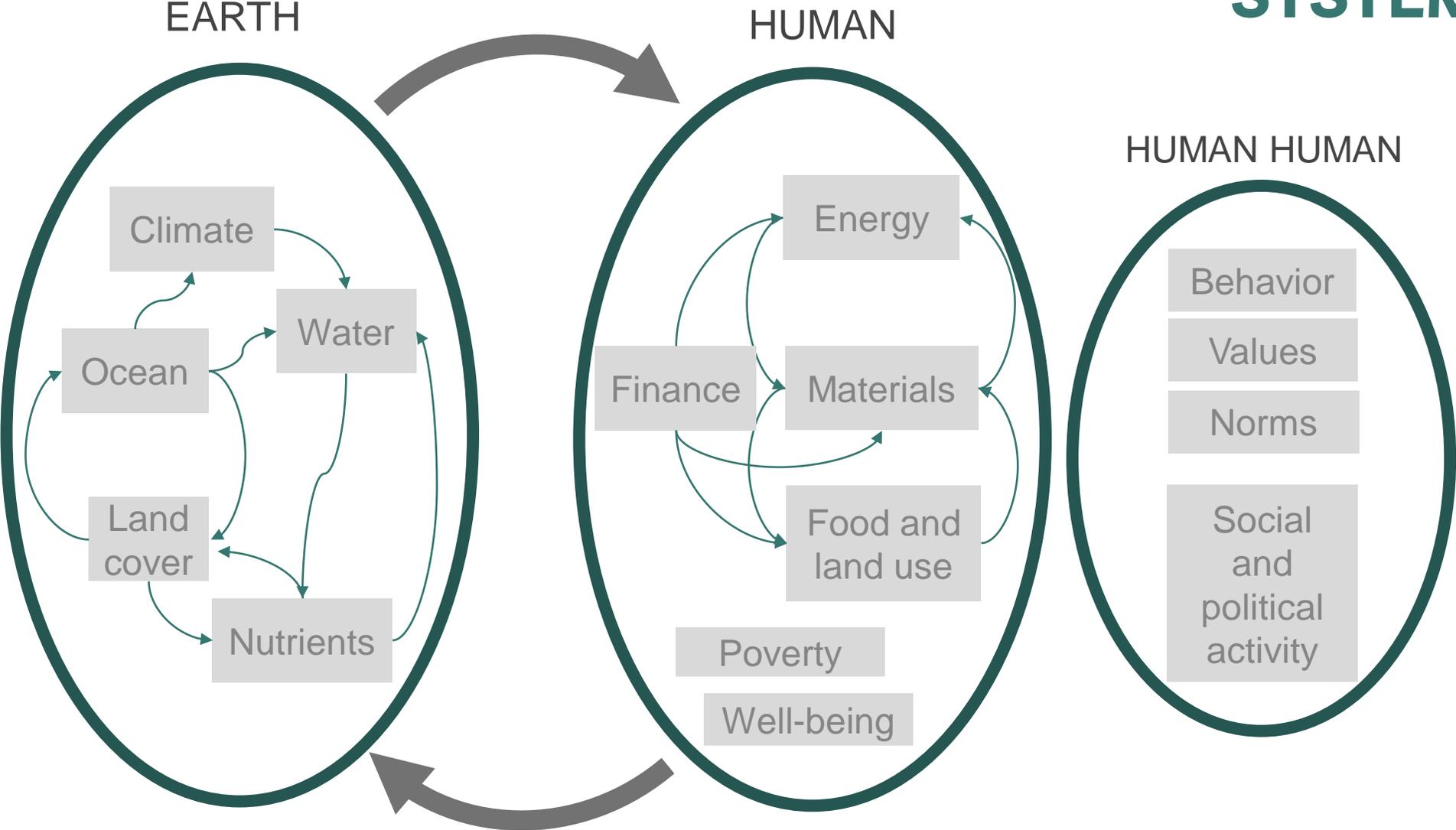
Radboud University



International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

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HUMAN-EARTH SYSTEMS

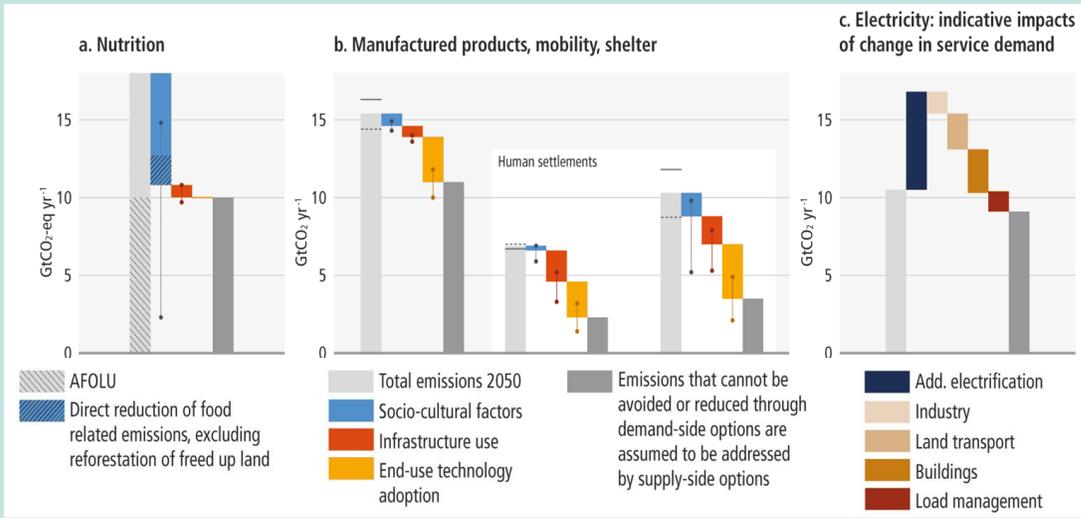


OUTLINE

- Modeling HE interactions for analyzing behavior change
- FeliX model and system dynamics
- Data requirements for modeling HE interactions

