

IEA DSM Task 24:
7 years of Behaviour
Change in DSM –
so what and where
to next?



What we learned from Task 24 and how we will apply it to the hard-to-reach (HTR) energy users



Operating Agent Task 24 & HTR
IEA DSM Day, Bern
3 April, 2019



Agenda

Why

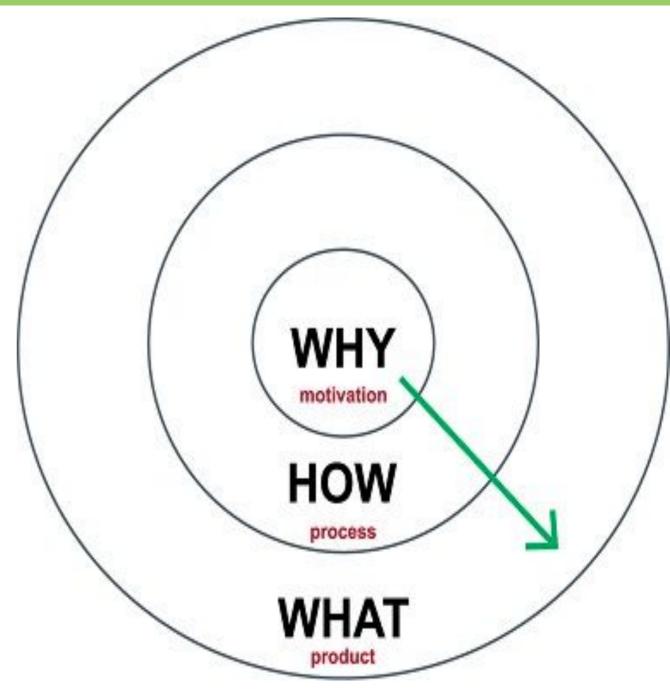
- My why
- Task 24 why
- HTR why

How

- From attribution to contribution
- From categories to characteristics
- From programme to process

What

- Task 24 successes
- HTR motivations
- Bigger impact





The sea, once it casts its spell, holds one in its net of wonder forever.



WHY were we doing Task 24?

1. Focus on people



2. Connect science and practice



3. Learn and share what works



4. Serve as a global research model







WHY? Understanding energy behaviour

| | "unfrozen" | | | "frozen" | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------|--|
| | persistence | | | | | | |
| | Once-off | | | Н | labitualised | routines | |
| | Conscious, or well-considered | Hardly thinking – taking action | | | | | |
| | consciousness | | | | | | |
| | Active information-seeking | | | Little information-seeking | | | |
| | Once in a lifetime rarely | yearly | half-yearly | monthly | weekly | daily | |
| | <u>frequency</u> | | | | | | |
| | Buying a Buying a car house | Choosing energy supplier | holidaying | See & pay utility bill | groceries | cooking | |



WHY? What is behaviour in our context?

BEHAVIOUR IS EVERYTHIG!!

management but should be identified and specified by the *Behaviour*Changer designing the intervention for the purpose of outcome evaluation.



WHO? Our audience: Behaviour Changers

Decision-makers

Providers

Experts

The Conscience

Middle Actors









Norwegian University of Science and Technology

WHO: Task 24 Research Experts



ür Angewandte Wissenschaften

SUSTAINABILITY





A RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENT CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



















