

BIG DATA AND ITS BIG POTENTIAL:

Exploring Opportunity at the Intersection of the
Smart Grid and Human Behavior

Behavior Energy and Climate Change
Conference

November 19, 2013



What potential does big data hold?

Let's explore an example . . .



Simple dating example:

Find # of acceptable candidates

Problem: How to find the perfect match?

Georgia Rossi at McKinsey Consulting put together a model to help her find suitable men in Sydney Australia where she lives.

Objectives:

- Capture deal breakers
- Show how many datable men in Sydney
- Provide a tool to filter men

Instructions for girls

- Decide list of deal breakers for your ideal soulmate and input on 'deal breakers and - assumptions' tab - toggle assumptions
- View possible number of men available based on deal breakers in 'size of the pond' Find man (this is the easy part - they don't have nearly as many deal breakers..
- Although hopefully they don't mind girls who do)
- Get candidate to fill out survey
- View candidate prospects in 'confidential results' tab
- Fall in love, safe with the knowledge you haven't compromised ... true love waits



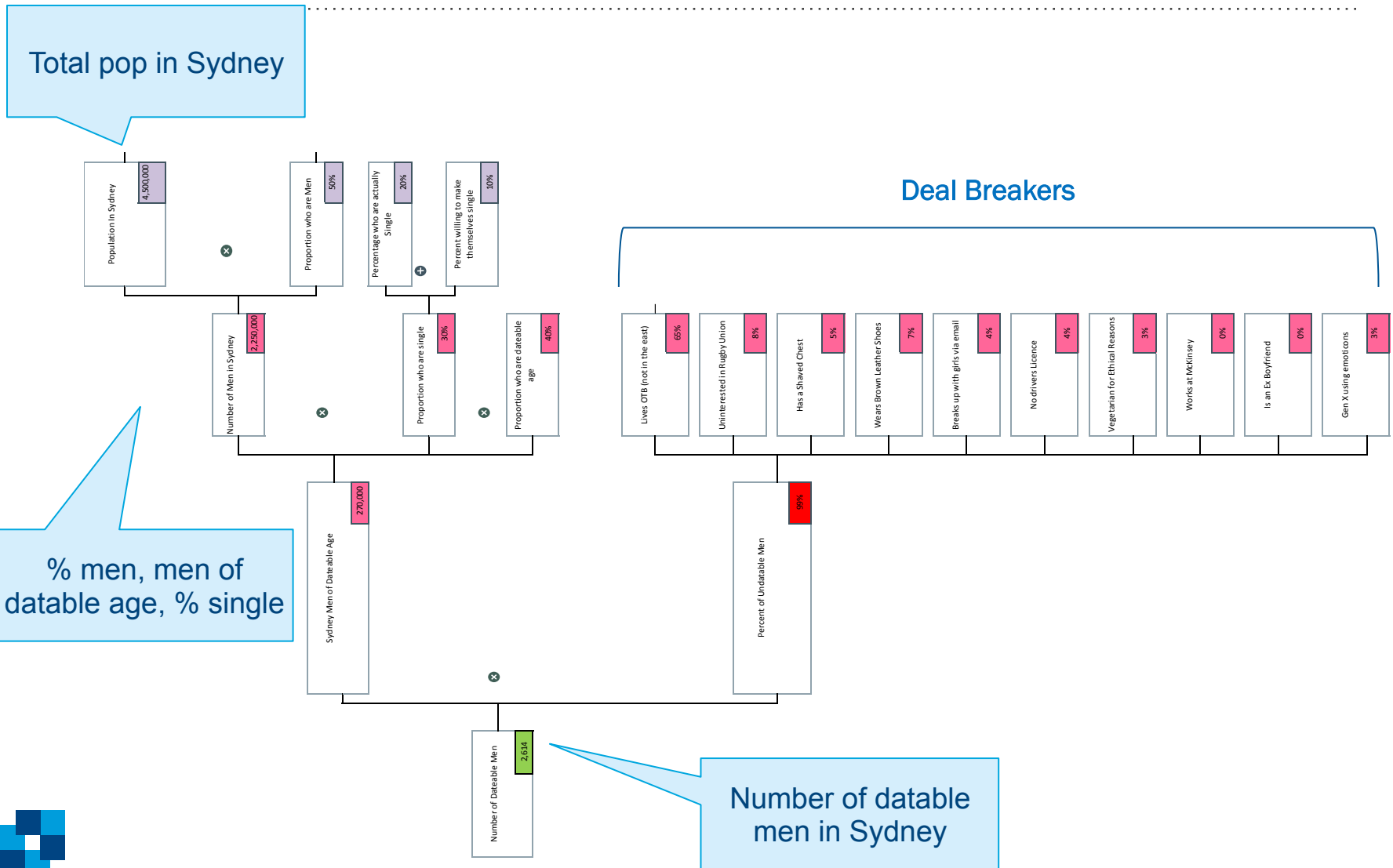
Deal Breakers and Assumptions

Assumptions			
Population of Sydney	4,500,000	Married	30%
Proportion who are men	50%	De Facto	25%
Proportion who are dateable age	40%	Player in relationship	10%
		Devoted Boyfriend	15%
		Single	20%

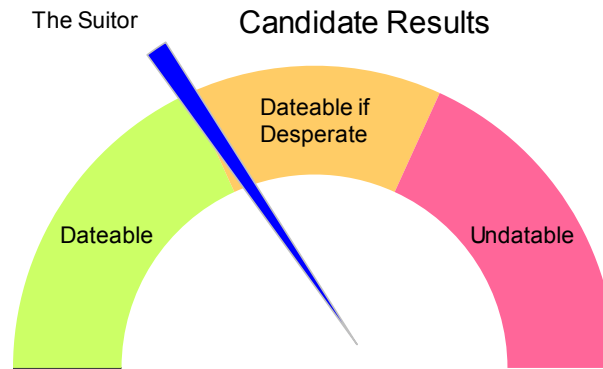
Deal Breakers	Proportion of population	Number	Sources
	%		
Lives OTB (not in the east)	65%	175,500	Bridge traffic analysis
Uninterested in Rugby Union	8%	21,600	Pub chat
Has a Shaved Chest	5%	13,500	Beach perving
Wears Brown Leather Shoes	7%	18,900	CBD analysis
Breaks up with girls via email	4%	10,800	Teary female friends
No drivers Licence	4%	10,800	I've heard
Vegetarian for Ethical Reasons	3%	8,100	Tom Campey + mates
Works at McKinsey	0%	81	Know stalking
Is an Ex Boyfriend	0%	5	Hand tally
Gen X using emoticons	3%	8,100	Hand tally
	99%	267386.4	



