

Team

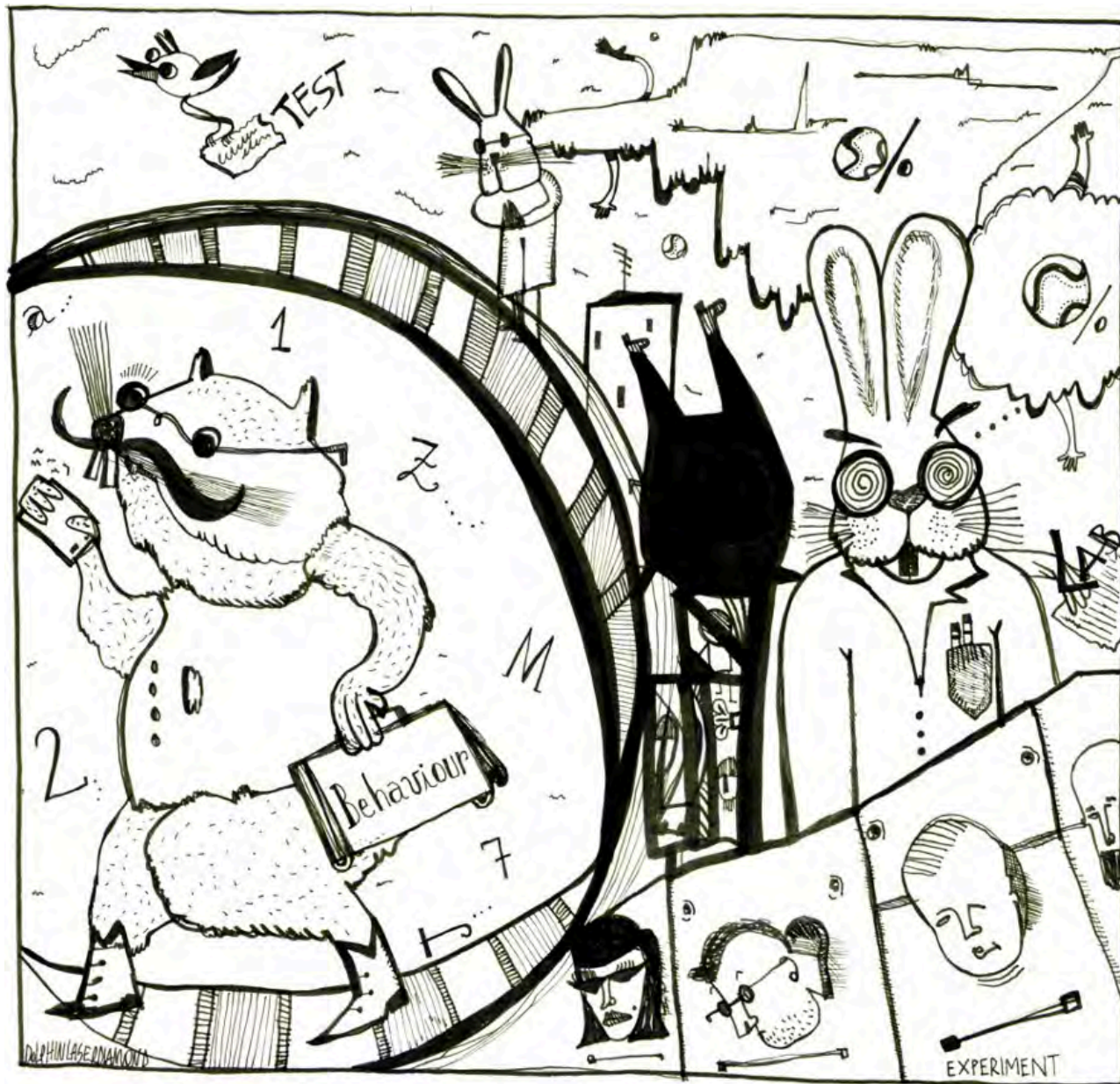
Behavioural economics



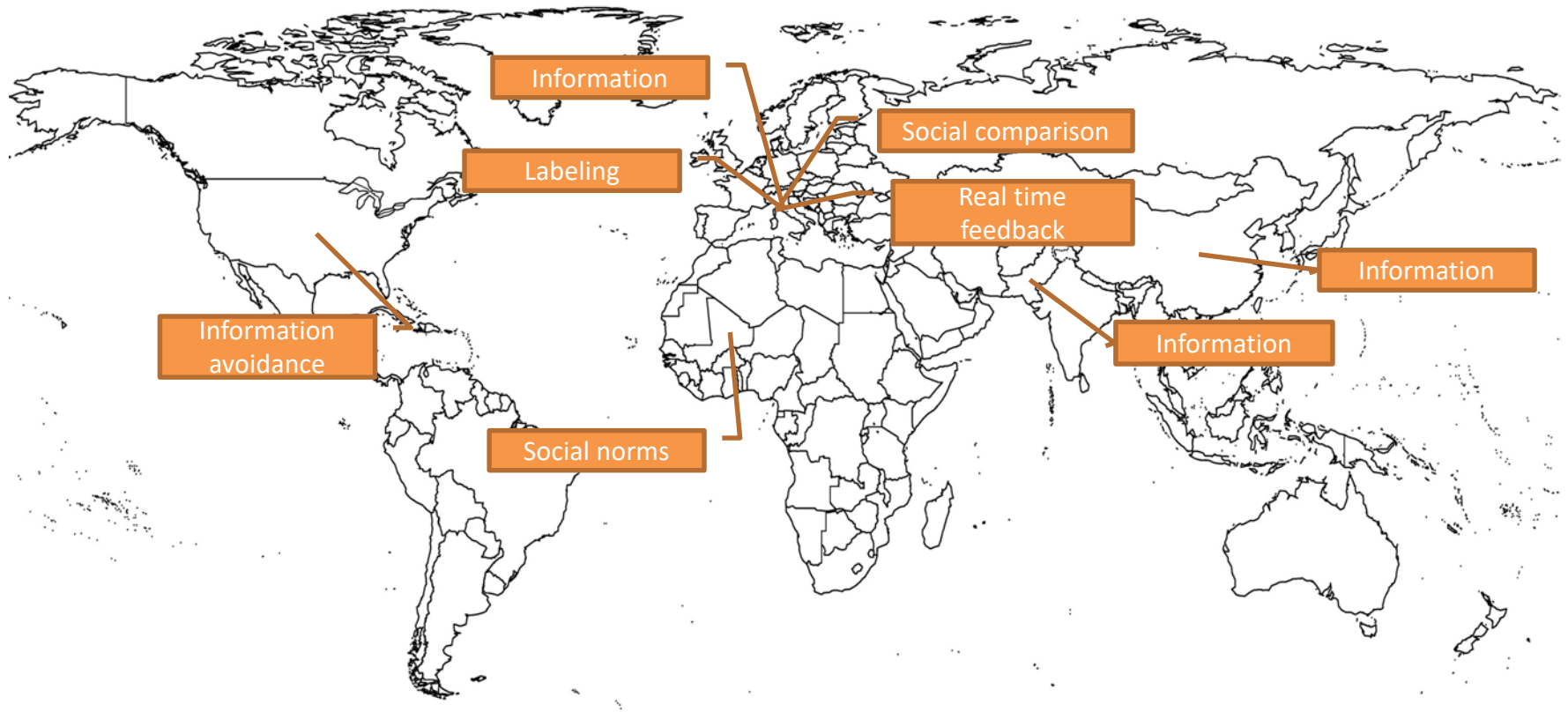
Data Science
Numerical Models



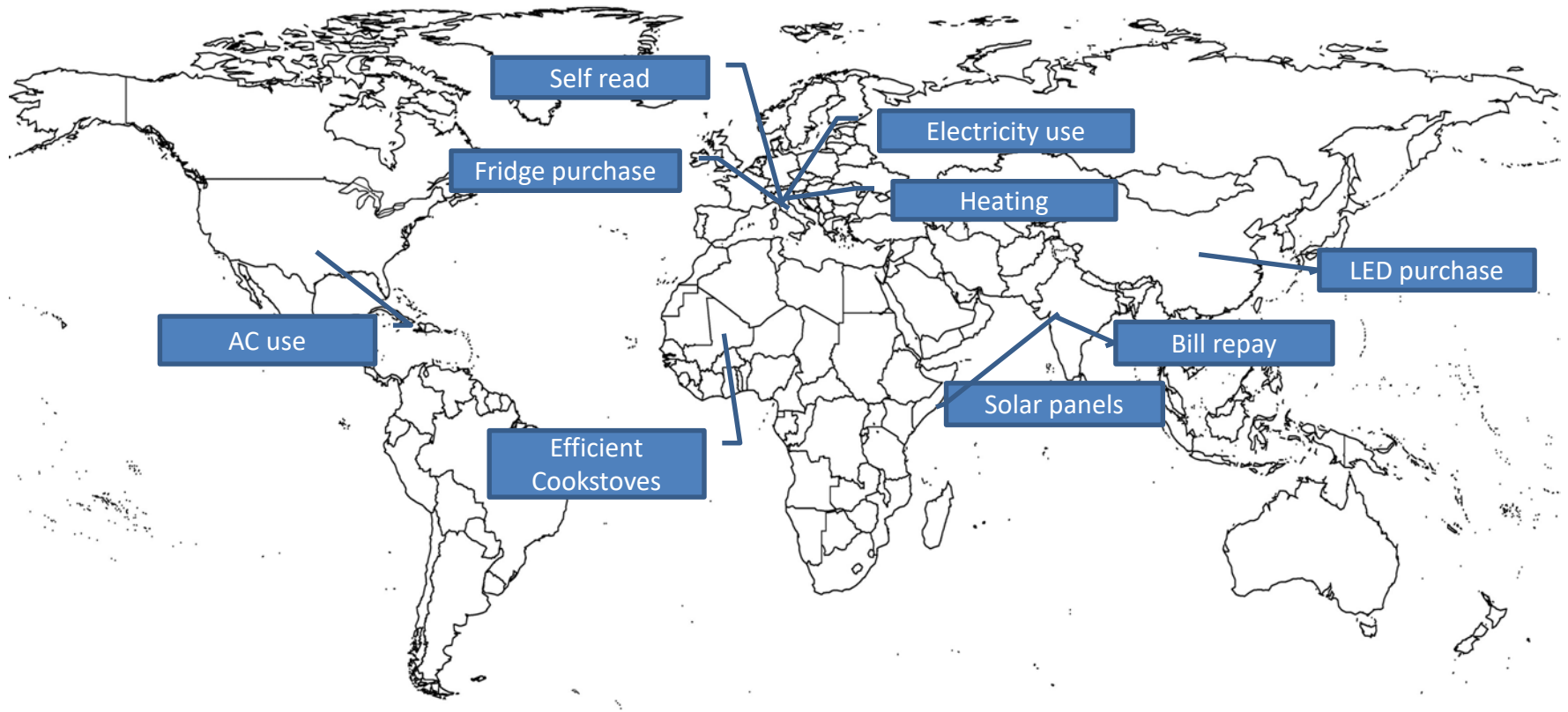
Experimental and behavioural economics



Field experiments: levers



Field experiments: applications



Key lessons

Information provision

- Increases willingness to pay for small purchases (ie lightbulbs)
- Can backfire for expensive items with long payback times (ie A+++ fridges): energy costs are higher than expected
- Deadlines help overcome procrastination
- People tend to avoid information when they would feel obliged to behave better
- Information effects decay exponentially

Social comparison and other nudges

- Works only on high users. Average effects are close to zero
- Environmental values matter: they can be primed, but might not lead to subsequent pro-environmental behavior
- Nudges and traditional policies can crowd out each other

Technology adoption

- Modifies attitudes towards the environment

Modeling climate compatible behaviour



Key lessons

The energy and climate transition

- Energy efficiency is key to attain the Paris climate objectives
- Demand side options have the highest synergies with the sustainable development goals
- Demand side strategies reduce the need for large scale negative emissions and improve inter-generational equity

