

# Energy reduction through behavioural changes

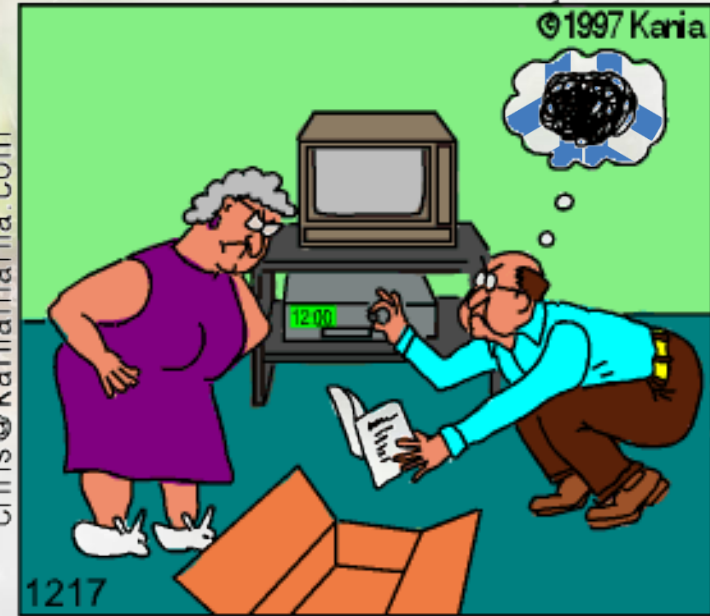
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- Interdisciplinary research about energy and behaviour
- Prof. Kajsa Ellegård and Prof. Jenny Palm
- People and energy systems
  - End-users and organizational perspectives
    - Innovations for energy efficiency
    - Operation and management
    - Household motivation and behavioural change
    - Communication between professional group and tenants
  - The Swedish Research Council Formas
  - Public Housing Company Stångåstaden

# Studies of energy systems

- ✓ Technology influence our everyday life to a large extent
- ✓ We influence what technology we get in society
- ✓ Research about this mutual relationship is important to understand the course of development in society and to influence the course in a good direction
- ✓ Interdisciplinary research about technology and social change: energy, environment, buildings, transport, medical technology and information and communication technology etc...





Clark buys a new VCR for Doris with 3,278 features. Doris manages to find the one feature it doesn't have.

- ✓ Households
- ✓ Organizations
- ✓ Municipalities (politics, civil servants, companies)
- ✓ Regions
- ✓ Industries
- ✓ National government
- ✓ International and supranational relations and politics

## What are the issues?

- ✓ Unsustainable use of non-renewable resources
- ✓ Sustainable development (political agenda)
- ✓ Climate changes
- ✓ Save money
- ✓ Aesthetics
- ✓ Status
- ✓ .....



## What are the issues?

- ✓ We don't know so much about the everyday lives of household
- ✓ "My grandmother..."



