

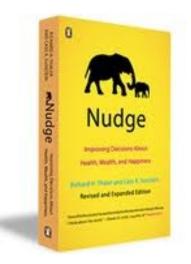
Refining the Nudge

Presentation for Behavior Energy and Climate Change Conference 2012

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The Cadmus Group
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Overview

- Nudge & behavior decision-making
- Choice architecture
- Role of survey research
- DSM nudge applications





Why are People Irrational?

- Why do they not act in their best interests?
- Why is energy behavior change so difficult when the reward is intrinsic to the actions?
- How is market research involved in choice architecture?
- When is self-report most unreliable?
- How to use nudges in marketing, program design, and evaluation?



Choice Architecture Premise

- Can't afford to make consciously reasoned decisions for every choice
- Some decisions matter more than others
- More options not always better
- Decision making does not occur in a vacuum





Choice Architecture

Choice architecture is about creating or affecting the environment in which people make decisions





Role of Choice Architects

"Choice architects have the responsibility for [creating or] organizing the context in which people make decisions."

Market researchers have a responsibility for understanding the context in which people make decisions



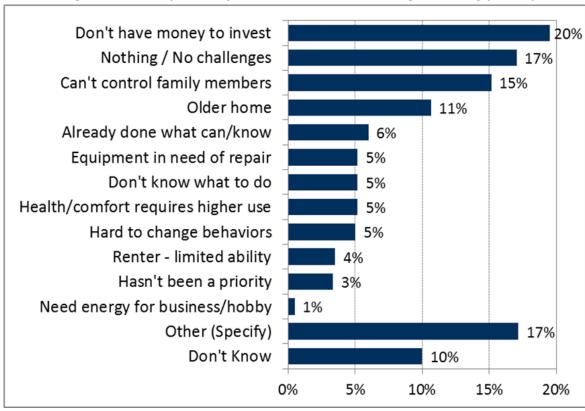
Research Architecture

- Survey format
 - Phone versus online/paper
 - Qualitative methods
- Energy use decision context
 - Surveys bring decision making to conscious level
 - Individual versus household
- Survey response options
- What is an energy-saving action?
- Who is the expert?



Energy Use Decision Context

What challenges, if any, do you face in saving energy in your home?



Multiple responses accepted; percentages are of respondents



Household Context

What have you done to save energy in your home?

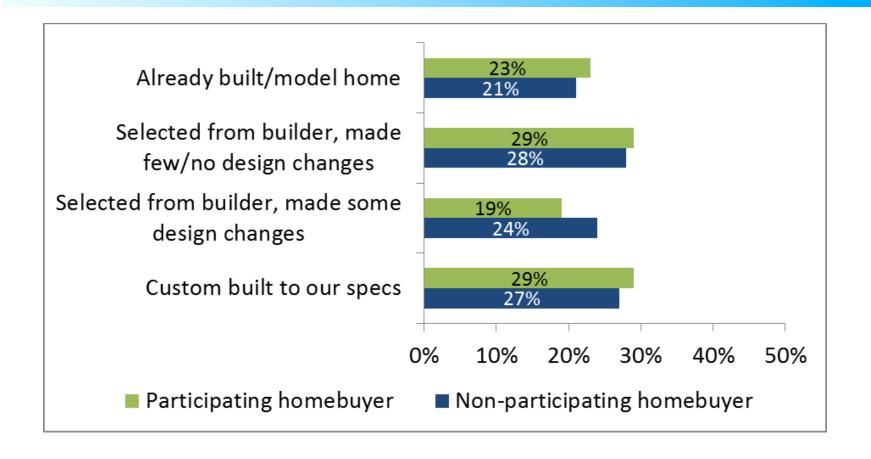
- "Changed our lights, high efficiency washer and dryer, we got rid of kids."
 - "I love my husband, but he is wasteful in everything he does. There's nothing I can do about him."

What challenges, if any, do you face in saving energy in your home?

"Crappy government. They keep taking our benefits."