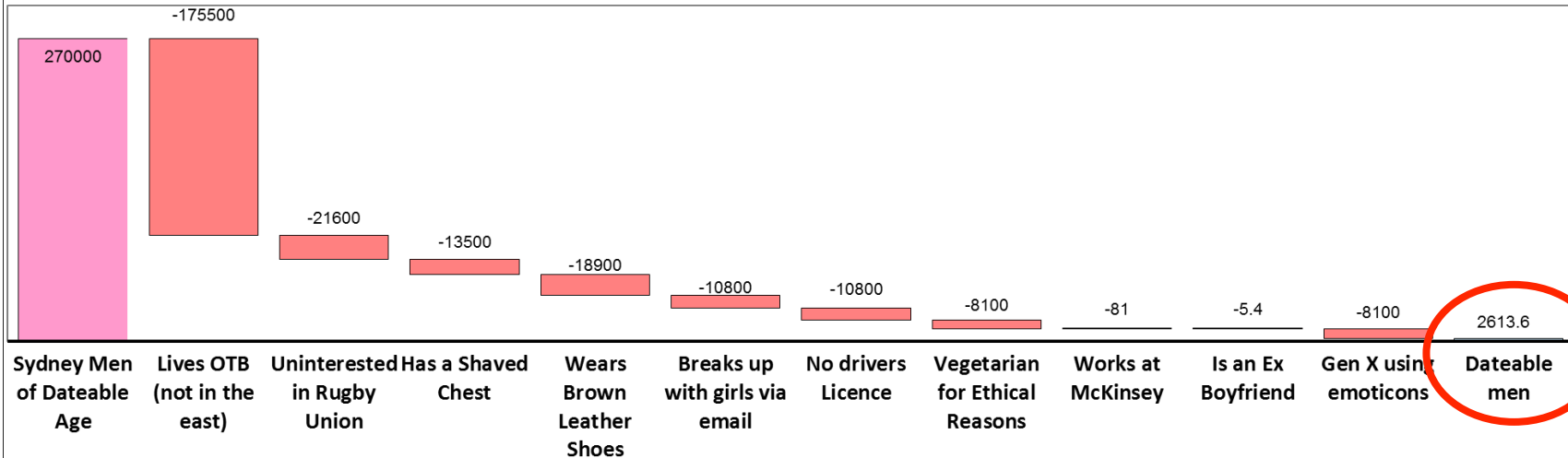
Decision tree to narrow down the candidates



Results – 2,613 dateable men in Sydney



There is a limited amount of dateable men in Sydney once one is strict about who one dates..



But how to find them?

The model doesn't help with this.

Effective use of data is about more than knowing the size of your population – or potential for energy savings.

Need to know *where* your target population spends their time and how to *reach* them.

Big data on the customer side can help!

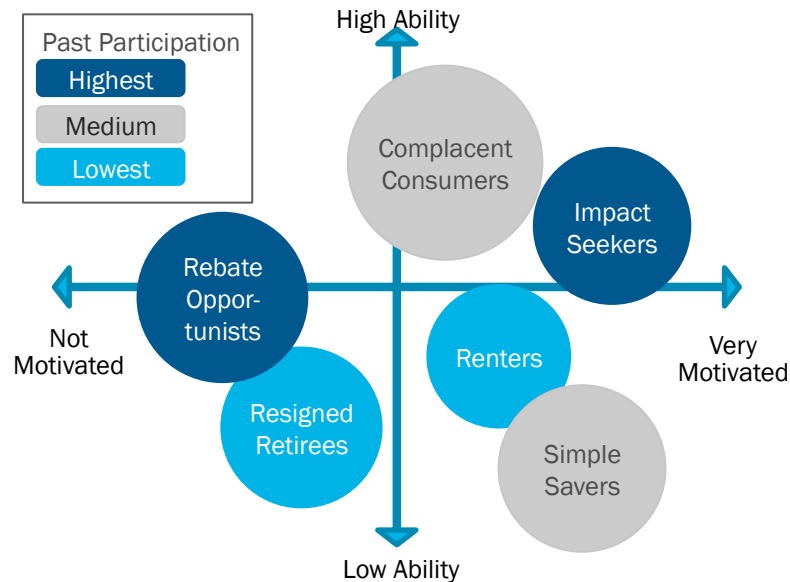
This is where micro-targeting and segmentation are useful.



Segmentation and microtargeting go hand-in-hand

SEGMENTATION

- Defines and divides population into identifiable groups based on socio-demographics, attitudes, beliefs, and other characteristics
- Segments useful for creating relevant messaging and outreach



MICROTARGETING (Propensity to Act)

- Microtargeting scores individual customers on their likelihood to take a specific action (e.g., participate)
- Uses data on past participation, customer characteristics, perceived opportunity, ability to pay
- The best “targets” from microtargeting may belong to different segments