BEHAVIOR CHANGE

Demand-side mitigation

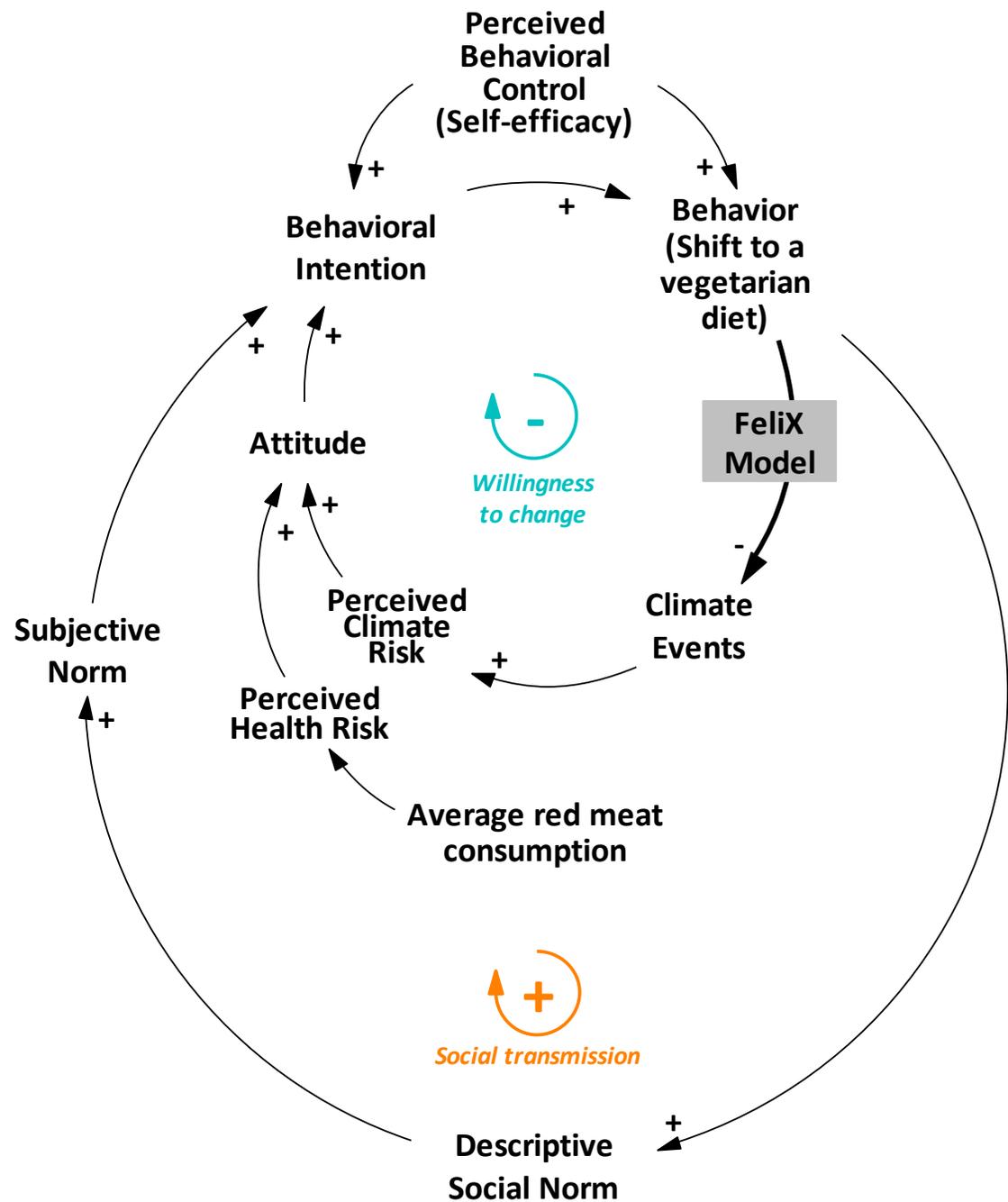


Source : IPCC WG3 (2022)