Modeling demand side behavior in integrated assessment models

- Models should use lower consumption discount rates, consistent with climate policies analyzed
- Expand definition of welfare beyond consumption based utility
- Clustering of agents not a trivial task: use experimental data to calibrate agent based models
- Account for heterogeneity of behaviour

Five Policy Recommendations

1. In order to lead to better choices, information should be perceived as important and get the attention needed.
 - emphasize monetary savings and co-benefits (health, environment) of energy efficiency decisions right now
 - frame carefully the content (make it salient and urgent, use moral appeals only when they are really relevant)
2. Behavioural interventions are no substitute to traditional policies such as market based, or standard and regulation. Account for policy interactions.
3. Beware of decaying effects of behavioural interventions over time: connect to topics which are perceived as relevant
4. Values count but cannot be easily induced: boosting at early age is key
5. Evaluate policies with randomized controlled trials (ex post) and with integrated assessment models (ex ante)

Contacts



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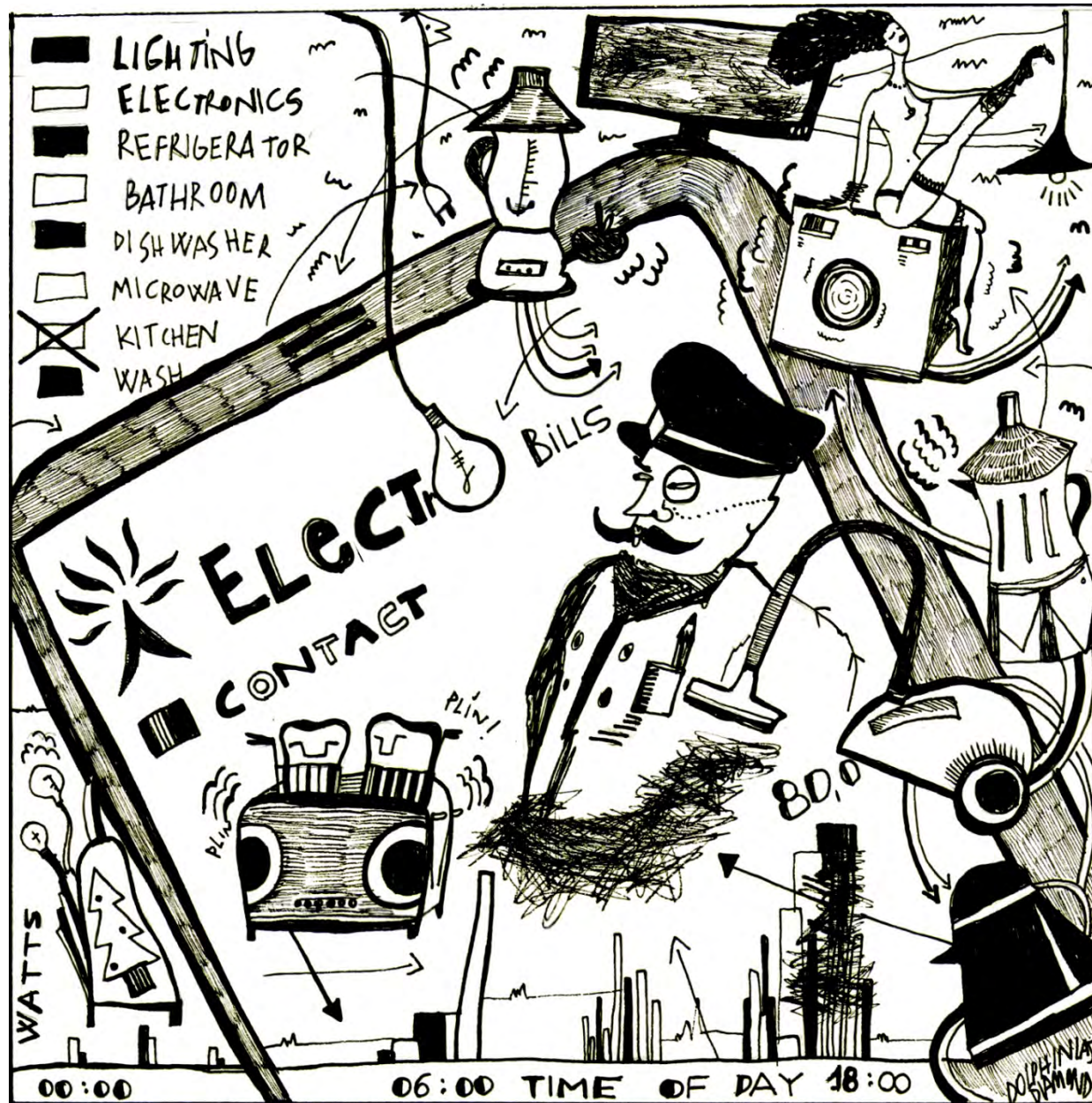
@tavoni_massimo



