

# Reasons Against Adopting Renewable Energy Systems in Consumer Decision-Making

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# Sustainable Enterprise

A Macromarketing Approach

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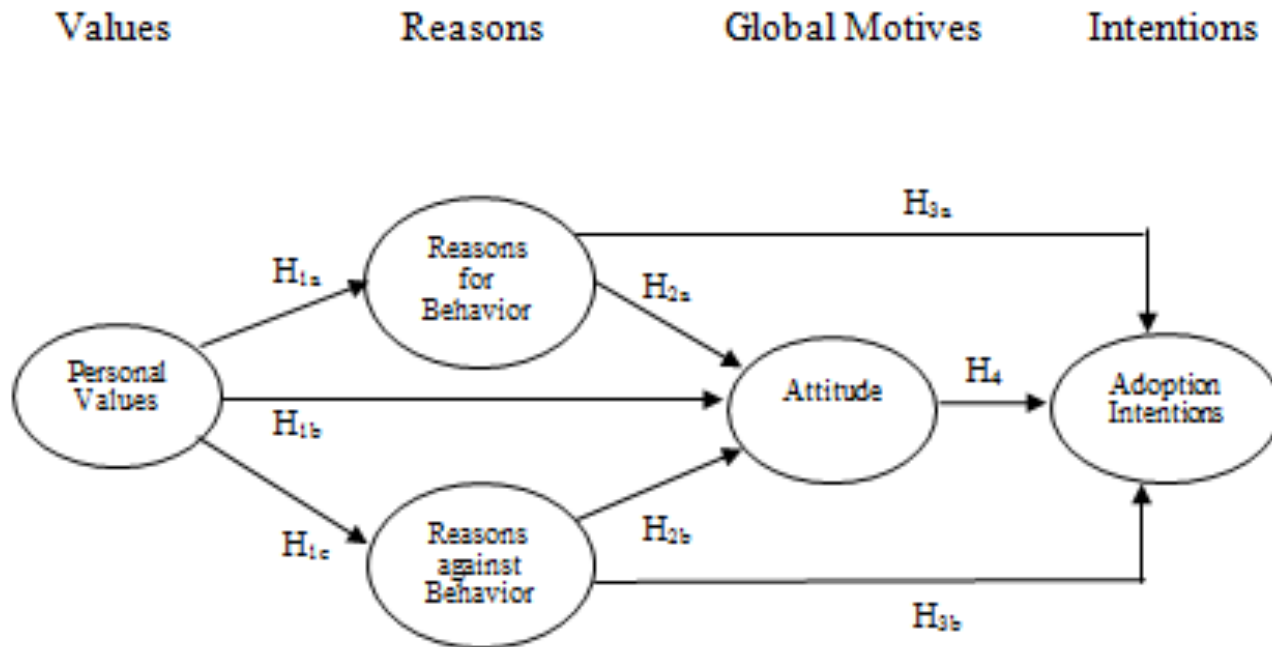


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# Focus of the Study

- \* The attitude-behavior gap
- \* Applying Behavioral Reasoning Theory in the context of sustainable consumption

# Conceptual Model of the Study



Source: Adapted from Westaby (2005)

# Comparison of Sample with Population of Irish Home Owners (%)

| <b>Variable</b>    |                  | <b>Solar Panels<br/>Sample<br/>(n=254)</b> | <b>Population of<br/>Irish Home<br/>Owners</b> |
|--------------------|------------------|--|--|
| <b>Gender</b>      | Male             | 46.7                                       | 50.0   |
|                    | Female           | 53.3                                       | 50.0   |
| <b>Age Groups*</b> | 15-24            | 2.6  | 20.0   |
|                    | 25-34            | 12.8                                       | 45.0   |
|                    | 35-44            | 23.3                                       | 35.0   |
|                    | 45-59            | 33.0                                       | 20.0   |
|                    | 60+              | 28.2                                       | 45.0   |
| <b>Region</b>      | Dublin           | 20.7                                       | 24.0   |
|                    | Rest of Leinster | 30.0                                       | 28.0   |
|                    | Munster          | 28.2                                       | 28.0   |
|                    | Connacht/Ulster  | 21.1                                       | 20.0   |

# Scale Items, Construct Reliabilities and Std. Factor Loadings

## Values

### Personal Values ( $\alpha=.88$ ; AVE=.75)

“Using solar panels...”

