Applying Behavioural Science to Change Behaviour

Behavioural Insights on Energy Efficiency in the Residential Sector





Outline

1. What is Behavioural Economics/Behavioural Science?

2. Why Don't People Engage In Energy Saving Behaviours?

- 3. The Four Rules Of Behaviour Change
- 4. How to Apply Behavioural Science in Practice



What is Behavioural Economics/Behavioural Science?





What is Behavioural Economics/Behavioural Science?

Behavioural science - the science of understanding what people are doing, why they are doing it, and how we might encourage people to change what they are doing

Behavioural economics – this entails using insights from sciences (e.g. psychology) to peoples economic decision making/behaviours

Behavioural insights – includes combining investigations from real life on how people actually make choices with knowledge and insights from different sciences (e.g. psychology and social sciences)



This is a no-brainer, why aren't people doing "X"?

Why don't people engage in energy saving behaviours?





Are people perfectly rational?

'Perfectly rational' people should:

- Switch energy providers every year
- Invest in energy projects with a positive rate of return
- Monitor their energy bill and change their consumption when it becomes too expensive

What people actually do...

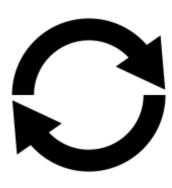
- Stay with the same provider for years
- Fail to apply for free energy upgrade schemes
- Pay bills automatically by direct debit and only notice <u>large</u> spikes in their bills



Why Don't People Engage in Energy Saving Behaviours? Some Example Barriers to Understanding and Engagement



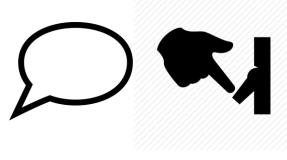




Hard to Break Habits



Unsure of benefits/what to do







Consequences Hard to See



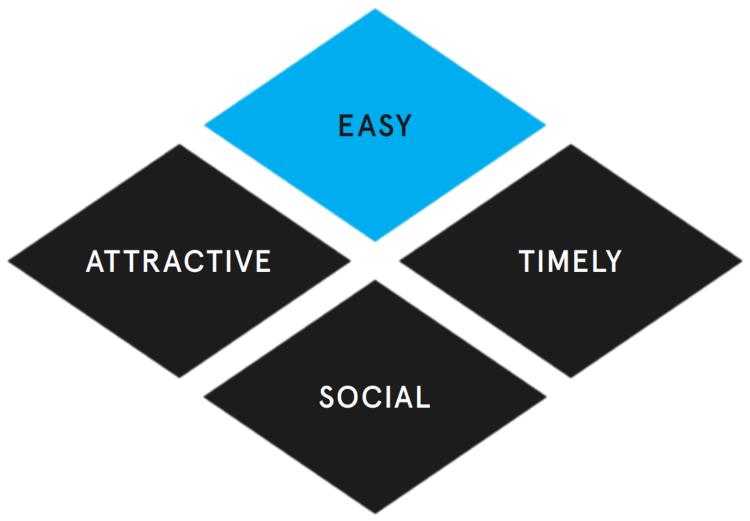
The Four Rules of Behaviour Change





EAST Framework

Note: This is one framework for applying behavioural science among many!



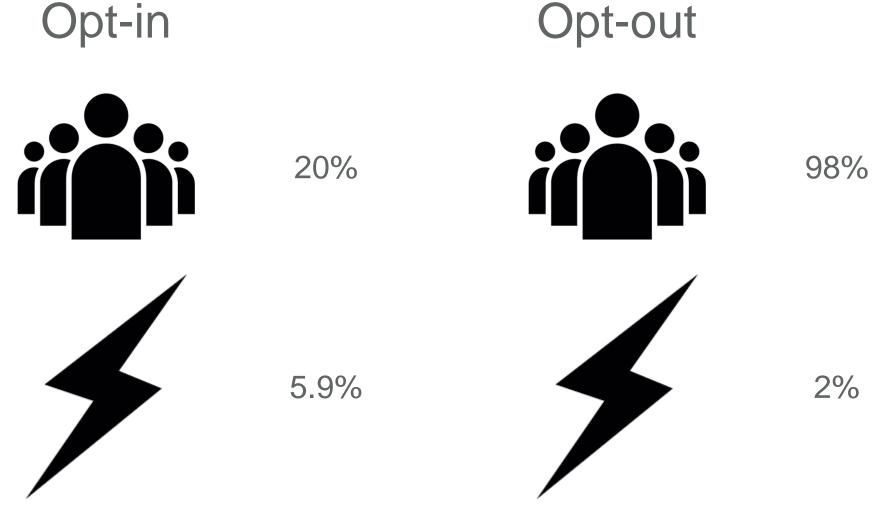


Some behaviours need to be changed once, while others need to be maintained over time...