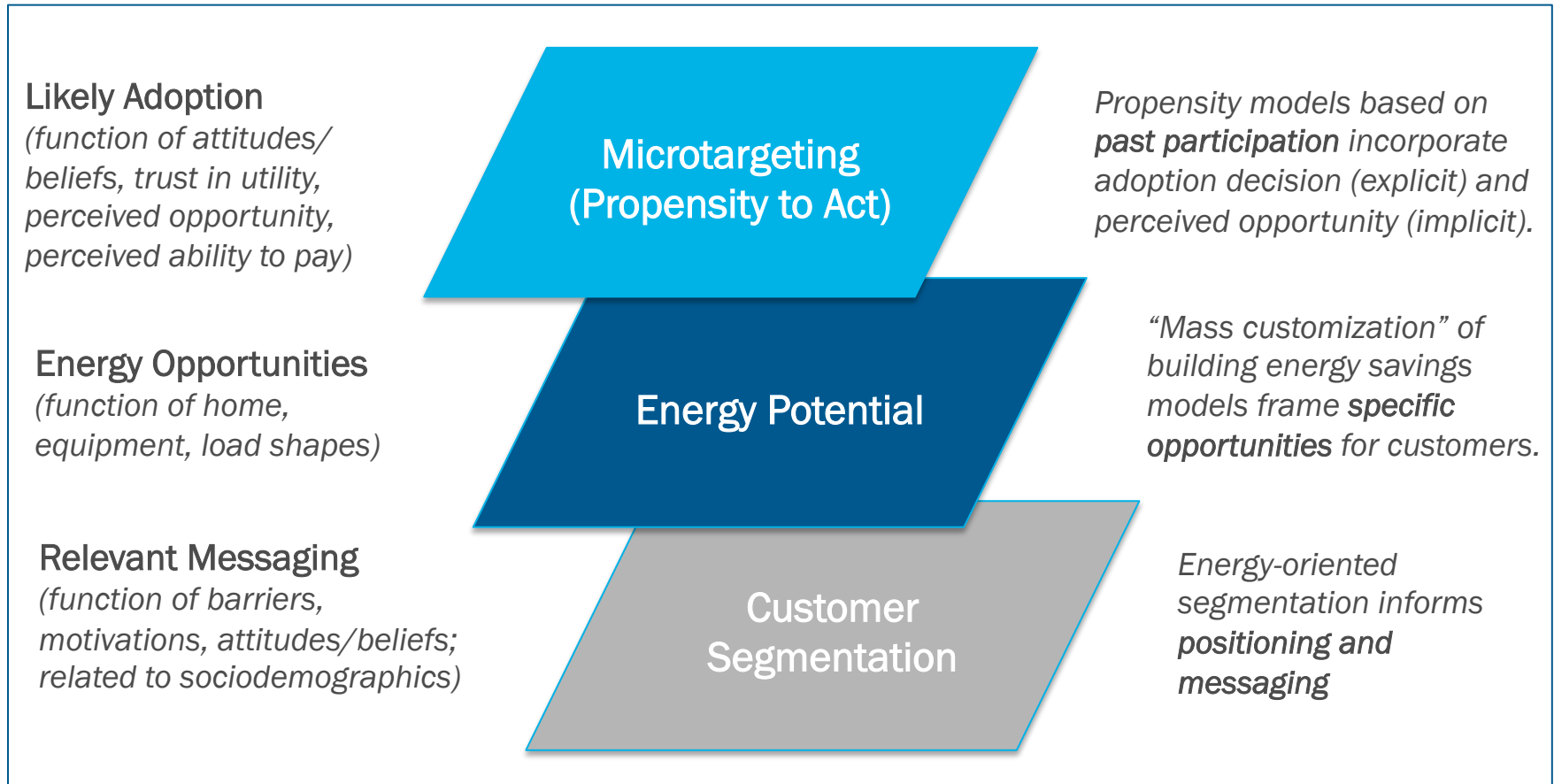
High score: Best target for program

Use segment insights for positioning

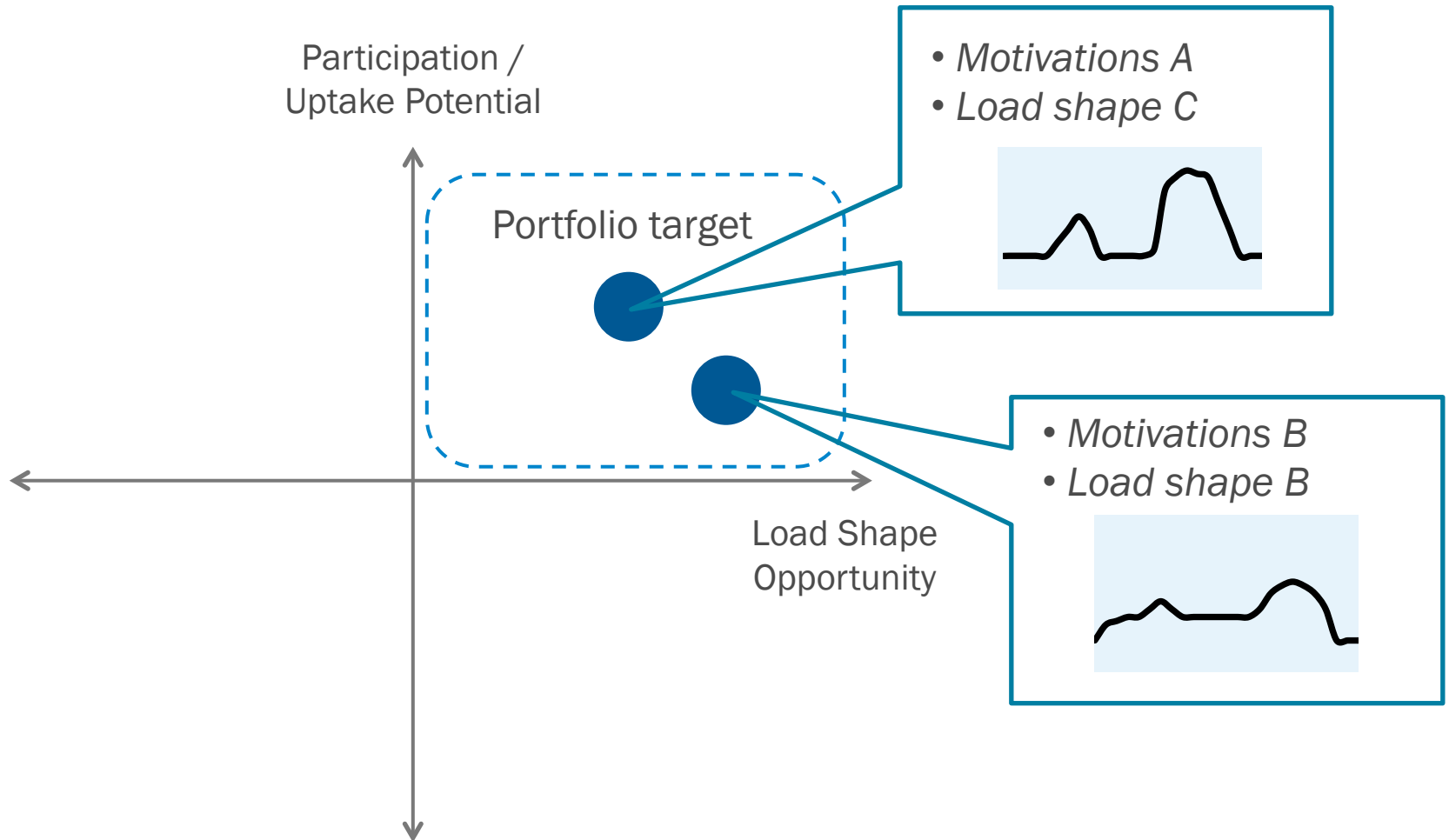
Account	Demand Response	Home Energy Audit	Segment
20010203	2	99	B
11212322	66	41	A
29215134	20	16	A
44321278	31	50	C

