

Current lifestyle impacts

Oksana Mont

International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics at Lund University, Sweden

Partner in SPREAD Sustainable Lifestyles 2050

Lead organisation:

CSCP – Collaborating Centre on Sustainable

Consumption and Production









We need to have vision...

"We need clarity about our goals. We need to know where we are going. We need to have vision. And that vision has to be articulated."

Donella Meadows in 1994 urged us to imagine what we want, not simply what we think is possible.

http://www.worldwatch-europe.org/node/106





The sense of urgency...

"We have most of the knowledge we need in order to create sustainable societies, and yet there are no real experts. We are the first generation to design a whole new planet and a more sustainable lifestyle, and we may well be the last generation to have a choice. Why isn't it happening much faster and what does the future we want look like?"

Gitte Larsen, Director, House of Futures, 2012

http://www.worldwatch-europe.org/node/106





TODAY'S FACTS & TRENDS







The Global Challenges of Sustainable Development









Shifting demographics



Interdependent world



Valuing social & env. impacts



Resource scarcity



Environmental degradation



Poverty and inequity



Inadequate policy framework



Material-based consumption



Energy security



Climate change



Source: WBCSD Vision 2050





"technological advancement will not be enough to achieve sustainable development,

changes will also be required to people's lifestyles"

Source: WBCSD 2008

People need to activate the changes needed





Unsustainable consumption in Europe

In Western Europe, 20-25% of the obesity found in men, and 40-50% in women can be attributed to differences in socio-economic status.

In EU-27, approximately 60% of adults and over 20% of school-age children are overweight or obese.

Average household size in Europe has decreased from 2.8 to 2.4 people.

Meat imports to the EU 15 increased by 120% between 1990 and 2007.

Car ownership in the EU-27 increased by 35% in the period 1990–2007.

Heating accounts for 67% of household energy consumption in the EU-27.

Average car speed in big cities is 15 km/h because of congestion.

Electricity consumption per person increased by more than 30 % between 1990 and 2007.

Food, mobility and housing account for 75% of household environmental impact.

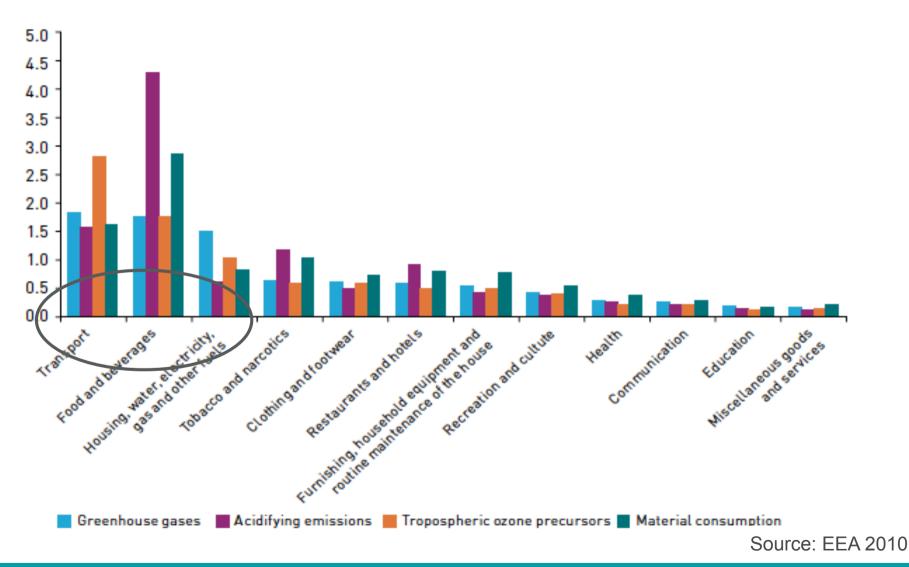
The building sector is responsible for 40% of EU energy consumption and 36% of total CO2 emissions.

Waste generation increased by 2% between 1996 and 2004 in EU-15.