Decision Role in New Home Purchase





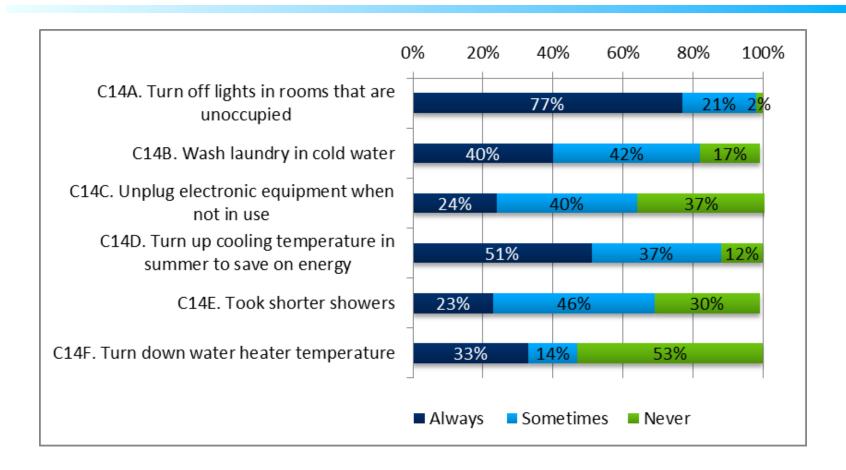
What is an Energy-saving Action?

- Usage awareness before use modification
- Behavior versus purchases, investments
- Frequency and persistence