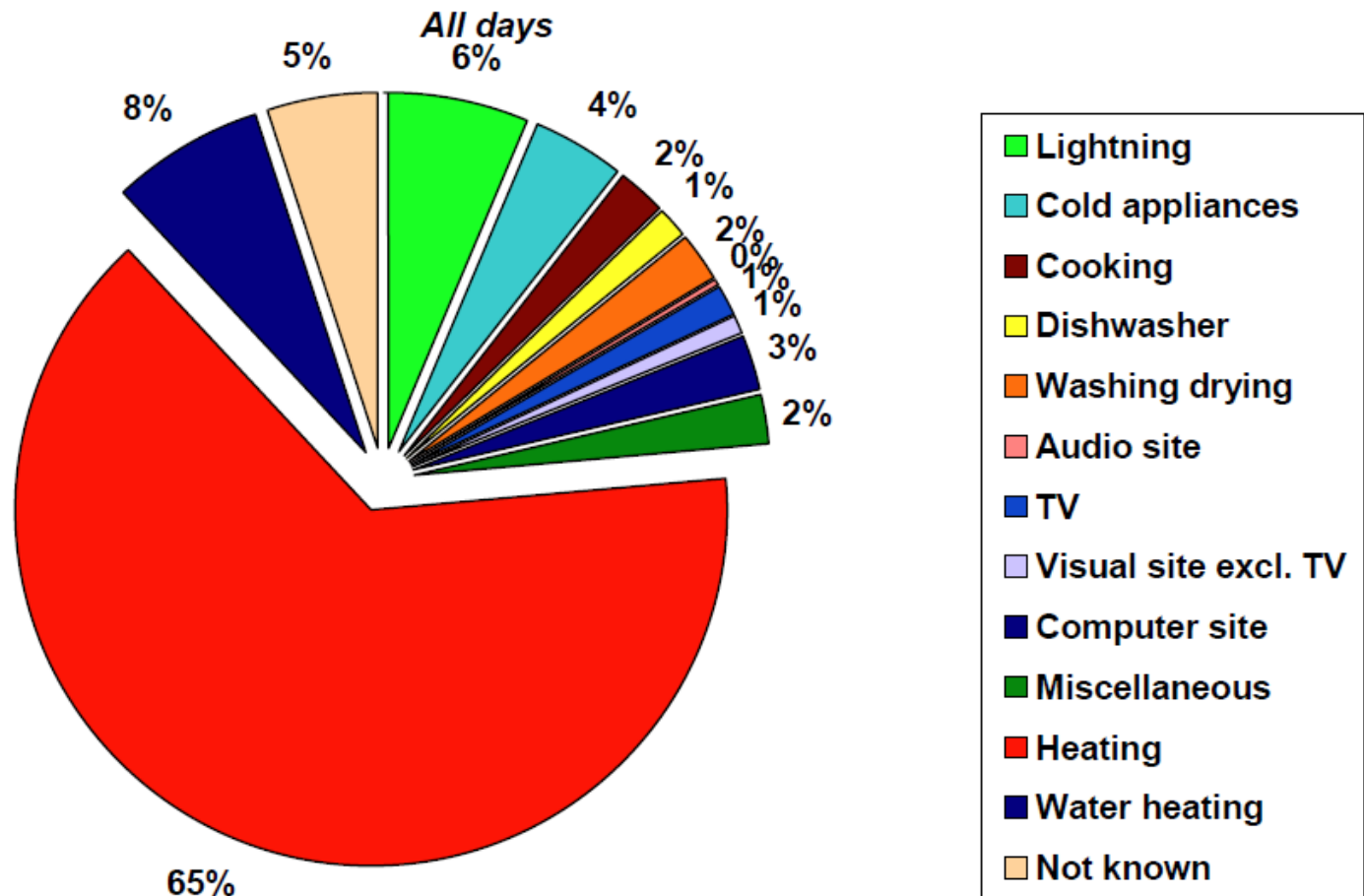


# Use of electricity in households

Energimyndigheten

ENERTECH

**Relative contribution from the different loads**  
 House, family, 26-64 years old, with direct electric heating



# Use of electricity in households

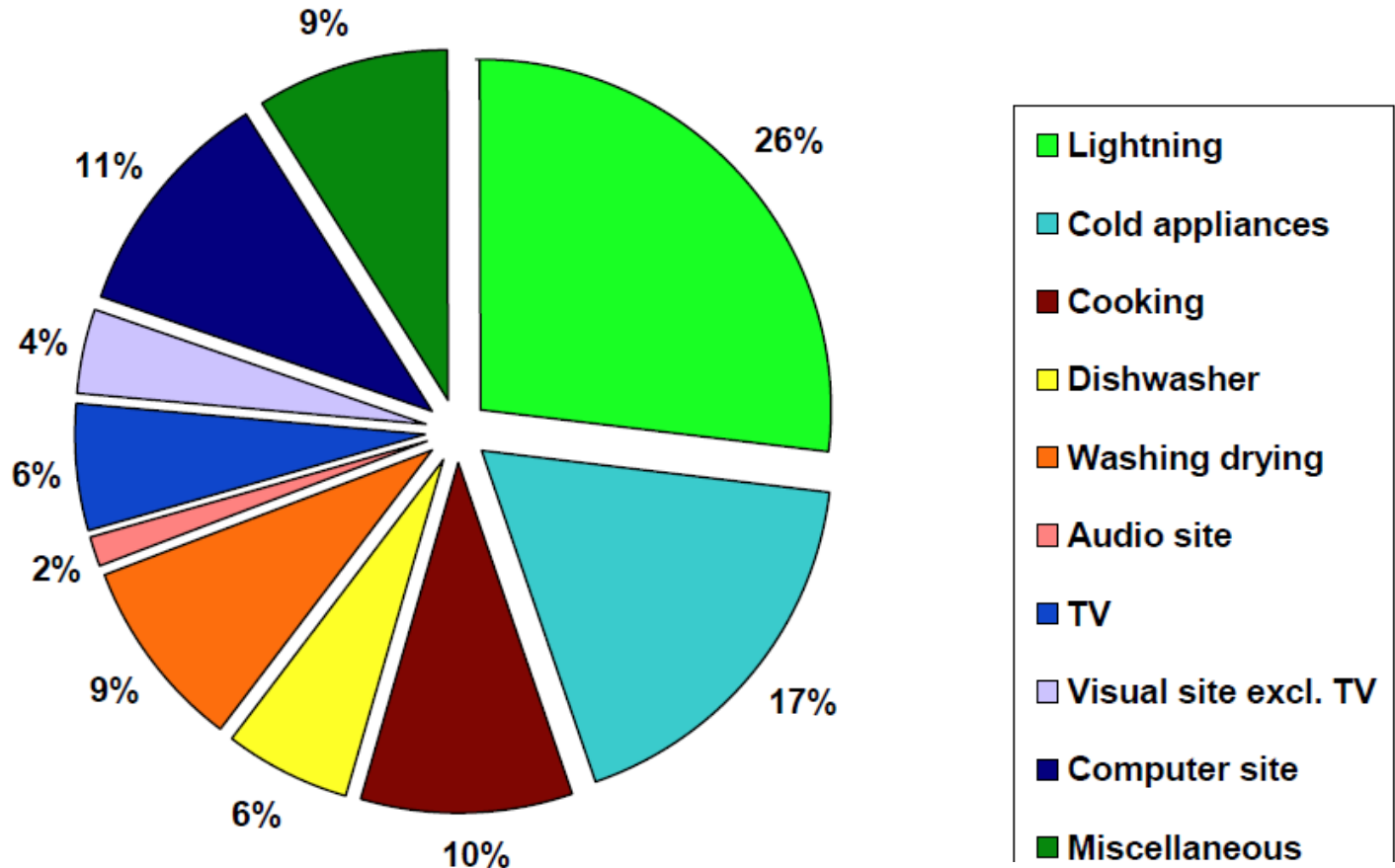
Energimyndigheten

ENERTECH

## Relative contribution from the different loads - Specific consumption

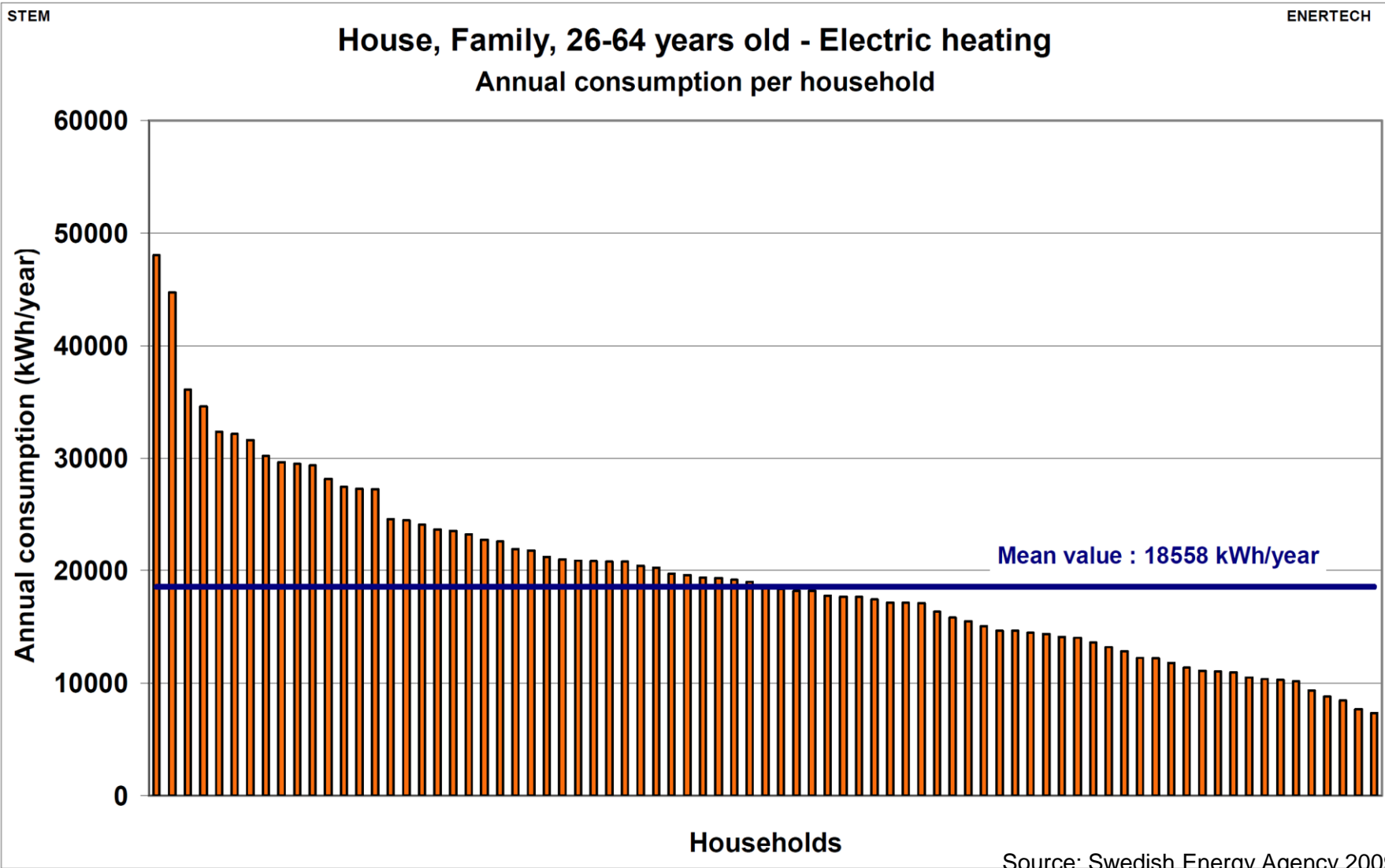
House, family, 26-64 years old, with direct electric heating

*All days*





# The average user?



- ✓ The average person does not exist!
- ✓ Qualitative research about energy behaviour of people offers a more complex picture of energy use
- ✓ 1/3 of the energy use of household can be explained by background variables, the rest is due to **numbers of appliances** in the household and the **use patterns**

# What causes variation in energy use?

## *Study of 1627 households in California (Lutzenhiser & Bender 2008)*

- ✓ 9% of the variation in electricity use could be linked to buildings and systems
- ✓ 17% depended on other “physical factors”
- ✓ 36% depended on social factors like income, employment, ethnicity and profession
- ✓ 39% depended on a combined effect of people, environment and building and were impossible to separate



