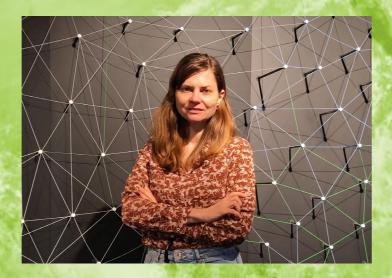
Socio-metabolic inequalities in the



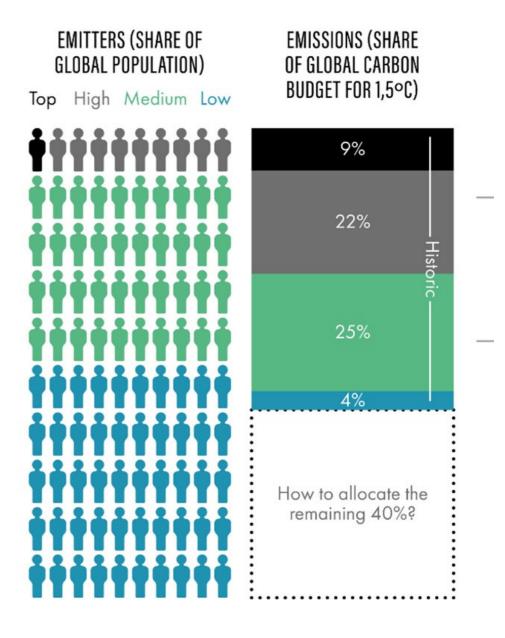


Anthropocene

Session 1, Aula



Prof. Dr. Ilona M. Otto
Social Complexity and System
Transformation
Wegener Center for Climate and Globa
Change University of Graz

