

Clear 2.0 Research on changing consumers' sustainable energy behavior

Portugal, 2017







Research objetives

- The aim of this research is to generate awareness towards renewable energies and also to take a deeper look into consumers behavior towards them:
 - to get to know the costumer journey through all the stages of installing domestic renewable and low-carbon energy technologies.
 - To find what are the users' energy **behaviors' profiles**
 - To understand what are the triggers, motivations and restrains for changing behavior
 - To find what are the main triggers and motivations to adopt sustainable energy:
 Photovoltaic systems, Pellet stoves and air conditioning systems for heating and cooling.







Methodology and sample



 Online Community with a total of 40 participants during one week, which targeted household decision or co-decision makers regarding alternative sources of energy. With the following distribution:

House type	Photovoltaic Solar Panels	Pellet Stoves	Air Conditioner	Other Energy sources
Apartment	6	6	6	6
Isolated house	2	2	2	2
Attached House	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	10	10	10	10









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1. Renewable Energy Sources Current experience and perception

Users profile towards RES (Renewable Energy Sources)









To the participants of this community, sustainable energy means...

- A clean energy source, in the sense that it doesn't pollute the environment (vs. fossil energy sources) – it means taking care of the planet.
- Taking advantage of a natural and endless energy source, such as solar, wind and hydric power – as opposed to charcoal, oil and gas, which are resources that are on the verge of ending/with limited availability.



 An environmental-friendly way to achieve savings on their energy and gas bill

Despite being perceived **as a very positive and sometimes profitable source of energy,** some participants mention that there's **not enough information about the benefits** of using sustainable energies **and what can be done** in order to take advantage of those resources, and there is also the **perception that it may be expensive** to install.









Preserving the environment seems to be a major concern for ٠ all the participants: they see climate changes and the consequences happening, such as **extreme drought and high** temperatures felt in Portugal lately.



- In this sense, all participants feel the need to do something about it, in order to • help rebalancing the environment, and being able to allow the future of civilization.
 - There is a common perception that Portuguese citizens are very active on taking actions towards climate change - some mention that Portugal is in a high position in what regards an international climate change performance rank.









- Most participants are aware that nowadays there's a lack of energy resources: adopting a RES seems like the only tangible solution to help preserve the remaining fossil energies (non-renewable) as these energies are "endless" and non-pollutant.
- Apart from preserving the environment, the possibility to reduce electricity/gas bills costs is also a very commonly mentioned factor to adopt a RES solution.







All participants have an active role in what concerns energy and gas expenses:

- They are well aware of their energy consumptions and their monthly bills and most of them actively implemented solutions in order to enhance power (ex. searching for other profitable sources) and/or try to reduce bills (ex. electricity, gas, water).
- They have a profile of heavy energy users : with average energy expenses around 84€ monthly













"Energetic behavior", to the majority of participants, is related to actions/attitudes they do/have done/could be done in order to avoid wasting energy, both on a...

- "Consumer/private level" :
 - Being aware of one's energy/gas
 consumption patterns in order to choose
 the most appropriate alternative energy
 resources.
 - Applying energy saving measures around the house, in order to optimize/reduce energy consumptions and promote savings on the power/gas bill.

- And on a "citizenship level":
 - A sustainable/responsible usage of the available energy resources trying to avoid/reduce the usage of non renewable energies and implementing renewable sources
 - Making other citizens aware of alternative energy resources and the current situation of the world's natural resources usage.







In what regards actions that can or could be done to change behavior, participants mention...

As a **private consumer**:

- Adapt/learn what house features and behaviors can be altered in order to avoid energy waste, meaning: getting environmental friendly appliances, that have an efficient energy certificate and also raise awareness and promote power saving routines to all members of the household.
- Furthermore, some participants even suggest adapting some structural parts of the house, in order to enhance natural elements and less need for artificial power (eg: change windows).











