

Kapitel Nr.

INSIGHTS FROM RECENT SURVEY-BASED EXPERIMENTS

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GEFÖRDERT VOM

PARTICIPATION IN FRIDAYS-FOR-FUTURE PROTESTS

Free riding in climate protests

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- › Research question: How does the propensity of citizens to participate in a rally depend on expected turnout?
- › Case study (N = 1,510): Global climate strike on 20th Sept. 2019 (Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Munich)
- › Findings:
 - › Simple correlation of expectations and own participation: *positive* relationship
 - › Causal evidence from exogenously induced change in expectations: *negative* relationship
- › Implications:
 - › Decentral protest strategy of Fridays-for-Future ideal to deal with this pattern
 - › Protest size was at its peak in Sept. 2019 (even) in the absence of major shocks (COVID)

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SUPPORT FOR MORE STRINGENT COAL PHASE-OUT VS. TIGHTER CAP-AND-TRADE

› Research questions:

- › Do German citizens prefer an earlier coal phase-out or a tighter cap in the EU ETS?
- › Can opinion polls be used to predict voting in a referendum?

› Case study (N = 1,200): Choice/vote between real

- › EUA cancellation
- › Emission reduction in coal-fired power plant
- › Mix of the two

› Findings:

- › Mix is preferred without advice on effectiveness
- › Cap reduction preferred with advice
- › Voting behaviour differs from individual preferences even if both are consequential

› Implications:

- › Strategic aspect of voting might be hard to capture, unless surveys contains an actual vote
- › Explaining the impact of policy instruments is important for support.
- › Knowledge on instrument impacts is scant (also among policy-makers, N = 59)



SUPPORT FOR MEAT TAX

› Research questions:

- › How does support for a tax on meat depend on design?
- › Case study (N = 2,800): Hypothetical votes on meat tax
 - › Tax levels
 - › Climate change vs. animal welfare
 - › Uniform (per kg meat) vs. differentiated (per kg CO₂)

Animal welfare is a stronger determinant of public support for meat taxation than climate change mitigation in Germany

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Grischa Perino ^{1,2,3} & Henrike Schwickert ^{1,3} 

Accepted: 10 January 2023

› Findings:

- › Fee proposed by German ministry's expert commission has majority support
- › Animal welfare more effective
- › No preference over uniform vs. differentiated tax

› Implications:

- › Start with moderate tax level
- › Justify with animal welfare
- › Use differentiated tax

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MESSAGES THAT REDUCE MEAT CONSUMPTION



Meaty arguments and fishy effects: Field experimental evidence on the impact of reasons to reduce meat consumption[☆]

Grischa Perino^{a,*}, Claudia Schwirplies^b

› Research question:

› Which messages reduce meat consumption?

› Case study (N = 561): Food diaries

› Health

› Animal welfare

› Climate change

› Findings:

› Animal welfare message most effective in reducing meat consumption

› Animal welfare & climate change message reduce enjoyment of meat consumption

› Implications:

› Messages can change behaviour (at least in the short run)

› Animal welfare more effective in meat context than climate change

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REFERENCES

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- Perino, G., & Schwickert, H. (2023). Animal welfare is a stronger determinant of public support for meat taxation than climate change mitigation in Germany. *Nature Food*, 4(2), 160-169. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-023-00696-y>
- Perino, G., & Schwirplies, C. (2022). Meaty arguments and fishy effects: Field experimental evidence on the impact of reasons to reduce meat consumption. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, 114, 102667. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2022.102667>
- Paper on coal phase-out vs. EU ETS is still work in progress. Further details available on demand (grischa.perino@uni-hamburg.de)