

1 Contrasting with Beckage

Beckage	Us
Extreme weather patterns influence human behaviour. So only current events.	Human behaviour influenced by projected temperature at time t_f .
Individual level psychology scaled up to population level (theory of planned behaviour)	Social dynamics between individuals (imitation dynamics)
Uses discrete climate events and sensing/forgetting process	Not based on discrete events - just a value of temperature at some projected time
Both use dynamic feedback between climate and human perception and vice-versa	
Three different forms for response to frequency of extreme events (logistic, linear, cubic)	I think sigmoidal with threshold around the 2 degree mark is most relevant for us - can contrast this to linear. Cubic and logistic both give quite extreme results for our model (6 degrees, 1.5 degrees respectively).
Examine cumulative and non-cumulative mitigative responses	One general mitigative response - more responses could be an interesting extension.
Entire population adopts the same response	Individuals may adopt one of two strategies
Projected temperature range for 2100 (3.4-5.9) degC - very high - note that IPCC range is (1.5-4.5)	Projected temp (1.8-4.5 degC) for near baseline values of κ and δ . This could go much higher for lower kappa, higher delta.
Impose limits on annual shifts of carbon flux and a minimum level of anthropogenic emissions	We do not (simpler model)
Demonstrate that model sensitivity to climate parameters is similar to sensitivity to social parameters (find similar temperature projection ranges)	We could do this.
Components with largest increase on temperature: social norms, perceived behavioural control (related to our cost of mitigation) , cumulative vs. non-cumulative mitigation strategies, functional form of response to temp.	Social norms (but dynamic here), functional form of temp. response, social learning rate, distance in time looking ahead.