Consumption pressure per EUR spent



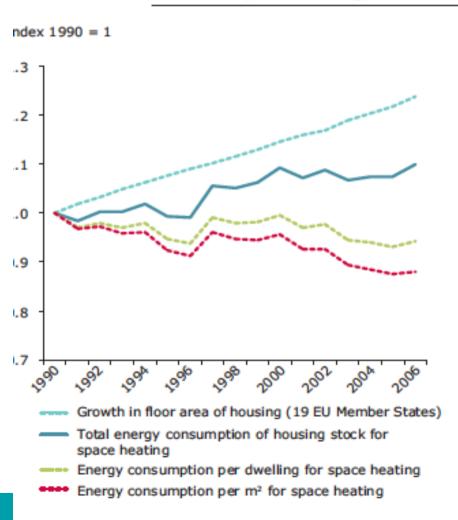


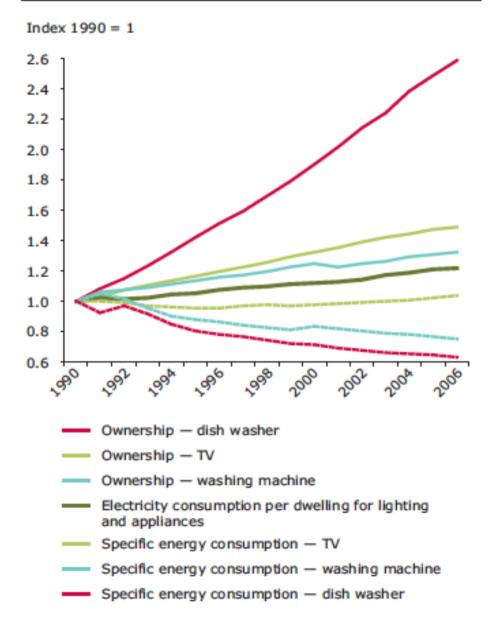


Housing – energy use

Trends in appliance energy efficiency and ownership, EU-27

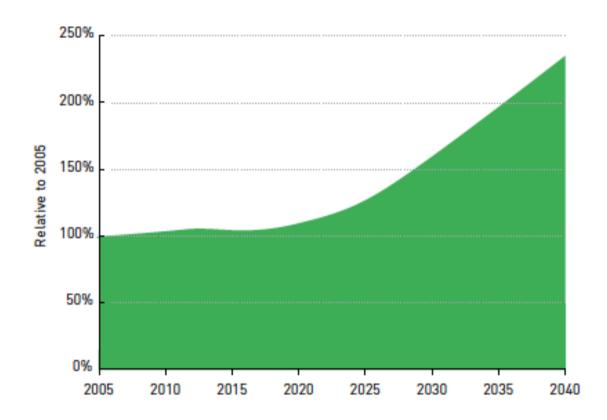
Trends in heating energy consumption and energy efficiency of housing, EU-27





Source: Odyssee database, 2010.

Housing – projected surface area of housing for the elderly 2005-2040

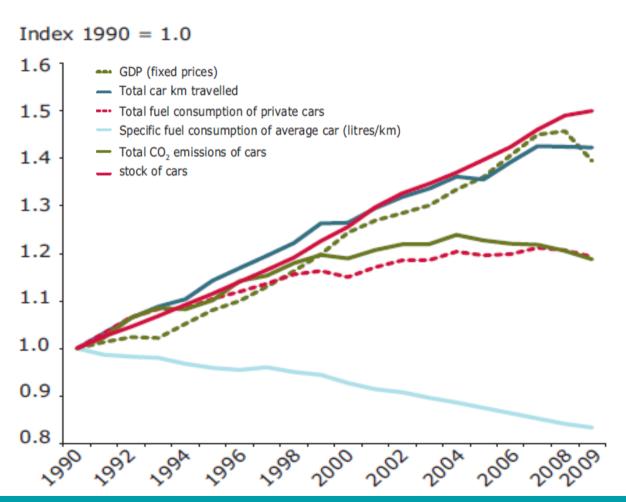


Source: ECN5



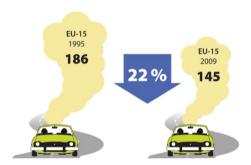


Fuel efficiency of an average car alongside trends in private car ownership and GHG emissions