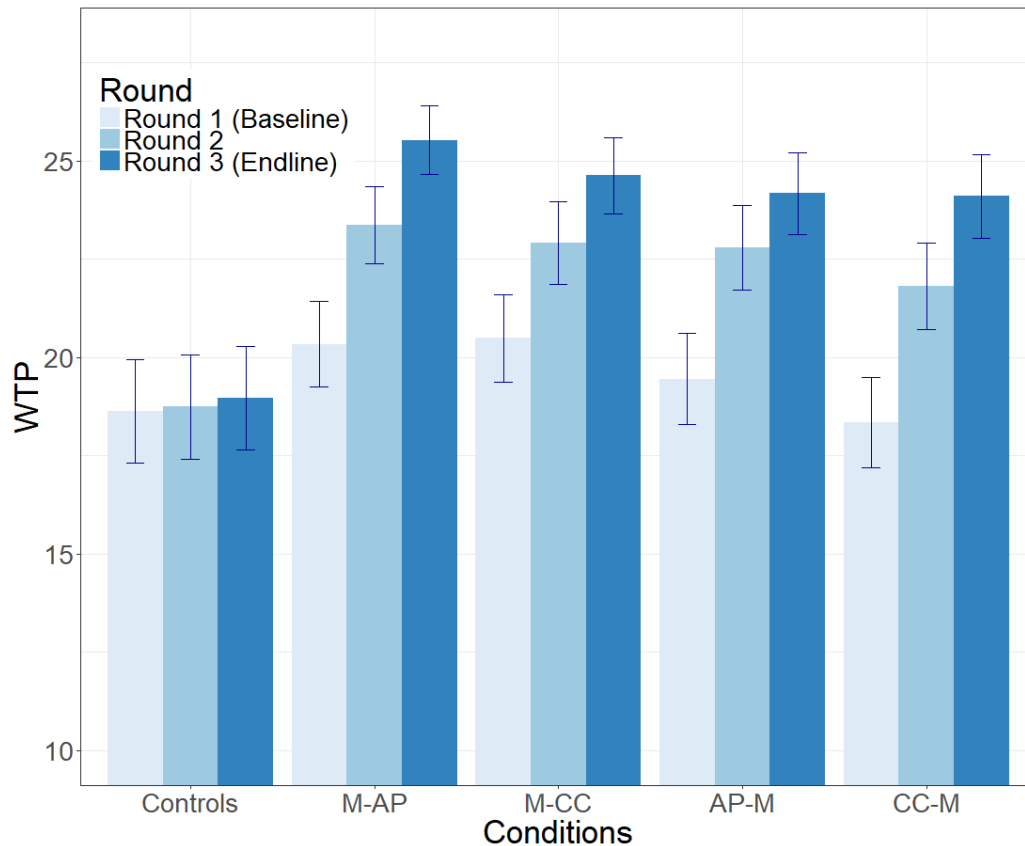
<http://cobham-erc.eu>

Detailed results

Information



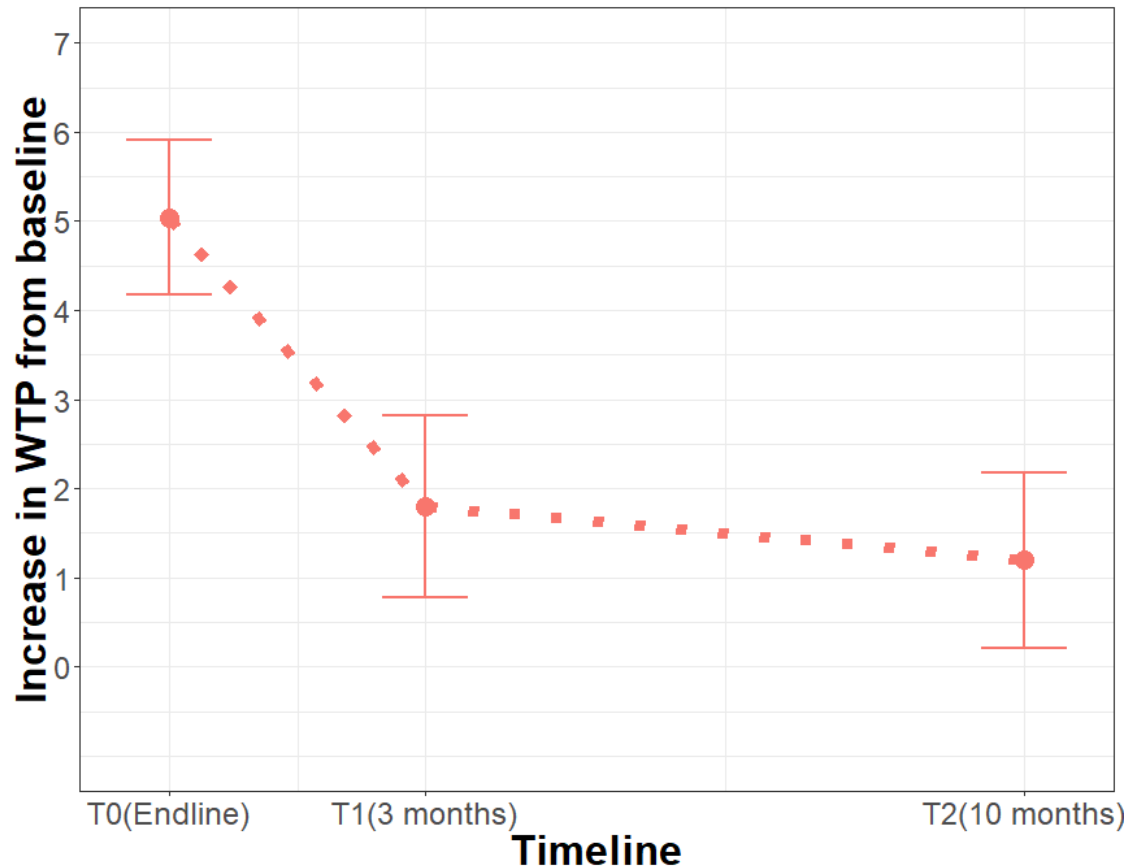
Information provision and LED lightbulbs (China)



Treatments:
M=monetary gain
CC=climate change benefit
AP= air pollution benefit

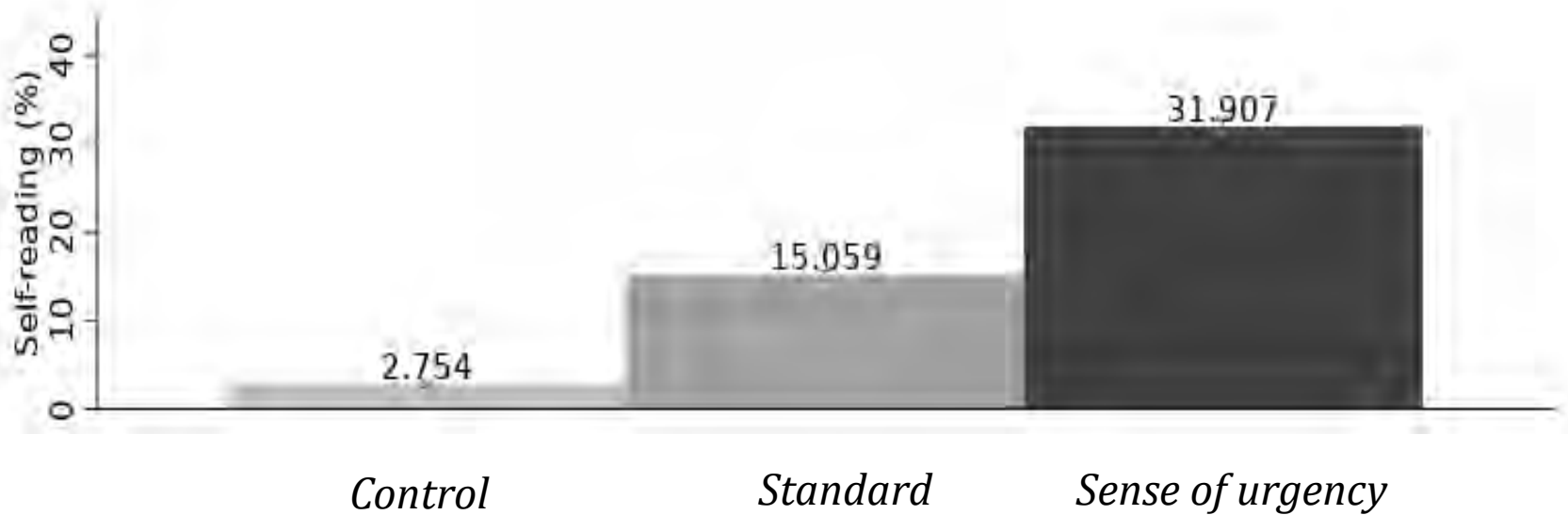
Both monetary and environmental information increase willingness to pay for LED lightbulbs

Information provision and LED lightbulbs (China)



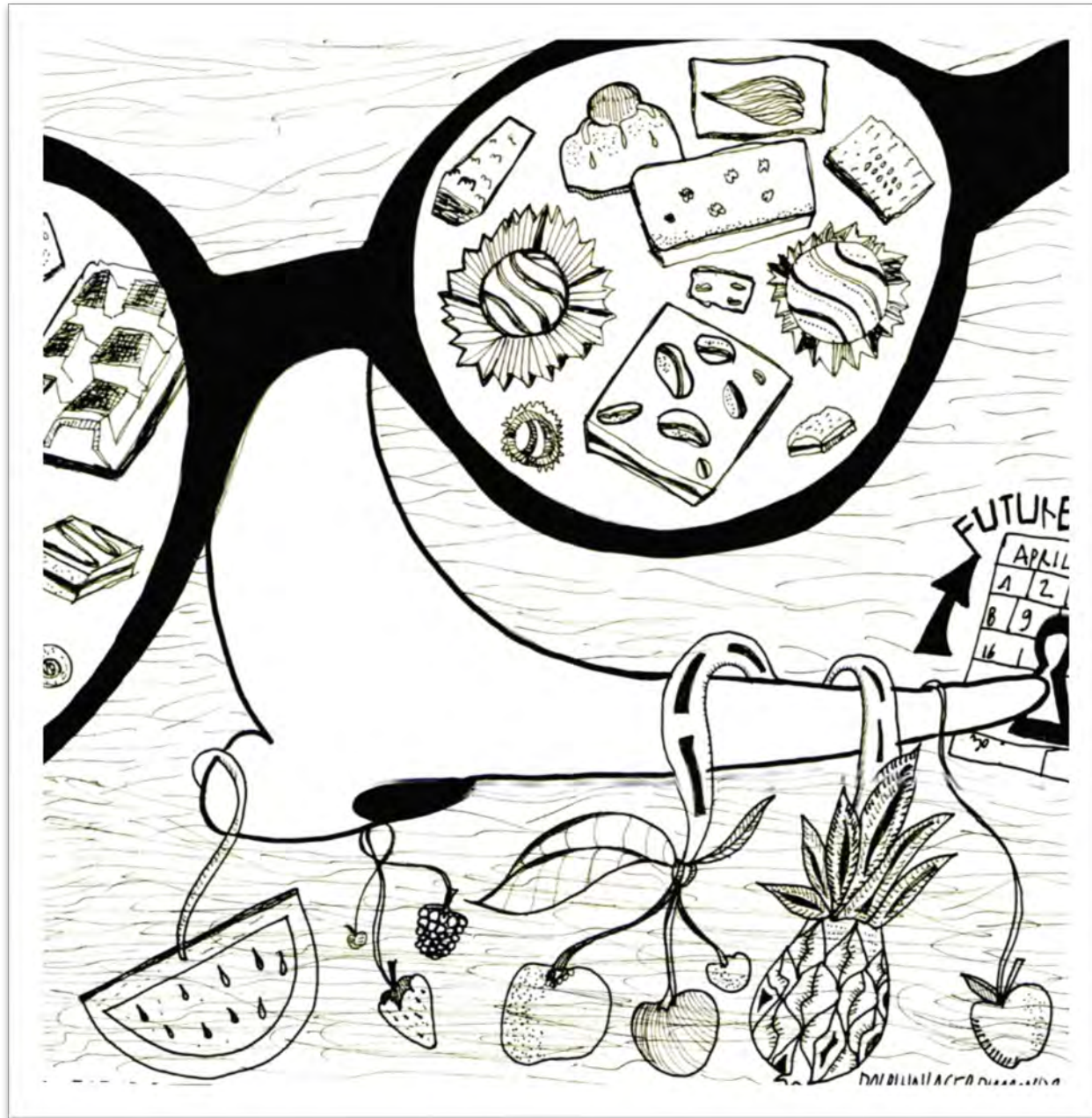
Benefits of information provision decays exponentially over time

Information campaign and energy self reads (EU)



Providing a sense of urgency and usefulness significantly increases self reads of energy

Behavioural biases



Information on energy costs and refrigerators purchase (EU)



Già visto

BOSCH - KGN39VL45 Frigorifero Combinato Capacità Lorda / Netta

€ 599,99 Risparmi il 35%

CONSEGNA GRATIS

★★★★★ 4.5 (55)

A+++

Venduto e spedito da ePRICE. Vedi altre offerte...