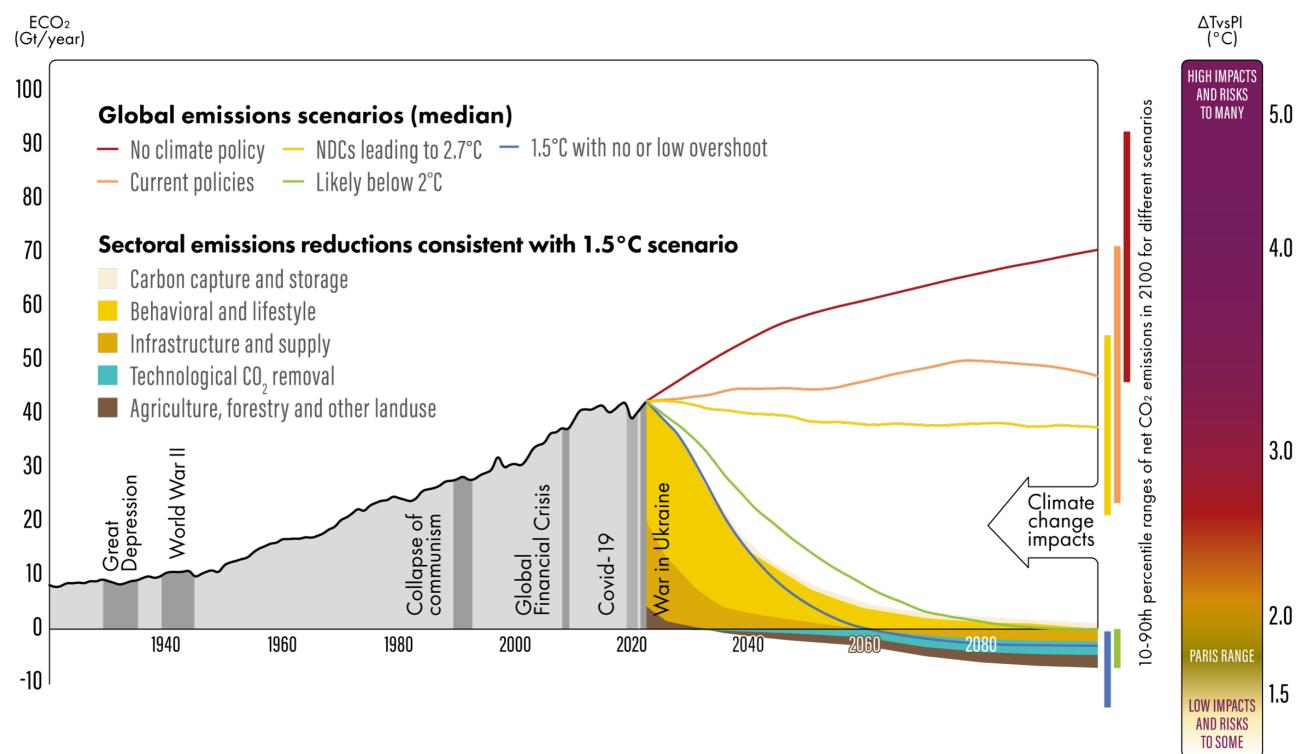


ilona.otto@uni-graz.at
@ilonamotto
ilonamagdalenaotto

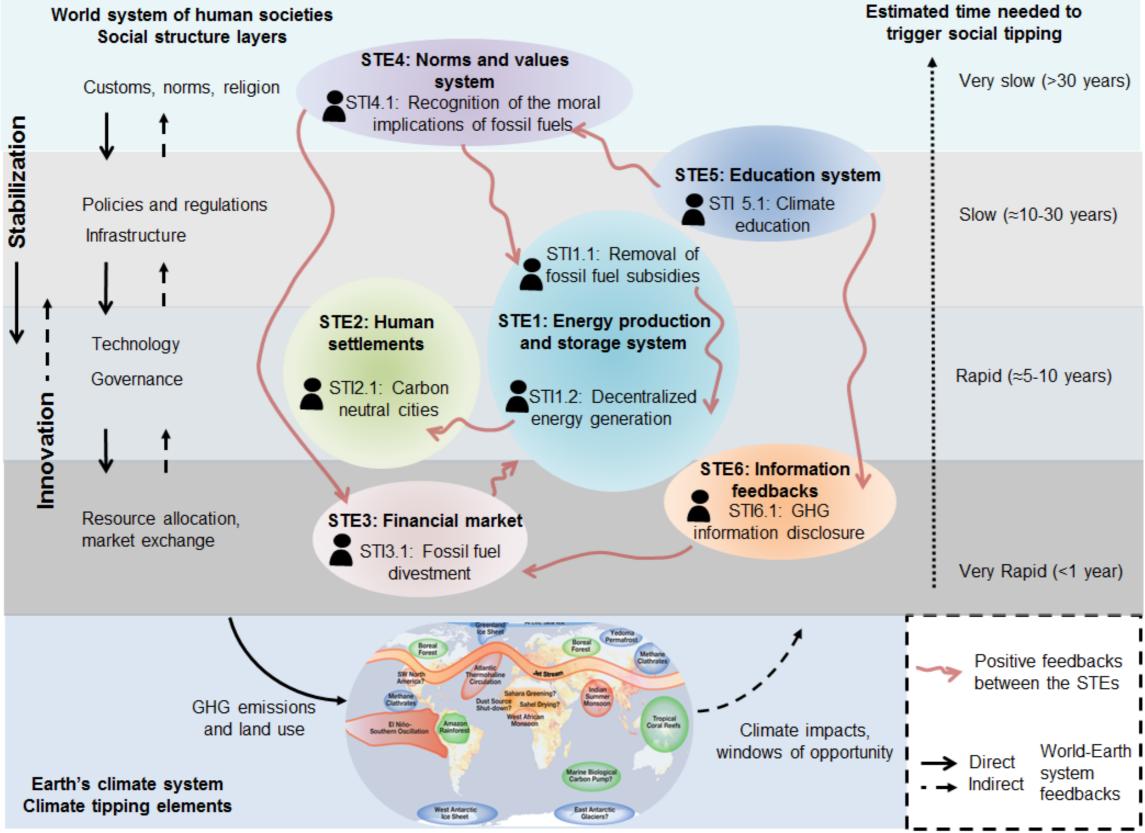
Net-zero emissions by the mid-century







Inducing a global social tipping



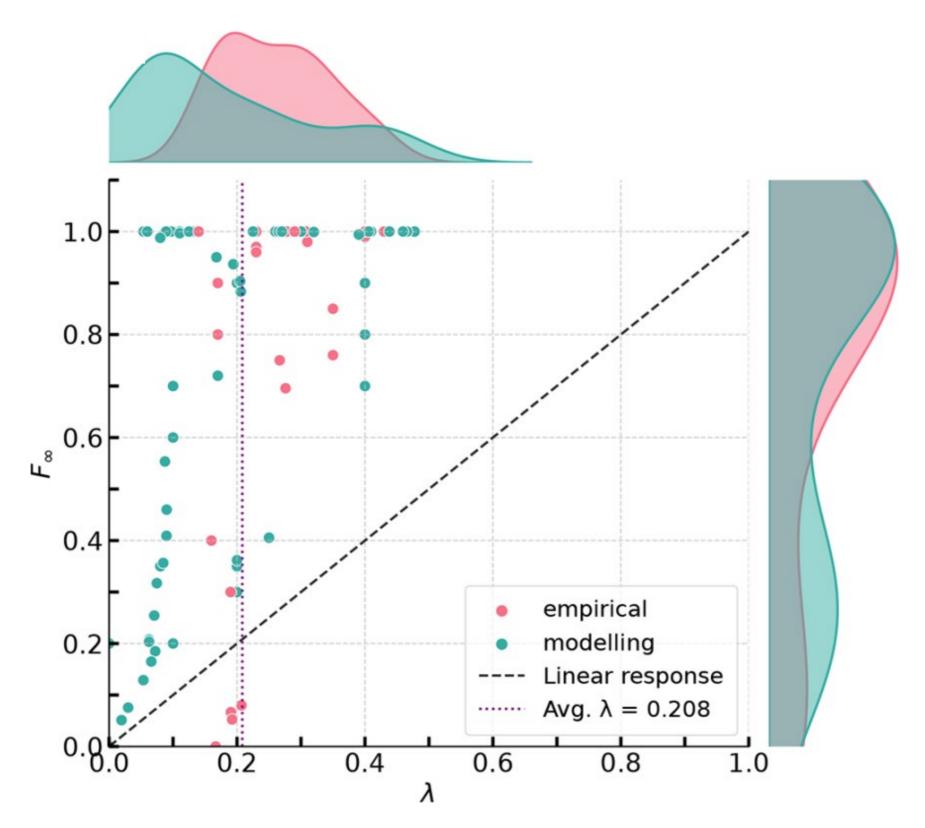




Minorities of about 20-25% tip the majority





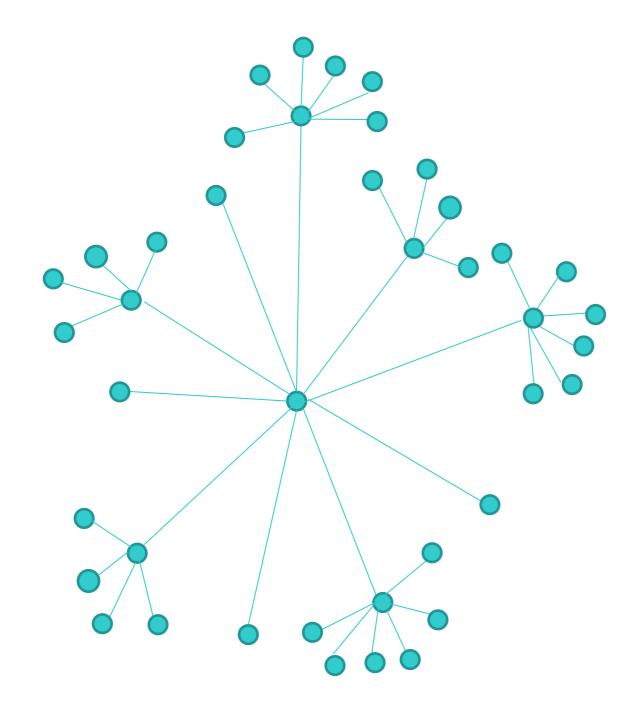


Source: Everall, Tschofenig, Donges, Otto, 2025, Earth System Dynamic The critical mass size λ and the steady state adopter fraction n/N. N = 87 modelling