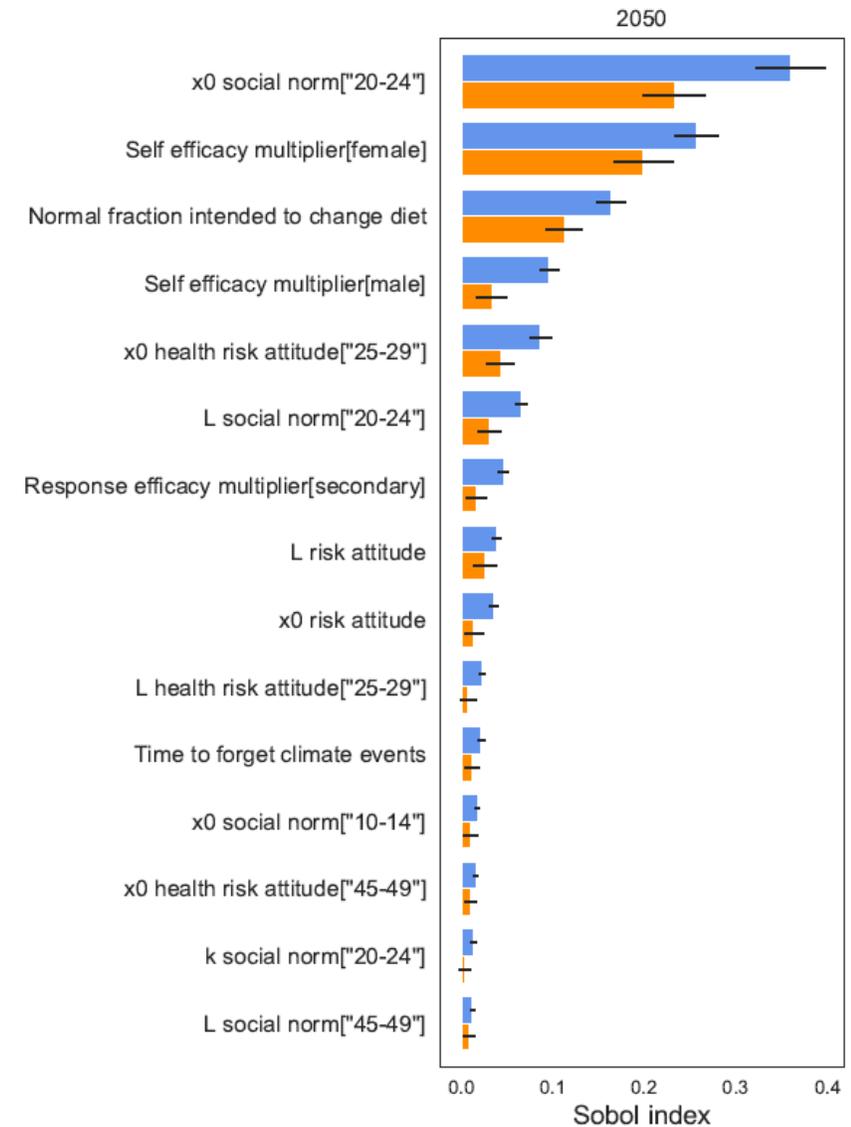


Source : UNEP(2020) *Emission Gap Report*

Drivers of low-carbon behavior

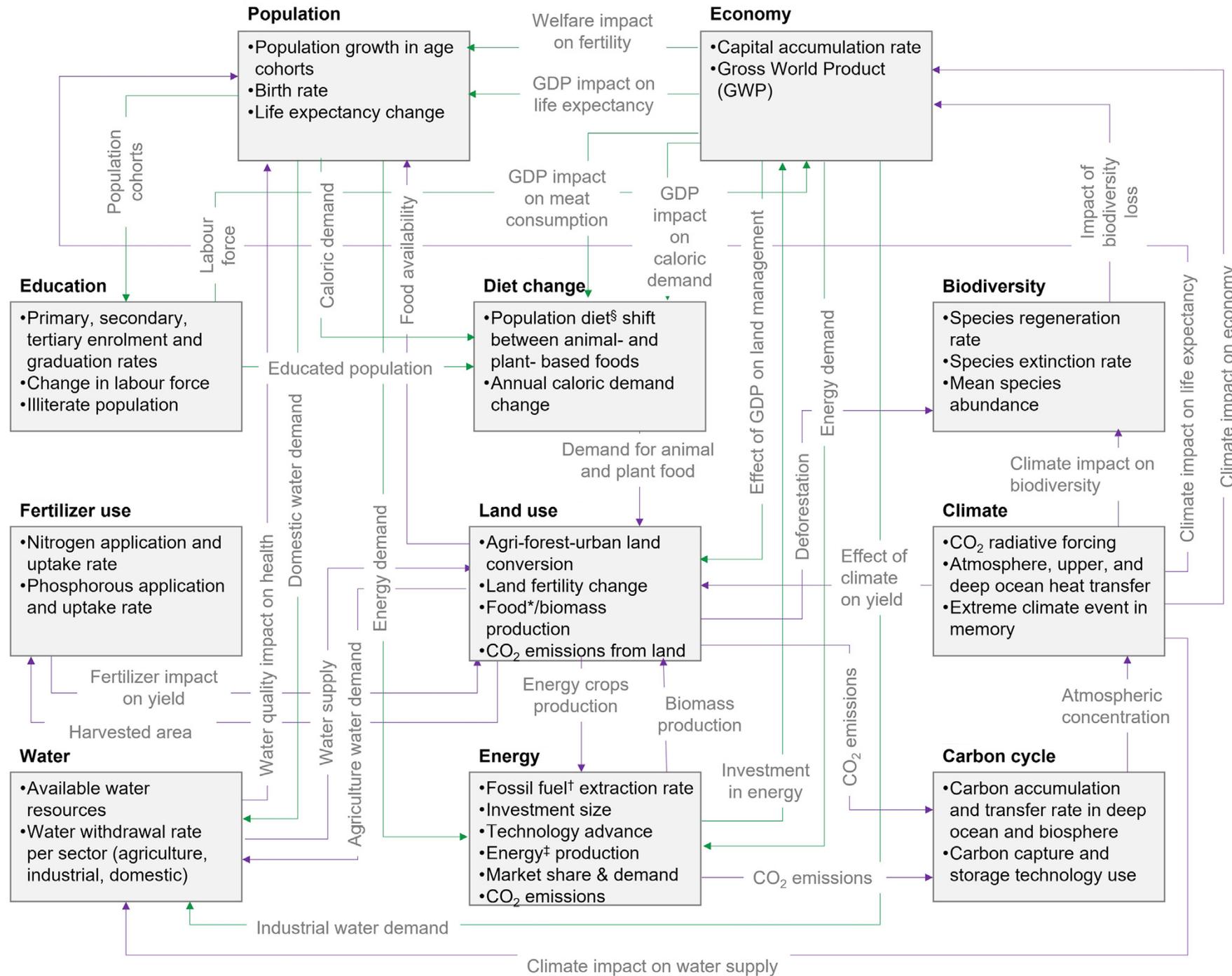