And also, governments should/could:

- Promote and create incentives towards exploring and installing sustainable energy appliances/devices
 - Above all, it's crucial to raise awareness to the use of renewable energies and its role on preserving the environment, and at the same time to show the damaging effects that abusing fossil energies such as oil and gas, can play on future of the planet.
 - Promote the use of sustainable sources of energy and communicate its advantages for the adopters - although some participants are interested in adopting renewable energies, the existing solutions are perceived as expensive.







In this on line community, there's a strong will to change/adapt daily habits in order to take the most advantage out of a sustainable energy source, with 95% saying that they....









- In what way?
 - With solar panels, take advantage of solar power to use the appliances (e.g. using the washing machine) and also to produce enough energy to be self sufficient – no need for a power supplier.
 - Getting an electric/hybrid car it is environmental friendly and also avoids using Diesel
 - Using more public transports reduces
 CO2 releases



- Why not?
 - Doesn't have time to change/adapt to a different routine.
 - Perceived as being too expensive
 unstable financial situation.







In reality, the majority is concerned with, or has already adopted sustainable energy sources.



 About 71% are concerned/very concerned or have already taken action towards adopting alternative sustainable sources of energy.







In terms of taking matters into actions...



 All participants in this community show a big involvement with the subject as well as a proactive concern regarding sustainable energies: either they already changed their behavior or are willing to change their behavior.









For those who mention having already changed something on their behavior...

- What triggered most participants in search of a RES was the actual news regarding climate change – there's a major concern with the environment as some of them believe that it has reached a point that they believe something must be done in order to preserve the remaining natural non renewable resources.
- Other strong motive mentioned by the participants was the idea of savings on the power/gas bill – although it may seem expensive at first, on the long run they consider that it's an investment that will pay off eventually.









In this sense, participants who mentioned having already implemented changes in their lives: either applied/adapted to an alternative energy sources on their house in order to take advantage of more natural resources, or changed their habits, namely...

Installing equipment such as:

Replacing appliances such as:

- **Solar panels** perceived as a more clear and able to enhance energy efficiency.
- Replacing house lighting with LED bulbs
- Replacing appliances with those certified as more energy efficient
- Installing/using smart plugs turns off appliances when they are not in use, can be programmed remotely.

Changing habits such as:

- Avoid using the "standby" mode on appliances (i.e. router, box, TV) disconnecting the power socket when they're not in use.
- Turning off lights when exiting a room
- Taking advantage of rain water to irrigate the yard
- Reduce number of cars per house hold use more public transports







And also adjust the house structure:

- Check/adapt house insulation as well as caulking house/door frames

 it prevents heat/energy loss, it helps to naturally acclimatize the
 house, with no need for any other sources.
- Install skylights it provides more hours of natural light and less need for artificial lights.
- Use natural materials to power central heating powered by pellets or other natural materials such as olive pits, nutshells..











After applying changes, most of the participants have perceived differences...

• Visible on their electricity/gas bills – had less monthly expenses, specially those who installed panels and used alternate heating systems (powered by pellets).



They felt more happy, as part of the solution: the changes they did contributed to the future of society/energy management and helped preserve the environment.











For those participants who are willing to change their behavior but haven't yet done it...



They would like to...

- Install solar panels both to power the heating system and to generate energy, being able to provide energy for self consumption.
- Buy a eco friendly car ex. Electrical or hybrid.



 Some of them still feel the need to get more information before applying any permanent measure – for instance, about the available resources, how to install, and what are the actual benefits both to the environment and also on their current expenses.









Although they haven't done it yet as...



Their main restrains seems to be:

- **The installation expenses** it is perceived as a very expensive measure both installing and adapting to their houses.
- Some participants, mainly those who live in an apartment have building/construction restrictions and aren't able to adapt their houses to a different kind of energy source.

It would help changing their minds, regarding a RES, if...