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| q1. would be in line with your own personal values.                       | .89 |
| q2. fits the way you view the world.                                      | .83 |
| q3. would be consistent with the way you think you should live your life. | .87 |

# Scale Items, Construct Reliabilities and Std. Factor Loadings

## Reasons for adoption

### Independence benefit (a =.86; AVE=.68)

“Installing solar panels on your house would...”

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| q18. reduce your dependence on oil or gas.                | .68 |
| q19. make you self—sufficient.                            | .92 |
| q20. make you independent from national energy providers. | .86 |

### Environmental benefit (a =.86; AVE= na)

“By installing solar panels on your house you would help to...”

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| q21. improve your local environment.       | .90 |
| q22. significantly reduce greenhouse gases | .91 |

### Economic benefit (a =.86; AVE=.67)

“Installing solar panels on your house would...”

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| q23. eventually pay off and make a profit.   | .79 |
| q24. allow you to spend more money on other things in life other than your energy bill | .83 |
| q25. reduce your monthly energy bill significantly.                                    | .84 |

# Scale Items, Construct Reliabilities and Std. Factor Loadings

## Reasons against adoption

### Perceived compatibility with existing home ( $\alpha = .77$ ; AVE=.55)

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| q9. Solar panels would not fit with the existing infrastructure of your house                           | .56 |
| q10. In order to install solar panels on your house,<br>you'd have to undertake some serious renovation | .85 |
| q11. Solar panels could only be installed on your house with major<br>additional work.                  | .79 |

### Risk barrier ( $\alpha = .83$ ; AVE=.64)

“When thinking about installing solar panels on your house, you would...”

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| q12. be concerned that solar panels would not provide<br>the level of benefits you would be expecting. | .71 |
| q13. worry about how much on-going maintenance they would require.                                     | .75 |
| q14. worry about how dependable and reliable they would be.  | .92 |

### Initial cost barrier ( $\alpha = .88$ ; AVE=.72)

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| q15. The initial cost of installing solar panels on your house would be too<br>high for you. | .86 |
| q16. You would find it a financial strain to install solar panels on your<br>house.          | .91 |
| q17. You do not have the money to install solar panels on your house.                        | .76 |