Già visto

BOSCH - KGN39VL45 Frigorifero Combinato Capacità Lorda / Netta

€ 599,99 Risparmi il 35%

CONSEGNA GRATIS

★★★★★ 4.5 (55)

A+++ Spendi € 36.36 di energia in 1 anno

Venduto e spedito da ePRICE. Vedi altre offerte.



BOSCH - KGN39VL45 Frigorifero Combinato Capacità Lorda / Netta

€ 599,99 Risparmi il 35%

CONSEGNA GRATIS

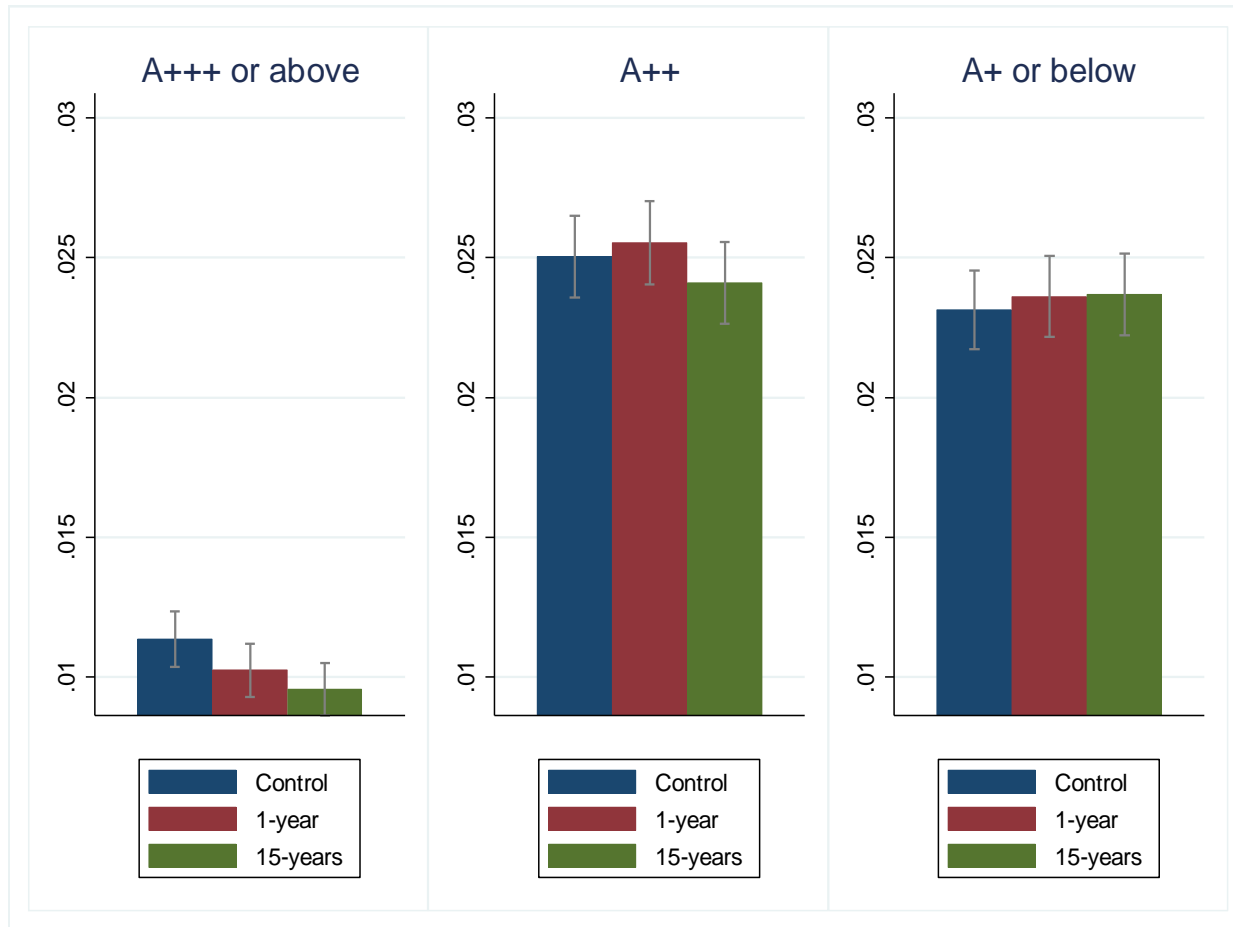
★★★★★ 4.5 (55)

A+++ Spendi € 545.45 di energia in 15 anni

We test the impact of displaying energy costs for one year or for the lifetime of the product

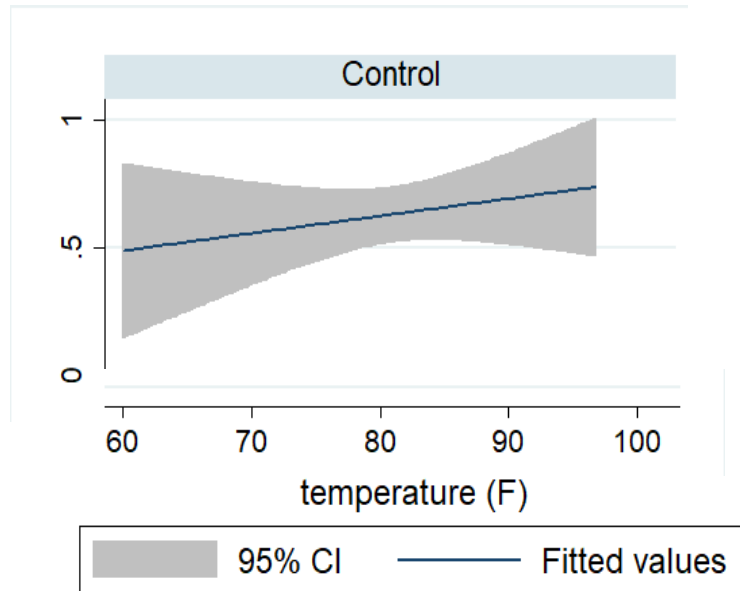
Information on energy costs and refrigerators purchase (EU)



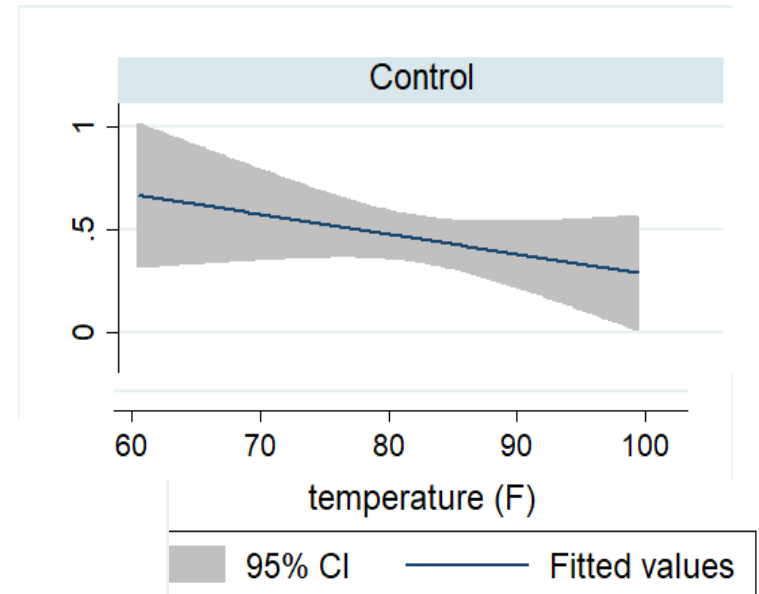
Showing lifetime energy costs lowers purchases of most efficient (A+++) products

Information avoidance and air conditioning (USA)

