## **SAVE** project

### **Engagement and Price Signals**

Strategy, design and results from Trial Periods 1&2





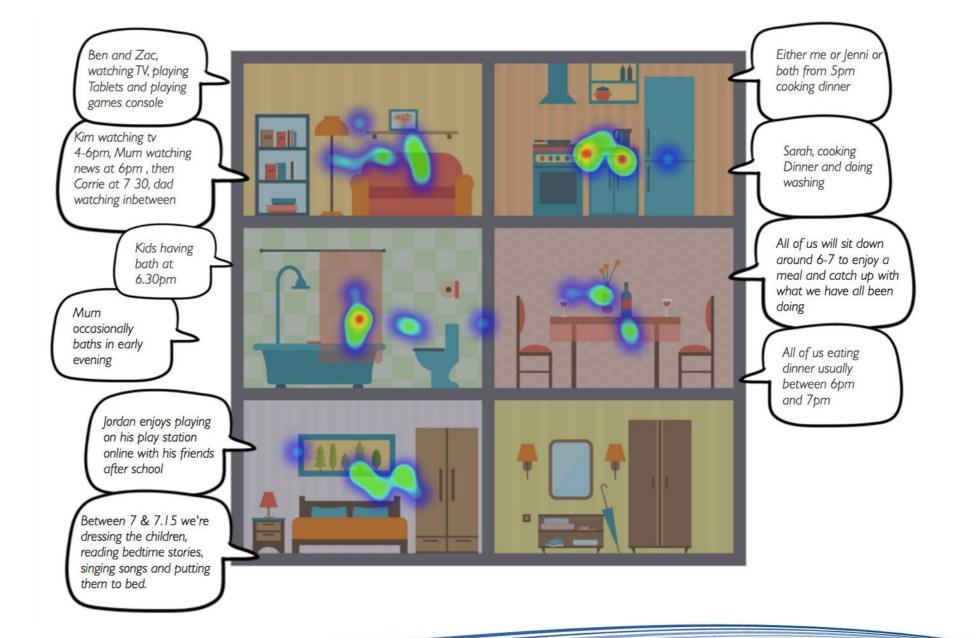






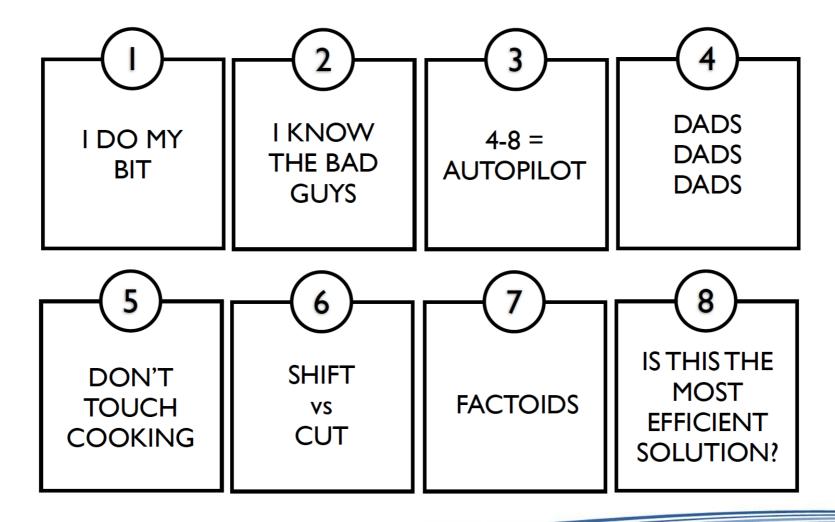


# 4-8pm is peak time for a reason





## Our job wasn't going to be easy





## **Identifying priority behaviours**

- Efficient use of your washing machine/ dishwasher/tumble dryer
  - Choose low temperatures
  - Wait until you have a full load
  - Line dry when you can
- Turn things off if they're not being used
  - Oven/hobs
  - TV
  - Lights
  - Computer, games machines, computer chargers
  - Iron

