Montserrat Annotated Bibliography- Fabiana, Lyndsay, Meg

Sources:

* Climate Change . U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 27 Mar. 2012. Web. 12 Apr. 2012. <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/index.html>.

This is website for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provides relevant, accurate, and up to date information on the status of climate change and global warming. It provides information on green-house gas emissions as well as the effects this has on people’s health and the environment. It also provides information on the current U.S. climate policy and how the economy is affected by climate change. It offers a truthful overall image of climate change today that will be very useful to us in our paper as well as our presentation. This site also provides information on the history of climate change which is one of the aspects that our project touches on. The EPA is the most prestigious environmental advocate; this is a very reliable source.

* Jenkins, Amber. (2012) Global Climate Change. Retrieved from <http://climate.nasa.gov/>

This site is from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This resource will allow us to identify the major causes of climate change, its effects and some explanations of a few important uncertainties about climate change. This website presents a data-rich view of climate and a discussion of how that data fits together into the scientists' current picture of our changing climate. NASA is a well reliable resource, it currently has around twelve Earth science spacecraft/instruments in orbit studying all aspects of the Earth system (oceans, land, atmosphere, biosphere, cyrosphere), with several more planned to launch in the next few years. This agency provides the scientific data needed to understand climate change and to evaluate the impact of efforts to control it. NASA instruments, data, analysis and modeling contributed significantly to the scientific reports on climate change issued by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, work that was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007.

* Kahan, Dan M., Cultural Cognition as a Conception of the Cultural Theory of Risk (April

21, 2008). HANDBOOK OF RISK THEORY, S. Roeser, ed., Forthcoming; Harvard Law School Program on Risk Regulation Research Paper No. 0820; Yale Law School, Public Law Working Paper No. 222. Available at SSRN: [http://ssrn.com/abstract=1123807](http://ssrn.com/abstract%3D1123807)

Some of the other articles that we examined the psychometric paradigm as a second leading research approach for the conception of cultural theory, but this article discusses cultural theory and specifically examines how cultural cognition fits as an appropriate method for the conception of cultural theory. The last part of this article assesses how cultural cognition and risk perception are linked, which is the main point of our project. We will use the information we find in this article to explain what the cultural cognition study is about, how we can use it, how we used this information to assess our study results and to conclude about the reliability and appropriateness of this study as examined in other articles. The article was written by a leading researcher of cultural cognition. We feel that this source is reliable, though Kahan is using this article to explain and vouch for the validity and appropriateness of his theory.

* Kahan, Dan M., Wittlin, Maggie, Peters, Ellen, Slovic, Paul, Ouellette, Lisa Larrimore,

Braman, Donald and Mandel, Gregory N., The Tragedy of the Risk-Perception Commons: Culture Conflict, Rationality Conflict, and Climate Change (2011). Temple University Legal Studies Research Paper No. 2011-26; Cultural Cognition Project Working Paper No. 89; Yale Law & Economics Research Paper No. 435; Yale Law School, Public Law Working Paper No. 230. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=1871503 or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1871503>

This article discusses the risks associated with a lack in science literacy and numeracy skills. It details specifically how these deficiencies affect the perception of the climate change issue, which is not taken seriously enough. Kahan and his colleagues conducted an experiment/survey to examine the correlation between knowledge and perception. It is this study that we aim to reflect in our survey and will analyze in this project. This article is a summary of a survey experiment that examines risk perception data first hand; this is a reliable primary source. There are many authors and sources proving that no facts were left unchecked.

* Marris, Claire, Langford, Ian H., and O'Riordan, Timothy. "A Quantitative Test of the

Cultural Theory of Risk Perceptions: Comparison with the Psychometric Paradigm." Risk Analysis 18.5 (1998): 635-47. Print.

 This article goes further into depth and explanation on the Risk Perception Commons paper. It provides more details for use to compare to the results of our survey so that we can see where the results line up with the original survey and to try to make sense of what the data even means. The article is well cited and comes from the Risk Analysis Journal, this is a reliable source that relates to the paper that originally inspired our project.

* Nordhaus, William D. (February 22, 2012). Why the Global Warming Skeptics Are

Wrong. The New York Review of Books (2012) 12 Apr 2012 <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2012/mar/22/why-global-warming-skeptics-are-wrong/?pagination=false>

This resource relies on the skepticisms that rise when we present the issue of climate change. This article is primarily based in correcting misleading descriptions of past research and it is intended to discredit other scientists and scientific research on climate change. The author raises various issues in the article that provides commentary about their substance and accuracy. This resource also focuses on the economic part running in this climate change issue. This article is very reliable since The New York Review of Books is a well known journal. It is a great literary and critical journal based on indispensable literary activity. The New York Times further described the New York Review of Books as one of the most influential and admired journals of its kind, attracting a high-powered roster of writers.

* Rippl, Susanne. (2002): Cultural Theory and risk perception: a proposal for a better

measurement, Journal of Risk Research, 5:2, 147-165 Available at:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13669870110042598>

This article correlates to the Tragedy of the Risk Perception Commons article and the Quantitative Test article, describing cultural theory and the four perspectives. This article addresses the testability of cultural theory on an individual level and examines the methods and accuracy of the testing measures. This article will allow us to examine the reliability of these tests and to evaluate our own survey. The article is very well cited and comes from the Journal of Risk Research, which is an international journal that publishes peer reviewed articles.

* Ropeik, David. "How Risky Is It, Really?." Psychology Today. N.p.,n.d. Web. 12 Apr. 2012. <http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/how-risky-is-it-really/201008/the-psychology-risk-perception-are-we-doomed-because-we-get-risk->.

The article analyzes risk perception from a more psychological standpoint. It discusses how as a whole, we are far too concerned with smaller risks and ones that are more imminent instead of greater risks that are not as imminent, but more serious (climate change). It explains that people don’t fear risks that target them personally, but instead we fear risks that are more personal. For example, we find the death of 5 million people to be less of a tragedy than the violent death of young boy. This is because 5 million is just a large number and the death of one little boy seems much more tragic and personal. This article is useful because it provides a psychological perspective on risk perception which will be playing a big role in our project. Ropeik’s article comes from a notable psychological source, Ropeik himself is a professor of this material, he has a strong understanding of the issue at hand.