**Size and wealth bias in urban climate change mitigation research**

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Abstract

* Case studies on urban climate change mitigation are rapidly accumulating, prompting

Points on the map figure:

- Focus of case study research is obviously on 10-12 big cities. Do we want to reproduce this by highlighting detailed info on them? Prob not.

- Could show deficiencies in data (pop/CO2) as a colour coding. This makes a two-way point: data driven research is biased too (although major cities are missing!); but case studies can fill in the ‘empirical gaps’

Motivation paragraph

* 21st century emissions will come from urban areas
* Urban centred decisions will shape emissions: infrastructure choices, transportation planning, building design and use 1,2.
* Initiating a rapid urban transformation is not just a matter of technical interventions, but requires social, political change – particularly for demand-side energy reduction 3.

The need for case studies

* Case studies are useful for deepening empirical analysis (spatial/household data, interviews) and examining causal mechanisms through diverse methodologies.
* At the urban level, these studies fill a knowledge gap …
* Import

“…accounts of wealthier cities are often generalized as claims to universal knowledge about all cities” (Robinson 2011)

- mismatch of aggregate data

Scale matters in comparison. Comparison of whole functional cities makes sense for an analysis of “economic regions, wider city functioning, urban spatial forms, intra-metropolitan governance…” (Robinson 2011). But the whole city scale is less relevant for processes that exceed a city’s extent (metabolic flows), or operate at a smaller scale (individual development projects) (Robinson 2011).