NEW ZEALAND











Fraunhofer



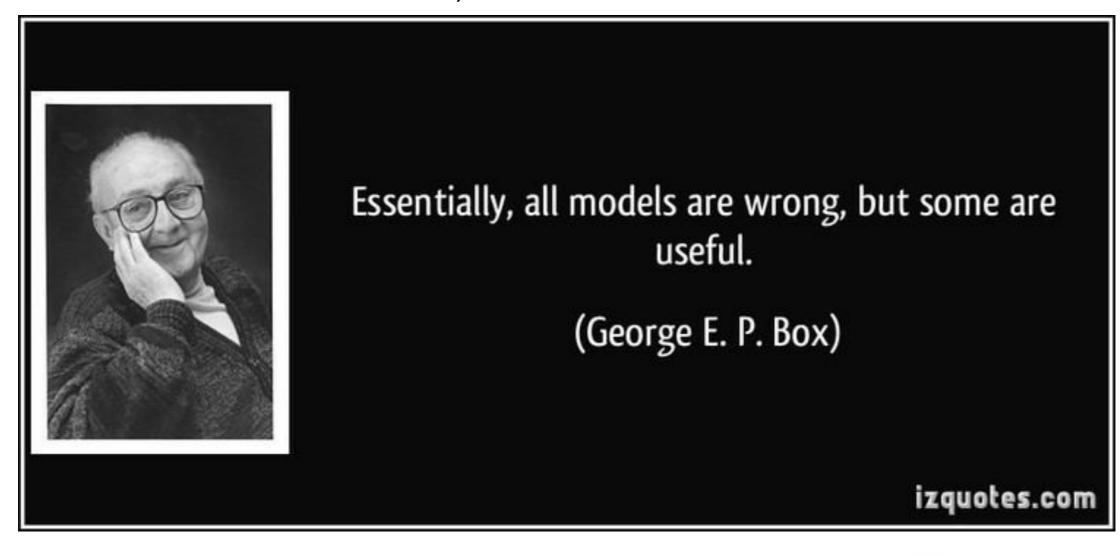


Environmental Change Institute



HOW: Learnings from Task 24

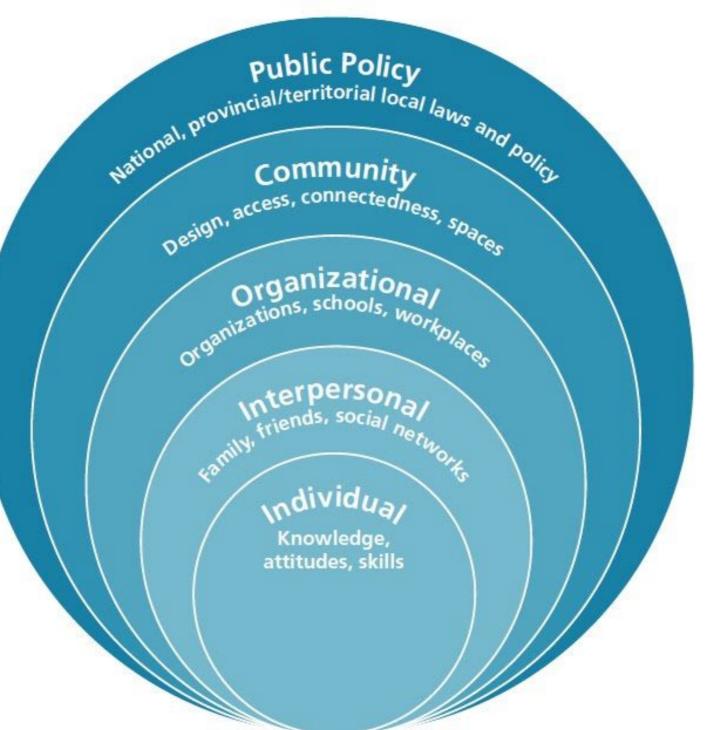
 There is no silver bullet for behaviour change (no, not even behavioural economics!)