and empirical results of complex contagion in social networks. After a critical mass of ~0.25 in a population, the steady state distribution of norm adopters converges quickly to a fully tipped state. Source: Everall, Donger, Otto, in review

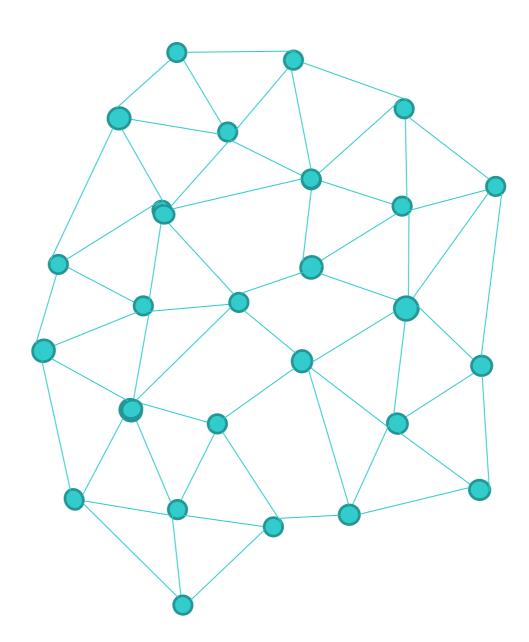
Network structure







Fireworks (weak ties)



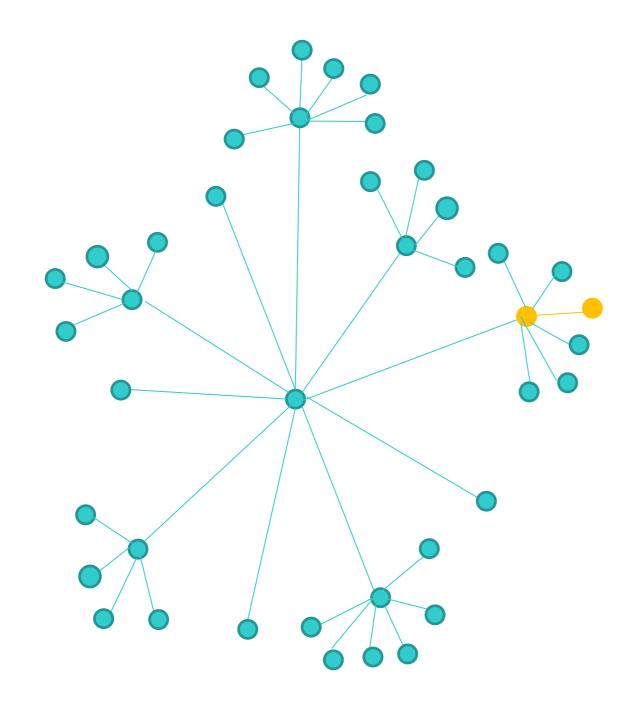
Fishing net (strong ties)

Adapted from: Centola 2021, "How to make big things happen"; Baran 1962 "On distributed communication.