Identifying opportunities takes energy information and customer information

Consider three layers of engagement for each customer

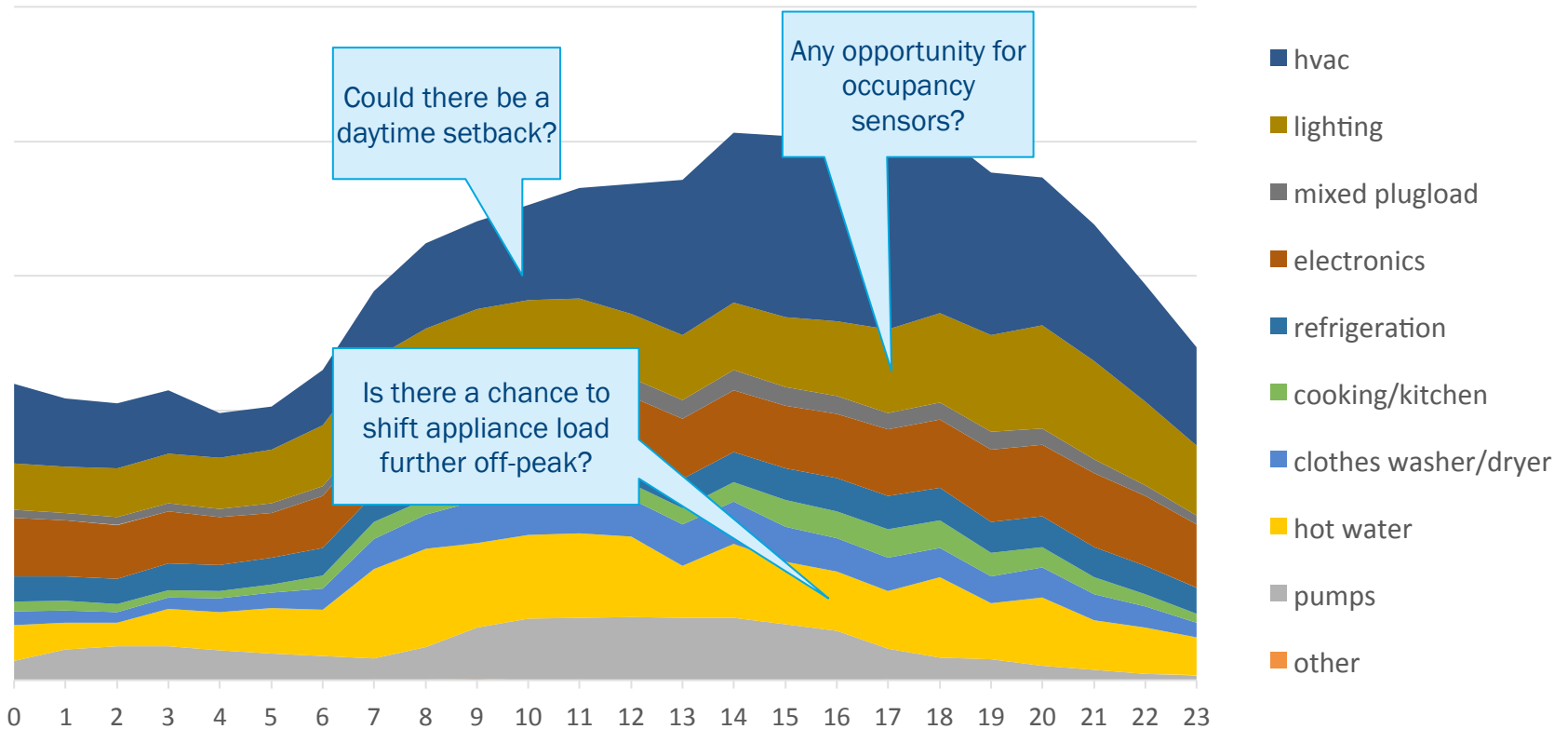


Customer potential lies at intersection between likelihood to take action and “objective” savings opportunities



Examine end-use load shapes by segment to understand magnitude of energy waste

Segment 2 Hourly Usage by End-Use: Average Summer Day



Residential load shapes can be disaggregated to show different types of usage behavior