HOV

- 1. There behave
- 2. Some vs indi

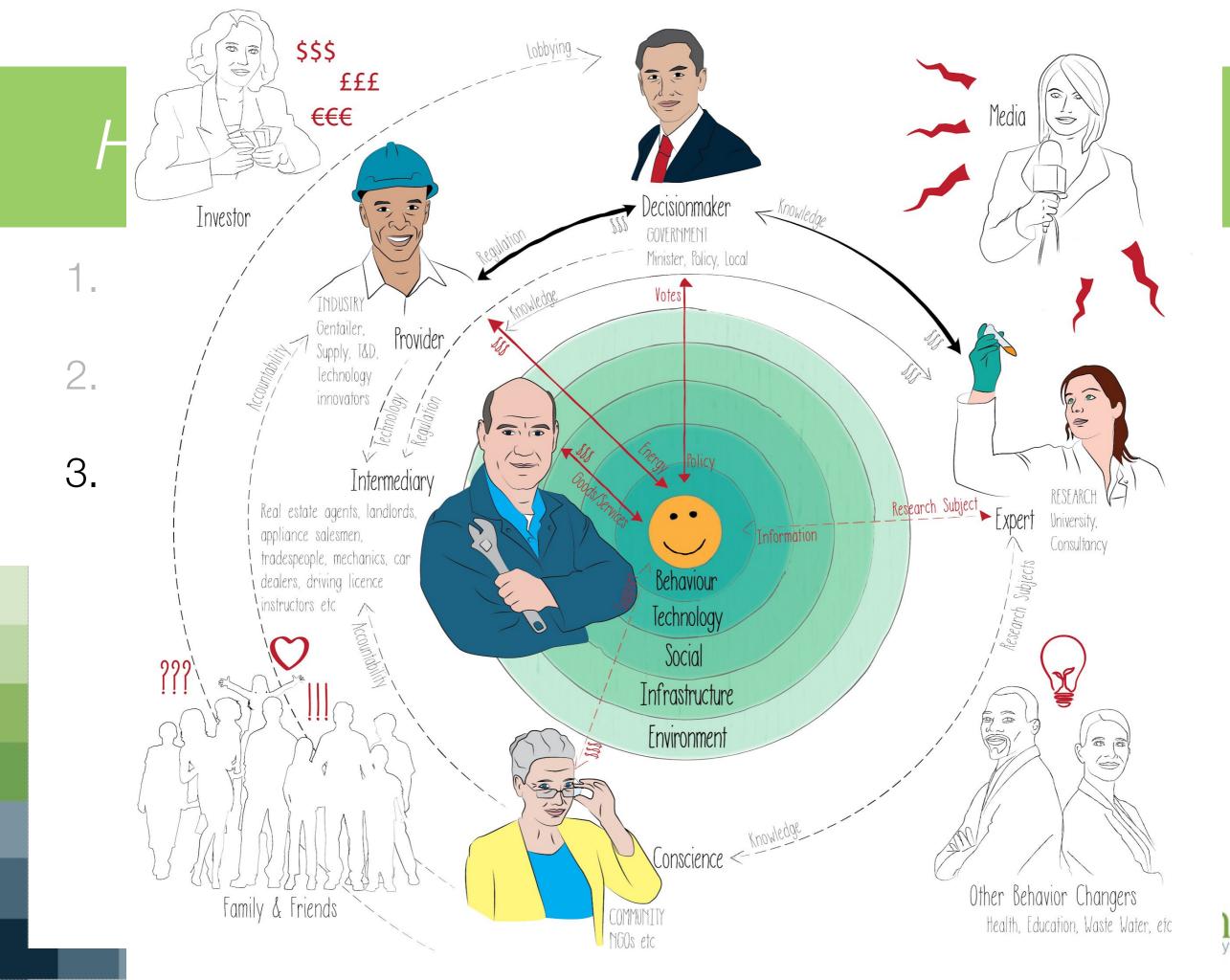


o, not even

(systemic

A Social-Ecological Model for Physical Activity - Adapted from Heise, L., Ellsberg, M., & Gottemoeller, M. (1999)





HOW: Learnings from Task 24

- 1. There is no silver bullet for behaviour change (no, not even behavioural economics!)
- 2. Some approaches are more useful than others (systemic vs individualistic)
- 3. Whole-system collaboration among key stakeholders is complex but rewarding
- 4. We are seeing three paradigm shifts in behaviour change and energy efficiency (research)





WHAT? Subtask 8 - Toolbox for Behaviour Changers: "Behaviour Change from A to Z"



WHAT? Highlights of Task 24

- 11 countries participated financially (eight in Phase I and 6 in Phase II)
- 400+ experts from over 200 institutions & organisations and 20+ countries collaborated
- Almost 100 publications including an ERSS special issue on Storytelling and Narratives
- Over 60 expert and stakeholder workshops including five special sessions at the largest behaviour change conferences (BECC, BEHAVE, Energy Cultures)
- 60 presentations at major conferences, international workshops, seminars, lectures, including many keynotes
- Co-developed several award-winning pilots and tools
- Leveraged over \$1m of in-kind research and expert support via task-sharing model.



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ieadsm energy efficienc

WHAT: Task 24 US participation

- 1. Project Partner See Change Institute (SCI) joined Task 24 in 2014
- 2. Atrium Health joined Subtask 11 to develop a pilot case study in largest health network in North America (2016-18)
- 3. Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) with 11 utility sponsors and DoE and NRCan joined last year of Task 24 (2018)











Three major paradigm shifts

1. From attribution to contribution

- RCTs as gold standard to attribute energy savings, BUT: expensive, difficult, require control and not always possible. Also a simplistic causal model in a complex system.
- Identifying contribution of multiple factors to savings, e.g. via regression, using quasi-experimental designs, NMEC, Pay-for-Performance...
- Triangulating qualitative with quantitative data, measure counterfactuals, total resource costs and avoid double-counting

2. From categories to characteristics

- Energy behaviour can be many things, it affects many types of policies & programmes
- HERs and deficit models often thought of as "gold standard" of interventions, BUT: only minute, actual energy savings compared with very large costs of implementation
- Should measure characteristics of what makes intervention successful or not, instead (ABCDE building blocks of behaviour change)

3. From programme to process

- Identify and connect appropriate stakeholders ("magic carpet")
- Determine Audience (A) and Behaviour (B) goals
- Design and test the Content (C) and Delivery (D) of messages
- Deploy with identified objectives and do process & impact



ST3: SCI Process for behaviour change

A Process for Behaviour Change



ALIGN

explore landscape and connect stakeholders DEFINE

determine audience and behaviour goals DESIGN

develop & test content and delivery strategies

DEPLOY

Launch and evaluate for ongoing learning





Ethnographic research



Customer modeling



user testing A/B





process evaluation



impact evaluation



ST0 – Administering & disseminating HTR Task

ST1 – Expert network on hard-to-reach energy users in residential & commercial sectors ST2 -

Definitions & case study analysis

ST2a – International Publication ST3 -

Developing & standardising a robust research process to engage the HTR

ST4 – Field research pilots





SO WHAT? Bigger impact

- We need to do much more, much faster (coral reefs are going extinct!)
- The IEA (DSM) has a big part to play in fostering global research collaborations
- Behaviour (change) is a big part of the problem and the solution (~30%)
- How we are currently approaching behaviour change isn't working (enough)
- We can see a paradigm shift in how we should define, implement and evaluate behaviour change interventions
- We will test and validate a better process to align, define, design and deploy behaviour change interventions by looking at the ABCDE building blocks
- We will use this process on a user group that has traditionally largely fallen through the cracks, (hence, dubbed "underserved" or "hard-to-reach")
- We think this group might be >30% of all residential and commercial energy users!
- We thus have the opportunity to tackle as much as ~10% of total energy demand potential that is currently overlooked
- This is only the beginning.

If there is ONE THING to take home from all this:

IT'S ALL ABOUT THE PEOPLE!





Thank you very much for your attention!

Want to join & become part of the paradigm shift?

Please contact me:

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