

ENERGY SAVINGS AND BEYOND

Measuring the Success of Marketing, Education, and Outreach Efforts

> Tami Buhr December 10, 2014





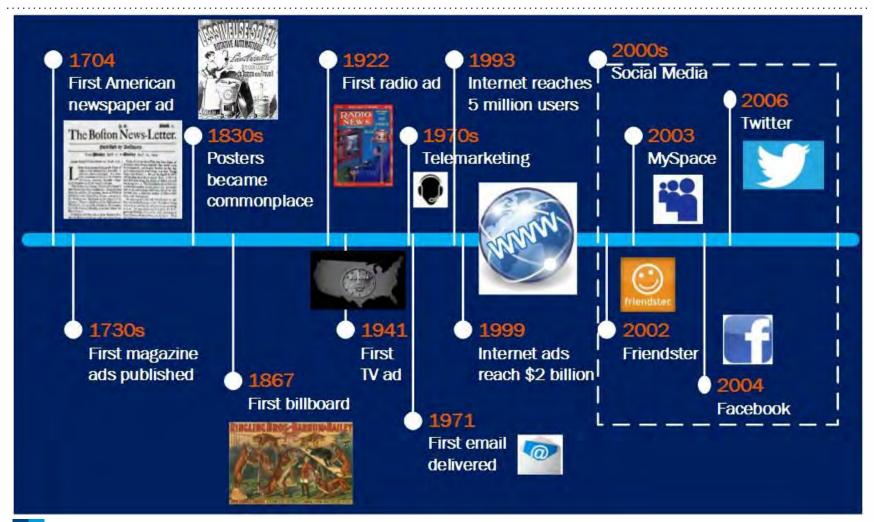
Marketing Isn't New

- Been around as long as there have been goods and services
 - Key development was the separation of production and consumption of goods and services
- Undergone dramatic change in the 20th century that has accelerated in the past 25 years





History of Mass Marketing





Early "Green" Marketing

- "Keep America Beautiful" campaign.
- Targeted pollution and littering
- Begun in 1953.
- Lassie was an original mascot for the campaign.
- The more memorable ad was the "Crying Indian" ad.
- First TV ad aired on Earth Day 1971





The Crying Indian/Italian American Campaign









Selling Energy Efficiency – Traditional Programs

- Marketing in traditional demand side management programs is underappreciated
- Programs contain both marketing and financial incentives
 - Incentives are assumed to be the prime driver of program energy savings
- Would be extremely challenging to disentangle effects of the program's marketing and education efforts from financial incentives







Selling Energy Efficiency – Branding

- Energy efficiency program administrators (PAs) are launching branding efforts
- Objective is to engage and educate customers
- Ultimately causing them to take actions that save energy
- These brands promote more than energy efficiency. They promote energy management as a lifestyle.









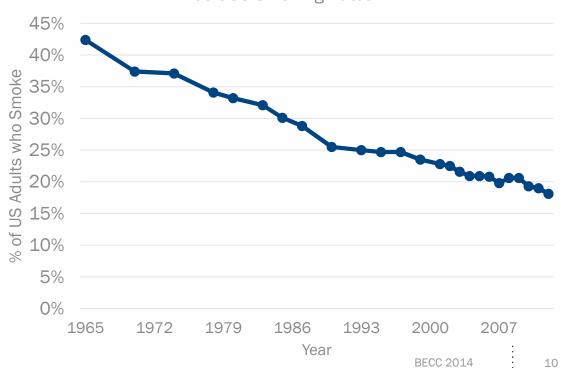
The Challenge of Selling Energy Management

It's Complicated



Selling a Complicated Concept

- Really selling "energy management" and not simply "energy efficiency"
 - Singular one-time actions versus a lifestyle
 - Specific versus general attitudes
- Other social marketing campaigns have a more straight forward "ask" and more defined metrics Adult US Smoking Rates
 - Don't litter
 - Stop smoking





Complicated Information Environment

- Crowded media space with competing messages in which...
- ...narrowcasting has replaced broadcasting and...
- …energy efficiency is politicized.







