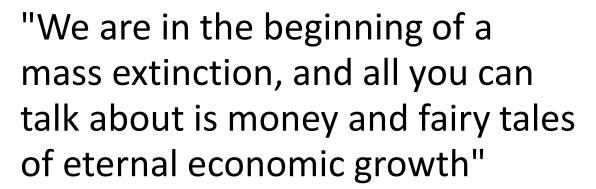
Why families are essential for future climate protection policy

United Nations Expert Group Meeting on "Climate change and Families" New York, 15th – 16th May, 2024

Prof. Dr. Martin Bujard





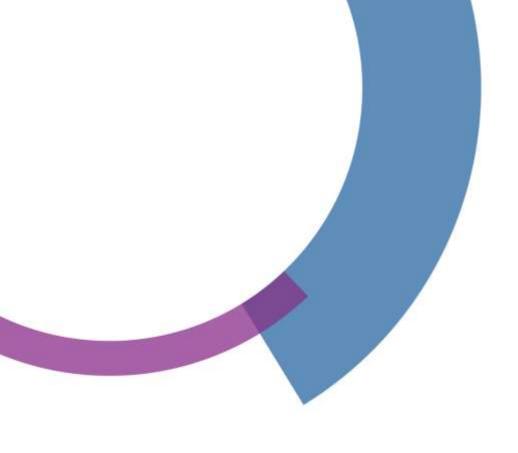


Greta Thunberg, 2019

"Basically, there's a scientific consensus that the lives of children are going to be very difficult. And it does lead, I think, young people to have a legitimate question: Is it okay to still have children?"



Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, 201



"You can protect children while fighting climate change and systematic corruption by refusing to procreate."

https://birthstrikemovement.org/

Total Fertility Rate in Europe since 2000 1.4 to 1.5 USA 1.6 in 2023 East Asia 0.9 Korea, etc



Motivation

- Climate change of high relevance for the sustainability and the future of human beings.
- **Ecological footprint is too high**, Ecological footprint is basically the product of population size and the way of living and using resources per each person.
- Some climate change protagonists argue for birth strike, helping climate by having no children.

BUT:

- Generational discourse on climate change within families.
- Young generation as a accelerator of climate protection? (Fridays for Future)

Are families and the birth of children the problem or maybe rather part of the solution?

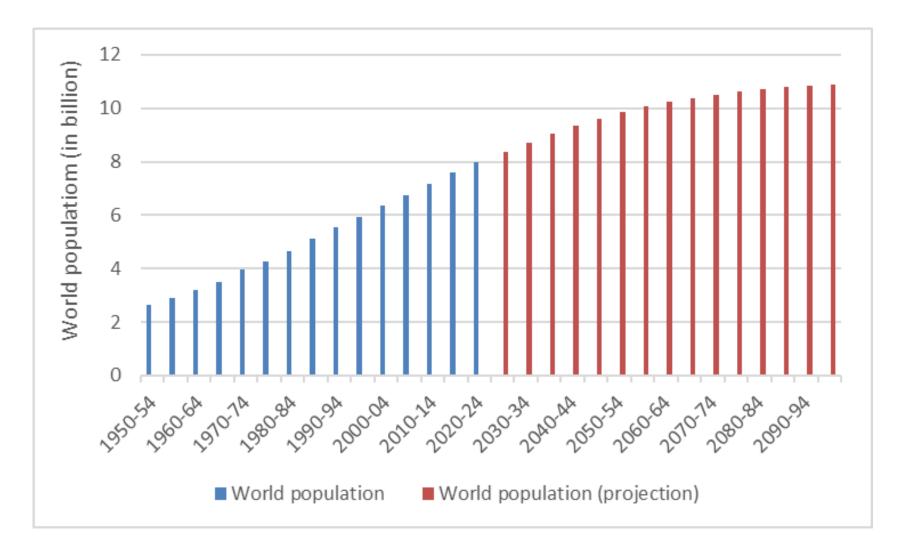


Population development and ecological footprint

- "A quarter of the total increase in emissions is attributable to the growth of emissions per capita, whereas three-quarters are due to population growth." (Geerlagh, Lupi, Galeotti 2023)
- Analysis on the past, but how is the future? (Climate protection, world population, etc.)
- Fundamental differences between Global North and Global South; the latter with an increase in population but lower ecological footprint per capita



