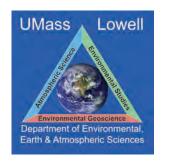
Building consensus for ambitious climate action through the *World*Climate Simulation

Juliette N. Rooney-Varga

UMass Lowell Climate Change Initiative







Acknowledgments

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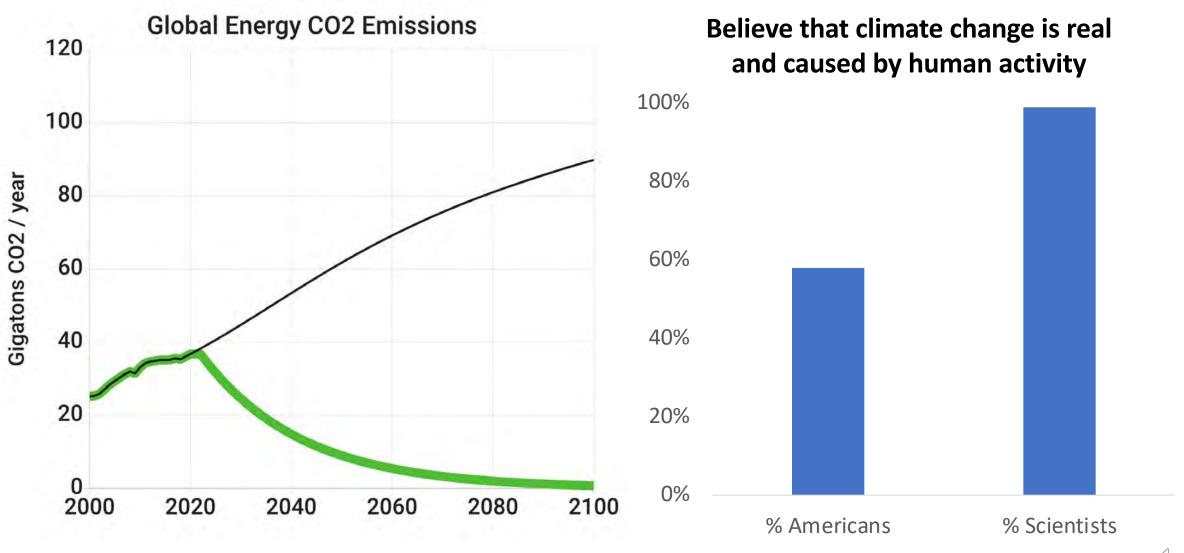
COUNCIL for **OPPORTUNITY** in **EDUCATION**





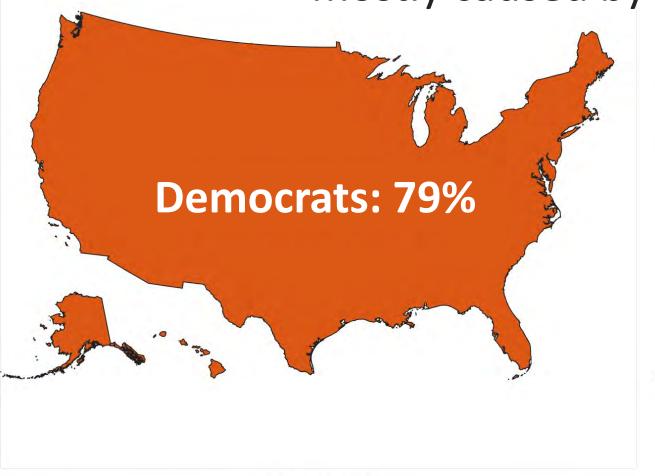
The emissions gap

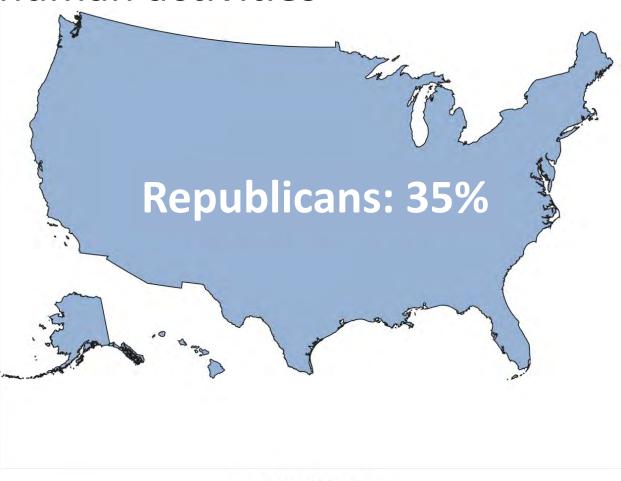
... and the belief gap

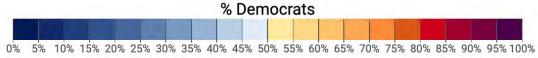


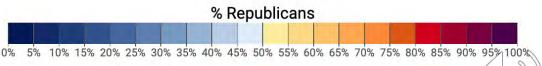
Source: Leiserowitz et al. (2018). Por içs & global warming, March 2018. Yale Uv.