# Scale Items, Construct Reliabilities and Std. Factor Loadings

## Global Motives

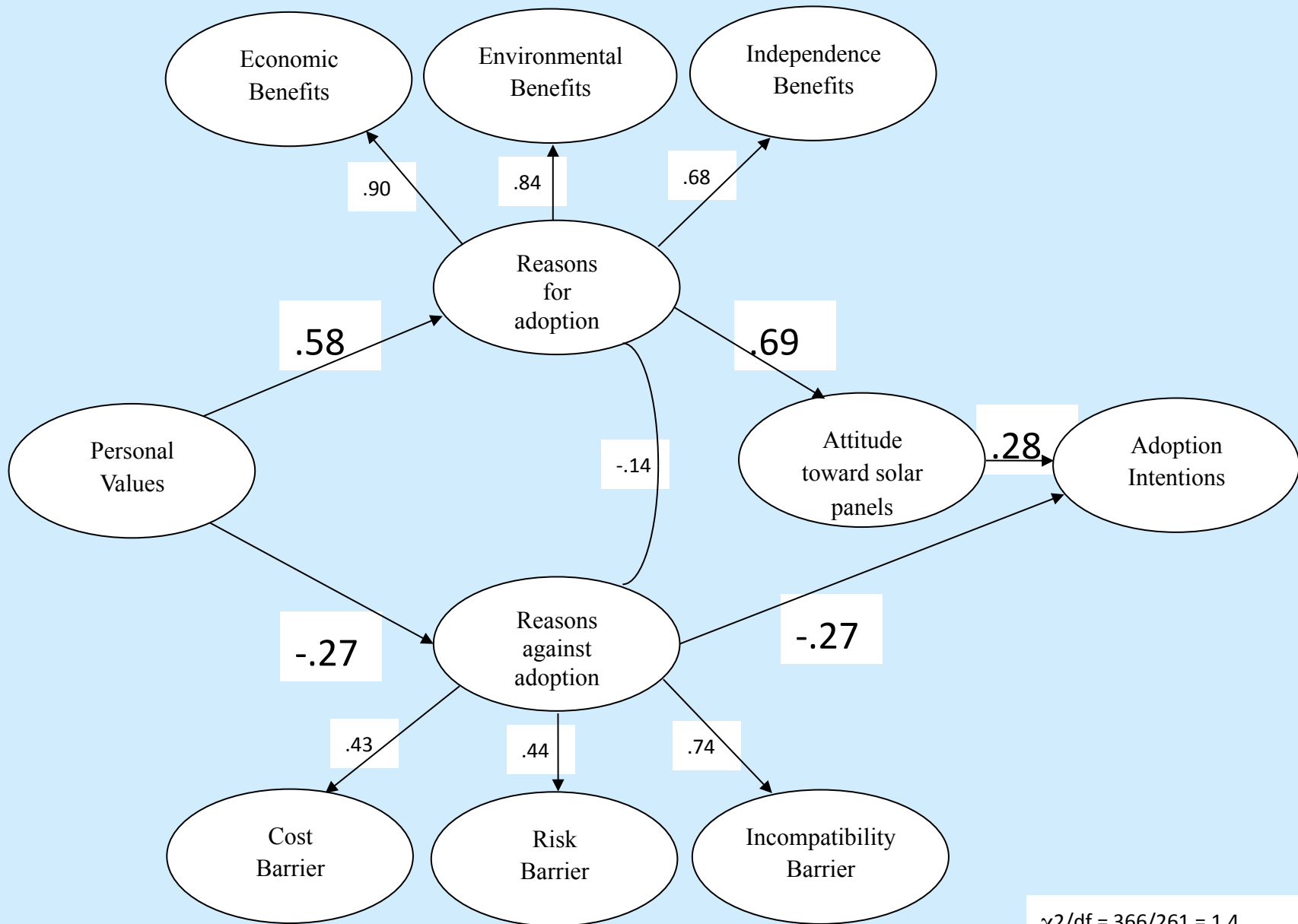
### Attitude toward Solar Panels (a =.85; AVE=.66)

“Installing solar panels on your house in the next 12 months would...”

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| q4. be very good.              | .82 |
| q5. offer a lot of advantages. | .90 |
| q6. add a lot of value.        | .70 |

### Adoption Intentions (a =.90; AVE = na)

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| q7. You will install solar panels on your house in the next 12 months      | .91 |
| q8. You intend to install solar panels on your house in the next 12 months | .90 |



$\chi^2/df = 366/261 = 1.4$

CFI = .97, TLI = .97, RMSEA = .04

## Effect of Consumer Reasons on Intentions to Adopt

| <u>Variable</u>          | <u>Direct Effect</u> | <u>Indirect Effect</u> | <u>Total Effect</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Reasons for adoption     | 0                    | .19                    | .19                 |
| Reasons against adoption | -.27                 | 0                      | -.27                |

## Comparison of the Mediated Model and the Unmediated Model with the Final Model

| Model      | Chi-Square | Degrees of Freedom | Chi-square difference test with Final Model subtracted | CFI  | TLLI | RMSE A |
|------------|------------|--------------------|--|------|------|--------|
| Mediated   | 371.9      | 262                | 9.1 for 2 df   | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.04   |
| Unmediated | 417.3      | 262                | 54.5 for 2 df  | 0.96 | 0.95 | 0.05   |
| Final      | 362.8      | 260                |  | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.04   |

\*Threshold value for 2 df = 5.991. Difference suggests the final model is the superior model.

# Conclusion

- \* Broaden lens to better understand green behaviors.
- \* Include reasons.
- \* Do not forget “reasons against”.