DIETARY SHIFTS

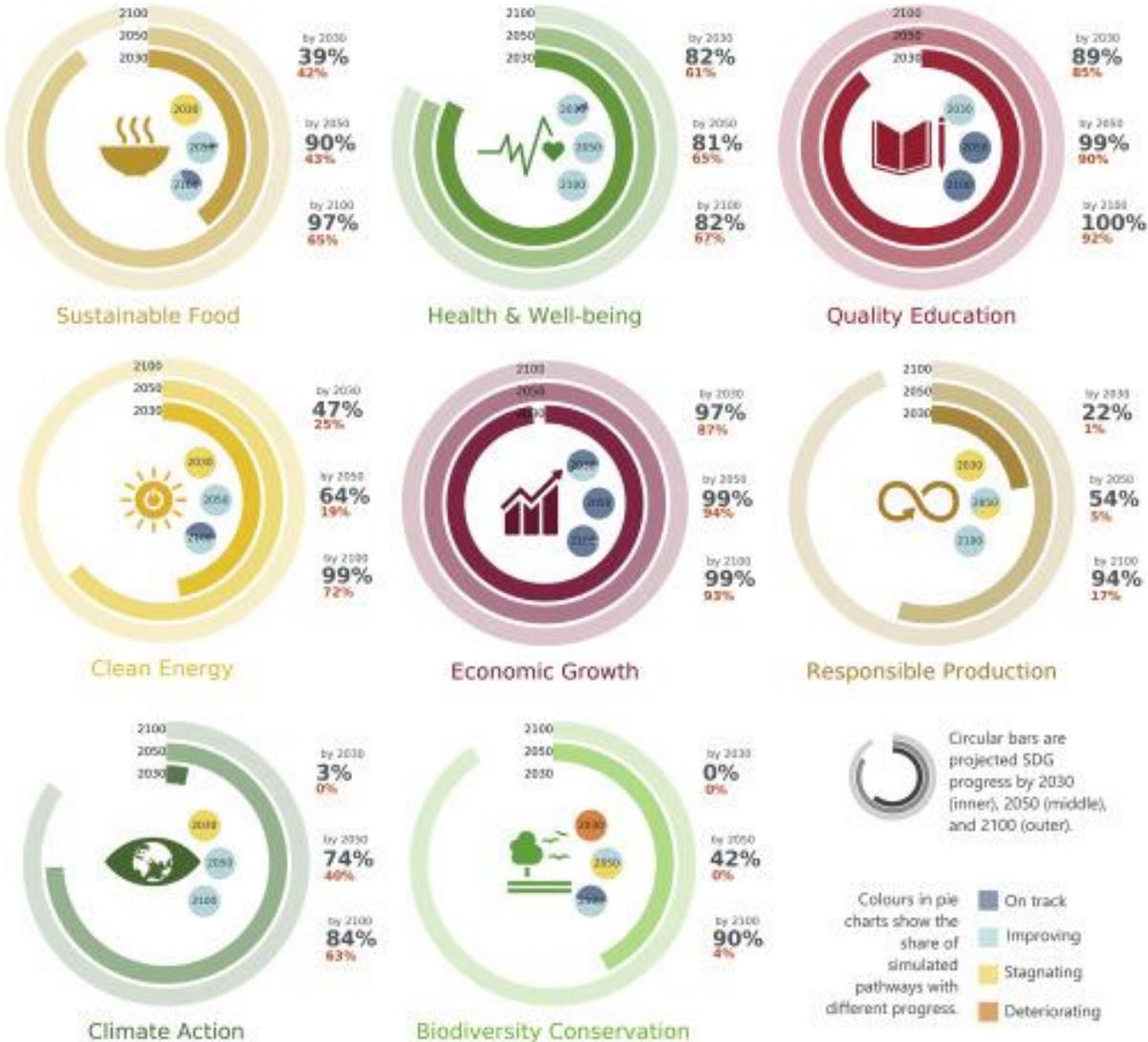


Source: Eker et al. (2019) *Nature Sustainability*

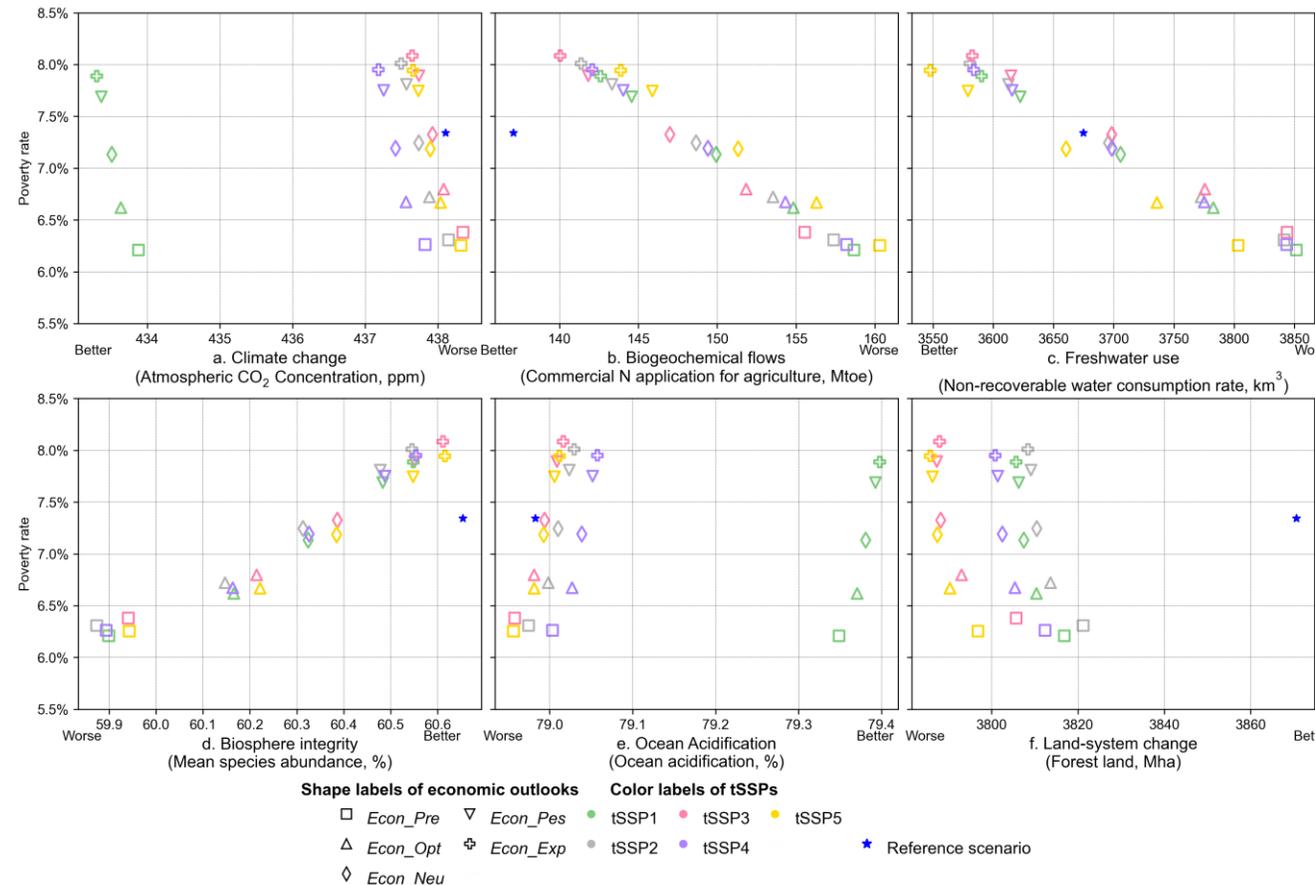
