

## **Aalborg Universitet**

## **Research note: Flight shame**

Hasberg, Kirsten Sophie

Creative Commons License CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Publication date: 2019

**Document Version** Other version

Link to publication from Aalborg University

Citation for published version (APA): Hasberg, K. S. (2019). Research note: Flight shame.

#### **General rights**

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
  You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal -

#### Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at vbn@aub.aau.dk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

# Research note (encyclopedia entry style) and literature list on **Flight shame**

Kirsten Sophie Hasberg<sup>\*</sup>, Department of Planning, Aalborg University Copenhagen, A. C. Meyers Vænge 15, DK-2450 Copenhagen SV, Denmark

*Bibliographical note: This research note is part of a discussion on flight shame with Klavs Birkholm, Adjunct Associate Professor & founder of the think-tank teknoetik.org.* 

Also known as "shame of flying". Translation from Swedish "flygskam", can be traced back to 2018 when climate activist and founder of Fridays for Future, Greta Thunberg, demonstratively took the train. Used to denote the feeling of guilt associated with air travel, an activity of high climate impact. Based on the assumption of individual climate responsibility (as opposed to climate apathy), the recognition of the acuteness of the unfolding climate crisis (as opposed to anthropogenic climate change denial), a well as an awareness of the need for behavioral change (as opposed to a belief in technological / market "fixes"). As such, the term is truly interdisciplinary, enmeshing question of belief systems and morality of the humanities with climatology and economics.

The lexicon entry on flight shame falls in two halves: Firstly, it looks into the life of shame in climate change debate and the revival of the notion of sin through the backdoor: How and when did (pseudo)-religious arguments enter narratives on climate change mitigation? Secondly, it explores what there is to be ashamed about by looking into the "external costs of aviation": Air travel is one of the most potent individual choices to emit greenhouse gasses, not only because the energy intensity of getting a plane off the ground and make it stay there, but also because the "emissions per passenger kilometer" must be corrected for their high altitude, causing a two to four times greater "climate warming potential". Flight shame is further fueled by the time of release (that is, now, at the tipping point of climatic change). Compared to other climate conscious individual choices (like vegetarian diet, biking instead of driving, recycling etc.), and because other choices (renewable energy-based electricity, heating/cooling and transport systems) are often beyond individual agency), "not flying today" in fact turns out to be one of the few choices individuals control in relation to mitigating climate change. However, this behavioral change has until today not been achieved through economic measures of regulation. Flight shame can thus be perceived as a cultural correction for a market failure, truly internalizing the external costs of aviation. Safe travels!

### **Relevant literature (unordered):**

Mcwhorter L. Guilt as Management Technology: A Call to Heideggerian Reflection Guilt as Management Technology: A Call to Heideggerian Reflection 1992:1–9.

- Jenkins W, Berry E, Kreider LB. Religion and Climate Change. Annu Rev Environ Resour 2018;43:85–108. doi:10.1146/annurev-environ-102017-025855.
- Barnett L. The Theology of Climate Change: Sin as Agency in the Enlightenment's Anthropocene. Environ Hist Durh N C 2015;20:217–37. doi:10.1093/envhis/emu131.
- Veland S, Scoville-Simonds M, Gram-Hanssen I, Schorre A, El Khoury A, Nordbø M, et al. Narrative matters for sustainability: the transformative role of storytelling in realizing 1.5°C futures. Curr Opin

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author – e-mail: <u>hasberg@plan.aau.dk</u>

Environ Sustain 2018;31:41-7. doi:10.1016/J.COSUST.2017.12.005.

- Mike Hulme. 'We Always Get the Weather We Deserve': The Tenacious Grip of Moral Accountability. Gnos - Ital J Intell 2019.
- Morten A, Gatersleben B, Jessop DC. Staying grounded? Applying the theory of planned behaviour to explore motivations to reduce air travel. Transp Res Part F Traffic Psychol Behav 2018;55:297–305. doi:10.1016/J.TRF.2018.02.038.
- Karnauskas KB, Donnelly JP, Barkley HC, Martin JE. Coupling between air travel and climate. Nat Clim Chang 2015;5:1068–73. doi:10.1038/nclimate2715.
- Jacobson L. Transforming air travel behavior in the face of climate change : Incentives and barriers in a Swedish setting. 2018.
- Larsson J, Kamb A, Nässén J, Åkerman J. Measuring greenhouse gas emissions from international air travel of a country's residents methodological development and application for Sweden. Environ Impact Assess Rev 2018;72:137–44. doi:10.1016/J.EIAR.2018.05.013.
- Ma S (David), Kirilenko AP. Climate Change and Tourism in English-Language Newspaper Publications. J Travel Res 2019:004728751983915. doi:10.1177/0047287519839157.
- IPCC. Aviation and the Global Atmosphere. 1999.
- Larsson J, Elofsson A, Sterner T, Åkerman J. International and national climate policies for aviation: a review. Clim Policy 2019:1–13. doi:10.1080/14693062.2018.1562871.
- Bows-Larkin A. All adrift: aviation, shipping, and climate change policy. Clim Policy 2015;15:681–702. doi:10.1080/14693062.2014.965125.
- Deane JP, Pye S. Europe's ambition for biofuels in aviation A strategic review of challenges and opportunities. Energy Strateg Rev 2018;20:1–5. doi:10.1016/J.ESR.2017.12.008.
- Dincer I, Acar C. A review on potential use of hydrogen in aviation applications. Int J Sustain Aviat 2016;2:74. doi:10.1504/IJSA.2016.076077.
- Schmidt P, Batteiger V, Roth A, Weindorf W, Raksha T. Power-to-Liquids as Renewable Fuel Option for Aviation: A Review. Chemie Ing Tech 2018;90:127–40. doi:10.1002/cite.201700129.
- Peeters P, Higham J, Kutzner D, Cohen S, Gössling S. Are technology myths stalling aviation climate policy? Transp Res Part D Transp Environ 2016;44:30–42. doi:10.1016/J.TRD.2016.02.004.
- Kantenbacher J, Hanna P, Miller G, Scarles C, Yang J. Consumer priorities: what would people sacrifice in order to fly on holidays? J Sustain Tour 2019;27:207–22.
- Niklaß M, Lührs B, Grewe V, Dahlmann K, Luchkova T, Linke F, et al. Potential to reduce the climate impact of aviation by climate restricted airspaces. Transp Policy 2017.

Dings JMW, Witt RCN, Leurs BA, Davidson MD, Fransen W. External Costs of Aviation. 2003.

Tol RSJ. Climate economics : economic analysis of climate, climate change and climate policy.

- Sonnenschein J, Smedby N. Designing air ticket taxes for climate change mitigation: insights from a Swedish valuation study. Clim Policy 2018;3062. doi:10.1080/14693062.2018.1547678.
- Jungbluth N, Meili C. Recommendations for calculation of the global warming potential of aviation including the radiative forcing index. Int J Life Cycle Assess 2019;24:404–11. doi:10.1007/s11367-018-1556-3.
- Baumeister S. 'Each flight is different': Carbon emissions of selected flights in three geographical markets. Transp Res Part D Transp Environ 2017;57:1–9. doi:10.1016/J.TRD.2017.08.020.
- Piek SR. Climate change ethics and narrativity: a new story (In search of a broader paradigm for a more inclusive, productive and critical climate debate) 2018.