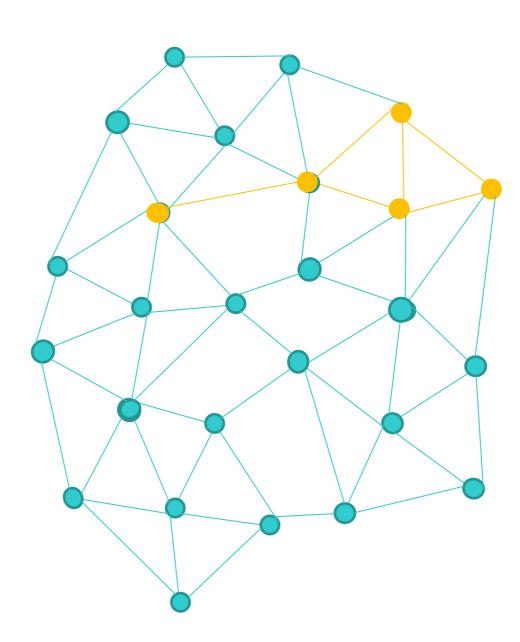
Network structure







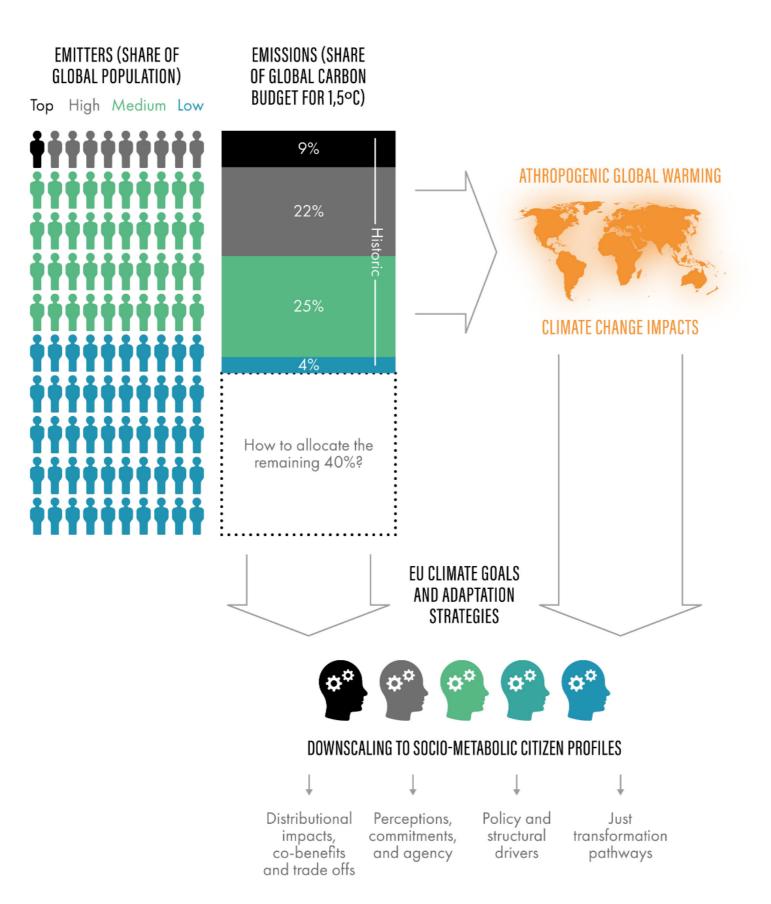
Fireworks (weak ties)



Fishing net (strong ties)

Adapted from: Centola 2021, "How to make big things happen"; Baran 1962 "On distributed communication.

Carbon inequalities





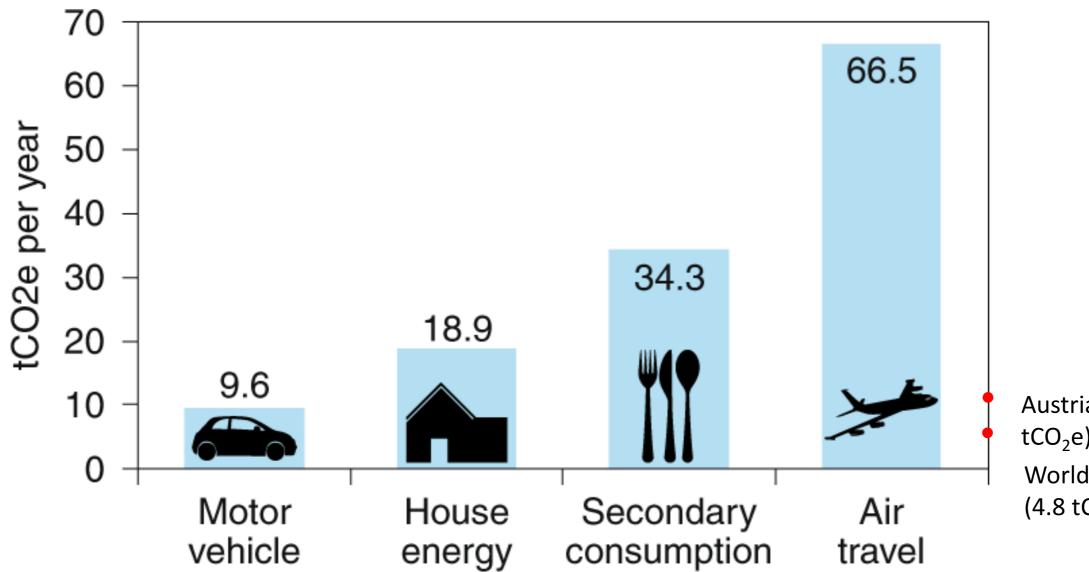


Carbon lifestyle emissions of the super-rich





Roman Wegener Center Abramovic (33 859 tCO₂e in 2018)