Estimated % of registered voters who think global warming is mostly caused by human activities







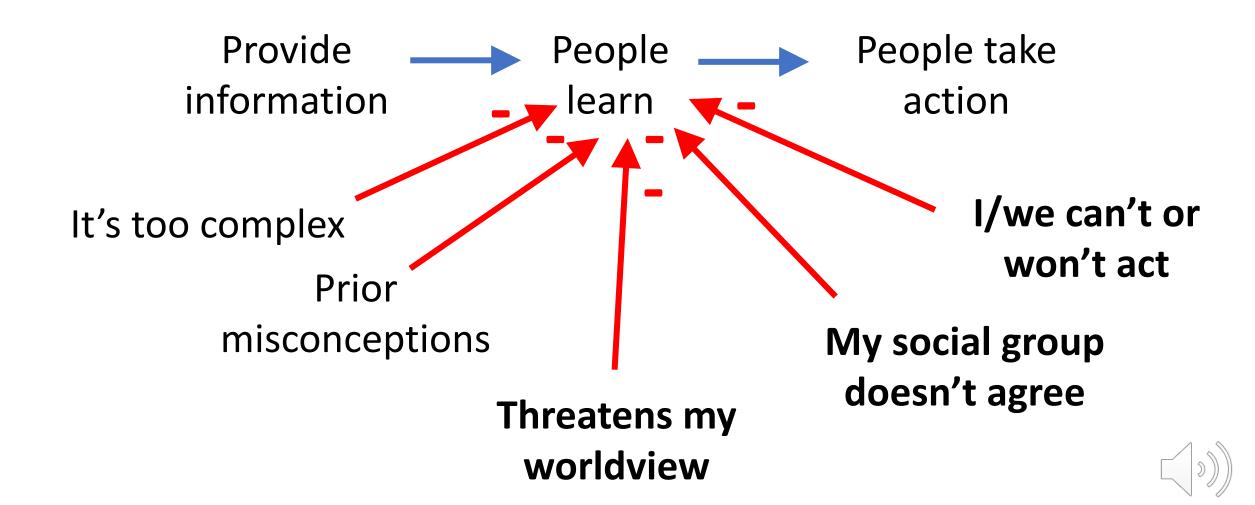








Factors that affect if/how we process information



'Cultural cognition' thesis

- Identity-protective motivated reasoning
- We unconsciously assimilate or reject new information in a way that reinforces our connections with a social group
- 'Sociopolitical worldview'
- 'Communitarian-egalitarians' value interdependence and equal status across gender, age, heritage, ethnicity
- 'Individualist-hierarchs' value individual freedom, competition, and clearly defined social hierarchies

Can a combination of role-play and interactive simulation overcome barriers to learning AND depolarize climate change?

• Facilitated deliberation with a clear objective can reduce polarization and enable effective problem-solving (Dryzek et al. 2019).

- World Climate Simulation enables people to learn and feel for themselves about climate change, motivating science-based climate action (Rooney-Varga et al. 2018).
- Findings hold for participants who oppose government regulation of free markets

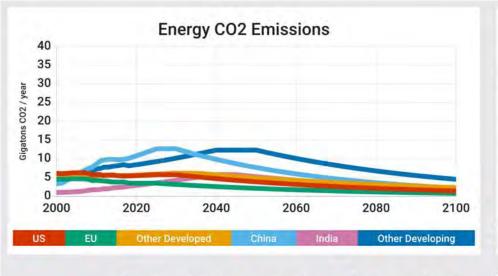


The World Climate Simulation

- Engaging, interactive role-play simulation
- All facilitation and participant materials are freely available
- Participants take on the role of policymakers and leaders who are charged with negotiating a global agreement to address climate change.