FELIX MODEL



FELIX MODEL

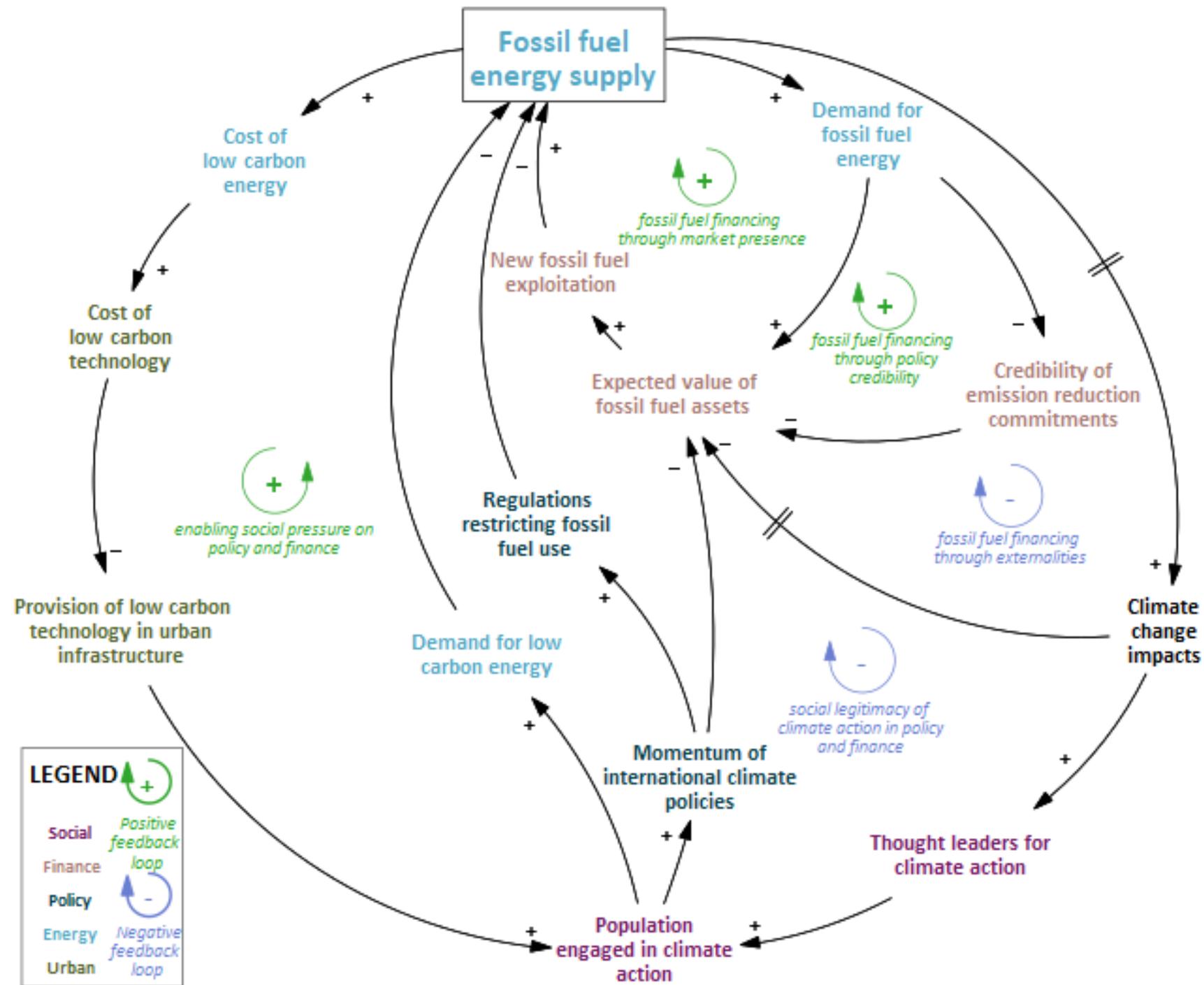


Moallemi et al. (2022) *One Earth*

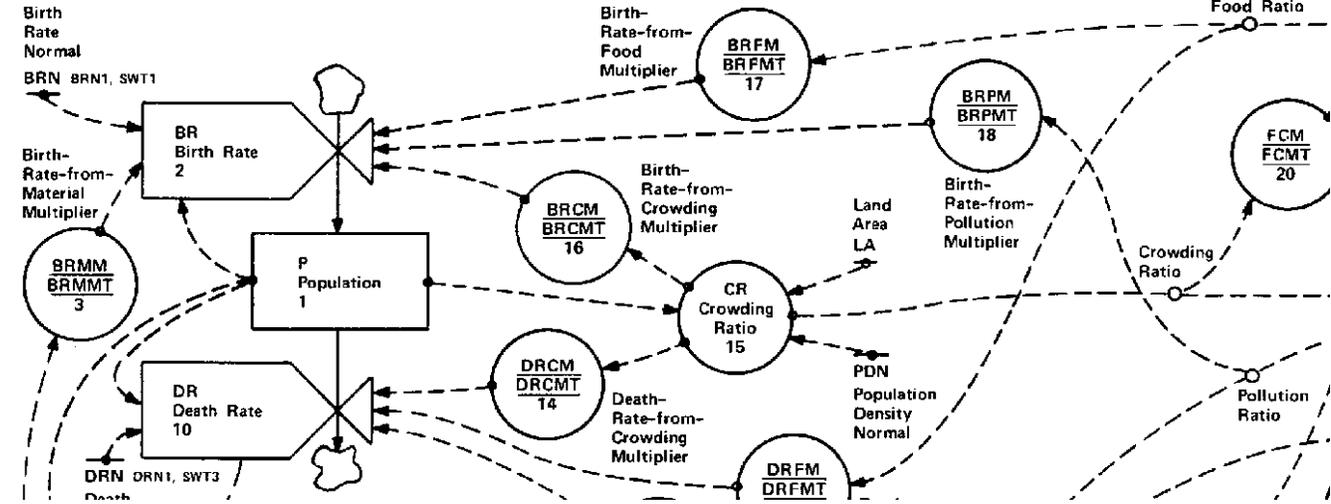