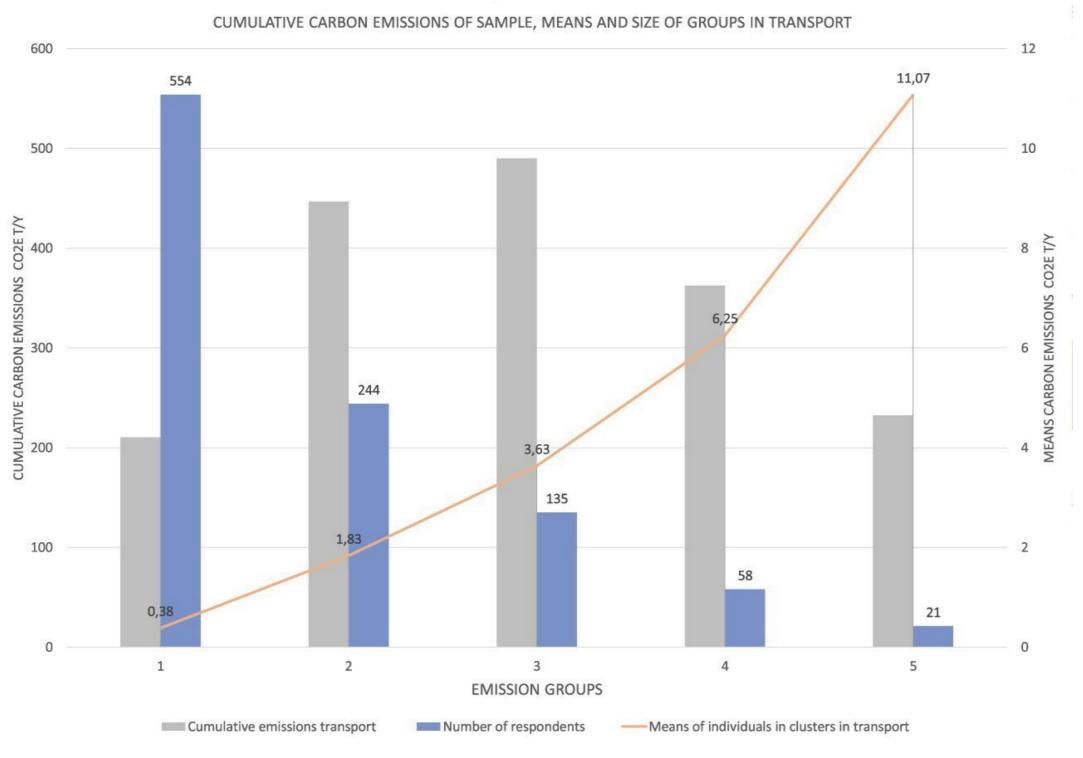


Austrian average (9.4 tCO_2e) World average (4.8 tCO_2e)