	GREEN Do new behavior	BLUE Do familiar behavior	PURPLE Increase behavior intensity	GRAY Decrease behavior intensity	Stop existing behavior
DOT One time	GREEN DOT Do a new behavior one time	BLUE DOT Do familiar behavior one time	PURPLE DOT Increase behavior one time	GRAY DOT Decrease behavior one time	BLACK DOT Stop behavior one time
SPAN Period of time	GREEN SPAN Do behavior for a period of time	BLUE SPAN Maintain behavior for a period of time	PURPLE SPAN Increase behavior for a period of time	GRAY SPAN Decrease behavior for a period of time	BLACK SPAN Stop behavior for a period of time
PATH From now on	GREEN PATH Do new behavior from now on	BLUE PATH Maintain behavior from now on	PURPLE PATH Increase behavior from now on	GRAY PATH Decrease behavior from now on	BLACK PATH Stop behavior from now on

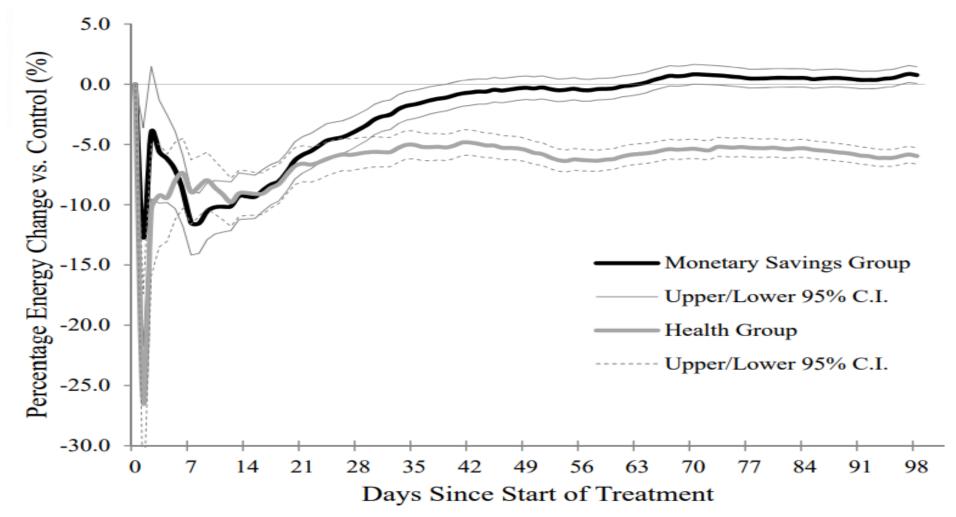


Make it Easy – Defaulting people into savings programs

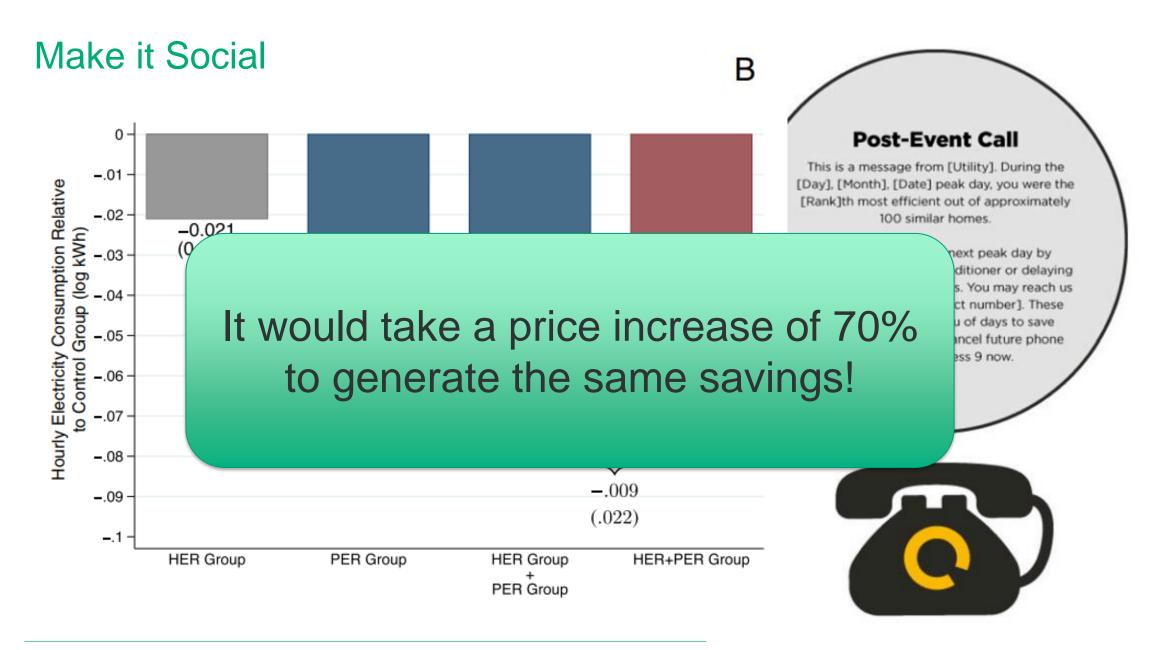




Make it Attractive - Framing







Make It Timely- Instant Feedback



Average Savings of 3%



Average Savings of 5% - 7%



How can you apply behavioural science in practice?





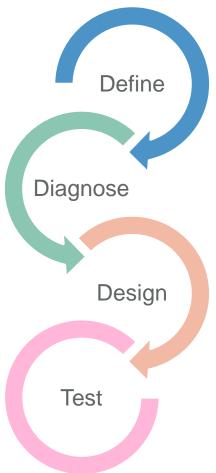
Changing Behaviour in 4 Steps...

 Define the problem by identifying and understanding the behavioural outcome(s) we seek to achieve.



Based on these hypotheses, we **Design** interventions.

• Test these interventions using randomized controlled trials and other rigorous methodologies.



Datta & Mullainathan (2012):

https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/Datta_Mullainathan_Behavioral_Design.pdf



Define the behaviour to be changed...