Average CO2 emissions from personal cars

Gram CO2 per kilometre



Source: Eurostat (internetkod: tsdtr450)

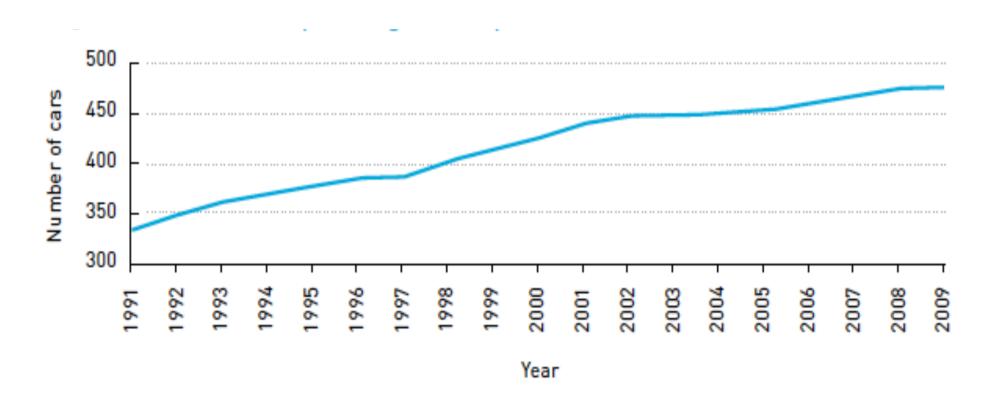
CO2/km from new cars have been reducing mostly due to shifting from gasoline to diesel and more fuel efficient technology

Source: EEA, 2012





Mobility: N of passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants in the EU 27



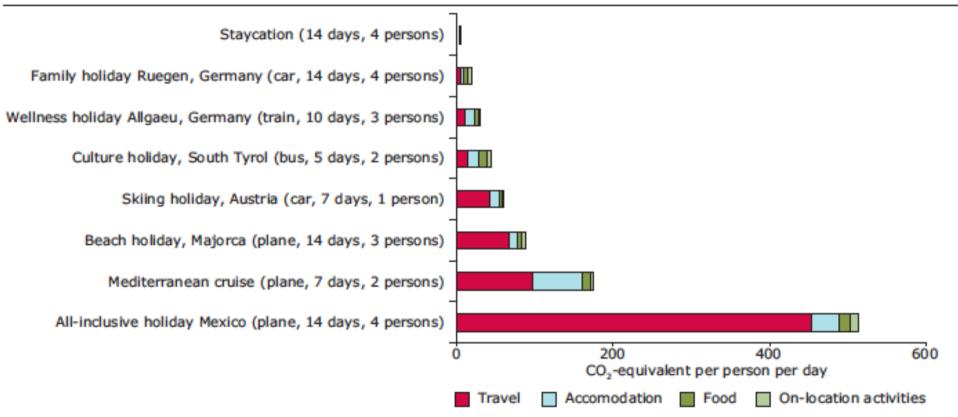
Source: EUROSTAT





Mobility & Tourism – air travel

Figure 7.2 GHG emissions for some types of holiday trips from Germany, CO₂-equivalent per person per day



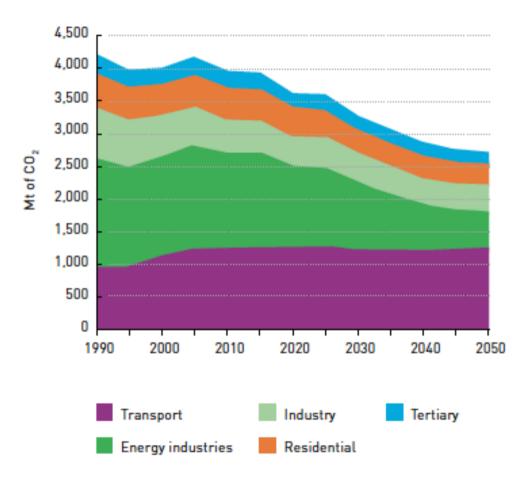
Note: Staycation means a holiday at home with holiday activities locally.