Socio-metabolic inequalities in Germany, sector transportation



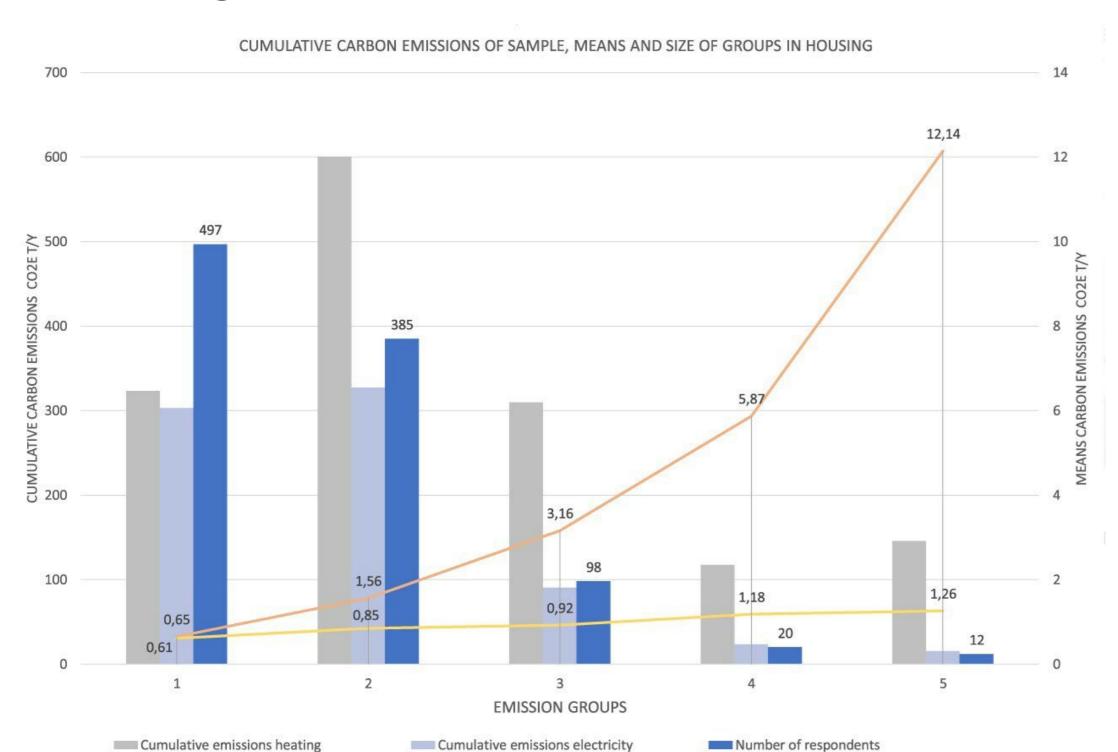




Source: Schuster and Otto, 2022, Capitalism, Nature, Socialism

Socio-metabolic inequalities in Germany, sector housing

--- Means of individuals in clusters in heating

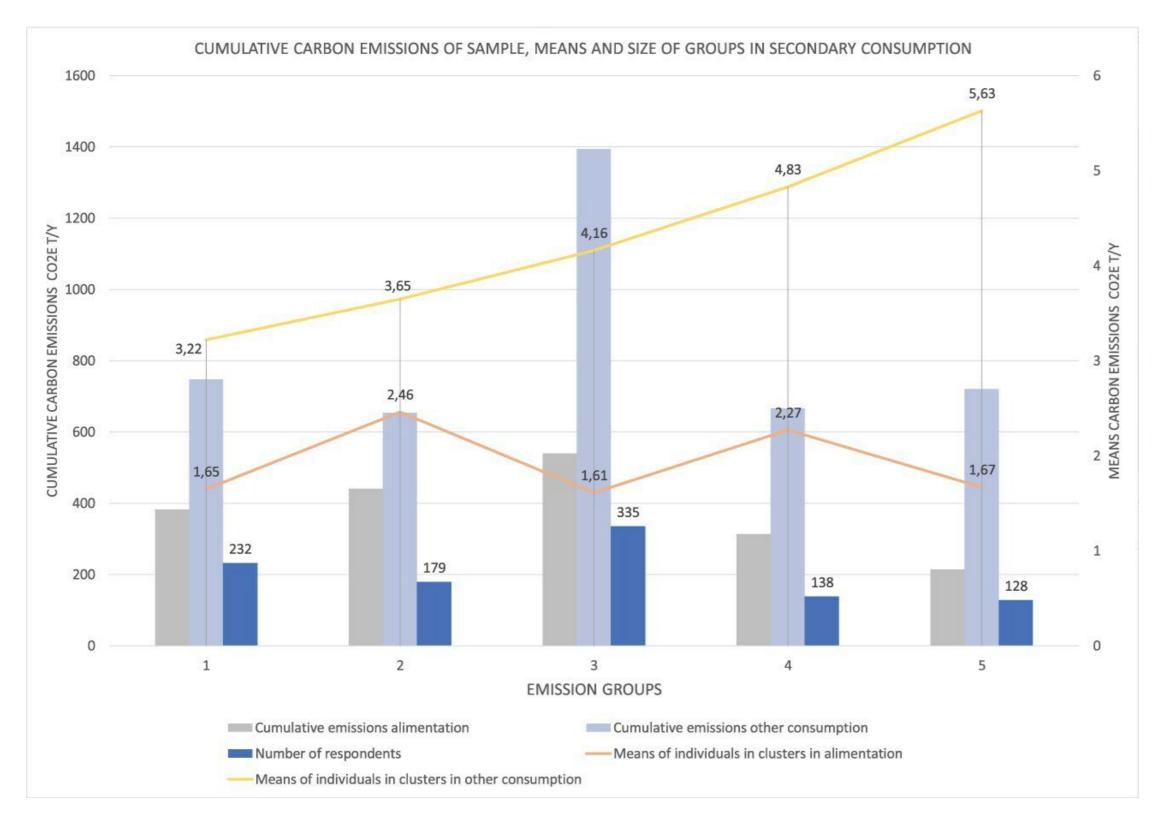


