





ENERGY EFFICIENCY LABELS - WHO CARES ?

A demographic assessment of consumer attitudes to energy efficiency

Eleanor Denny (TCD)











Presentation Outline

- Background & Motivation
- Methodology
- Some preliminary results





Framework

- The Energy Efficiency gap
 - "seemingly low adoption of seemingly beneficial energy efficiency investments"
 - □ Allcott and Greenstone, 2012; Frederiks et al., 2015; Gerarden et al., 2015; Gerarden et al., 2015; Greene, 2011; Linares and Labandeira, 2010; Meyerding, 2016; Ramos et al., 2015; Reddy, 2013; Jaffe & Stavins, 1994



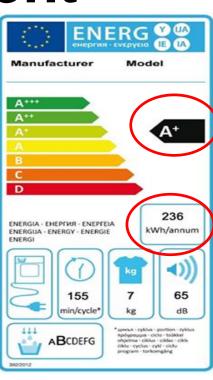
Energy costs not salient











Energy Costs not salient => focusing bias on purchase price





Make energy costs more salient

- What if we showed lifetime usage cost information in monetary terms as well?
 - □ Three experimental field trials:
 - Kallbekken et al., 2013
 - DEEC, 2014 (Behavioural Insights Team, UK)
 - Carroll, Denny, Lyons 2015
 - potentially 4% savings mixed results



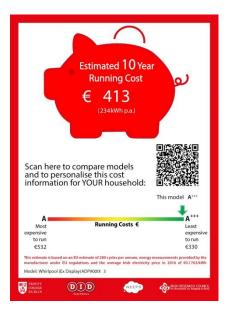


Randomised Control Trial

- Industry partner DID Electrical
- 23 stores nationwide
- Cluster parallel randomised controlled trial (RCT)
- New labels showing lifetime costs
- Randomisation of treatment at store level
- Four appliance types
- RCT currently in the field ...











Consumer surveys

- Consumer surveys in all stores
 - □ Demographic info
 - Owner/renter/landlord
 - □ Energy/environmental awareness
 - □ Purchasers and non-purchasers
 - □ Risk preferences/Patience
 - □ Treatment stores: Engagement with labels
- 10 RAs surveying in stores at weekends
 - □ 600 responses so far







Results

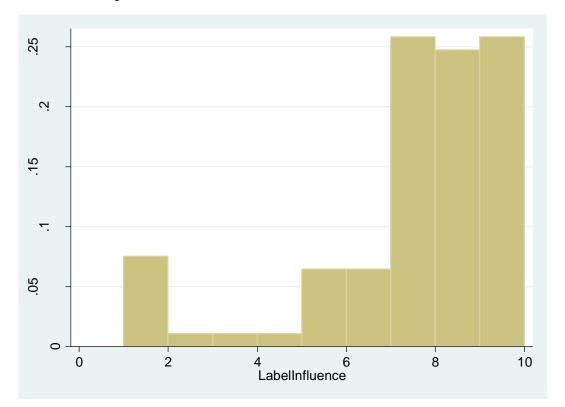
- How important is/was the energy efficiency of the appliance when making your decision? Scale of 1 to 10
- The following variables statistically significantly *** increase probability that someone will answer 7 10
 - ☐ High environmental concern
 - \square Age brackets (30 40), (40 50) and (50 60)
 - More adults in the household
- The following variables statistically significantly ***
 decrease probability that someone will answer 7 10
 - □ Landlords





What about label?

To what extent did seeing the running costs influence your ultimate purchasing decision? Scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being 'not at all' and 10 being 'it was critical in my ultimate decision'









Who was influenced by the new label?

- The following statistically significantly *** more likely to answer 8 10 (highly influenced)
 - ☐ Higher educated (masters or phd)
 - More adults in the household
 - ☐ More children in the household
- The following statistically significantly *** less likely to answer 8 - 10
 - □ Very high earners (€6k €7k) and (€7k+) per month





Results

- How important is/was the energy efficiency of the appliance when making your decision? Scale of 1 to 10
- T-test of difference between answers in treatment and control stores
 - □ Treated customers statistically significantly * more likely to answer "7 10" to this question
 - New label increases stated importance of energy efficiency

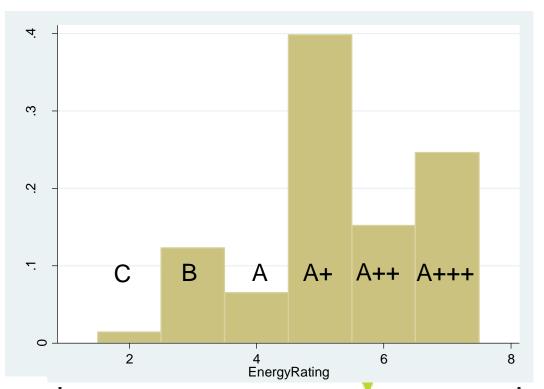




What about actual appliances bought?

Does stated energy efficiency attitude influence actual purchase decision?

Efficiency of appliances purchased



 $e_{ij} = f\left(consumerinfo_i, treatment_{1,0}\right)$





(Very) preliminary results

- Probability that someone will buy A++ or above (probit)
 - Statistically significantly *** more likely if indicated high environmental concern and a higher patience level
 - □ Income, ownership, gender, age etc not statistically significant
 - □ Stated energy efficiency concern not statistically significant
 - □ However, small number of observations





Conclusions

- Energy efficiency is more important for those with high environmental concern, age group 30 – 60
- Monetary info more important for highly educated, larger households
- Target group: Highly educated, middle income
- Monetary labels do increase stated importance of energy efficiency in purchasing decision but unclear how this translates to actual purchasing behaviour