



Les citoyens face aux risques liés au changement climatique

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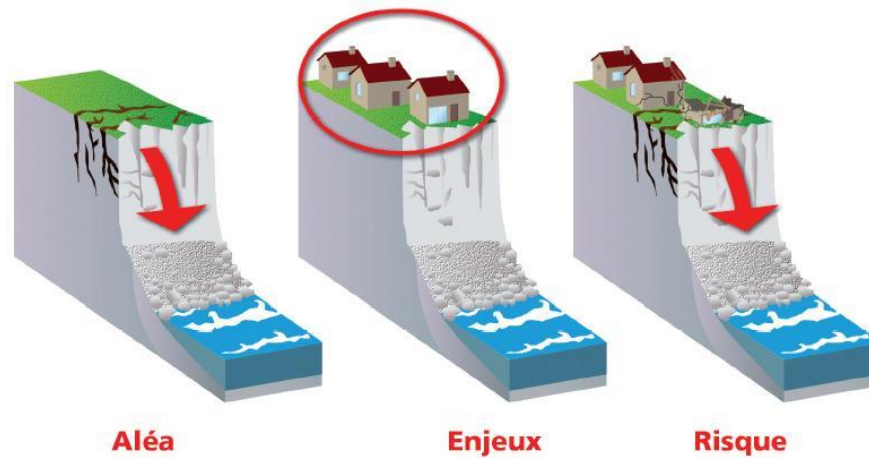




Définitions

Un aléa : probabilité qu'un phénomène affecte une zone donnée.

Un risque : probabilité des dommages liés à un aléa dans une région aux enjeux connus.





Ouragan Sandy



Ouragan Matthew

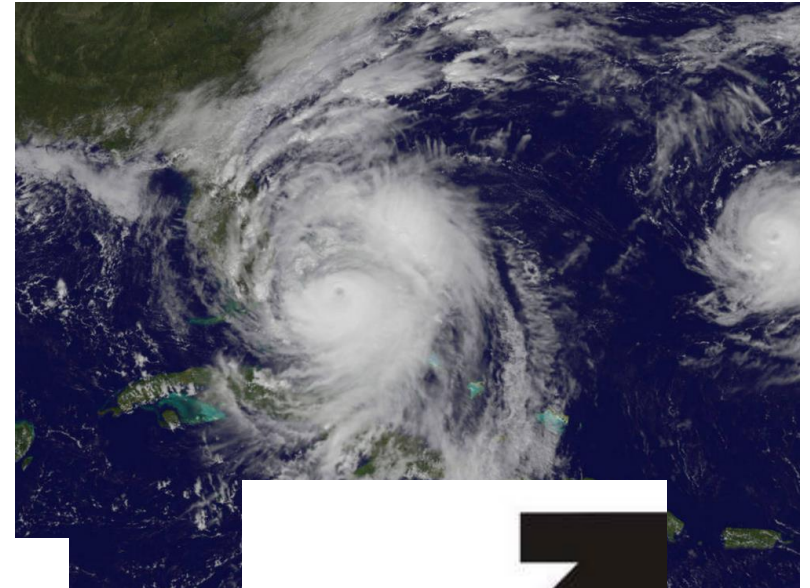


Améliorer la clarté et le rappel des
informations sur les tempêtes
(*ouragans = + de 200 morts par an aux USA*)



Female hurricanes are deadlier than male hurricanes

Kiju Jung^{a,1}, Sharon Shavitt^{a,b,1}, Madhu Viswanathan^{a,c}, and Joseph M. Hilbe^d





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La perception du risque !

Hurricane Victor (vs. Victoria)



STEREOTYPE

Moins d'intention d'évacuation

Suppose that you live in a small county in the East Coast of the United States, a highly recreational and esthetic place, but also very vulnerable to storm or hurricane damage. One day, national and regional weather forecasts have reported that Hurricane Victor (vs. Victoria) is approaching and he (vs. she) will directly hit your county within 24-hour. Your local officials just issued a voluntary evacuation order for protection from Hurricane Victor (vs. Victoria), asking you to evacuate immediately.