Means of individuals in clusters in electricity





Socio-metabolic inequalities in Germany, sector consumption



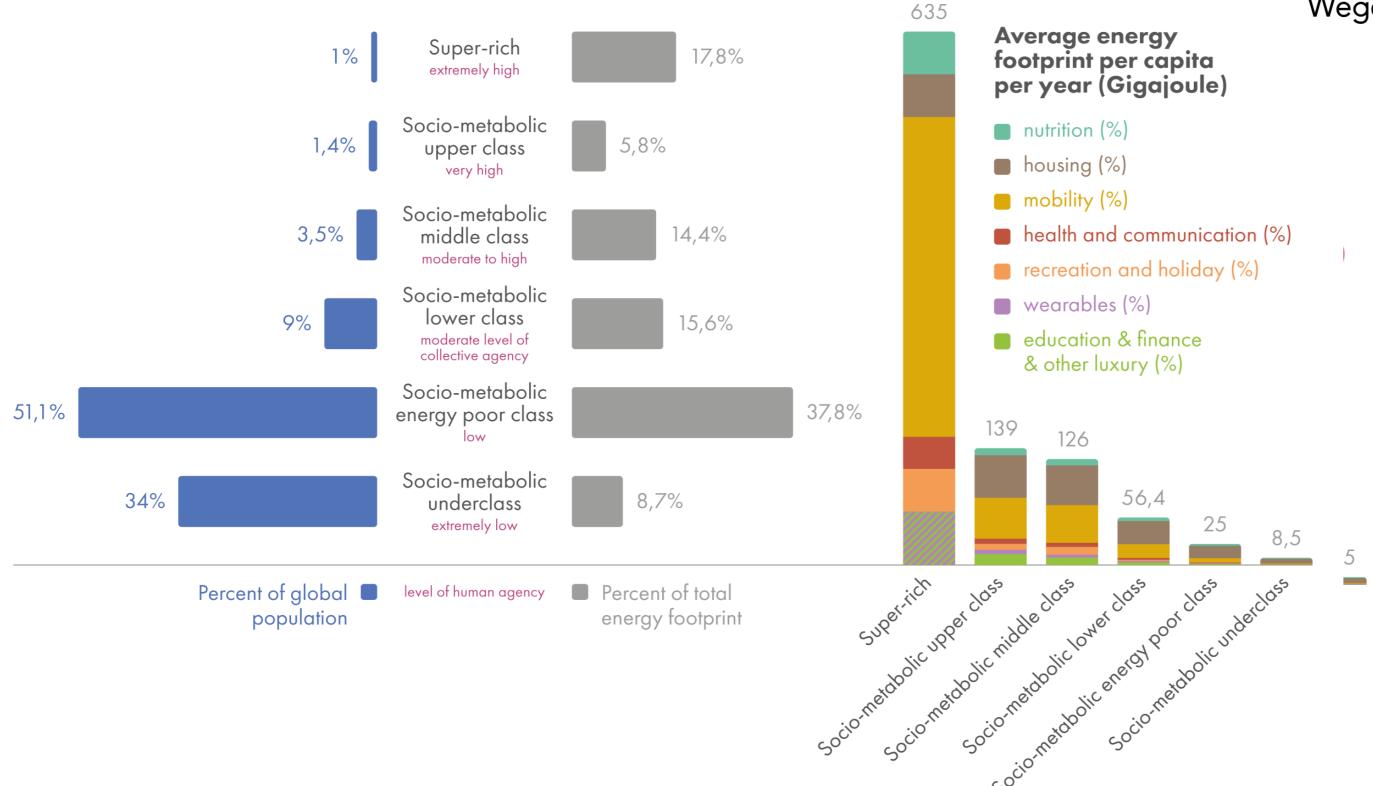




Carbon inequalities, decomposition



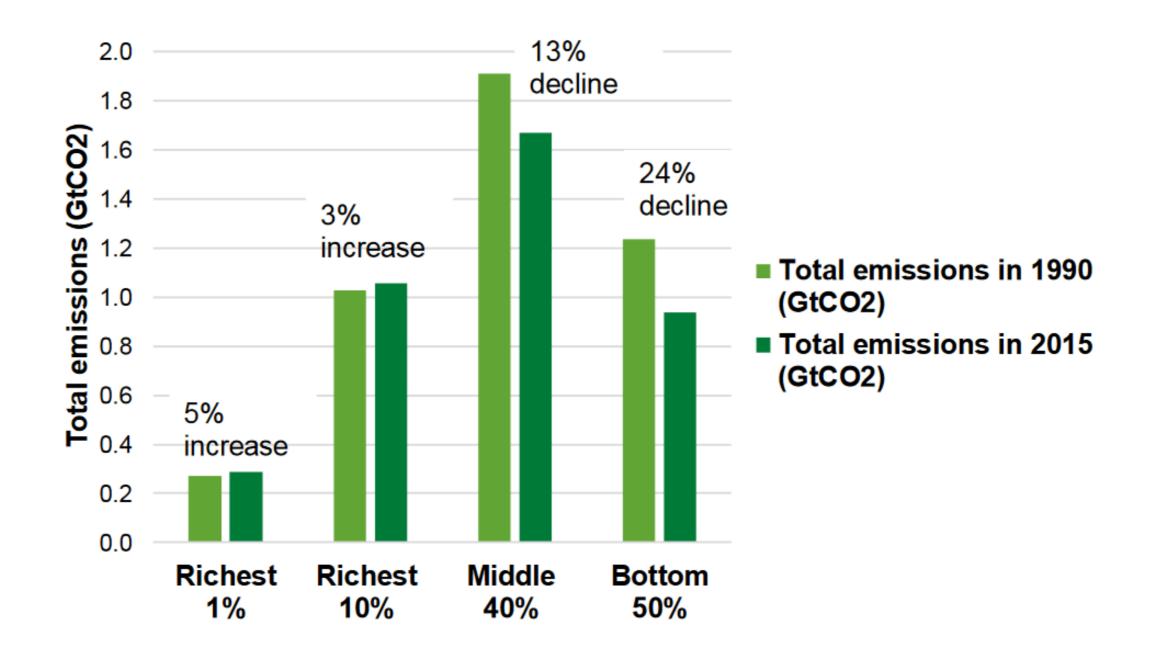




Greenhouse gas emissions (GtCO2) in different income groups in the EU,1990 and 2015

