



NUDGE has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 957012.



Nudging consumers towards energy efficiency through behavioural science











How to support efficient heating (& cooling) by profiling and nudging energy consumers

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Users TCP Academy, 15 March 2023























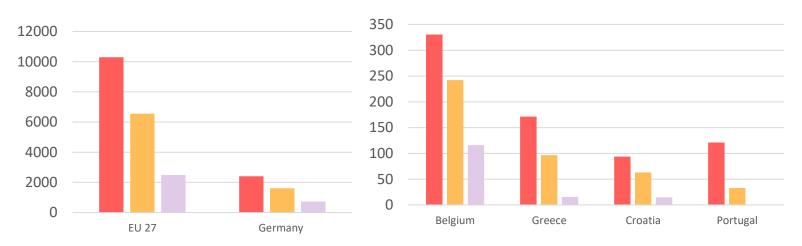








Context: Heating demand in the EU



Overview of the space heating related energy use in Europe and the NUDGE-Project countries (Eurostat, 2022): Final energy consumption in households 2019, final energy consumption for space heating and amount of natural gas in the final energy consumption for space heating [PJ], Further remarks: 75 % of natural gas in the EU residential sector used for space heating, 39 % of the extra-EU imports of natural gas in 2021 (share of trade in value) were from Russia (Eurostat, 2022).









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NUDGE aims to systematically assess and unleash the potential of behavioral interventions towards achieving higher energy efficiency; and to pave the way to the generalized use of behavioural interventions as a worthy addition to the policy-making toolbox.



What is nudging?

(Facilitating Nudges)

Positioning

Default

Anchoring & Adjustment

Reinforcement Nudges

Feedback & Awareness

Instigating Empathy

Hedonic Goals

Just-in-Time Prompts

Social Influence Nudges

Goal Setting & Commitment

Moral Norm

Enabling Social Comparison

(Fear Nudges)

Make Recources Scarce

Reducing The Distance

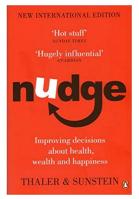
Confronting Nudges

Reminding of Consequences

Nudging is any aspect of the choice architecture that alters people's behavior in a predictable way without forbidding any option or significantly changing their

economic incentives

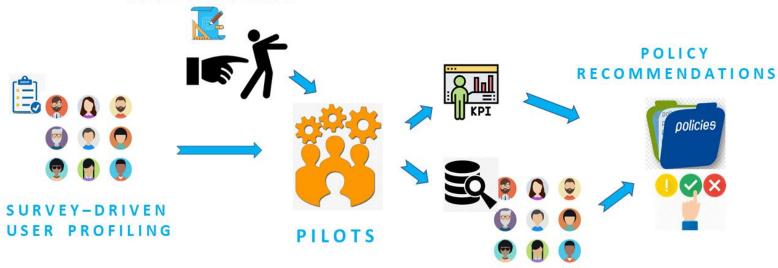
R. Thaler, and C. Sunstein. *Nudge: Improving Decisions About Health, Wealth, and Happiness.* 2009







BEHAVIORAL INTER-VENTION DESIGN



PILOT DATA-DRIVEN USER PROFILING

Pre-pilot phase

Pilot phase

Post-pilot phase





The NUDGE Pilots



Croatia:
Promoting
distributed selfproduction for
local Energy

communities



Greece:

Efficient control of heating and DHW preparation for Natural Gas boilers



Germany:

Optimization of EV charging with self-produced PV power



Belgium:

Interdisciplinary, project-based education on home energy consumption for children



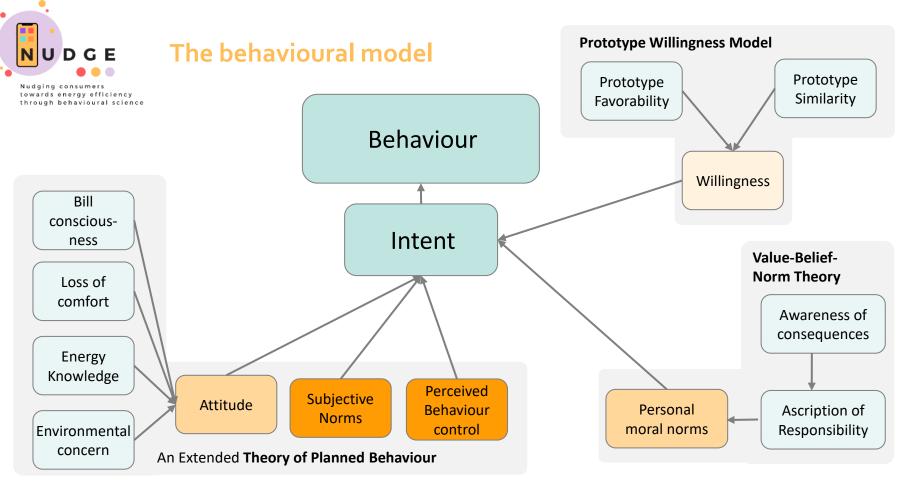
Portugal:

Healthy homes for long-lasting energy efficiency behavior Energy monitoring and management tools

Digital user interfaces

Long-term energy efficiency behavior change potential









Perceived behaviour control

Perceived behavioral control refers to an individual's perception of their ability to control their behavior.