1. Thermal

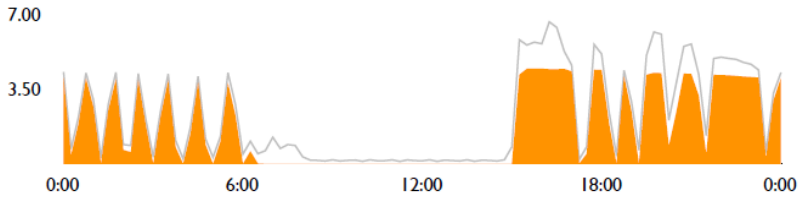


Figure 1. Thermal Load as Share of Whole Home

3. Intentional/Plug In

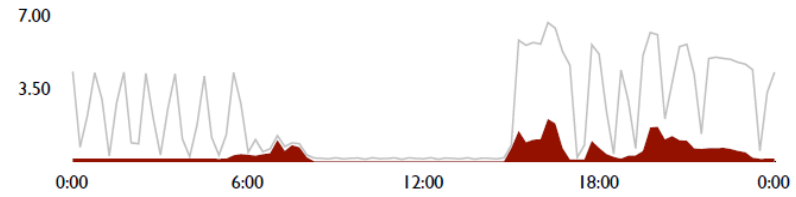


Figure 3. Intentional Load as Share of Whole Home

2. Always On

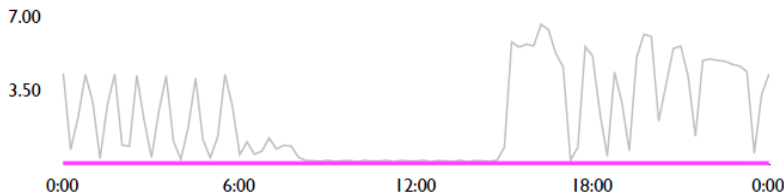


Figure 2. Always On Load as Share of Whole Home

4. Electric/Gas Substitutes

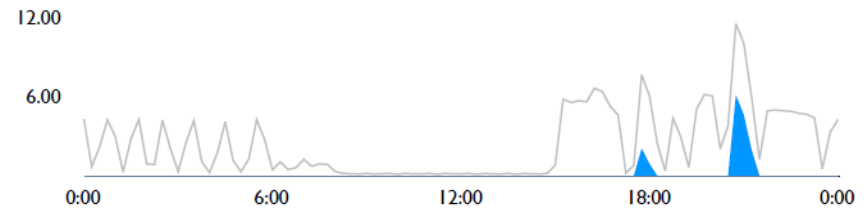


Figure 4. Electric - Gas Substitutes: Electric Clothes Dryer as Share of Whole Home

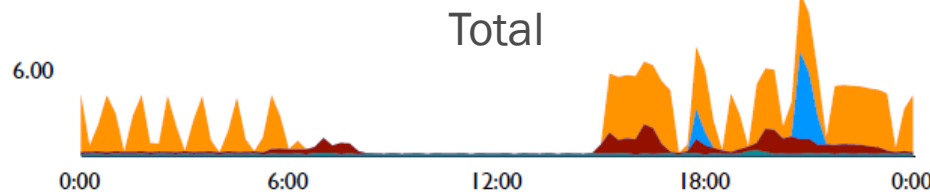


Figure 6. Whole Homes Use by Four Categories: Always On, Thermal Load, Intentional Load, Electric - Gas Substitutes

Source: Pecan Street publication, 2013. "Data Driven Insights from the Nation's Deepest Ever Research on Customer Energy Use."

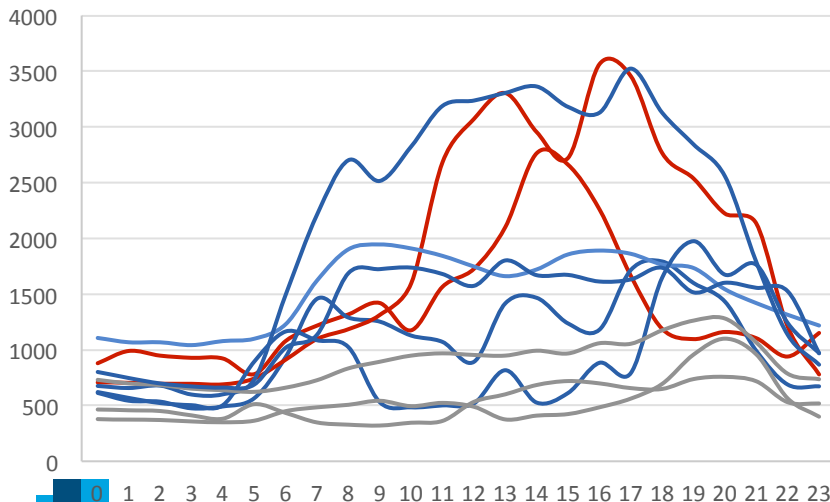


Segmentation: Load Shape Segmentation & Profiling

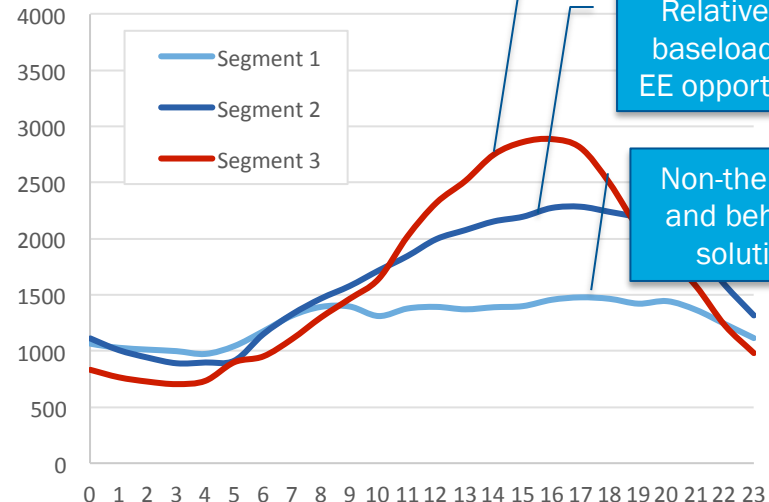
Whole-house interval data can be used to identify patterns in load shapes that may represent opportunity; metered contextual and behavioral data can then enable us to understand program and product opportunities.



Whole-House Load Shapes



Load Shape Segments



Potential for DR or CAC & envelope efficiency?

Relatively high baseload; many EE opportunities?

Non-thermal EE and behavioral solutions?

Identify opportunities specific to each load shape segment

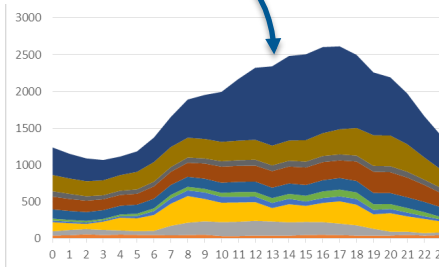


Segment	Key Characteristics	End-Use Notes	Weatherization	AC Rebate	Conservation Behaviors	Demand Response	Dynamic Pricing
1	Consistently high baseload but limited peak	Steady HVAC use. Off-peak appliance use.	✓	✓			
2	High baseload and high, extended peak	On-peak HVAC, lighting; variable appliance use	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Lower baseload and high, compressed peak	On-peak HVAC, lighting, and appliance use			✓	✓	✓
4	Generally low load	Limited/no AC use	✓		✓		

Whole-house and end-use metering data can identify specific program opportunities

Valuable for a single customer...