Source: WWF, 2009.





Mobility: CO2 emissions projections for different sectors

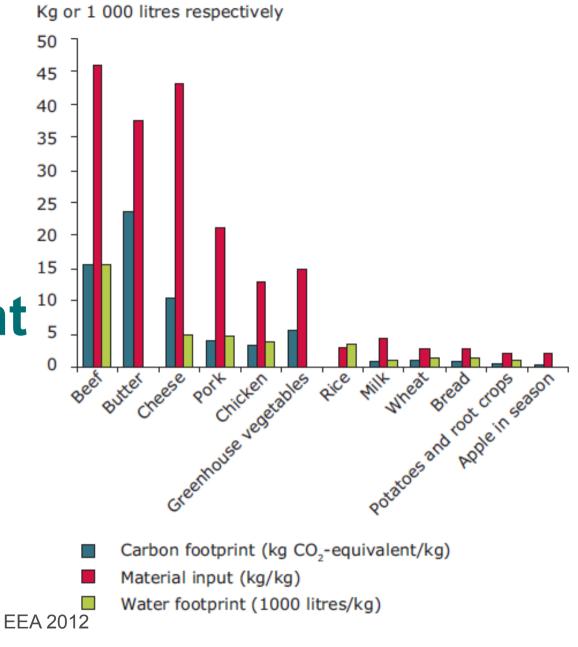


Source: PRIMES and projections based on TRANSTOOLS for maritime (EC 2011b)



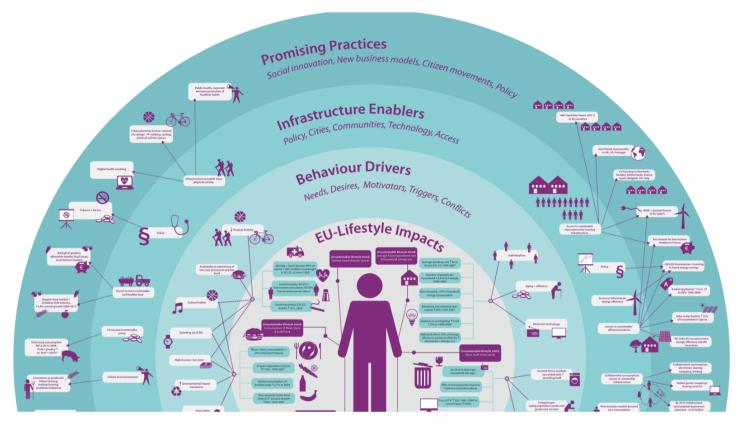


Food – Carbon, material and water footprint for different types of food

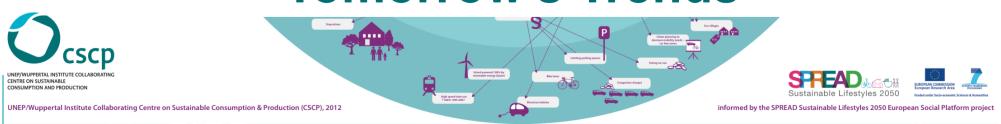








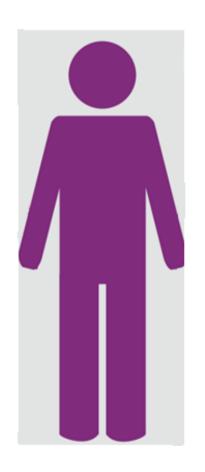
Understanding sustainable lifestyles in the EU: Today's Facts & Tomorrow's Trends



2011 Unsustainable Lifestyle Trends

40-60 tons EU lifestyle

(total resource use)