C-ROADS climate policy model



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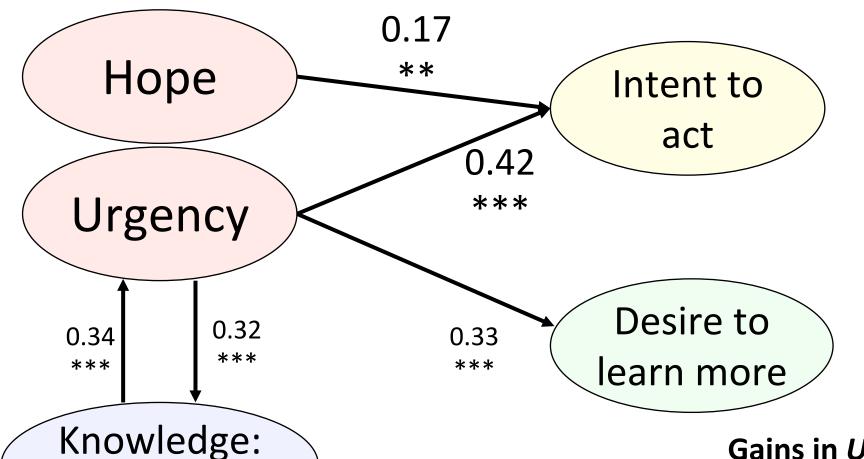


	Emissions Peak Year	Reductions Begin Year	Annual Reduction Rate	Prevent Deforestation	Promote Afforestation
US	2025	2030	2%	0%	0%
EU	2020	2025	2%	0%	0%
Other Developed	2030	2035	1.5%	0%	0%
China	2025	2030	2.5%	0%	0%
India	2040	2045	2%	0%	0%
Other Developing	2040	2050	2%	0%	0%

+2.6°C

Temperature Increase by 2100





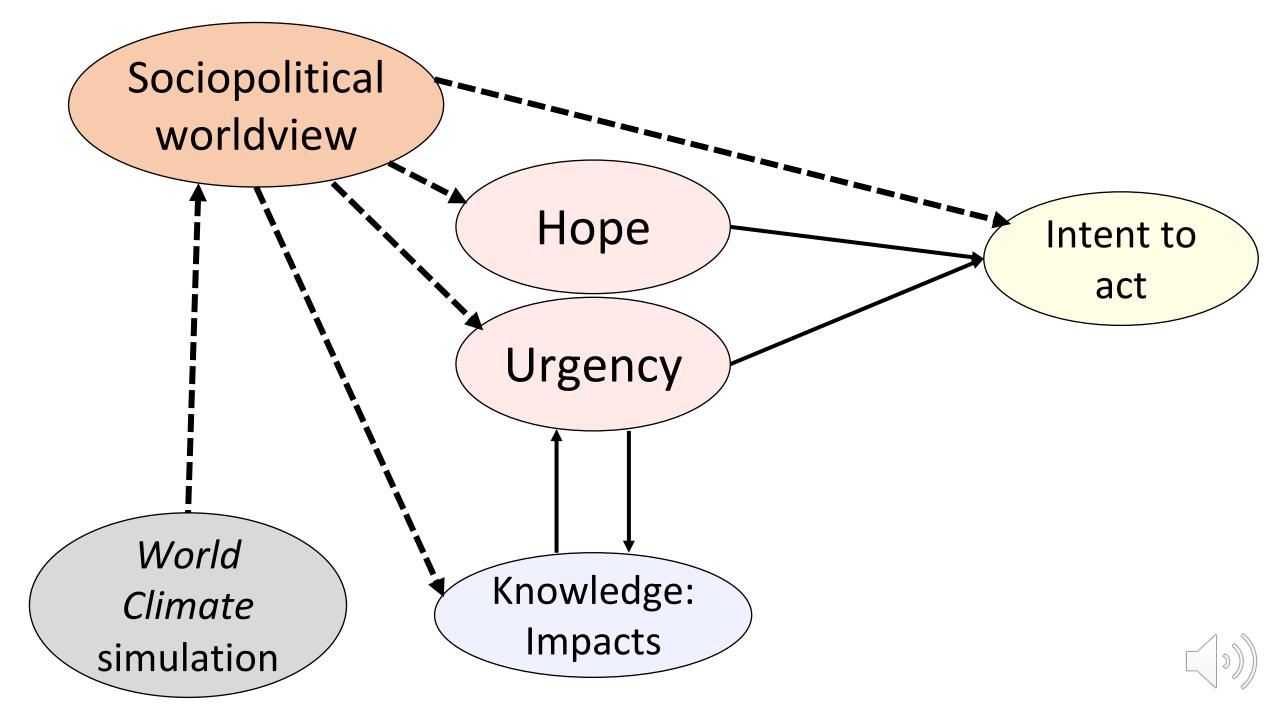
Gains in *Urgency* and *Hope*, not *Knowledge*, are linked to gains in *Intent to Act*