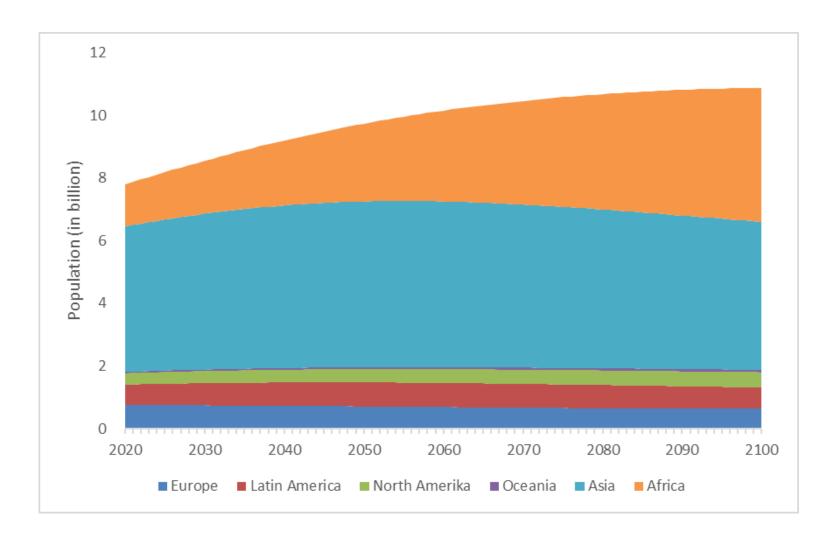
World Population 1950 - 2100



Source: UN World Population Prospects



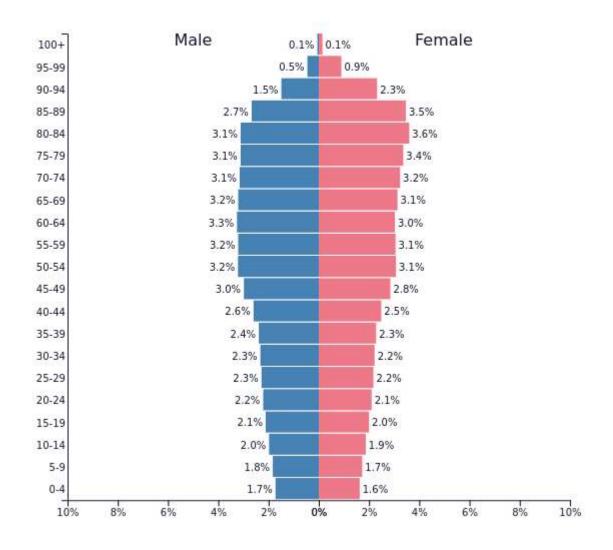
World population by regions 2020 - 2100



Source: UN World Population Prospects, Bujard 2022.



Example of an aging population: Italy 2060



Source: Population pyramid net



Climate security measures are decisive

Emission reduction:

- Use of fossil fuel for power, transportation, and industry contributes largely to increased emissions and climate change (UN 2024)
- innovative technologies using renewable energy, such as solar, wind, and geothermal, are at the forefront of climate protection efforts From 2022, significant increases were seen in some technologies: solar PV (+85%), wind (+60%), electric cars (+35%) (IEA report 2024)

Agriculture:

- More vegetables, less meat, less milk
- However, the transition to renewable energy isn't fast enough as talked about at COP28

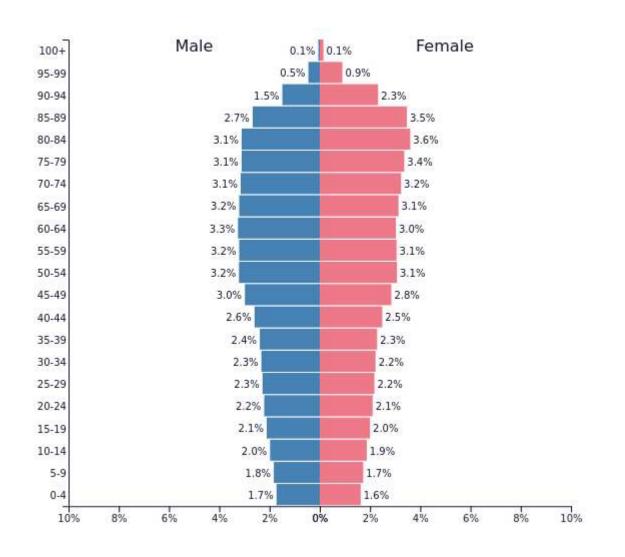


Young generations as the avantgarde for technic, economic, politics and societal change

- Youth involvement has played a central role in the climate movement
- Fridays for Future: a small generation in Europe
- Young generation: Climate anxiety and dissatisfaction with government responses (Hickman et al. 2021)
- Climate protection needs young generation for
 - voting at elections (majority for climate policy)
 - technical innovations and engineering
 - converting the economy to be climate-friendly
 - o promote a climate-friendly lifestyle to the older generation
- Societal change is often from one generation to the next, and hardly within a generation



Example of an aging population: Italy 2060



58 % older than 50 years

32 % younger than 40 years

Source: Population pyramid net



Families and discourses

- Discourse on climate security is predominantly done in families; intergenerational learning (Lawson et al. 2018, 2019; Mead et al. 2012)
- Young generations and their parents and grandparents have a longer horizon because babies born in 2025 will have a high chance to live until 2125.
- They have to think more long-term than the baby boomer generation aged 60 with a perspective to live until 2050 unless they think of their families and descendants.
- Importance of the family as an entity shaping climate change engagement and especially important of acknowledging and including parents, adolescents, and children as climate actors.



Problems of an antinatalistic discourse for countries with low fertility

- Antinatalistic discourse such as increasing birth strike debate in Europe and US could result in providing norms and pressure against families with children.
- Antinatalistic norms and policies have a long tradition since Malthus' in the 19th Century and the overpopulation debate in the 1960s (Malthus 1804; Ehrlich 1971, see Bujard 2022)
- In Europe, USA and East Asia fertility is clear below replacement rate, with negative long-term consequences on economy, social security system, national budget
- Let women decide based on access to education, family policy and reproductive autonomy:

"Effective steps humanity can take to transition to sustainability (...) (h) further reducing fertility rates by ensuring that women and men have access to education and voluntary family-planning services, especially where such resources are still lacking" Ripple et al. 2017 (15,364 scientist signatories from 184 countries)

Conclusion

In the last years there are **fundamental changes**

- (1) in population development,
- (2) in economic development and respective production of climate gas, and
- (3) discourses on climate protection, in particular in the young generation and within families.

Antinatalistic discourses in countries with belowreplacement fertility are counterproductive.

Since families can be essential actors for future climate protection policy, their role should be more considered and strengthened.

Thank you

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