# Use of electricity in households

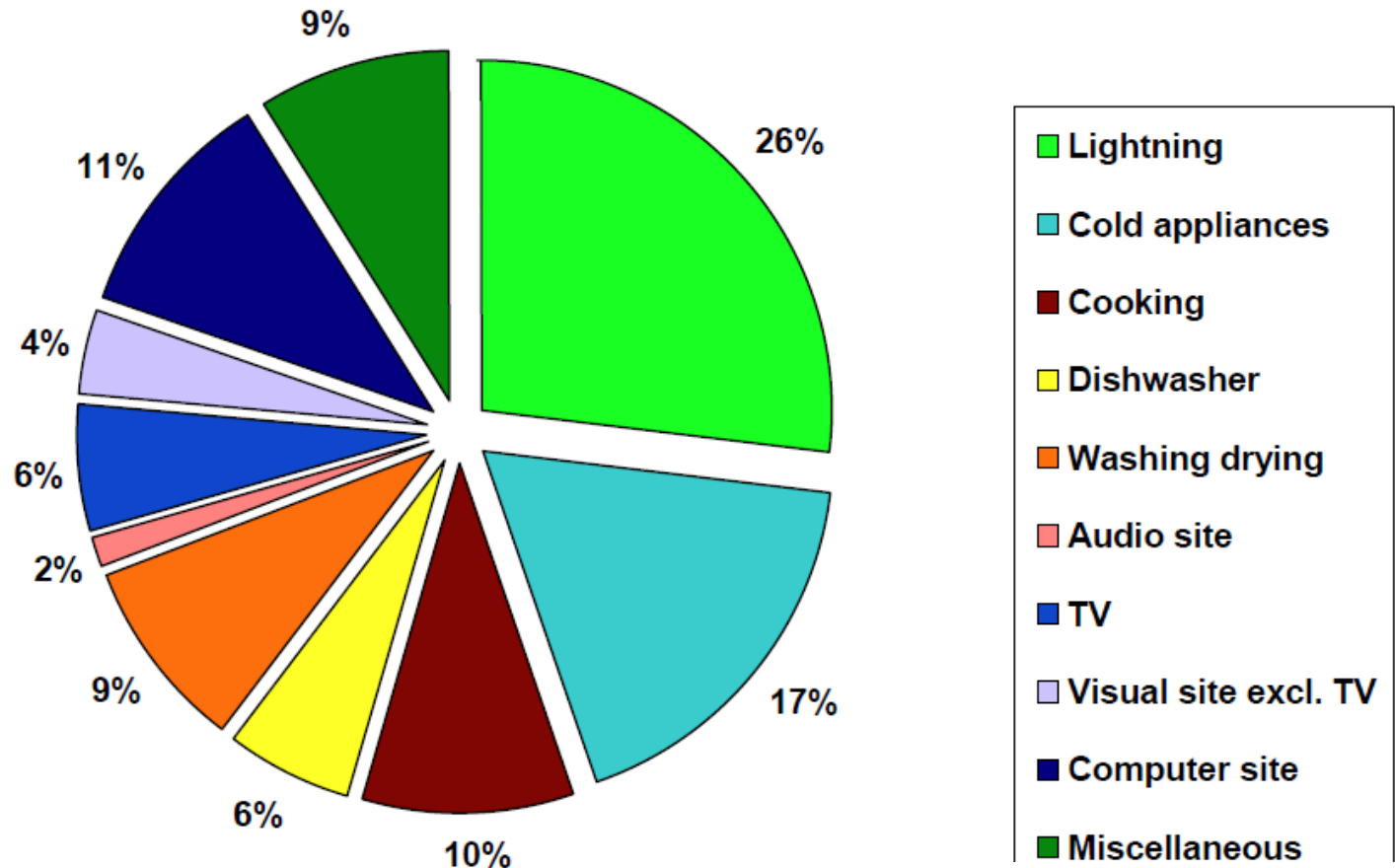
Energimyndigheten

ENERTECH

## Relative contribution from the different loads - Specific consumption

House, family, 26-64 years old, with direct electric heating

*All days*



Source: Swedish Energy Agency 2009

# Lighting in Sweden

Number of lamps and light spots in nine households (lamps/light spots) (young: 20-35 years, middle age: 36-64 years and senior: 65 years and older)