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*** p \le 0.001
** p \le 0.01
```

+ p < 0.1 N = 2,042

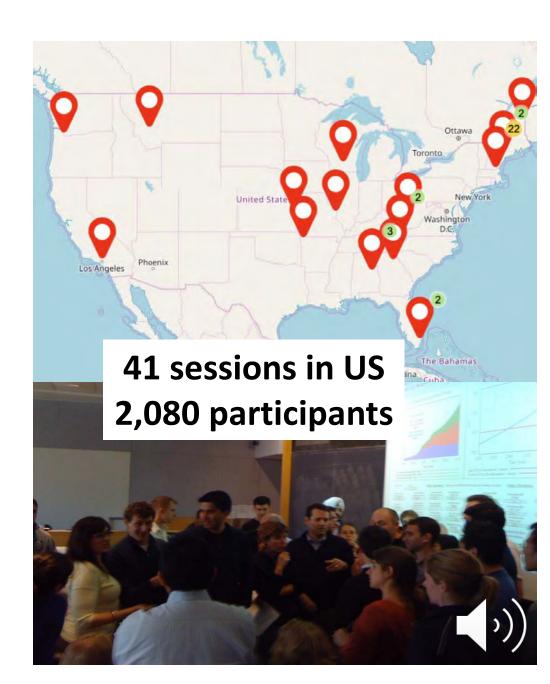
Impacts

^{*} *p* < 0.05



Experimental approach

- Pre/post-survey design
- Sociopolitical worldview (Kahan et al. 2012)
- Climate change **knowledge**, sense of **urgency** and hope, and intent to take action (constructs in Rooney-Varga et al. 2018)



Participants' comments: Social forces matter

- "Talking and debating with other groups made me see different perspectives...."
- "After this workshop I realized that climate change is not an individual problem anymore. It needs collective efforts of many countries to actively solve the wicked problem..."
- "I did convert some non-believers in my cohort!



Shifts in participants' worldview

- Shift from more individualistic-hierarchical towards communitarianegalitarian worldview
 - (p <0.0001; effect size 0.3, N = 594)
- No statistically significant shift for participants with more communitarian-egalitarian worldview pre-simulation.
- Key finding: Worldview can and does shift as participants work together to achieve climate solutions through collective action



General mixed models test for interactions between worldview and learning impact

CE_CE

participants who begin and end
simulation with more communitarianegalitarian worldviews

N = 484

IH_CE
participants who begin simulation
with more IH and end simulation with
more CE worldviews
N = 109

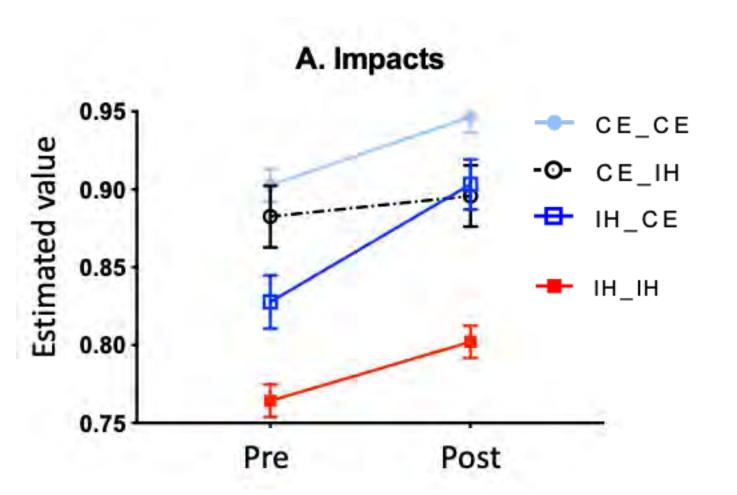
IH_IH

participants who begin and end
simulation with more individualisthierarchical worldviews

N = 420

CE_IH