Avoid information on environmental impact

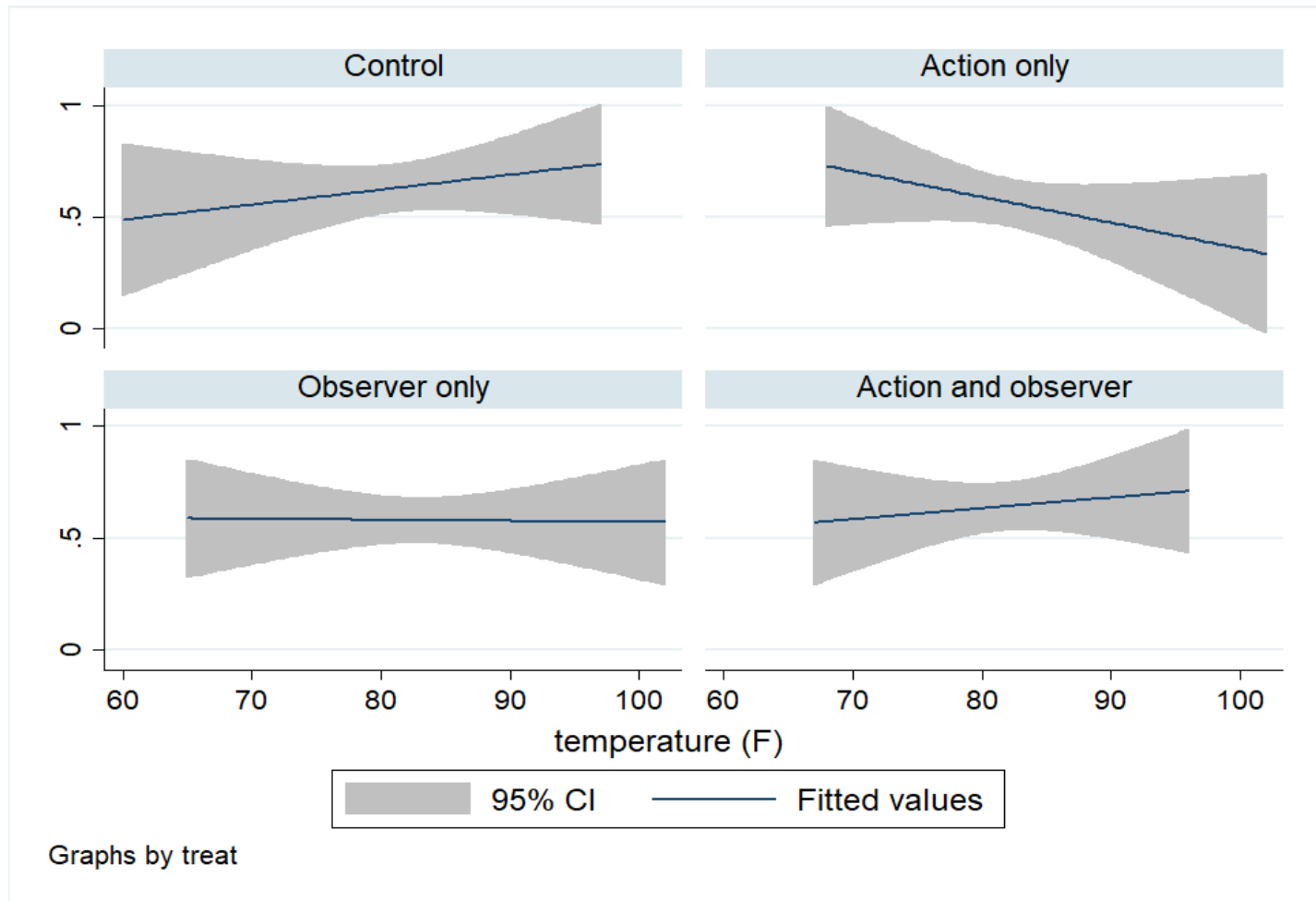


Avoid information on economic savings



People don't want to know the environmental impact of AC when it is hot outside

Information avoidance and air conditioning (USA)