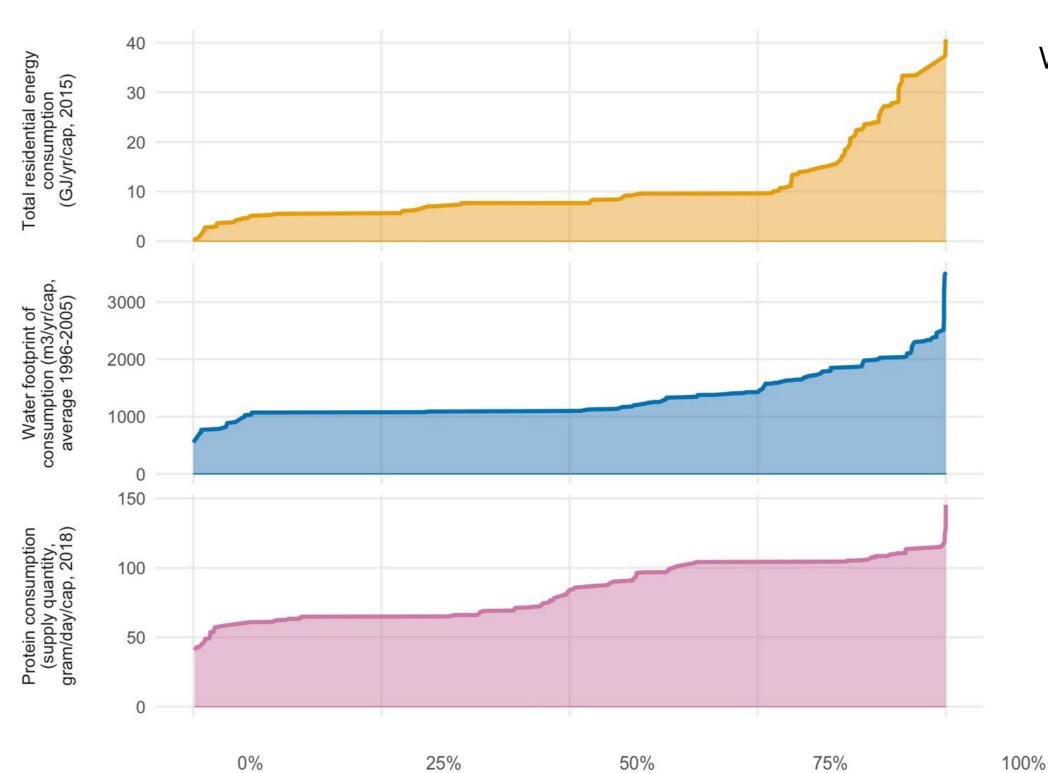






Source: Oxfam 2020

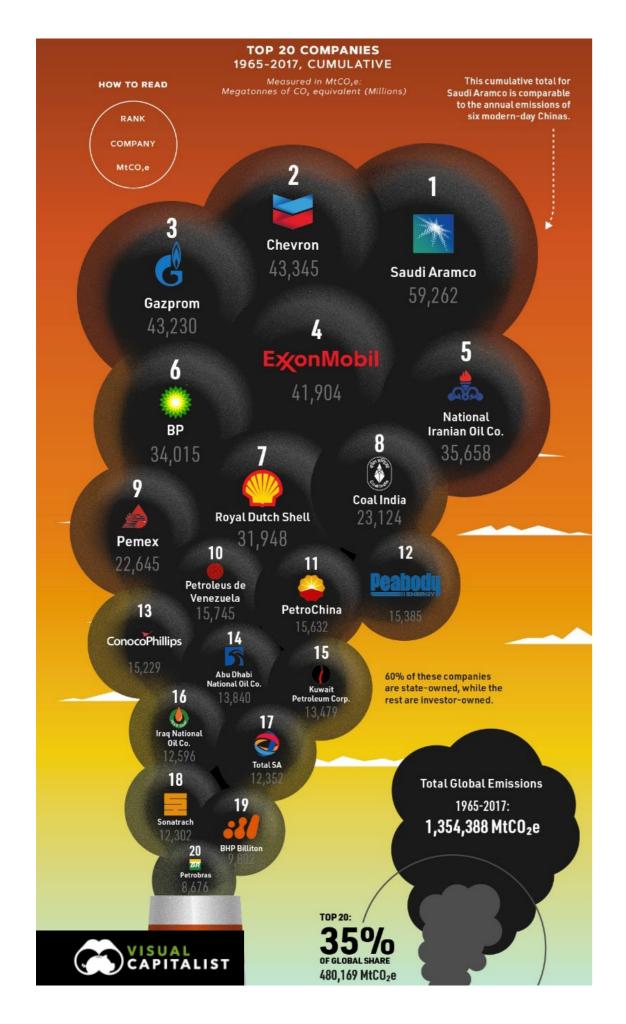
Inequalities in the resource and material needs



Percentage of global population











20 firms responsible for a third of all carbon emissions

Discussion questions

- 1. Should there be upper limits on individual consumption of energy and resource intensive goods or specific product bans?
- 2. How to encourage the most privileged to reduce their energy and resource consumption?
- 3. Can low carbon lifestyles be attractive?
- 4. How will our lifestyles look like in a carbon neutral world in 2040?





Should there be a limit on the living space size per person?



An online survey run in cooperation with BAUHAUS • EARTH Germany

"We must dare to invent the future" Thomas Sankara (1949-1987)



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