...And valuable at scale

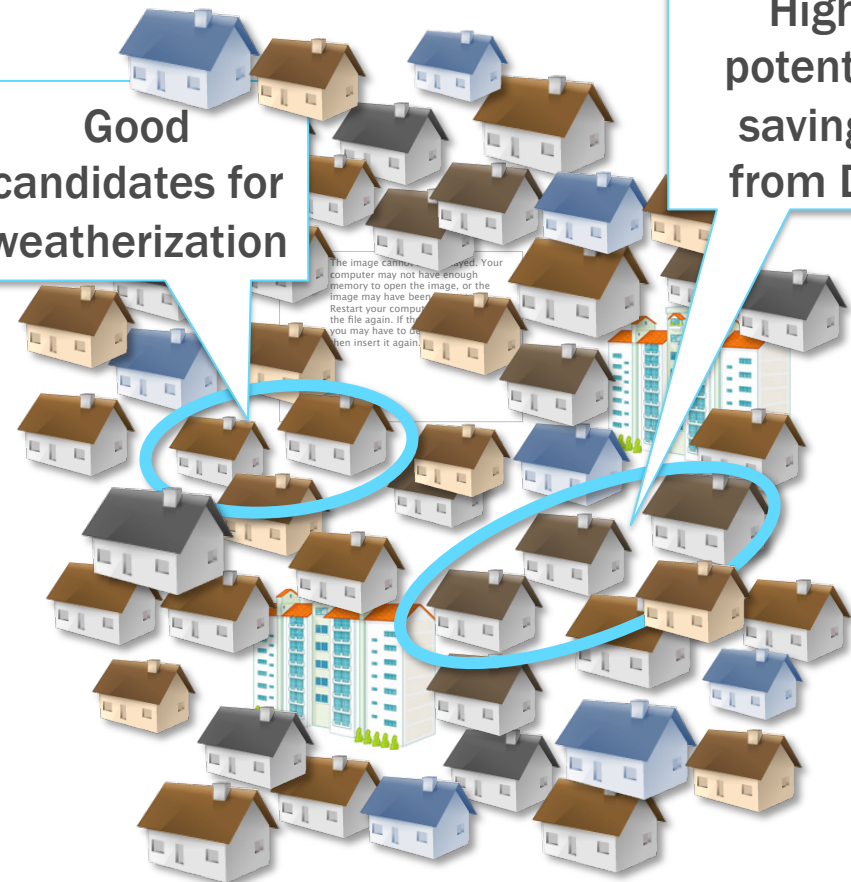


Recommendations:

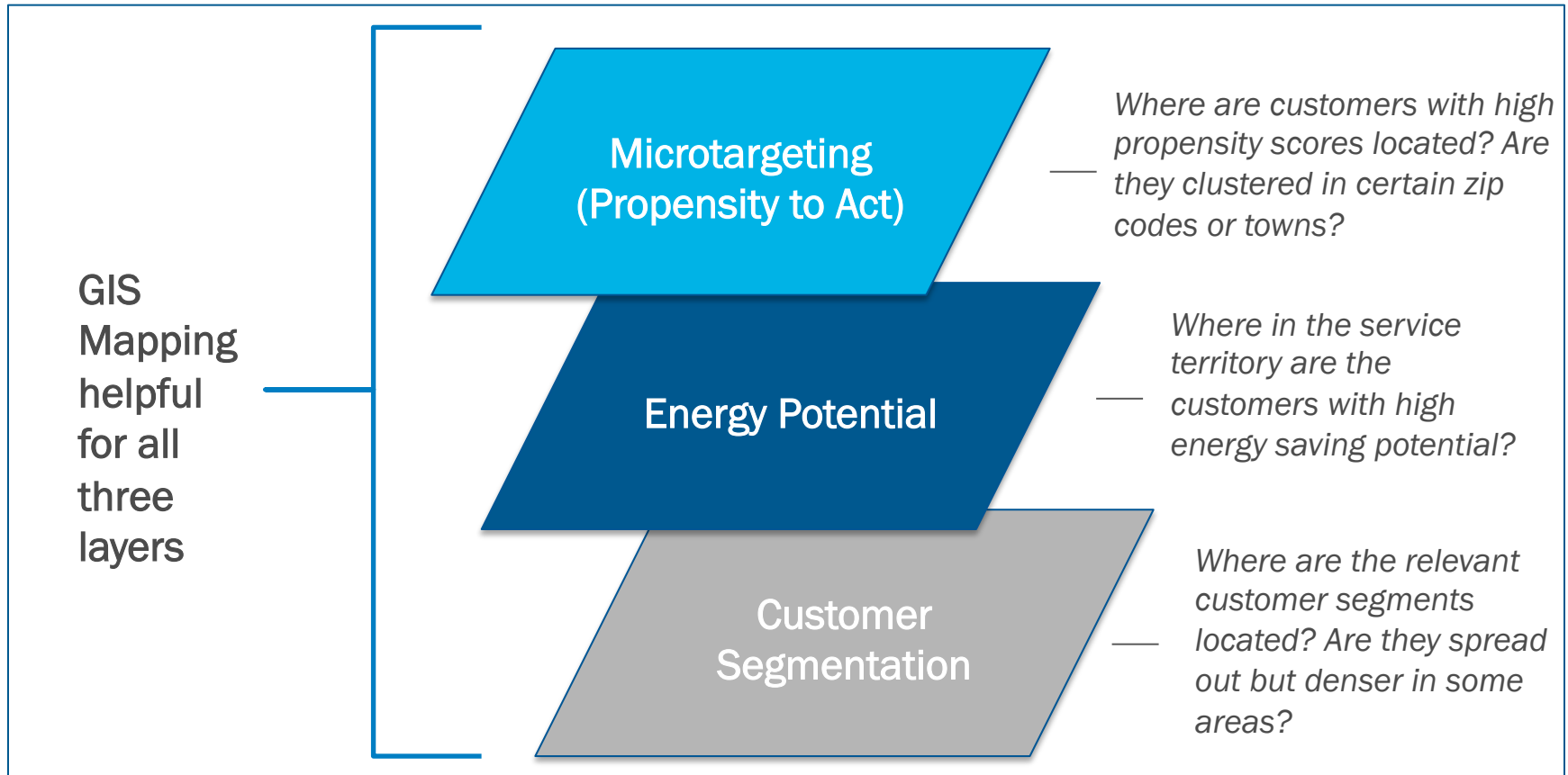
- Duct sealing
- Lighting upgrades
- Direct load control

