

Keynote

Research needs around politically influenceable factors of climate policy acceptability

Presentation by Dirk Arne Heyen (Öko-Institut), based on a [Working Paper](#) with Michael Wicki (ETH Zurich)

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1) Background & motivation

- Climate goals need more ambitious policies incl. push measures
 - Push measures = pricing instruments & regulations
 - Proposals for push measures often meet with low public acceptability
 - Acceptability = an affirmative attitude towards a policy proposal
 - Public acceptability is important for political action
- We need to know how to increase the public acceptability of necessary / reasonable push measures
- Current knowledge is insufficient

2) Focus & shortcomings of existing research

- Many studies...
 - investigate factors (e.g., socio-demographics, personal values & beliefs) that explain relatively stable differences in climate policy support between different groups of people (and countries) → hardly politically influenceable
 - compare acceptability of different instruments → does not help much for improving acceptability of a specific instrument
 - investigate people's perceptions of instrument effectiveness and fairness but not what determines these beliefs → unclear lessons for policy-making
- Less research on politically influenceable factors like policy-design or other government-action options, and if so often investigating...
 - multiple factors within a single case → limiting generalization
 - or one kind of factor (and its different manifestations) across cases → leaving its relative importance compared to other factors unclear

3) Research needs on politically influenceable factors

→ more & better research needed on politically influenceable factors:

- Policy instrument: design & packaging
- Temporal aspects: timing, sequencing, and trial runs
- Actor involvement: participation & coalition-building
- Communication: information & framing

3) Research needs on politically influenceable factors

a) Policy instrument: design & packaging

Researching the acceptability effect of...

- different **instrument design** features
 - good knowledge on carbon pricing but little knowledge on other measures
- **ancillary measures & different policy packages**
 - some knowledge
- different **justice principles** applied in policy design
 - little knowledge
- **policy learning and diffusion**
 - little knowledge

3) Research needs on politically influenceable factors

b) Time: timing, sequencing, and trial runs

Researching the acceptability effect of...

- the **temporal context (timing)** of the policy proposal
 - limited (empirical) knowledge
- **policy sequencing** (increasing stringency over time)
 - little (no?) knowledge
- announcement and/or execution of **trial runs (policy experiments)**
 - limited (empirical) knowledge

3) Research needs on politically influenceable factors

c) Actor involvement: participation & coalition-building

Researching the acceptability effect of...

- **citizen participation in political decision-making** (acceptability effect among the general public and among those participating)
 - some knowledge (little compared to participation in infrastructure planning)
- **inclusion of experts, stakeholders, social movements, and/or opposition parties** in political decision-making
 - little (empirical) knowledge
- **building advocacy coalitions** in favor of a policy instrument
 - little (empirical) knowledge

3) Research needs on politically influenceable factors

d) Communication: information & framing

Researching the acceptability effect of...

- additional **information** on the policy problem or on the policy measure and its effects
 - mixed evidence
- different **frames** of a policy instrument, and their effect compared to counter-frames
 - mixed evidence on positive (co-benefit) frames
 - little knowledge on counter-frames / argumentative competition

4) How can we (better) study these factors?

- Survey experiments, systematically varying (polit. influenceable) items
- Longitudinal panel surveys (experiments) to study temporal effects
- Mixed method approaches including qualitative case-studies, focus groups and transdisciplinary approaches
- Multi-factor analysis focusing on the causal relation between different factors, their interlinkages as well as their relative importance
- Comparative multi-case & meta studies with different spatial, sectoral or temporal contexts to better understand the contextual boundaries
- Appropriate methods (simulation games perhaps?) to better account for real-world discourses with competing arguments!?

5) Conclusion & discussion

- Concluding remarks:
 - Evidence that governments can positively influence the acceptability of climate policy instruments (to a certain degree), including push measures
 - But we need a more robust evidence base, empirically & methodologically
- Questions for discussion:
 - Do you agree with our assessment of the research status quo?
 - Have we overseen relevant research (strands)?
 - Do you see other/further research needs (issues & methods)?

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