Establishing a Causal Linkage between Campaign and Metrics is Not a Simple Task

- Typical methods for estimating impact of an ad campaign are not very rigorous
- Are less appropriate when are not selling a particular product but a lifestyle
 - What is the dependent variable if it isn't sales of a product?
 - Brand awareness? Attitude change?
- Changes in technology and consumer behavior have reduced the usefulness of traditional marketing effects methods

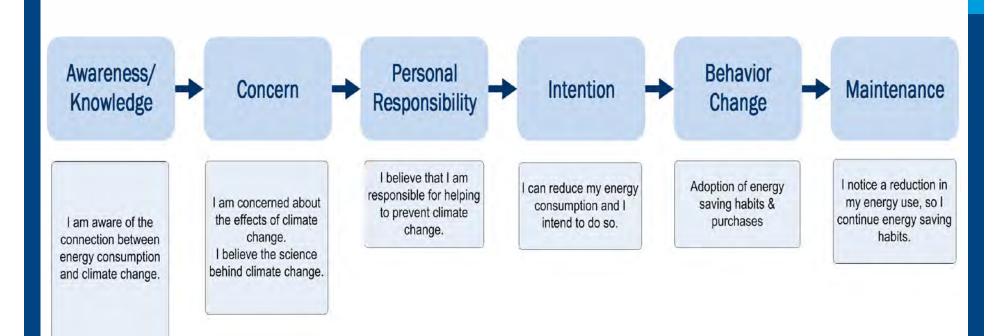


A Further Complication

Agreement on Metrics



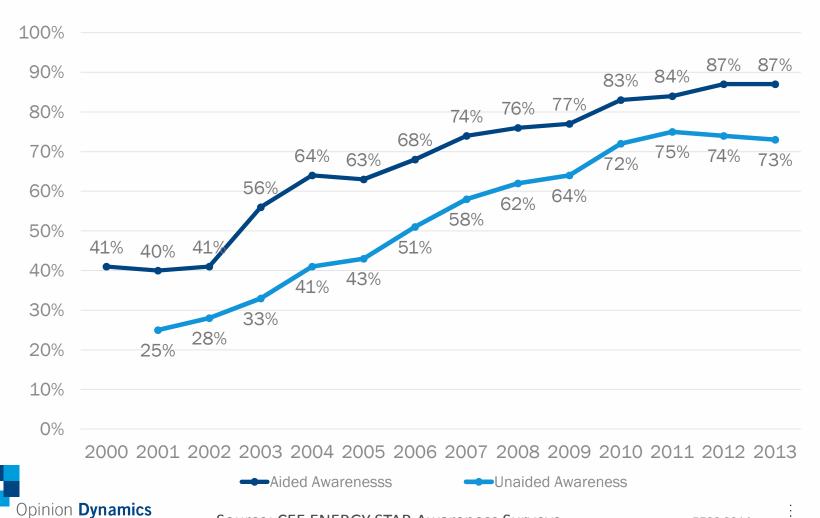
How Do We Measure ME&O Success?





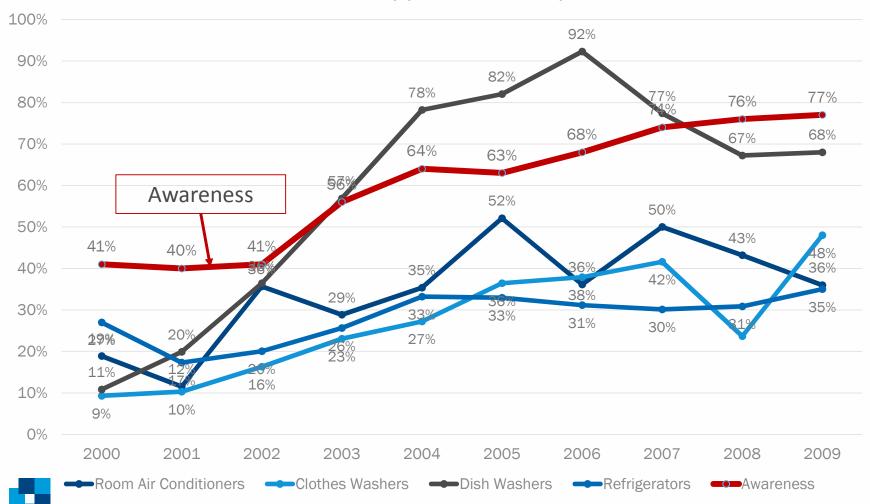
Is Awareness Enough?