Average EU lifestyle impacts

Food:

Meat & dairy \rightarrow 24% of all food impacts

Housing:

Heating/cooling, water use, appliance & electronics use → 40% of total energy

Mobility & Tourism:

Air travel (9% increase) & single car use (35% increase) 1990–2007

Health & Well-being: disease

Lifestyle health impacts – obesity, heart

& cancers



TRENDS





The economy, skills and jobs

Current trends:

- Our aspirations for prosperity are intrinsically linked to current patterns of economic growth
- Some actors in society start realising the need to redefine the current economic paradigm to take into consideration the environment, quality of life and well-being and to balance growth, profits and consumption.

Promising Practice:

Alternative currencies, new business models, new ways of working, new skills requirements





Innovation – technical & social

Current trends:

- Small-scale initiatives are important signposts and test-beds for large-scale sustainable solutions. Support to large-scale change comes from connecting relevant stakeholders and groups
- Social and technical innovation are important drivers for change that create opportunities for sustainable, healthy and equitable lifestyles. Social innovation can stimulate and sustain lifestyle changes. Social entrepreneurs and designers are important change agents, but still main focus is on technocratic solutions..

Promising Practice:

Access to more sustainable options, community and network action, policy framework support, entrepreneurship





Infrastructure – cities & communities

Current trends:

- Sustainable neighbourhoods, communities and cities are emerging through co-creation and participation. Buildings, public space and urban infrastructure need to be created through multistakeholder urban planning approaches.
- Visions, scenarios and roadmaps for future lifestyles are being developed by a range of actors focused on different sectors, societal actors and approaches.
- Large divide between scenarios and praxis, lack of implementation

Promising Practice:

Holistic, people-centred design approach, choice architecture, lock-ins, healthy cities and communities





Policy & governance

Current trends:

- Effective policy and governance set the framework conditions for business and societal innovation. Governments lack responsibility for discouraging or limiting unsustainable consumption and lifestyle options. Need for new governance approaches to support effective implementation.
- The emergence of integrated and cross-sectoral approaches to policy making aims to overcome policy silos, but still focus on greening consumption rather than sustainable consumption or lifestyles.

Promising Practice:

Nudging, framework conditions, policy innovation: behavioural science as input to policy making





Research

Current trends:

- Research on the sociology of consumption indicates the need for a paradigm shift in thinking from a focus on individuals, to a focus on wider communities and social norms and practices; from a focus on changing discrete behaviours to a focus on changing entire lifestyles, cultures and values
- To date, research priorities have not yet been reconciled with practice: technocratic approach and economic rational, the efficiency-agenda and the "rational man" dominate

Promising Practice:

Knowledge brokerage, transformational research, interdisciplinary collaborative approaches





ENABLERS, CHALLENGES AND GATEKEEPERS





Enablers

Challenges

Gatekeepers

- Community building and empowerment
- Collaborative infrastructure
- Enabling behavior shifts and engagement
- Alternative economy
- New business models

- Societal and cultural norms
- Economic system
- Existing infrastructure
- Energy systems & distribution, and increasing energy demand
- Awareness in society

- European & local governments
- Businesses
- Public health systems
- Technologies and infrastructure
- Social entrepreneurs
- Educators
- Designers
- NGOs and CSOs





NEW RESEARCH TYPES





Innovation in research

- Bridging the gap between disciplines and between theory, practice and policy: from scientific silos to multi-actor knowledge
- "Knowledge triangle" of research, innovation and education => shared learning in communities of practice for sustainable lifestyles
- Advancing experimentation and collaborative learning: applied research, pilot projects and socio-technical demonstrations
- Scenarios and envisioning alternative pathways to the desired future



"EU Sustainable Lifestyles Roadmap and Action Plan to 2050" – Key Findings of the SPREAD Sustainable Lifestyles EU Social Platform project

Current lifestyle impacts

- Oksana Mont (Lund University)
- Reaction panelists and audience:
 Victoria Thoresen (PERL) and Lars Mortensen (EEA)