How to improve perceived behavioral control and encourage households to reduce heating & cooling demand:

- Information campaigns directly targeting customers with practical measures and habit formation.
- Intermediary actors, such as energy companies, can be **obliged to promote** energy efficiency measures.
- Customers must have timely access to consumption data to make informed decisions.



Subjective norms

Subjective norms: the **perceived social pressure to engage in a certain behavior**.

To improve their impact:

- **Highlight the behavior of others** to encourage individual consumption reduction (e.g. Use survey results, such as the percentage of people who think energy conservation is important,)
- Connect individual energy-saving behavior with societal goals (e.g. reducing energy dependency and high prices)



Attitudes

Attitude: a psychological construct that refers to a person's evaluation, feelings, or **behavioral tendencies** towards an object, person, group, or situation

To positively impact attitudes towards reducing energy consumption

- Develop strategies that positively influence environmental and financial concerns
- Address potential concerns about a loss of comfort in reducing energy consumption
- Ensure that consumption reductions have minimal impact on comfort levels







Kev Points Intervention Type

Legend:







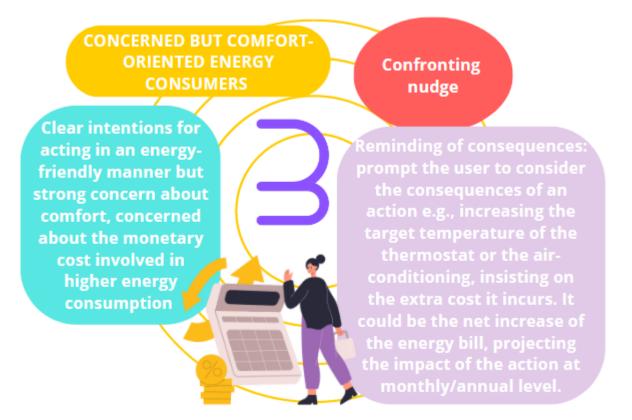
Kev Points

Intervention Type

Description of Intervention

Legend:







Description of Intervention

Key Points
Intervention Type



MATERIALISTIC
ENERGY CONSUMERS
ESCAPING PERSONAL
RESPONSIBILITY

Confronting nudge

Combining lower than average energy-saving intentions with a low anticipation of personal responsibility to act and high concern for the financial implications of energy-saving activities

Reminding of consequences: prompt
the user to consider the consequences
of e.g., increasing the target
temperature of the thermostat or the
air-conditioning, insisting on the extra
cost it incurs. It could be the net
increase of the bill, projecting the
impact of the action at







Low intentions for heatingrelated energy saving behaviour but strong sense of subjective norms, no distinct differentiation in other features.

PRONE TO SOCIAL INFLUENCE ENERGY CONSUMERS



Goal setting &
commitment: get the
consumers to sign a forma
commitment to reduce the
energy they consume,
many times in return of
some (nonmonetary)

Social Influence nudge

Enabling social comparison: leverage different means (from written text and diagrams printed on a paper to online social platforms and dynamic query response systems) to facilitate the comparison with other peers (friends, neighbors, consumers of similar demographic characteristics)

Legend:

Profil

Key Points

Intervention Type

Description of Intervention





Feedback & awareness: use tips, notifications, marketing campaigns, to sensitize this group of users and overcome their reservations about the efficacy of their behaviour.

INDIFFERENT ENERGY CONSUMERS

Low perception of self-efficacy and possible impact of personal action, low concern and awareness about environmental matters.

Reinforcement nudge

Hedonic goal: stress
the big picture and the
impact on big things,
possibly with some
exaggeration, to
render energy-saving a
goal.

Facilitating nudge

Default: Turn energy-friendly operational settings of devices (thermostat, air conditioning equipment) into defaults, to save the user from the "burden" of learning what is appropriate and what is not.

Legend:
Profile
Key Points
Intervention Type
Description of Intervention





Key Takeaways for behaviour change in energy consumption

The <u>behaviour of households</u> has a very significant <u>impact on energy consumption</u>, even more so than building features.

The <u>motivation to change behavior</u> is influenced by 6 factors, in order of importance: <u>Perceived behavioral control</u>, <u>subjective norms</u>, attitudes, personal moral norms, willingness, and age.

Individuals have different <u>energy usage profiles</u>, and require <u>personalized</u> <u>approaches</u> to encourage energy efficiency.

Policymakers should evaluate the effects of policies on various user profiles to ensure successful implementation.









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Profiling of energy consumers: psychological and contextual factors of energy behavior

Report

Profiling and nudging energy consumers to heat efficiently

- Policy Brief
- Poster

<u>Poster</u> on NUDGE definitions and examples



Nudging consumers towards energy efficiency through behavioural science

Deliverable D1.1

Profiling of energy consumers: psychological and contextual factors of energy behavior

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