ENERGY STAR® has built tremendous awareness



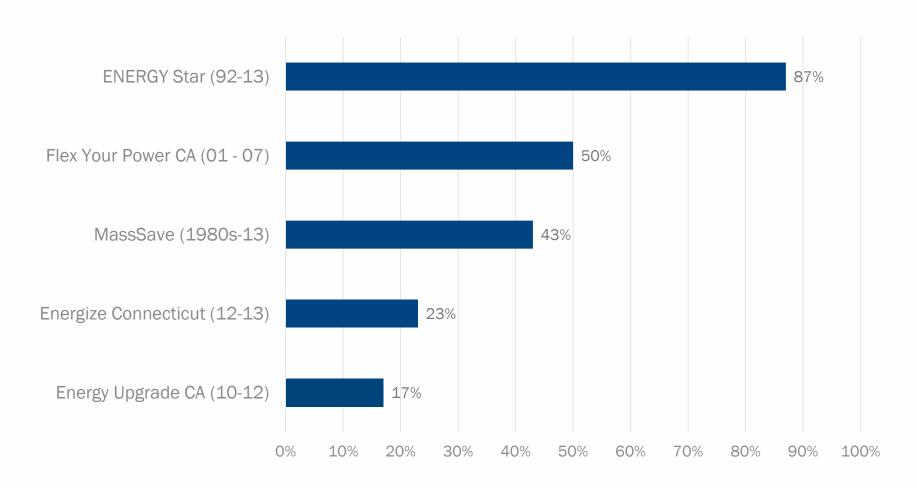
Wouldn't We Rather Have a Measure of Behavior Change?

Sales of ENERGY STAR® Appliances Compared to Awareness



Opinion **Dynamics** Source: EPA ENERGY STAR Market Penetration Data and CEE ENERGY STAR Awareness Surveys

Awareness of Energy Efficiency Brands Across the Country





Stakeholder Agreement on Success Metrics and Definitions of Success



- Energy savings is the standard metric
- How do you sustain a program or campaign if you can't quantify savings?
- How do you build and maintain stakeholder support for such a campaign?



Solutions

Implementation

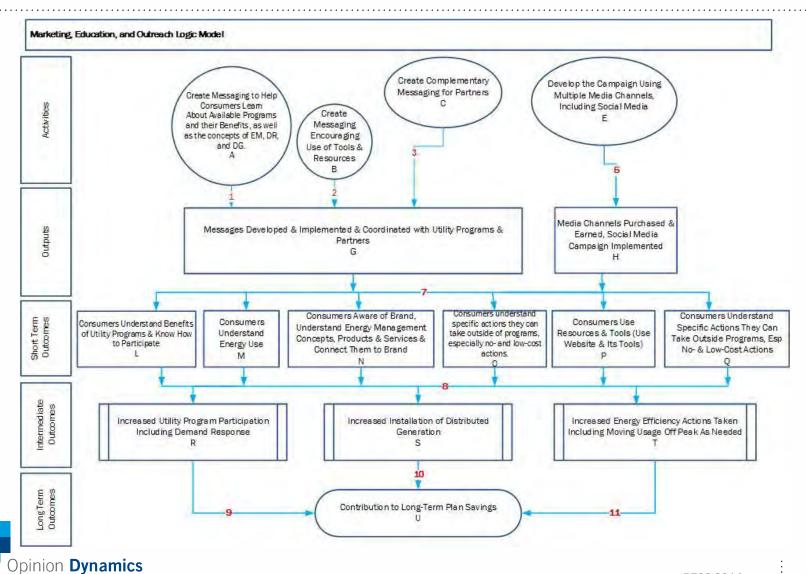


Develop a Program Theory Logic Model

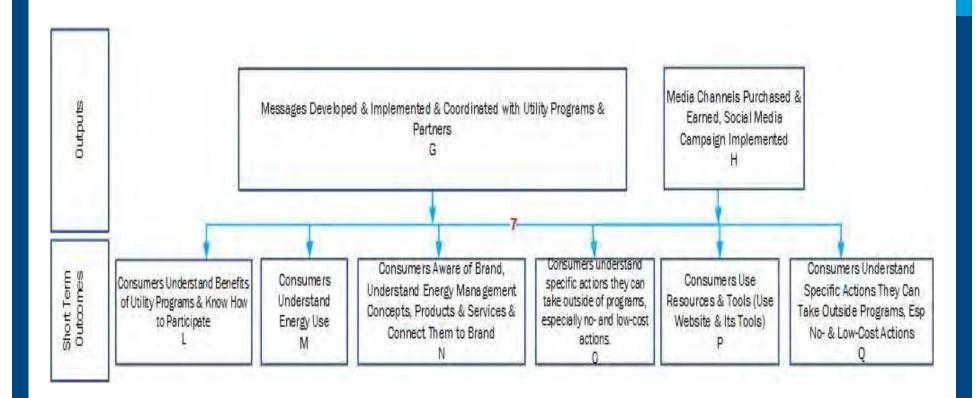
- A visual tool to systematically define program objectives and how they will be achieved through program activities.
- A PTLM...
 - Provides a more defined causal connection linking ME&O to outcomes.
 - Helps to gain stakeholder agreement on the metrics that will be used to assess whether the campaign has met its objectives.
 - Helps ensure that the data needed for evaluation are collected