- Secondary behaviours
  - Do you know the energy rating of your appliances?
  - When a halogen bulb blows change it for an LED one
  - Make sure the fridge door is closed / Fill the freezer
  - Use only the water you need in the kettle
  - Get the most out of your appliances by using them efficiently



## The big question - shift or cut?

- There are pros and cons to propositions that focus on cutting and shifting we learned that we cannot
  do both at once
- Given this was an extended trial, we recommended trying both, one after the other



## Shift phase: Can it wait 'til after 8?

#### WHY?

- Cost of getting the electricity to your house makes up ¼ of bill
- 4-8pm is the busiest time for the network, when it's at full capacity
- SSE have a major investment programme to keep it flowing

#### HOW?

• The amount of electricity used from 4-8 governs the amount of maintenance work that is needed. The less we all use, the less likely your own street is to be dug up and the less likely it is that bills will rise in the long term

#### WHAT?

- Why not do your bit to help by shifting your use to after 8pm where you can?
- For most people it's easy to shift things like washing machine, dishwasher, tumble dryer, TV, charging



## Trial Period 1: shift



## **CAN IT WAIT TILL AFTER 8?**

The laundry

The dishwasher

The tumble dryer

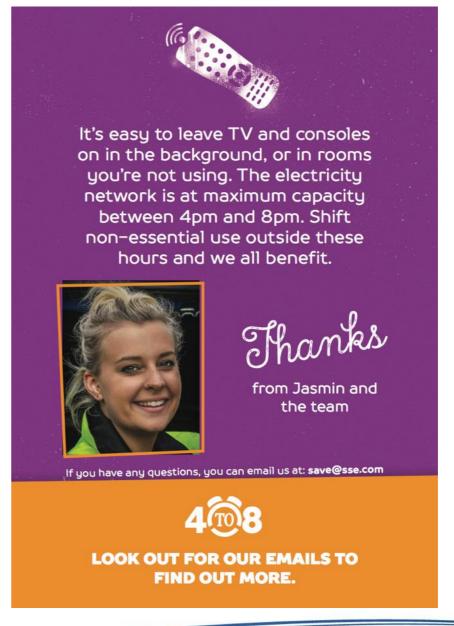
Watching telly in more than one room

Charging mobiles, tablets or laptops











## Cut phase: Discover an easier way to save electricity

#### WHY?

- No-one likes wasting electricity but it's hard to be on the case 24/7
- 4-8pm is the time when most stuff is on, so it's also the best time to find savings

#### HOW?

• 4to8 is your opportunity to track down the appliances which guzzle the most electricity (and cost the most too)

#### WHAT?

- Find out new easy ways to cut your use from 4to8
  - Run things full/eco settings
  - Turn things off that aren't being used
  - Take up our challenge and see if you can meet a target to save
  - See how you compare to others in your area



## Trial Period 2: cut











...and of course saving energy. The things that are good for us seem so simple and straightforward and yet life just somehow gets in the way.

Sometimes, all it takes is a little reminder, so I'm here to help you make a habit out of the quick and easy things you can do around the house to save electricity, save money and still have time for everything else.

4to8 pm is normally when the house is at its busiest – it's also when it's guzzling the most power. So we'll take a look at what's going on then and if there are things we can turn off, turn down or turn on later.





This booklet may cut your electricity bills but it won't call your mum, eat an apple or floss your teeth for you.

Sorry about that.











For the whole of next week (starting Monday 29th) I'm challenging you to shave 10% off the electricity you usually use between 4pm and 8pm each day\*. Saving electricity means saving money and it's the best time of day to try, when things are being turned on left, right and centre!

What's more, all those who manage to save 10% will be entered into a prize draw where 20 households will be chosen at random to win a £100 Restaurant Choice gift card you can use in a range of top chains.