Good candidates for weatherization

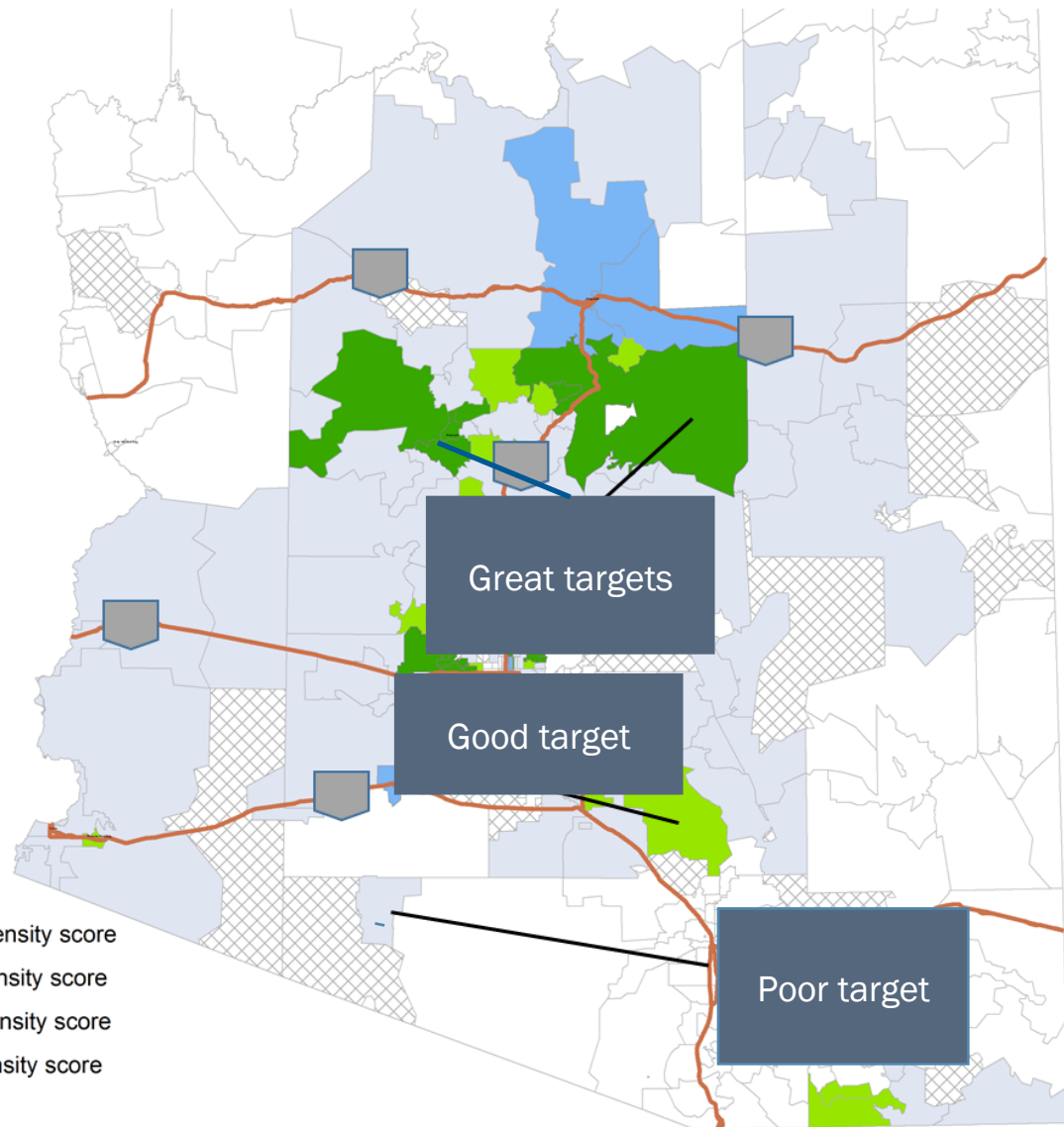
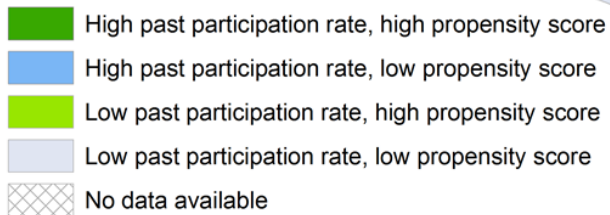
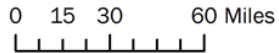
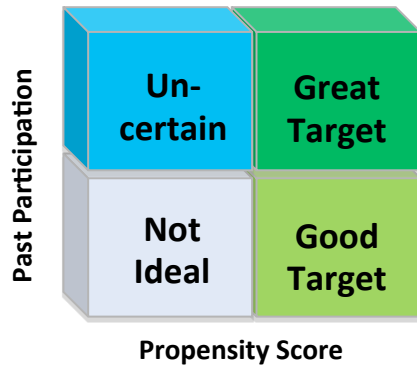
High potential savings from DR



GIS mapping enables graphical representation of propensity, energy potential, and customer segmentation – yielding immediate insight