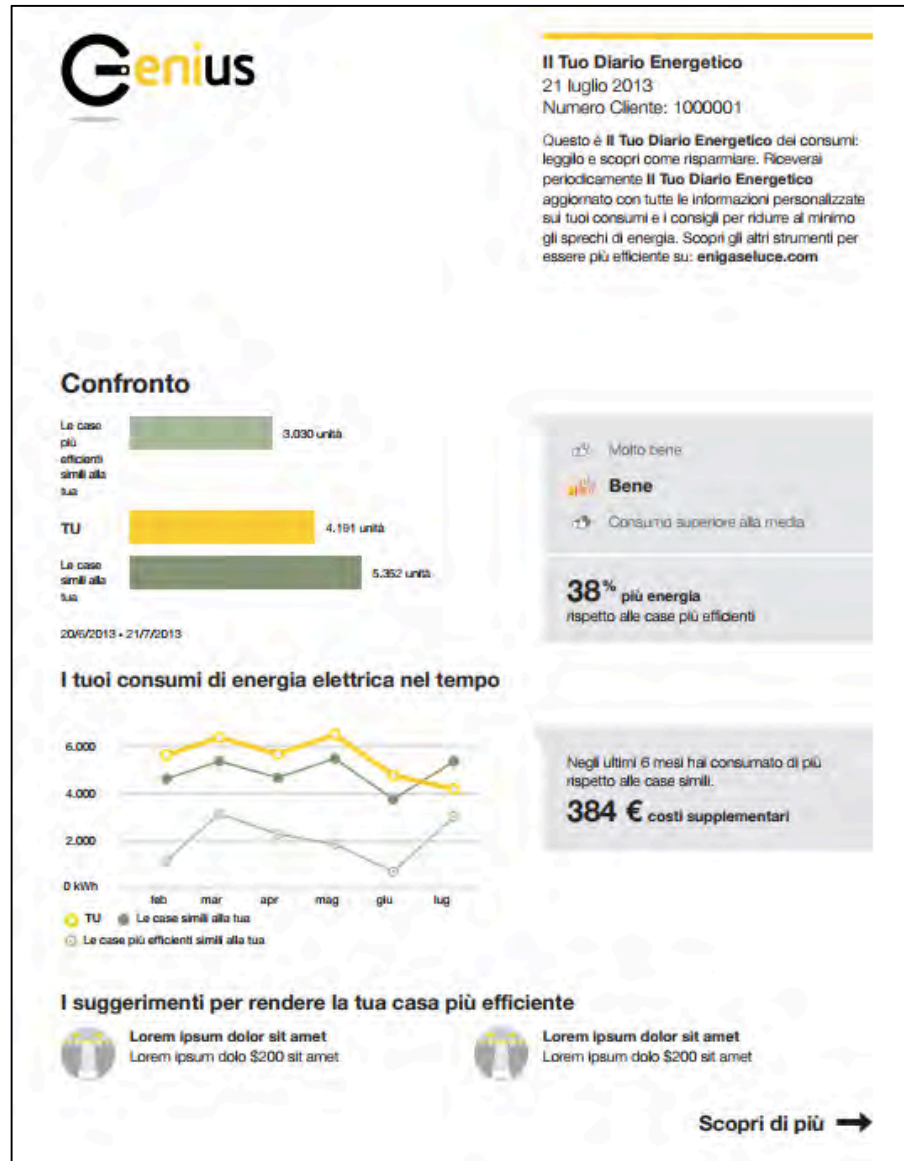


Information avoidance can be mitigated

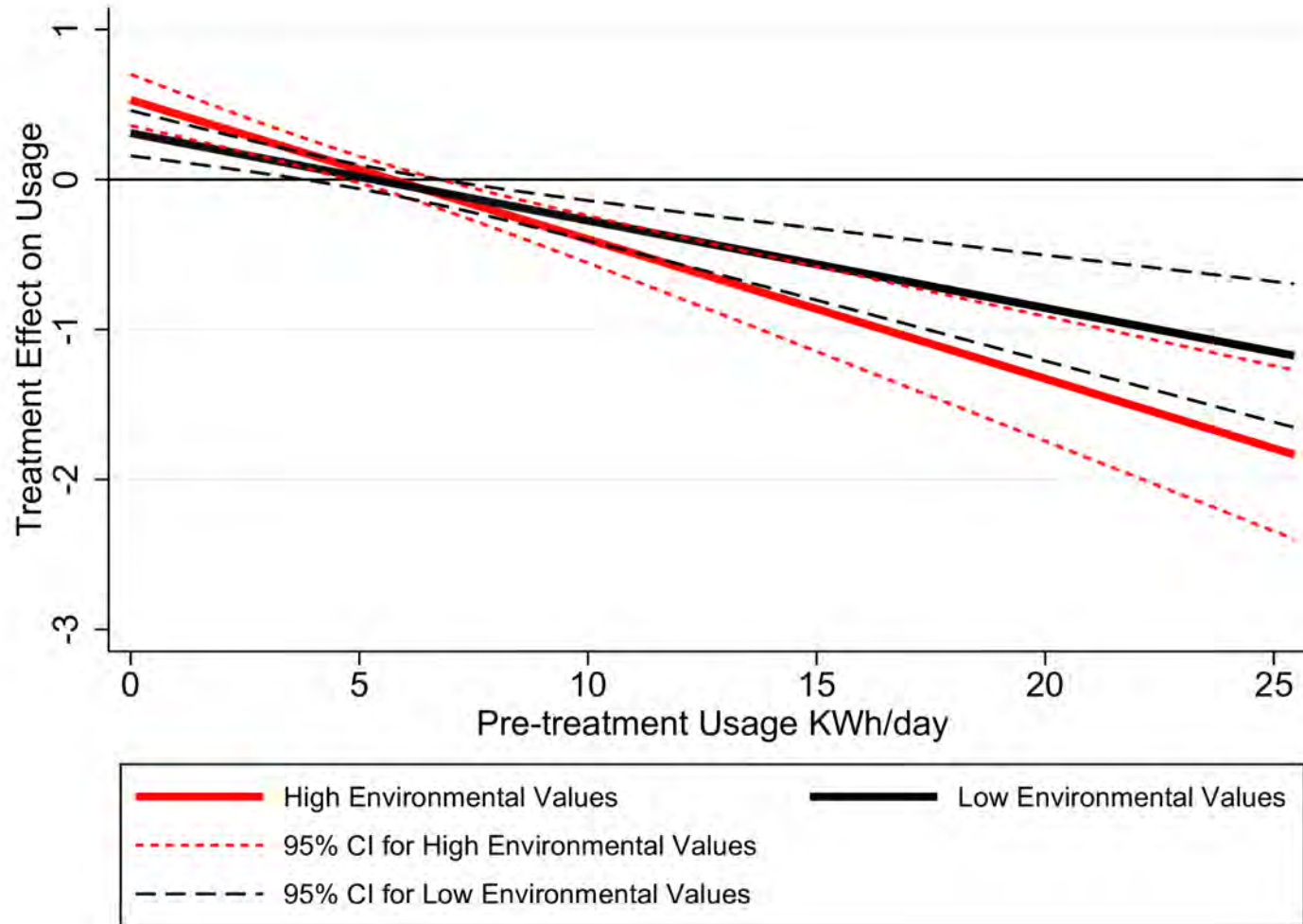
Nudging



Social comparison

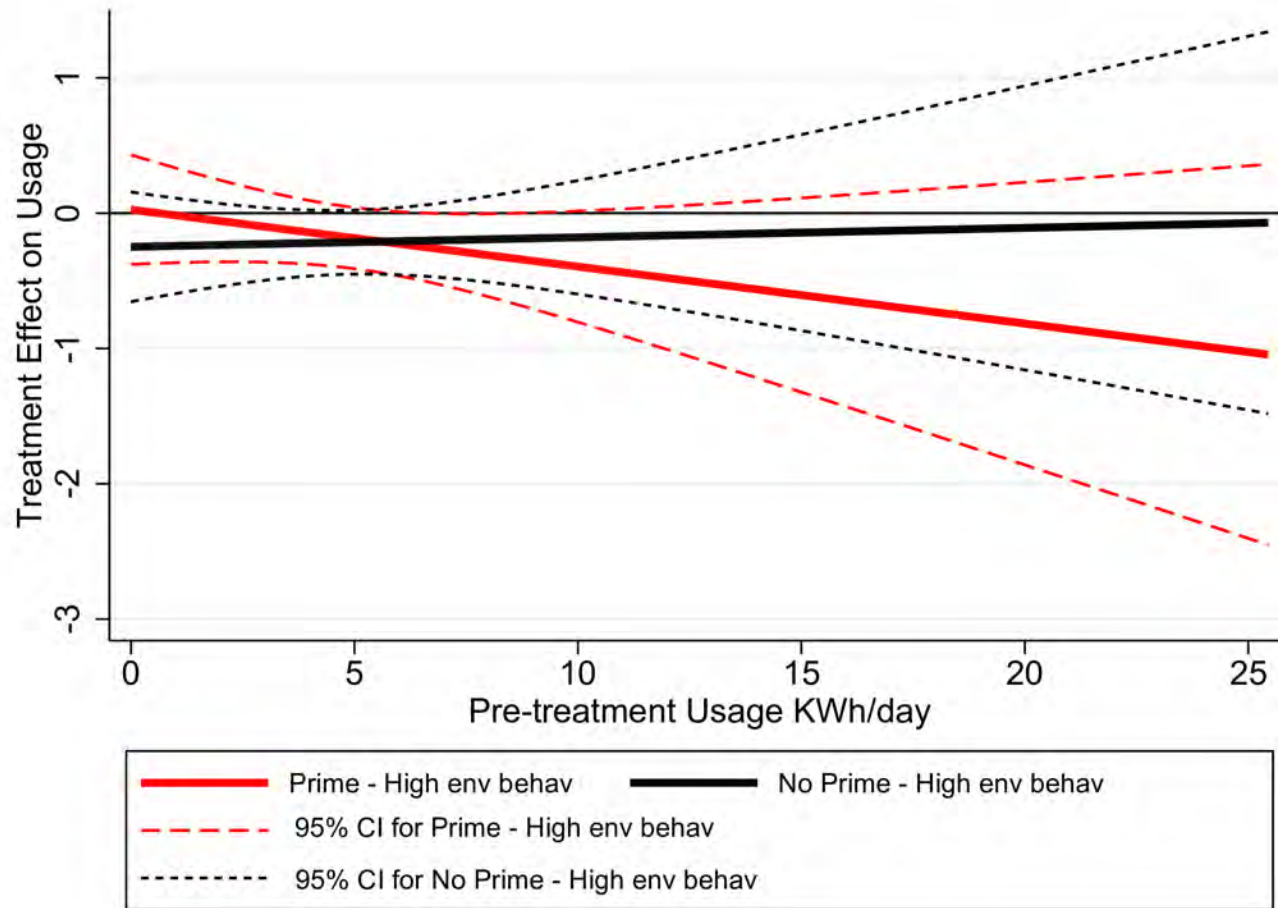


Heterogeneity of social comparison on use and values (EU)



Social comparison works only for high users and environmentally aware ones

Priming environmental values (EU)

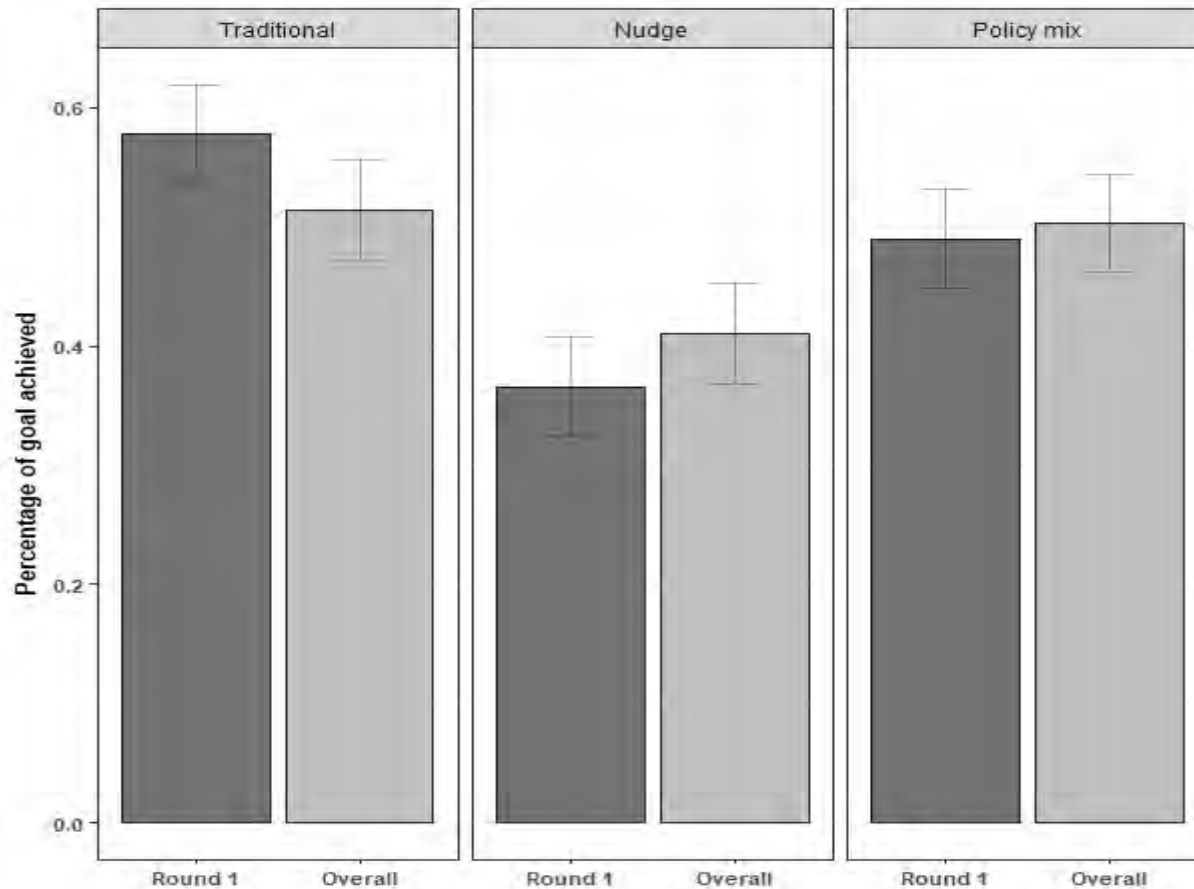


Priming environmental behavior works but only for pro-environmental individuals

Priming environmental values (EU)

- Priming pro-environmental actions strengthen environmental self-identity
- But, it doesn't promote following pro-environmental decisions. It generate negative spillovers among subjects who engage less in pro-environmental behaviors.

Interaction between traditional policies and nudges (EU)