Liu et al. (in press) *One Earth*

Social tipping dynamics



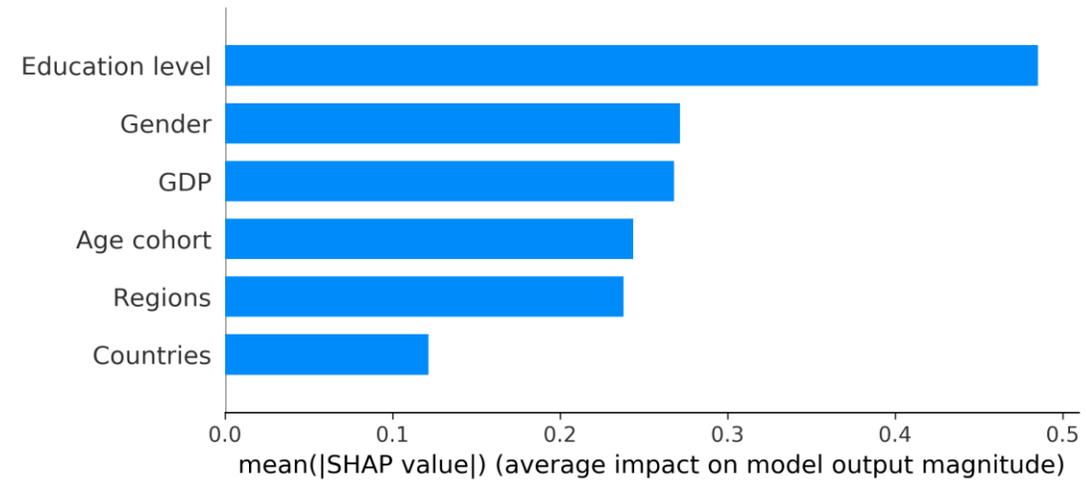
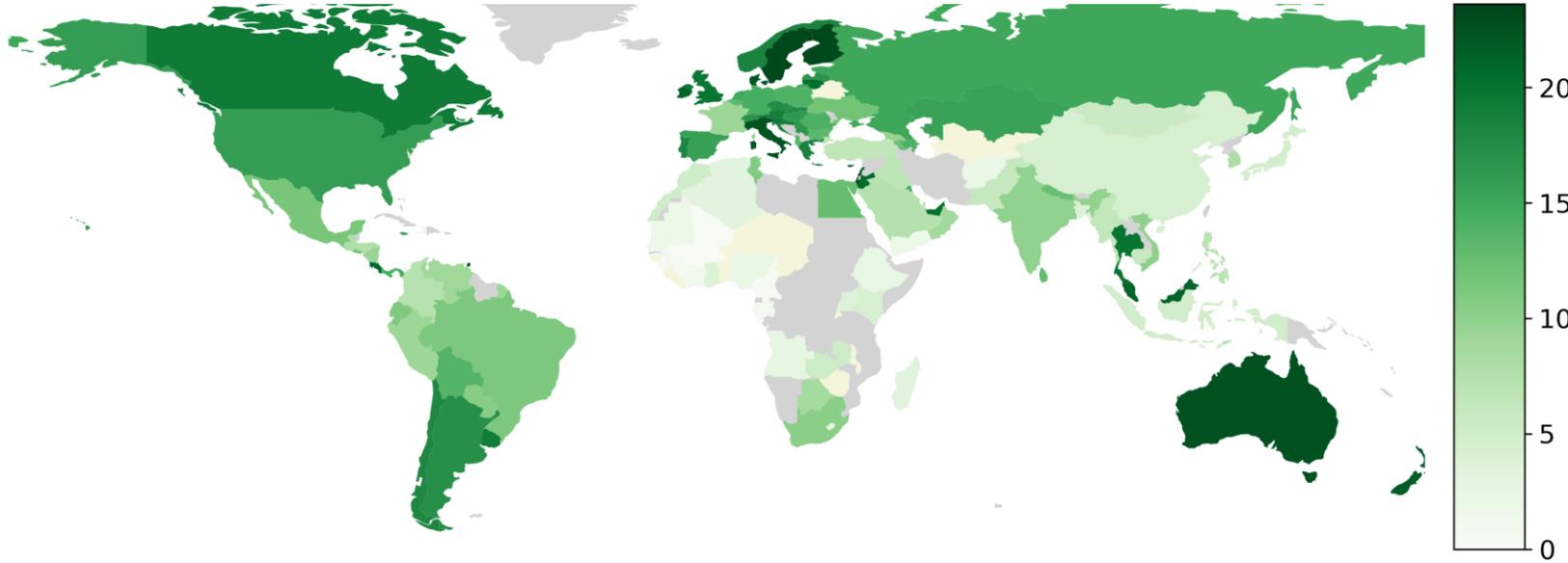
SYSTEM DYNAMICS