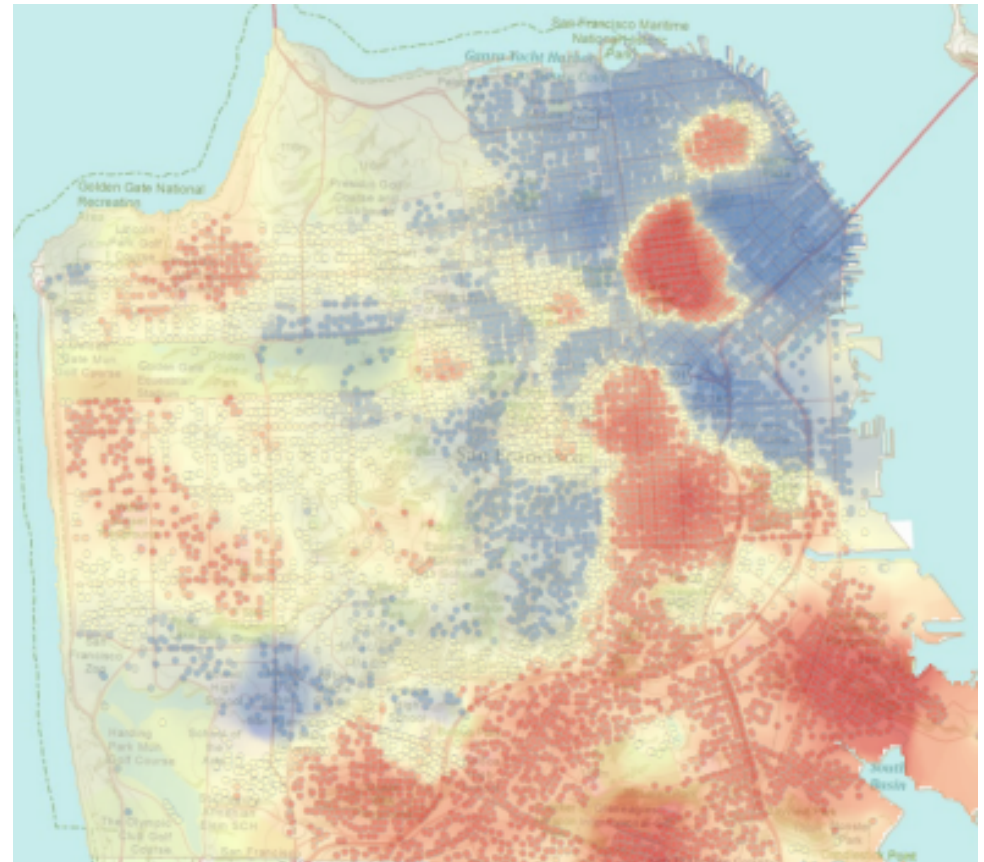


Map showing good targets for EE: areas with high past participation rate and high propensity to act



Past participation rates, propensity scores, and demographics can be mapped to answer specific questions

- *Example question:* What areas have relatively high propensity scores, but relatively moderate or low income?
- Hot spot analysis can identify neighborhood-level opportunities
- Segmentation characteristics can help inform how to reach those individuals (type of messages, trusted authorities; direct mail v. email v. calling v. in-language, etc.)



Source: ESRI (ArcGIS Resources)



Conclusions

- Harnessing big data is more than just calculating potential – it's about gleaning nuance to reach and to engage your audience
- Customers can be grouped based on individual characteristics visible in the data being collected now
- Finding ways to use the information that we have is the greatest challenge going forward



Thank You

Mikhail Haramati

Associate

(510) 4445050 x122

mharamati@opiniondynamics.com



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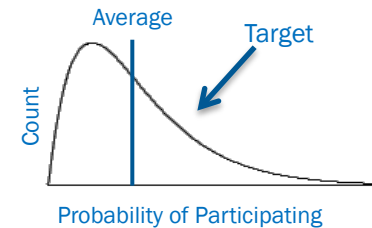


Opinion **Dynamics**

Using all three layers can achieve increased engagement, relevance and adoption

Propensity to Act

Develop microtargeting models for specific programs/offerings based on past adoption/participation data



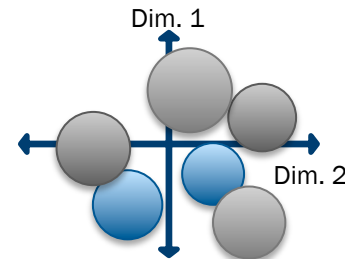
Energy Potential

Apply energy opportunities models (e.g., building simulation or load profile segments) to quantify specific opportunities aligned with each program



Segmentation

Develop (or leverage existing) segmentation around energy- and utility-specific barriers and levers



Combine energy potential research with ethnographic insights to understand how to develop tailored solutions

Survey findings and ethnographic insights can help explain why some households use much more energy than others (controlling for size, etc)

Key Findings: Pellentesque tempor magna eget purus accumsan, at pretium erat fringilla. Proin ultrices urna sit amet felis consequat, lobortis scelerisque eros egestas. Quisque vitae lectus sit amet mauris pretium bibendum.

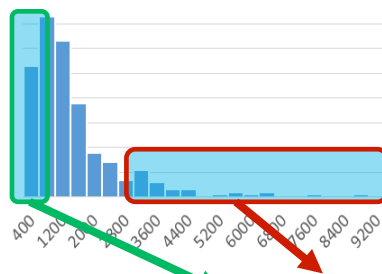
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Energy Intensity (annual btu per sq ft)



	Low Intensity	High Intensity
Avg. interior temp	77 deg	75 deg
Shift major appliance use to off-peak	14%	8%
Relative importance in energy decisions:		
Comfort	33%	40%
Convenience	40%	45%
Cost	27%	15%



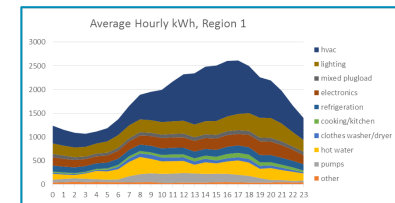
"We try to keep the lights off more. The tv and lights provide us with enough lighting. I also have a infrared thermometer to look for hot or cold spots to find holes in the insulation."



"I lower the heater at night, and only raise it when I am in the house. Sometimes I just stuff dishtowels into the exhaust fan in the kitchen."

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Utilities have a wealth of data on-hand to understand behavior and improve engagement

Past program participation – DSM and non-DSM

Account	TOU Rate	Energy Audit	Ref. Rebate
A	✓		
B		✓	
C			✓

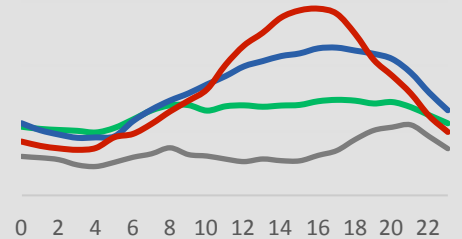
Customer engagement – e.g., online activity, payment preferences

payment options

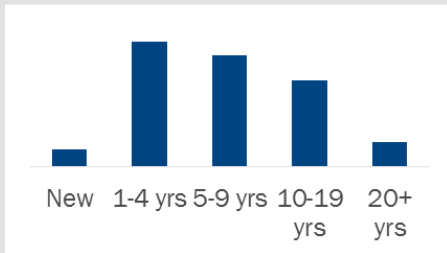
pay online

one-time payment

Energy indicators – e.g., seasonal usage, load shape



Customer characteristics from CIS data – e.g., rate class, time-as-customer



Secondary demographic/housing data – e.g., age, income, home value