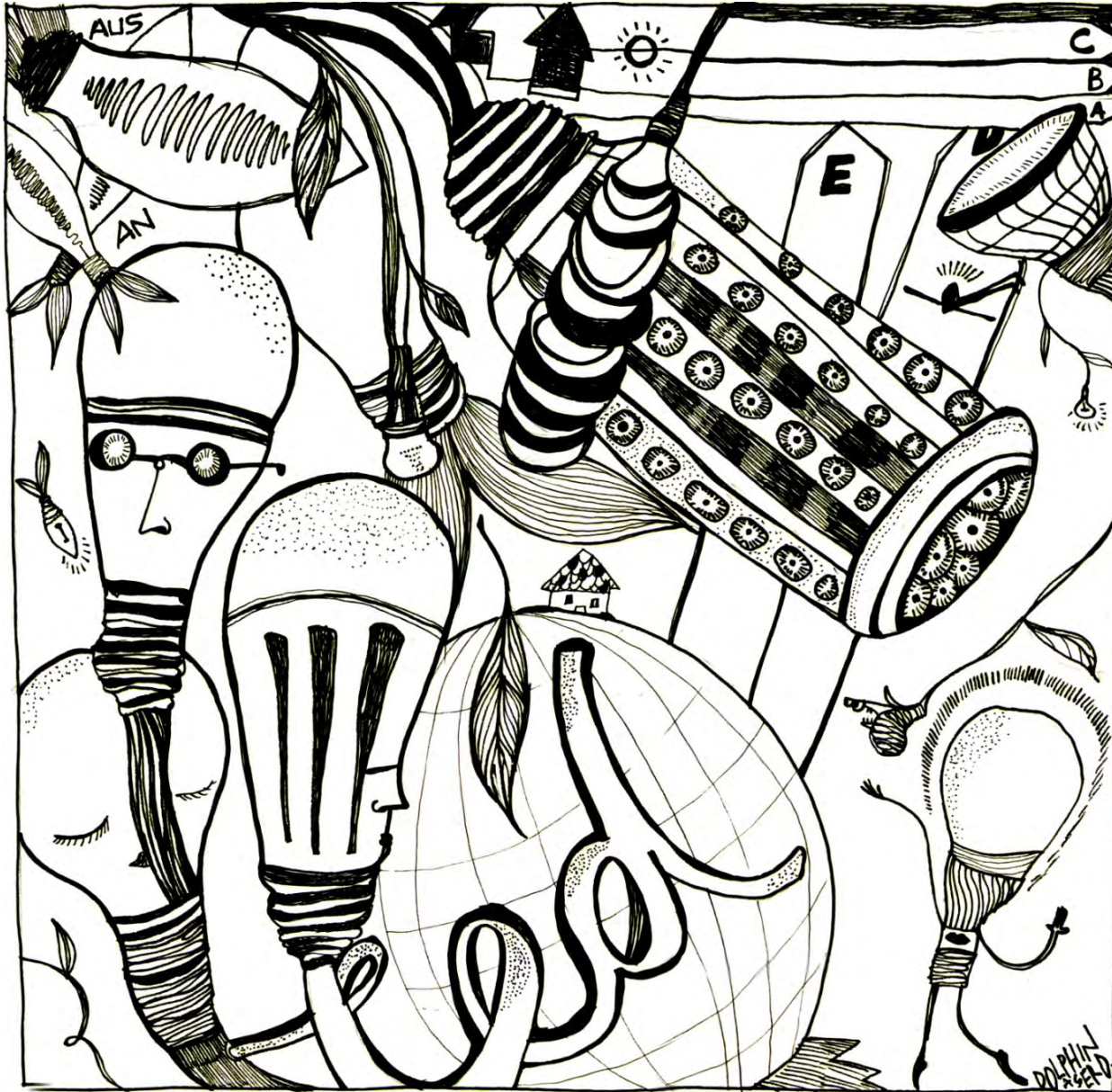


Combining the traditional and the behavioral tools results in negative interactions

Persistency of traditional policies and nudges (EU)

- Policy interventions are generally evaluated only for their direct effectiveness.
- Little is known about their ability to persist over time and spill across contexts.
- We experimentally compare two instances of [nudges](#) and two of push measures.
- Push measures result more effective than nudges in promoting fairness directly.
- Their effect also persists over time. However, it does not spill across contexts.

Technology



LED lightbulbs adoption and climate change beliefs (China)

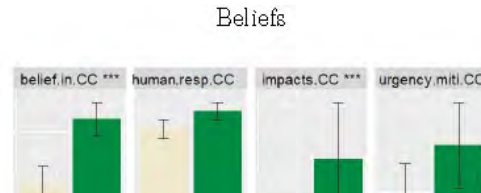
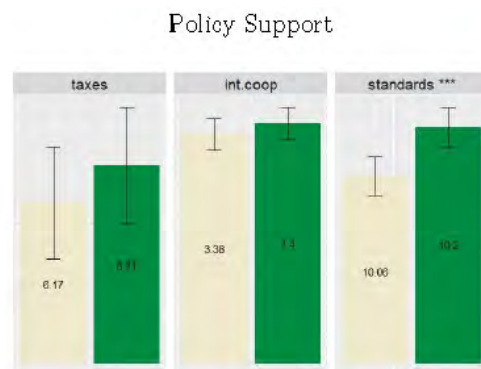


Table 1: Climate attitudes impacts of receiving a LED

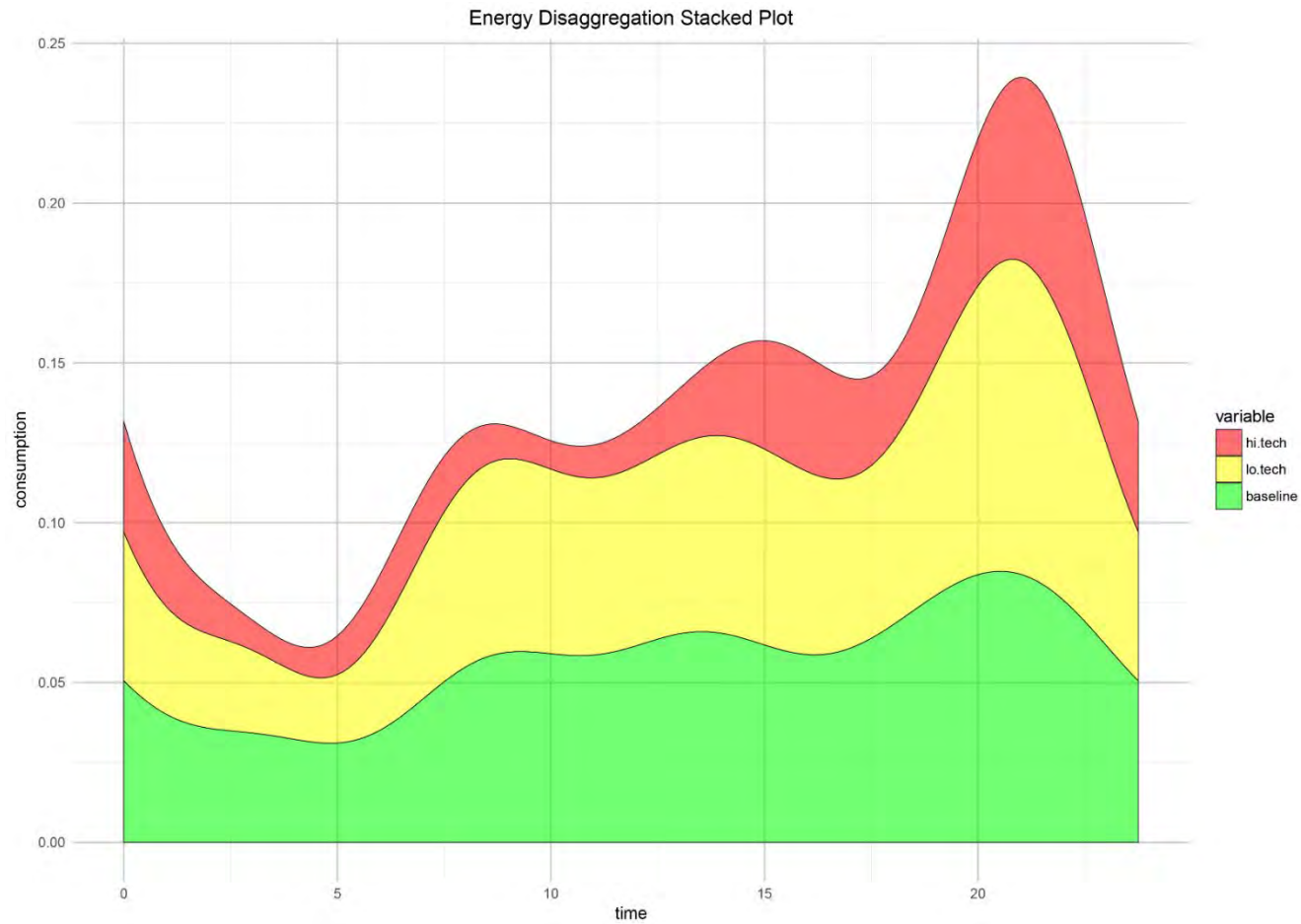
	Change in 'Belief in CC'	Change in 'Purchase EE'
Received LED	0.1805** [0.0847]	0.3122*** [0.1186]

The table reports average treatment effects of receiving a LED. Standard errors are in parentheses. Significance of Wilcoxon signed rank test: < 0.01 ***; < 0.05 **; < 0.1 *.

Adopting efficient technology modifies climate perceptions



Real time electricity feedback (EU)



Energy access



Training and efficient cookstove adoption (Mali)



Training sessions
improve uptake and
use of efficiency
cookstoves

ICS ownership

Panel B:
Predicted actual us-
age

Invited	0.311*** (0.0449)	
Participated		0.670*** (0.0888)
Constant	-0.0541 (0.0899)	-0.00167 (0.0882)
Observations	989	989
R-squared	0.150	0.264

	All	
Invited	0.116*** (0.0187)	
Participated		0.248*** (0.0344)
Constant	-0.0117 (0.0461)	0.00984 (0.0438)
Observations	953	953
R-squared	0.190	0.296