- There were some sort of governmental incentives to support the initial expenses to buy/install material, as well as the possibility to pay by installments.
- They also suggested **applying the previous VAT rate** (13%) and **free installation** (as seen on previous government initiatives)









2. The triggers and motivations to adopt sustainable energy, costumer journey with:

Solar panels Pellet stoves Air conditioning











For those who installed solar panels...



- Their main motivations were to reduce costs on their power bill and also being able to get something in return for their investment, the ability to generate electricity and be self sustainable.
- Some of them were also moved by the belief in contributing to the perseverance of the environment.
- Others were encouraged by **state incentives** that promoted acquiring equipment destined to use a RES with lower VAT rates.

When choosing the installer...

• The great majority of participants have chosen their brand/installer according to the **price** and the **possibility to pay by installments**.









Costumer experience installing solar panels

Before the installation:



- On most cases, the installer **monitored the costumers consumption profile through their electricity bill**, on a fewer cases, the installer made questions regarding **time/hours of the day** usually **spent at home**.
- None of the participants had problems with the installation.

After the installation:

- Only one participant mentioned having issues with an electrical switch on the panel – it eventually stopped working.
- After installing solar panels the great majority of the participants felt a notable reduction on their electricity bill.













Participants who have already installed solar panels, gave positive feedback and tried to encourage the remaining members also to get it:

- Although it may it is a strong investment at first –i.e. it can ascend up to 2000€ - on the long run, they guarantee that it will be profitable.
 - Some of them even consider it the right RES to adopt, due to Portugal's great sunlight exposure.
 - The main setback to adopt/install a solar panel is the initial investment and the lack of information about it return on investment.













For those that didn't install solar panels...

 Almost half of the total sample considered installing solar panels but didn't do it, as it is very expensive and they couldn't afford it and in some cases due to construction restrictions – namely when living on apartments.



Awareness of the license for small self production



- Overall, the majority of the participants seem to be unaware of the necessity of a license.
- A smaller percentage mentions that there's no need for a license while only a small minority disagrees, mentioning that it is necessary a license for small self consumption installations.











- Their main motivations seem to be related with both the idea of savings on the electricity and/or gas bill and also on materials, such as wood.
- Some participants mention that it is a more eco-friendly solution because it doesn't pollute the atmosphere as much as other heating sources, as it only uses natural/biomass products to burn.
- Other participants mention it is **safer and provides a cozier ambience around the house** than other heating systems.
 - It is also perceived by some as a more technologically advanced system (e.g. it is possible to activate remotely).

When choosing the installer:

Most of the participants, chose a pellet stove based on **family/friends recommendations** of a **brand**. About half also mentioned **price** as an important aspect in their decision.









Costumer experience installing pellet stoves

Before the installation:



- On the majority of the cases, the installer visited the house before recommending a product.
- Only a small amount of participants mention that the installer didn't visit the house, but on most of the cases inquired about the room/s dimension/s, window positioning as well as the house insulation.

After the installation:

- Only one participant mentioned having had an issue several years later with a pressure valve, that stopped working properly.
- After installing the pellet stove all of the participants perceived changes mainly on heating costs – they had a lower bill.









Costumer experience with pellet stoves

Regarding usage:

- The majority uses a pellet stove for more than 4h per day.
- A very small amount of participants mention **not using it on a daily basis** it **depends on the outside temperature.**

Besides the pellet stoves...



 A few participants also use other heating sources, such as: oil heaters, central heating systems, electrical wall warmers, air conditioning...

About maintenance contracts:

• Only a small amount of the participants mention having a maintenance contract. The great majority doesn't have one.







In terms of **biomass products usage**...

When choosing Pellets...

- Most of the participants choose a brand of pellets with which they had a **positive previous experience**.
- Another important aspect mentioned when choosing pellets is **the price**. A few participants mention other aspects such as **the energy efficiency of the material**.