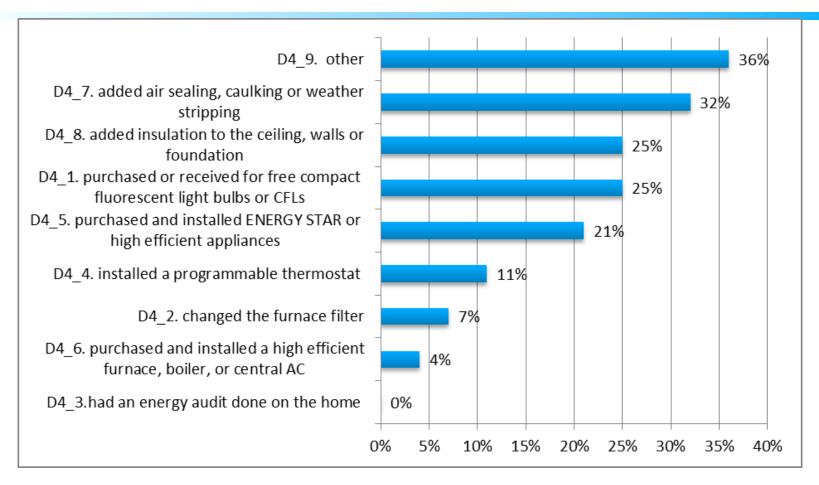


Prompted Energy Saving Behaviors



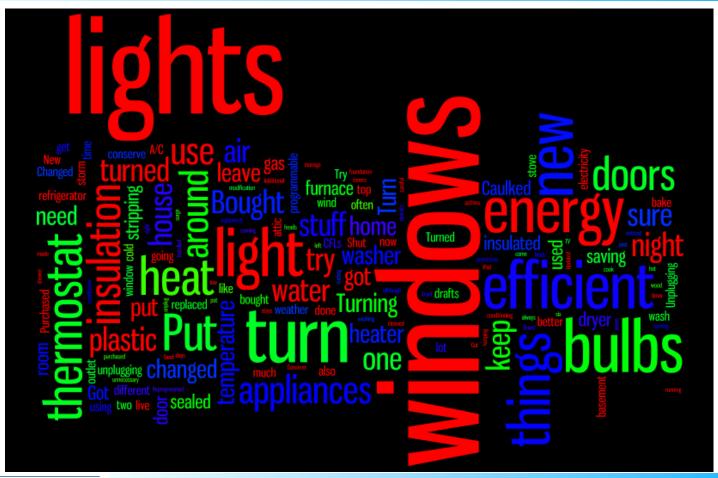


Unprompted Energy-saving Home Improvements



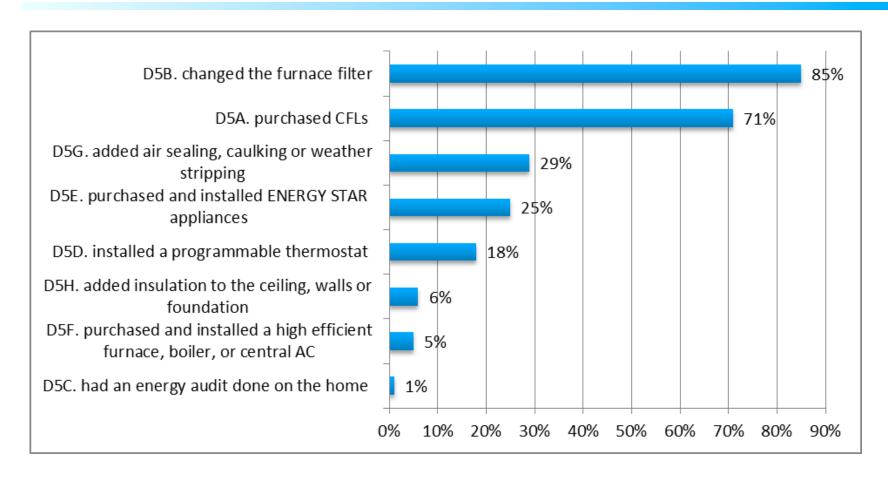


"Other" Actions to Save Energy





Prompted Energy Saving Actions





Response Options

Scaling and neutral options

Multiple choice versus fill in the

blank

Long lists

Classifying responses





Who is the Expert?

- Role of market actors
 - Asking customers about how they selected an efficient AC model
 - Asking contractors/retailers to describe customer motivations, barriers, decision reasons



Cautions

- Attributing influence to decisions
- Social desirability bias
- Inflated sense of energy efficiency knowledge
- Homes are already efficient
- Have already done everything



Nudge Strategies

- Defaults
- Expecting Error
- Mappings
- Feedback
- Structuring complex choices
- Incentives



Defaults

- Energy-efficiency features in new homes
- Thermostat settings





Expect Error

Motion sensors/controls on lighting

Alerts (other than the bill) for high/

atypical usage



Mapping

- Watts to lumens conversion
- Analogies

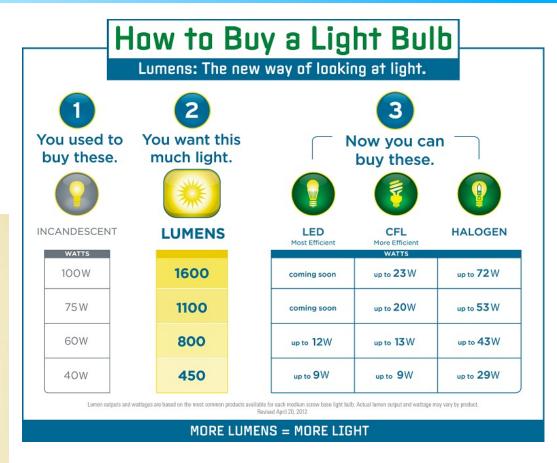
A FURNACE WITH A

DIRTY FILTER:

IS LIKE AN ATHLETE

TRYING TO BREATHE

THROUGH A BELGIAN WAFFLE.





Feedback

- Home energy monitors
- Home energy reports







Structuring Complex Choices

- Light board
- Energy Audit reports





Incentives

- Rebates for energy-efficient equipment
- Rate structures
- Non-energy benefits
 - Increased comfort
 - Reducing waste
 - Doing one's part



Upshot

- Do the research
- Clarify research objectives, methods, audience
- Understand the broader context
 - How energy use decisions are made
 - How context affects responses
- Ask good questions
- Apply insights in small ways