- Descriptive
 - not prescriptive cost-minimizing CGE or partial equilibrium models
- Based on the core concepts of systems thinking
 - stocks, flows, delays and feedback loops
- Dynamic, time-continuous
 - endogenous dynamic behavior created by feedbacks
- Ordinary differential equations, integration
 - computationally efficient

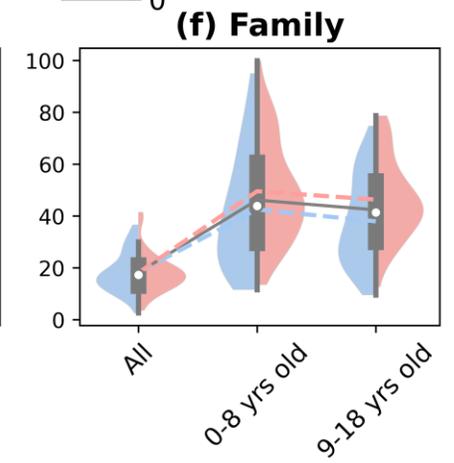
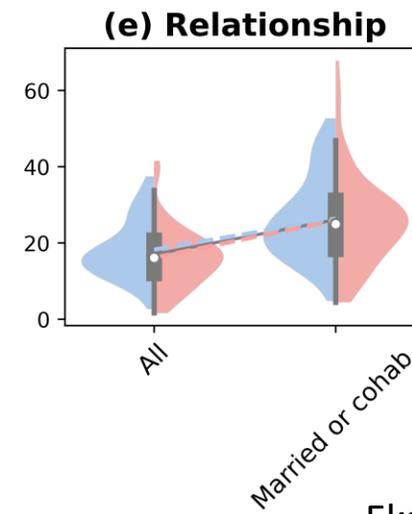
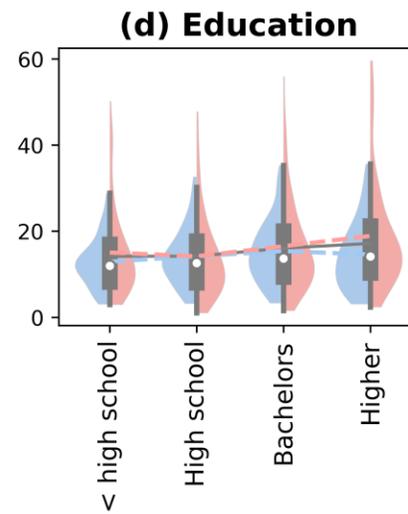
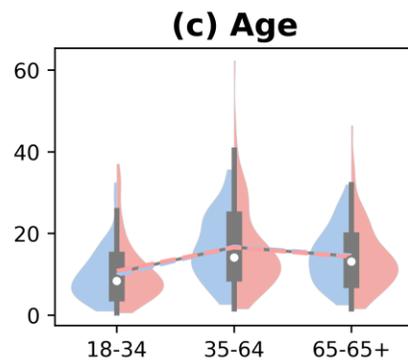
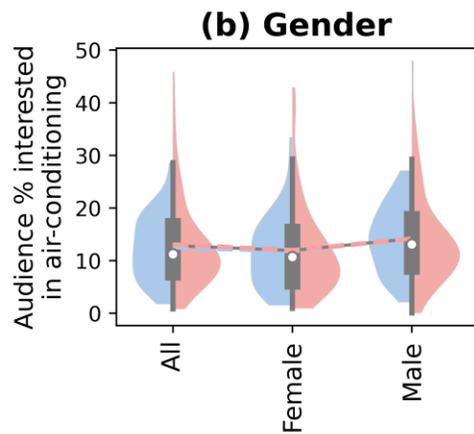
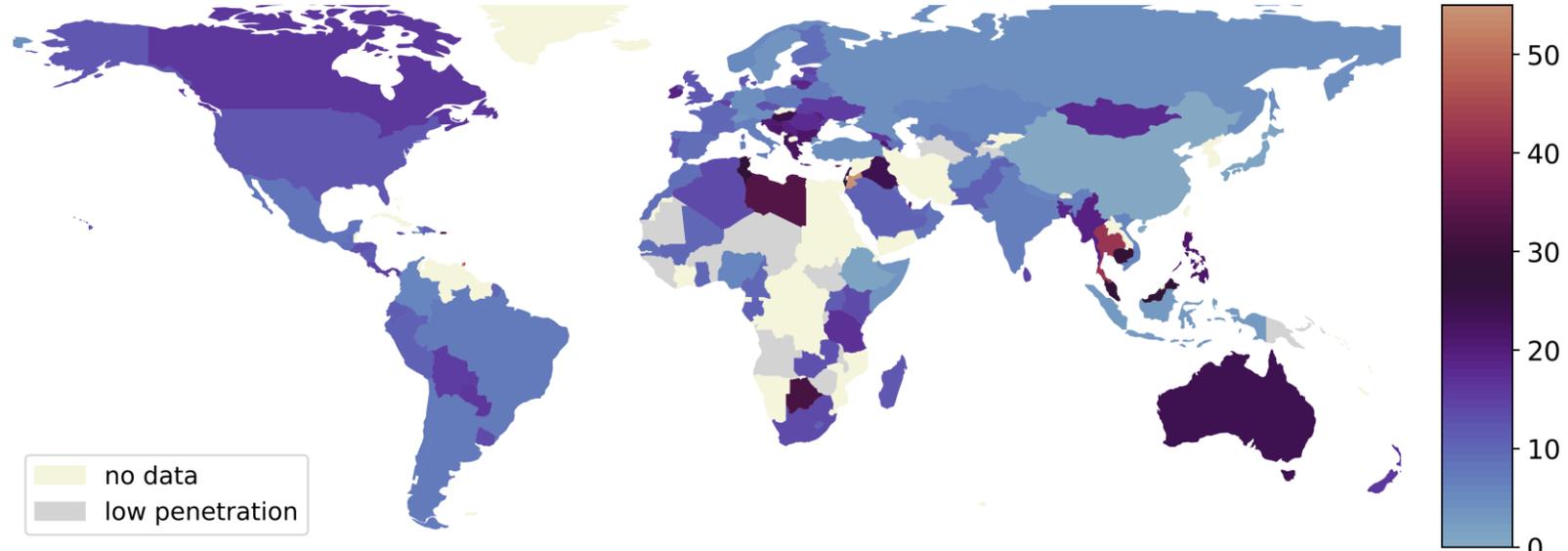
DATA FOR MODELLING HUMAN SYSTEMS