participants who begin simulation
with more CE and end simulation
with more IH worldviews
N = 88

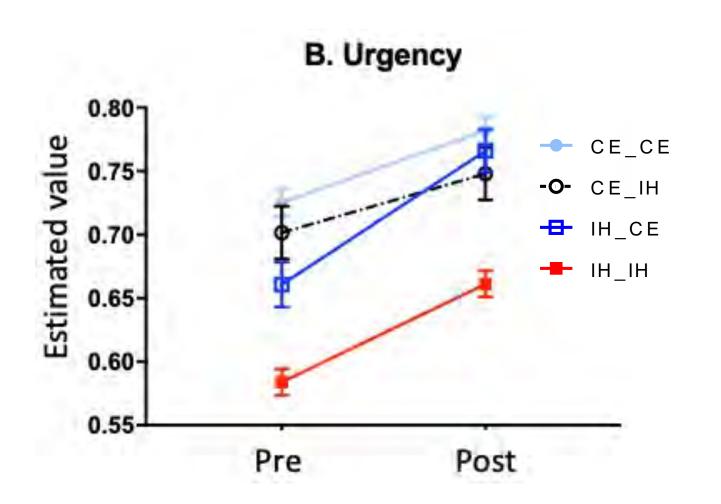
Interactions between worldview and knowledge about climate change impacts



Key findings:

- Worldview is correlated with knowledge about impacts, with individualist-hierarchs (IH_IH) participants having the lowest level of knowledge and communitarianegalitarians (CE_CE) highest (*p* <0.0001).
- All worldview groups make significant gains pre- to post-sim (p <0.0001).

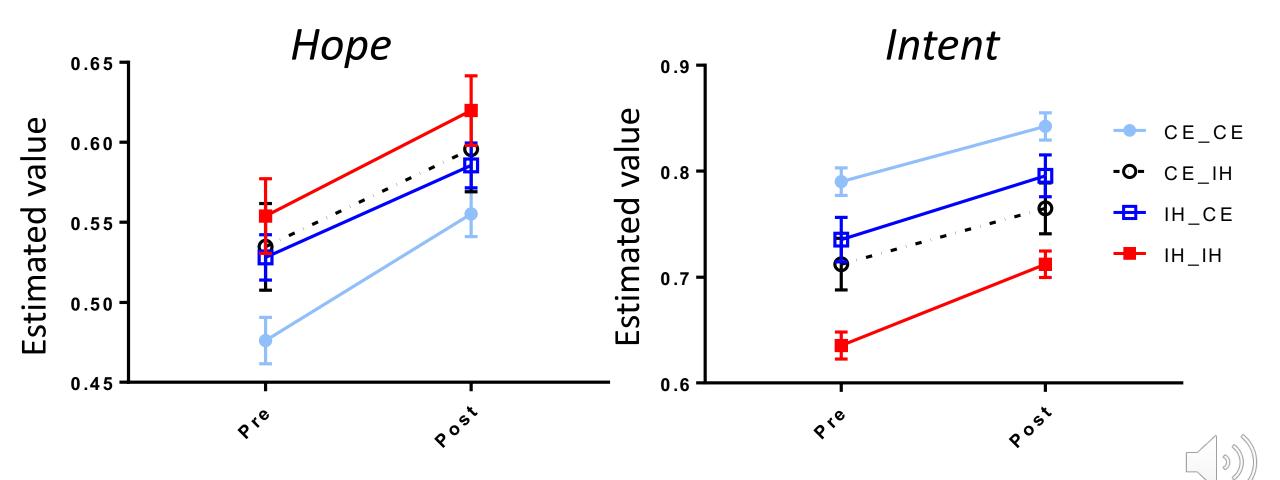
Interactions between worldview and sense of urgency about climate change



Key findings:

- Worldview is correlated with sense of urgency, with individualist-hierarchs (IH_IH) participants having the lowest level and communitarianegalitarians (CE_CE) highest (*p* <0.0001).
- All worldview groups make significant gains pre- to post-sim (p <0.0001).
- Greatest gains are made by individualist-hierarchs (p < 0.01)

Participants' sense of *hope* and *intent* to take action show similar trends:



Key findings

- Sociopolitical worldview impacts climate change beliefs and attitudes in our sample and in general population in US
- Simulated experiences, like World Climate, can overcome social barriers to learning about climate change and can even shift worldview, helping to depolarize climate change.
 - Credible, expert information (C-ROADS)
 - Active learning
 - Facilitated deliberation
 - Messenger = participants
 - A shared objective
 - Simulated collective efficacy



Next steps and thanks!

- ClimateChangeInitiative.org@UML.CCI
- Juliette_RooneyVarga@uml.edu
- Climate_Change@uml.edu