PTLM for an ME&O Campaign



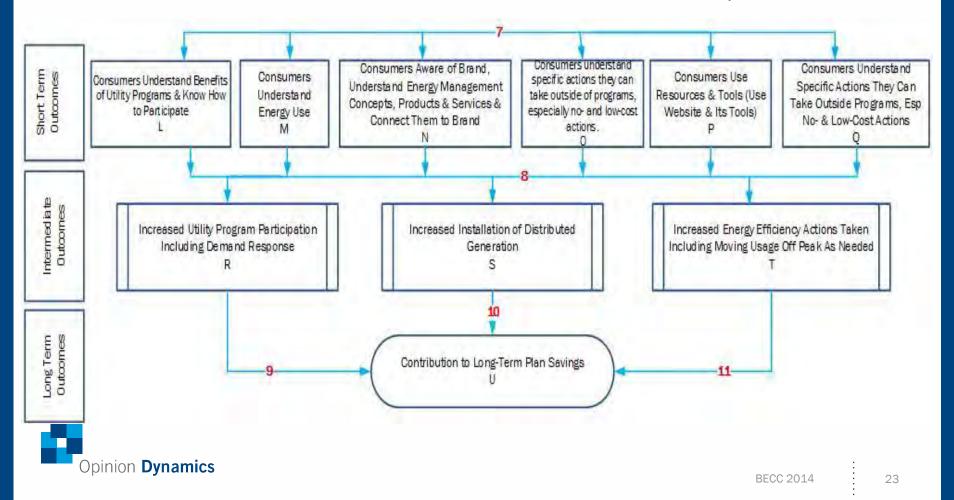
Use PTLM to Distinguish between Outputs and Outcomes





Use PTLM to Demonstrate Progression from Short-Term to Long-Term Outcomes

- Campaigns take time to change behavior
 - Other short and intermediate metrics are valid indicators of performance



Solutions

Evaluation



Plan and Utilize Research to Measure Campaign Performance: Traditional Methods

- Pre-Post Campaign Surveys
 - Timing and target of survey is important
- Rolling Cross-sectional surveys
 - Can more closely track audience response to campaign and timing of response
 - Requires big samples
- Panel Surveys
 - Repeated interviews with the same individuals
 - Concern over panel effects
- Direct Response Tracking
 - Response to direct mail or email campaigns
 - More appropriate for EE program advertising



Plan and Utilize Research to Measure Campaign Performance: Traditional Methods

- Marketing Mix Modeling
 - Determine relative impact of different marketing techniques through statistical modelling
 - Typically uses product sales as the indicator of impact
 - Could use survey data on short-term metrics such as awareness or selfreported behavior change but issues of establishing causality
- Digital Media Measures
 - Web visits, length of visit, searches, paid displays, click through rates,
 Facebook "Likes"

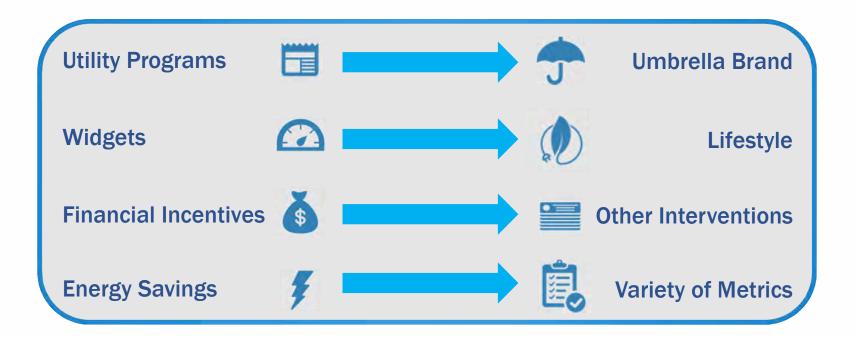


Plan and Utilize Research to Measure Campaign Performance: New Methods

- Passive Media Measurement
 - Self-reports of ad exposure suffer from recall error
 - Apps measures exposure to audio messaging
- Cross Media Measurement
 - Can link ad exposure to subsequent on-line behavior
 - See an ad for a product, search for the product on-line, read different product reviews, watch a YouTube video of different products, eventually purchase the product from an on-line retailer
 - Alternatively, can examine what panel member was doing on-line or hearing before searched for EE product or topic. What triggered that search?
- Social Media
 - Analyze volume and tone of social media communications



Summary: Energy Management ME&O Paradigm Shift





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