

# Learning to be sustainable (?)

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# Table of Contents

## Introduction

## Learning & Sustainability

- Application of learning theory
- Sustainability theory



# Objective

What I **am** doing

- ▶ Expand on last presentation
- ▶ Show my thinking
- ▶ Test out the argumentation of my thesis

What I am **not** doing

- ▶ Dedicated paper presentation



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Objective

- Mention Mark, Lee & Cam here
- Mention extensive reading sustainability lit

Objective

What I am doing

- ▶ Expand on last presentation
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What I am **not** doing

- ▶ Dedicated paper presentation

Invitation to conversation!

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# Table of Contents

## Introduction

Learning & Sustainability  
Application of learning theory  
Sustainability theory



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Learning to be sustainable (?)  
└ Introduction  
└ Table of Contents

# Setup I

# Maguire and Hardy (2009)–Fig. 1  
# vs.  
# Pipeline industry trend



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## └ Introduction

- Setup II—Maguire and Hardy (2009) story

- ▶ Existing model of a chemical.
  - What it is, what it does
  - Works well reg. prediction and control-it does exactly what it is supposed to
  - Understanding of DDT public, stable and shared, too!
- ▶ Disruption!
- ▶ New model emerges
  - Contradicts old model
  - Valid in prediction and control
  - Becomes public, stable and shared
- ▶ We have learned

# Setup III–Pipeline industry

# Pipeline industry trajectories



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└ Introduction

└ Setup III–Pipeline industry

# Pipeline industry trajectories

Setup III–Pipeline industry



What's going on here?

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└ Introduction

- What happened here?
- What is the difference between the two phenomena?
- Why did we get control over DDT but not oil spills?

# Pipeline industry

## Examples

- ▶ After every oil spill—never again—e.g., arctic oil spill, Kalamazoo
- ▶ Dedicated organization—NTSB
- ▶ Industry promoting notion of pipelines as safe
- ▶ Oil spilling into specific rivers—repeatedly

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So why did we take drastic action on DDT but not pipelines?

# Add Kalamazoo or burning river image



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## Learning to be sustainable (?)

### └ Introduction

### └ Pipeline industry

Pipeline industry

#### Examples

- ▶ After every oil spill—never again—e.g., arctic oil spill, Kalamazoo
- ▶ Dedicated organization—NTSB
- ▶ Industry promoting notion of pipelines as safe
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So why did we take drastic action on DDT but not pipelines?  
# Add Kalamazoo or burning river image

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Learning to be sustainable (?)

└ Introduction

I am going to transition to learning now.

# Table of Contents

Introduction

Learning & Sustainability  
Application of learning theory  
Sustainability theory



2021-02-28

Learning to be sustainable (?)  
└ Learning & Sustainability  
└ Table of Contents

## Prediction and control

Quantitative/mental models that inform in advance or lead to desirable states.

- ▶ Robust climate models (Manabe & Wetherald, 1967; Forster, 2017)

**VS.**

- ▶ Surprising, unpredicted arctic ice loss (Guarino et al., 2020)



## Shared understanding

Developing a mental or formal model that is widely accepted.

- ▶ Collective learning process (Wright & Nyberg, 2017)
- ▶ Bridging epistemic communities (Aronczyk & Espinoza, 2019)

**vs.**

- ▶ Unintentional or deliberate rejection of learning (Hermwille & Sanderink, 2019; Koontz & Thomas, 2018)
- ▶ Persistent resistance or ignorance (Boudet et al., 2020)

- ▶ Collective learning process (Wright & Nyberg, 2017)
  - ▶ Bridging epistemic communities (Aronczyk & Espinoza, 2019)
- vs.**
- ▶ Unintentional or deliberate rejection of learning (Hermwille & Sanderink, 2019; Koontz & Thomas, 2018)
  - ▶ Persistent resistance or ignorance (Boudet et al., 2020)

## Conflicts

- Biases (e.g., Makov & Newman, 2016)
- After building coalition, validity of knowledge in doubt (e.g., Aronczyk & Espinoza, 2019; Wright & Nyberg, 2017)
- Entrenched invalid learning (e.g., Boudet et al., 2020)
- Knowledge gap between layman and (relative) experts (e.g., Camilleri et al., 2019)

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└ Learning &amp; Sustainability

└ Learning &amp; Sustainability III

## Conflicts

- Biases (e.g., Makov & Newman, 2016)
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- You can see how the concepts are useful?
- Useful concepts to describe phenomena in sustainability.
- The interaction of physical & social world makes them important here.

Great insights into pollution and climate change

Limited dissemination



## Reliability & Validity

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└─ Learning & Sustainability

Oana would know those terms.

# Table of Contents

Introduction

Learning & Sustainability  
Application of learning theory  
Sustainability theory



2021-02-28

- Learning to be sustainable (?)
  - Learning & Sustainability
    - Application of learning theory
      - Table of Contents

Table of Contents

- Introduction
- Learning & Sustainability
  - Application of learning theory
  - Sustainability theory

## Setup example 1

- ▶ Starting point-DDT widely used, meets purpose  
⇒ Reliable & valid
- ▶ Knowledge on toxicity arises in expert community  
⇒ Valid but not reliable learning
- ▶ Knowledge is disseminated  
⇒ Valid & reliable learning



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  - └ Application of learning theory
    - └ Learning & Sustainability

Applied to DDT (Maguire & Hardy, 2009)

- ▶ Starting point-DDT widely used, meets purpose
  - ⇒ Reliable & valid
- ▶ Knowledge on toxicity arises in expert community
  - ⇒ Valid but not reliable learning
- ▶ Knowledge is disseminated
  - ⇒ Valid & reliable learning

### Applied to pipeline industry

- ▶ Mid-century enthusiasm  
Engineering understanding of pipelines reliable & valid
- ▶ Environmental movement + prominent spills such as Exxon Valdez  
Epistemic community of activists (e.g., Estes, 2019)  
Epistemic community of engineers & operators
- ▶ No new valid & reliable knowledge

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- └ Learning & Sustainability
  - └ Application of learning theory
    - └ Learning & Sustainability

- Water warriors
- Are pipelines safe? No. But they are safer. It's complicated.

### Applied to pipeline industry

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## Purpose I

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## Learning to be sustainable (?)

## Learning & Sustainability

- Application of learning theory

Document the insights so far. Learning & sustainability by it's own right.



And now for something completely different...

- Well it's not that different, but I want to give you an opportunity to rejoin if you stopped paying attention.
- Talk to Climate Town Youtuber on Sun.
- Theme of hope.
- How does this relate to reliability & validity.
- "Solutionism"

# Table of Contents

## Introduction

## Learning & Sustainability

Application of learning theory

Sustainability theory



2021-02-28

- Learning to be sustainable (?)
  - Learning & Sustainability
    - Sustainability theory
      - Table of Contents

IDK

2021-02-28

Learning to be sustainable (?)  
└ Learning & Sustainability  
└ Sustainability theory

IDK





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└ Learning & Sustainability

└ Sustainability theory

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2021-02-28

Learning to be sustainable (?)

- └ Learning & Sustainability
  - └ Sustainability theory
    - └ References

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2021-02-28

Learning to be sustainable (?)

└ Learning & Sustainability


└ Sustainability theory


└ References

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2021-02-28

Learning to be sustainable (?)  
└ Learning & Sustainability  
└ Sustainability theory  
└ References

References IV

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