#### Explore



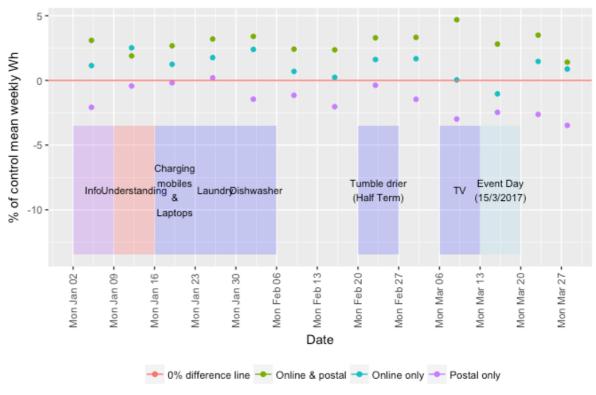


## Results



## Trial period 1 – shift

- Average weekly consumption during peak hours
  - Postal only group consistently lower than other groups
- Membership of a treatment group does not predict a significant difference in consumption
- Differences between groups not statistically significant

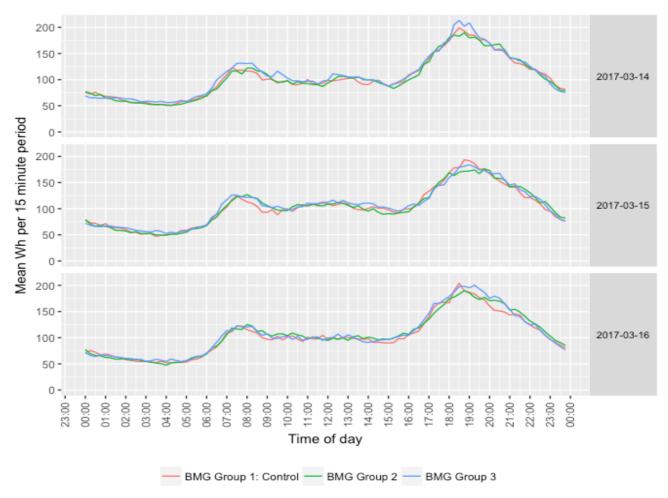


15 minute Wh consumption (Trial period 1) Mean = mean of weekly mean of all 15 min Wh values per household in the period)



## Trial period 1 – events

- Group 2 (email only): reduction of 3.6%
- Group 3 (email and £): reduction of 3.4%

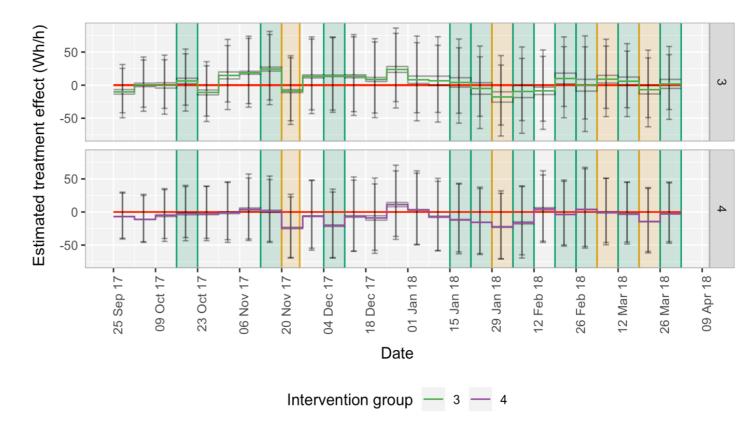


15 minute Wh consumption (Trial period 1)(Event day)



## Trial period 2 – cut

- Average weekly consumption during peak hours
- Both groups show week-onweek reductions in January
- Evidence of fatigue, increase in consumption in February



Error bars: 90% confidence interval for the estimates
Grey lines indicate effect estimates by contrast week, blue line shows mean of estimates
Green shaded bars indicate communications to participating housheolds
Orange shaded bars indicate 'Challenge' weeks



## Trial period 2 – events

Event	Delivery Mechanism	Reduction target	Duration	TG3 % difference	TG4 %difference
TP2 Event 1	Post	10%	5 days, 4 hours a day	-5.5%	-3.8%
TP2 Event 2	Email	10%	5 days, 4 hours a day	-0.8%	-1.3%
TP2 Event 3	Email	20%	2 days, 4 hours a day	+3.0%	+2.4%
TP2 Event 4	Email	10%	1 day, 2 hours a day	-7.0%	-3.0%



## Thank you

David Hall – Behaviour Change

Elizabeth Steele - DNV GL



**DNV-GL** 