Vegetarianism interest of the Facebook audience



DATA FOR MODELLING HUMAN SYSTEMS

(a) Air-conditioning interest of the social media audience across the world



DATA FOR MODELLING HUMAN SYSTEMS

	Surveys	Social media data
<i>Scope</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited geographically, temporally and contextually	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wide coverage geographically and temporally, possibility to explore interactions
<i>Cost</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Costly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lower cost
<i>Data collection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-reported behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Based on observed online behavior
<i>Representativeness</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Direct and purposeful measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not customizable and based on black-box algorithms

February 20, 1954

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Mr. Evert Fornäs
Lunnevad, Sjögestad
Sweden

Dear Sir:

the theory you mentioned in your letter is the most natural generalization of the relativistic equations of gravitation. Whether this theory corresponds to the facts could not be found out so far for reasons of mathematical difficulties.

I believe that it is possible, in principle, to formulate the laws governing nature in mathematical terms. It is, however, to be remarked that such a treatment of problems on the highest level may be practically excluded ^{in most cases} by the limitations of human intelligence. It will, f.i., probably never be possible to describe satisfactorily the elementary rules of psychology on the basis of physics and chemistry even if such achievement may be possible in principle.

Sincerely yours,

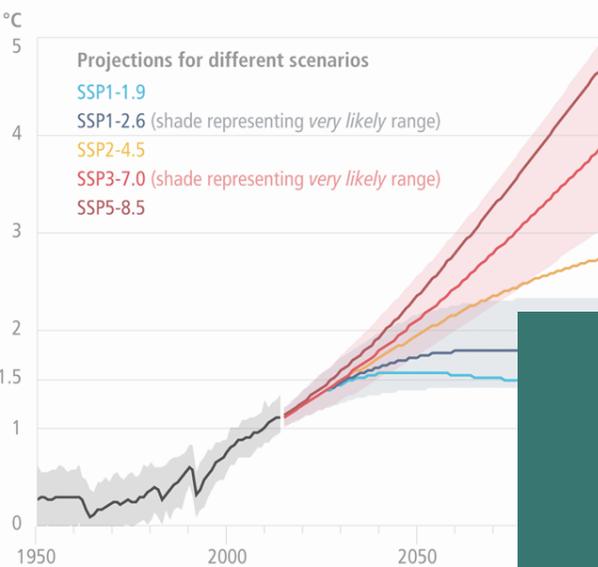
A. Einstein

Albert Einstein.

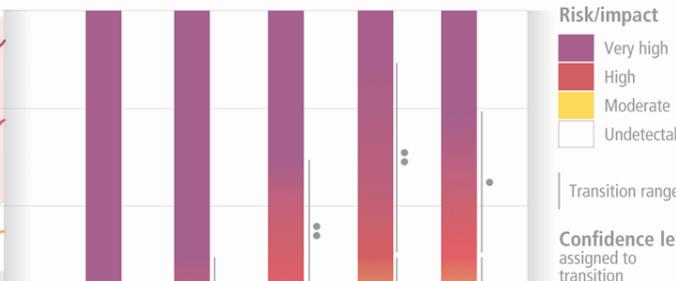
TO CONCLUDE

- Modelling human behavior is an enormous challenge,
- ... but necessary.
- Descriptive, computationally efficient models can help.

Global surface temperature change
Increase relative to the period 1850–1900



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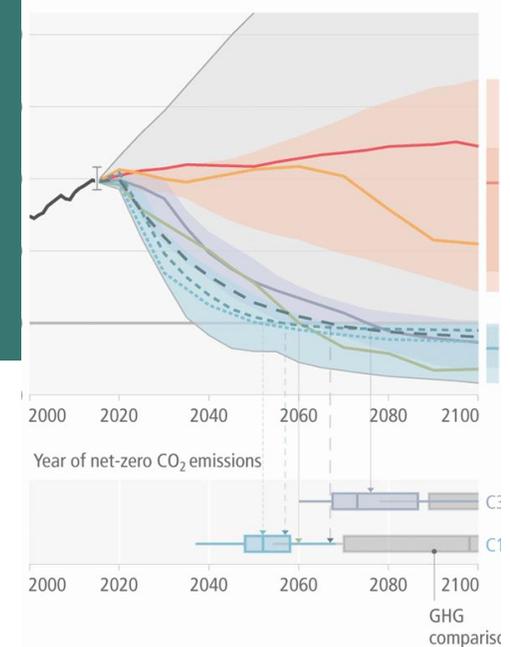


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