Etudier les facteurs psychosociaux des risques

« L'hypermétropie Environnementale » (Uzzel, 2000)



- **Minimisation des risques locaux**
- **Focus sur les risques globaux**

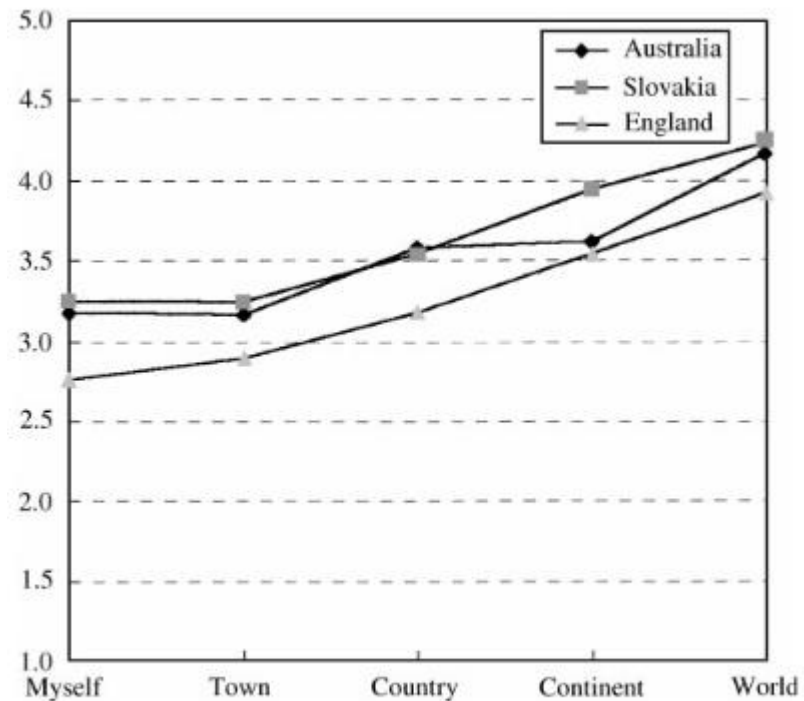


FIGURE 2. Perceptions from Australia, Slovakia and England.

Etudier les facteurs psychosociaux des risques liés au changement climatique

Problème du changement climatique

Une distance psychologique +++

- Temporelle (*futur*)
- Géographique (*ailleurs*)
- Sociale (*des personnes inconnus*)
- Incertitude (*scepticisme*)

Quelle perception du risque ?

Risk Analysis, Vol. 32, No. 6, 2012

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The Psychological Distance of Climate Change

Alexa Spence,^{1,*} Wouter Poortinga,² and Nick Pidgeon³

Avoiding dangerous climate change is one of the most urgent social risk issues we face today and understanding related public perceptions is critical to engaging the public with the major societal transformations required to combat climate change. Analyses of public perceptions have indicated that climate change is perceived as distant on a number of different dimensions. However, to date there has been no in-depth exploration of the psychological distance of climate change. This study uses a nationally representative British sample in order to systematically explore and characterize each of the four theorized dimensions of psychological distance—temporal, social, and geographical distance, and uncertainty—in relation to climate change. We examine how each of these different aspects of psychological distance relate to each other as well as to concerns about climate change and sustainable behavior intentions. Results indicate that climate change is both psychologically distant and proximal in relation to different dimensions. Lower psychological distance was generally associated with higher levels of concern, although perceived impacts on developing countries, as an indicator of social distance, was also significantly related to preparedness to act on climate change. Our findings clearly point to the utility of risk communication techniques designed to reduce psychological distance. However, highlighting the potentially very serious distant impacts of climate change may also be useful in promoting sustainable behavior, even among those already concerned.

KEY WORDS: Climate change; global warming; psychological distance; risk perceptions; sustainable behavior

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a major societal risk issue and

manage and consume energy. On the supply side, public acceptance and uptake of new technologies is

Perception des risques plus importante chez:

Age: les plus jeunes (et plus âgés)

Genre: les femmes

Etude: les moins instruits

Profession: les professions plus exposées

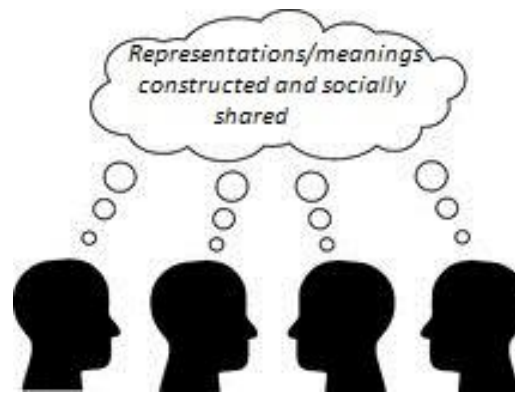
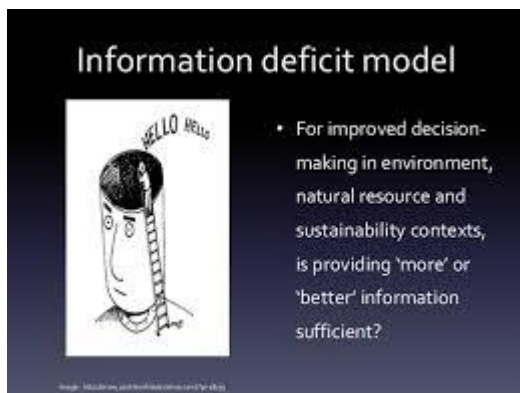
Revenus: les plus pauvres