About certification and product origin:

- The vast majority of participants takes into account if the product is certified.
- And also for a greater majority of participants the wood origin, (i.e. Made from recycled wood materials) and/or if it is from sustainable forests is an important matter when choosing biomass products.

In terms of **quantity**:

• The greater majority of participants **prefer to buy smaller quantities along the winter**









For those that didn't install pellet stoves...

- About half of the inquired participants thought about installing it but didn't do it, because they had other heating sources already installed, and didn't feel the need to change yet.
- A few didn't think about installing as they have restrictions on construction and/or haven't quite explored the idea of a pellet stove yet.













And finally, participants who mentioned installing air conditioners...



- Their main drivers were:
 - having a multi-functional appliance
 - efficient and easy to use
 - with lower energy consumption
 - and that it can be used both on hot or cold weather.
- For the majority of participants, the air conditioning was their first choice of a heating/cooling technology.
 - Only to one participant it was **chosen as an alternative to a pellet stove**
 - To other 2 participants the air conditioning was bought in order to replace the use of a fireplace and an oil heater.









Costumer experience installing air conditioning

When choosing the installer...

Most of the participants, made their choice based on family/friends recommendations. Price was also a very important factor to half of the participants.

Before the installation:



- On the majority of the cases, **the installer visited the** house before recommending a product.
- For those who didn't: the installer made questions about the room/s dimension/s. However, on most cases he didn't ask about the window positioning and the insulation used.
- When choosing an air conditioner... most of the participants took into account the energy efficiency on the appliance.









Costumer experience installing air conditioning

After the installation:

- The great majority of participants **didn't have any problems** with the installation.
- After installing the AC, only a few participants perceived changes on their electricity bill. The majority didn't feel any change.

Regarding usage:



- The majority of participants uses the air conditioning from 2h to 4h per day
 - Some participants mention they don't use it on a daily basis only when they feel the need for a hot/cold temperature.
- The most used **temperatures in the winter time are between 20 and 25 degrees**, and on the **summer it's around 19 and 25 degrees** – there doesn't seem to be any significant difference on the temperature levels used on the summer and winter time.









Besides the air conditioning...

- The majority of participants also use other heating systems, such as: wood furnaces, convectors, gas heating systems, oil heaters, a fireplace...
- None of the participants have an air conditioner maintenance contract.













For those that didn't install air conditioning...

- Overall, for those participants who didn't even consider the option of installing an air conditioning – it's an idea that most of them haven't even explored or are not convinced to install.
- For some it **seems like an expensive solution**, or they have already installed other systems and are satisfied with their current choice.











3. Main findings & recommendations









Main findings

- Overall, there's a high sense of responsibility and relevance about environmental issues, and it can be strong enough to motivate and trigger changes in behavior.
- The grand majority of the participants have started to adapt their lives and routines/habits to a more energy efficient consumption:
 - not only replacing appliances in the house but also changing their main energy source from a non renewable, perceived as pollutant and in the verge of ending (i.e powered by oil, gas, carbon) to a renewable source of energy, perceived as a cleaner and more ecological source (i.e. solar, biomass materials, wind)
- Although all the participants are well aware of the RES, the main <u>restraints</u> to adopt one seems to be the <u>price</u>: perceived as very expensive and not always accessible to all budgets. Other restraint seems to be on a few cases the <u>lack of information</u>: they don't know how to get them, the practical advantages of getting it, and who to contact.







Recommendations

- To overcome these main barriers, it was suggested to...
 - Create governmental initiatives to order to help consumers with the installation and maintenance costs – specially when installing solar panels, by subsidizing/ giving a budget or percentage of the installation, maintenance, having lower vat rates...
 - Create more affordable pricing packages to acquire/install the equipment or promoting the option to pay by installments
 - To develop campaigns about the benefits of adopting an RES, explaining in a simple way what can be done and how: some participants feel that this information is not easily accessible and easy to understand, something that is far away from them.