	Young	Middle	Senior
Single	15/12	18/9	14/10
Couple	34/21	22/11	60/25
Family	54/26	13/11 - 86/35	

## Lighting cultures

### - comparison between Norway and Japan

(Wilhite, 1996)

#### ✓ Norge

- ✓ Many different lamps: ceiling lamps, floor lamps, table lamps, reading lamps, cosy lamps...
- ✓ No preference for ceiling lights
- ✓ Lighting for cosiness

#### ✓ Japan

- ✓ Less number of light spots
- ✓ Ceiling lights are preferred
- ✓ Fluorescents are preferred
- ✓ Lighting for visibility



## Lighting cultures in Norway and Japan

Different routines and traditions

- ✓ Norway: Historically
  - ✓ Candles
  - ✓ Fireplace
  - ✓ Paraffin
  - ✓ Table lights
- ✓ Japan: Historically :
  - ✓ Ceiling lights:  
stearic, paraffin
- ✓ As a consequence:  
a culture with  
many different light  
sources









# Why do we buy?

Decisions about purchase and use of energy consuming goods/appliances are a consequence of:

- ✓ Habitual ("unconscious")
- ✓ Rational ("conscious")
- ✓ Symbolic/status

## Individualisation and the uneconomics of scale in the kitchen...

...when the use of appliances is adjusted to fit the schedule and preferences of different household members

Examples:

- Making the same type of food but with different appliances (coffee)
- Cooking and eating different type of food for the same meal (diets, allergies...)
- Eating the same meal but at different locations (home, summerhouse...)

(Source: Karlsson 2010)

# How do we use?



## Individualisation and the uneconomics of scale in the living room...

- purchase of more of the same appliances to solve conflicts concerning access and selection (low prices)
- when appliances are left on stand-by
- when children and youths learn to apply 1 and 2



# How can energy behaviour be changed ?



## Preventive measures

- Some research results show a positive effect (reduced energy use) in the long run,
  - Other studies show no effect
- Massmedia influence attitudes and norms, but changes behaviour?

# How can energy behaviour be changed ?



## Feedback

- Some research results show a positive effect (reduced energy use) in the long run,
  - Other studies show no effect
- Eco Team Program – both short term and long term effects (heating: 20,5 % short term, 16,9 % after 2 years, also electricity, water and household waste)
  - Rewards showed varied results
  - Combinations of feedback and rewards

## ✓ Design of package

1. Identify a specific issue and practice
2. Identify target groups
3. Work with knowledge, attitudes, feedback, remove barriers
4. From conscious action to routine and unconscious



## ✓ 8 influential factors:

- Messenger
- Incentives
- Norms
- Default
- Salience
- Priming
- Affects
- Commitments
- Ego

(Source: Pettersson, Camino 2012)

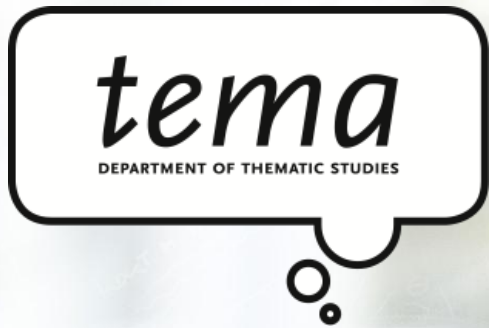


## Spara energi - I köket

- Ställ in rätt temperatur i både kyl och frys. I kylan rekommenderas +5 grader och i frysen -18 grader. För varje grad extra kyla drar kylan/frysen 5 % mer energi.
- Frosta av frysen minst en gång per år.
- Dammsug och torka av baksidan på kylan och frysen.
- Tina fryst mat i kylan så får du "gratis" kyla i några timmar.
- Se till att kylan och frysen har täta dörrar eller luckor. Byt trasiga gummilister.







Thank you!

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