Orientation politique: les individus ancrés à gauche (ex: l'énergie nucléaire)

Un déficit cognitif

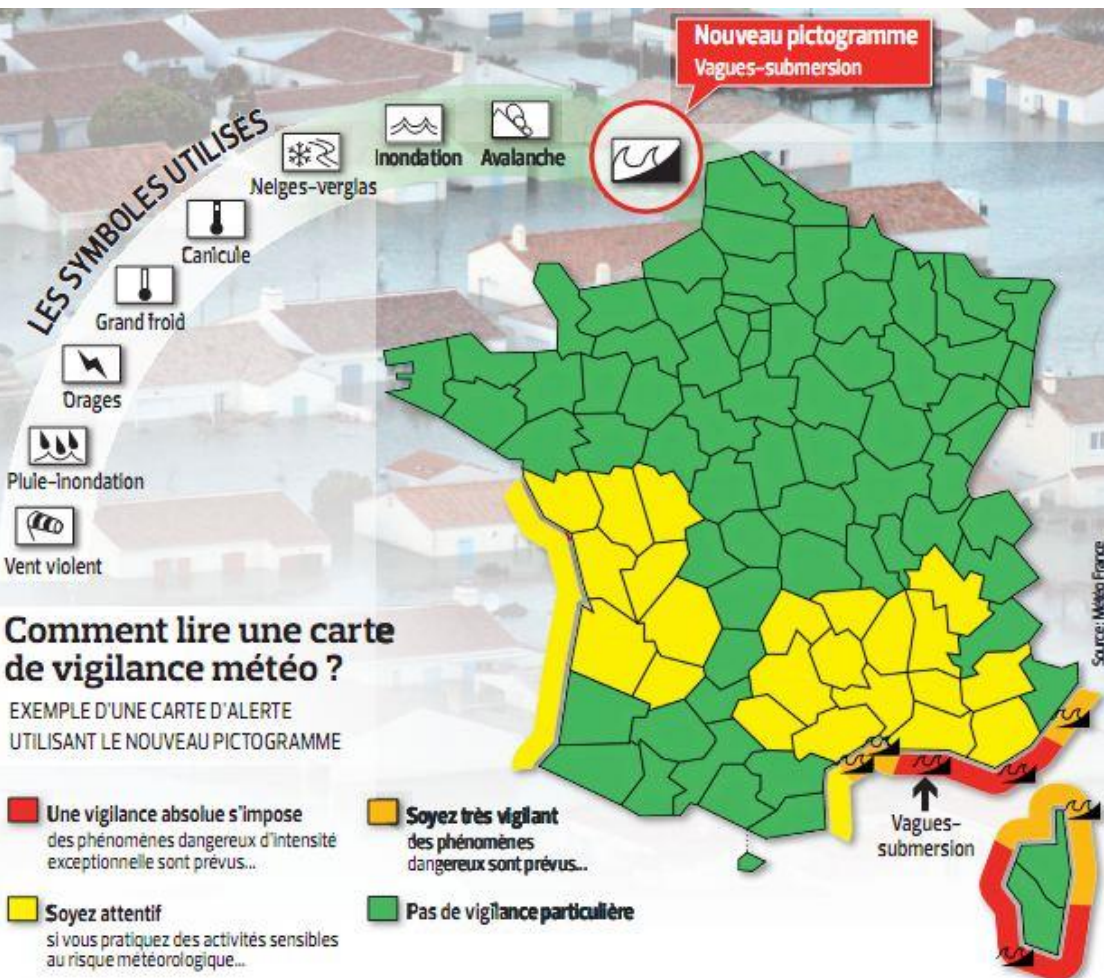
vs

Une construction sociale



Le changement climatique en PACA : le risque de submersion marine !

→ Comment les citoyens appréhendent-ils ce risque ?



Le changement climatique en PACA : le risque de submersion marine !

Premiers résultats de notre étude :

Projet DIGUE2020 / Projet RISKMED



- ➔ Tous les individus ont une perception faible du risque
 - *Sentiment de vulnérabilité faible*
 - *Confiance dans la gestion*

- ➔ Mais deux types de confiance différentes
 - *Envers les intentions des gestionnaires*
 - *Envers les techniques utilisées*



Conclusion

La perception du risque est une construction sociale

- *des significations socialement élaborées et partagées*

Risques: croisement entre dynamique physique et enjeux humains

 pas de risques naturels

4 composantes (Hellequin et al., 2013)

les aléas

les enjeux

la gestion

la perception/représentation



Questions?