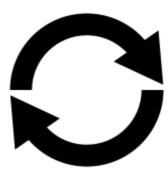
We will reduce emissions by reducing engine idling, as measured by X, by Y%, among pilots A,B,C over a 3 month period".



Diagnose why people would/would not complete the desired behaviour...







Hard to Break Habits



Unsure of benefits/what to do



Consequences Hard to See



Design a behaviour change intervention...



Below is your monthly fuel and carbon efficiency report for Month 2014

1. ZERO FUEL WEIGHT

Proportion of flights for which the ZFW calculation was completed and fuel load adjusted as necessary

TARGET: XX% of flights

RESULT: XX% of flights

You ACHIEVED/MISSED your target.

2. EFFICIENT FLIGHT

Proportion of flights for which actual fuel use is less than planned fuel use (e.g. optimised speed, altitude etc)

TARGET: XX% of flights

RESULT: XX% of flights

You ACHIEVED/MISSED your target.

3. REDUCED ENGINE TAXY IN

Proportion of flights for which at least one engine was shut off during taxy in

TARGET: XX% of flights

RESULT: XX% of flights

You ACHIEVED/MISSED your target.

WHAT WAS YOUR OVERALL OUTCOME?

You achieved X of your 3 targets last month.

WELL DONE! We will continue to keep you updated on your monthly performance for the next X months, John.

Please continue to fly efficiently next month to achieve your targets.

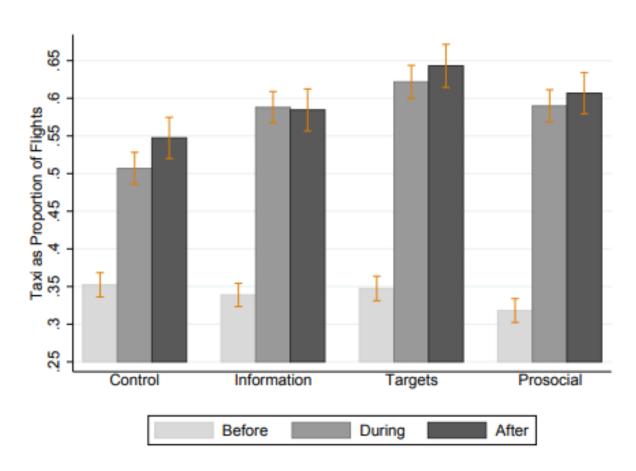
Please see reverse side for further details of the three behaviours.

Questions? We are here to help! Please email us at project.uoc@fly.virgin.com.



Run an experiment to test whether it worked...

Figure 2c Efficient Taxi, by time period





Thank you!

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