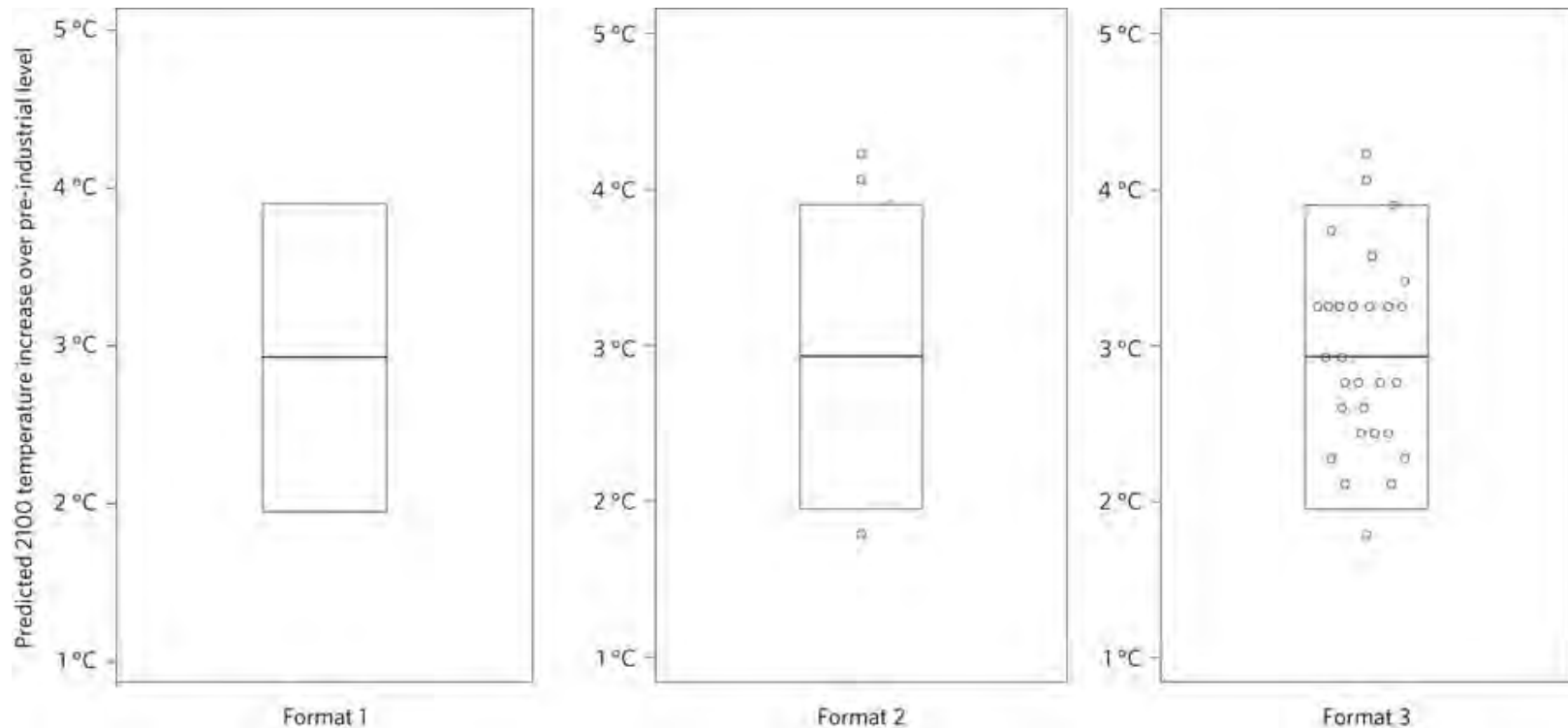
Energy and bill payment (Pakistan)

- Fixed payment schedule and use of planning tools helps paying electricity on time
- Payment for electricity e enrollment in debt repayment plans depends on honesty and moral disengagement. These are influenced by the relation with the energy utility, especially on the quality and reliability of energy supply.

Climate policy



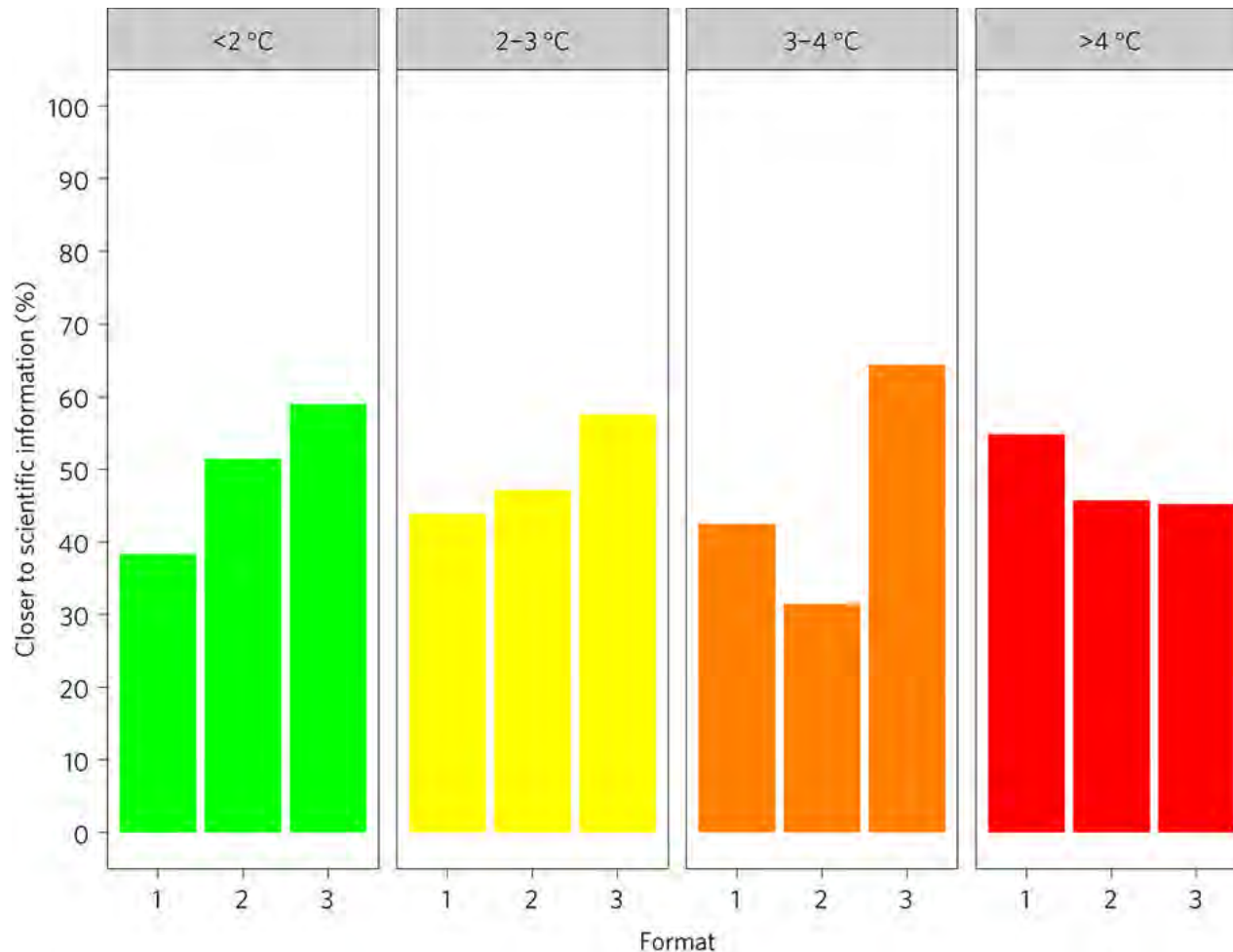
Scientific information display and climate policymakers views (UNFCCC COP Paris 2015)



Policymakers' views are influenced by the way uncertainty of climate projections are presented

Bosetti, Weber, Berger, Budescu, Liu and Tavoni, 2017, Nature Climate Change

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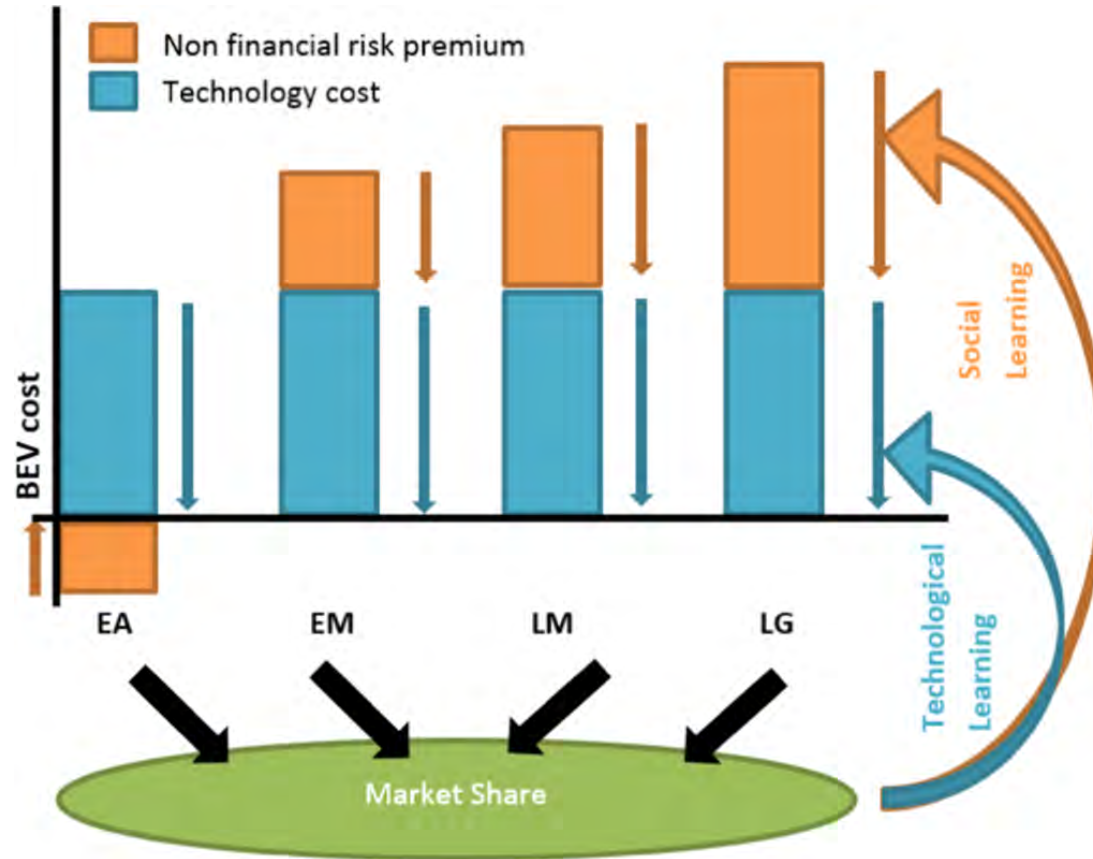
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Modeling climate compatible behaviour

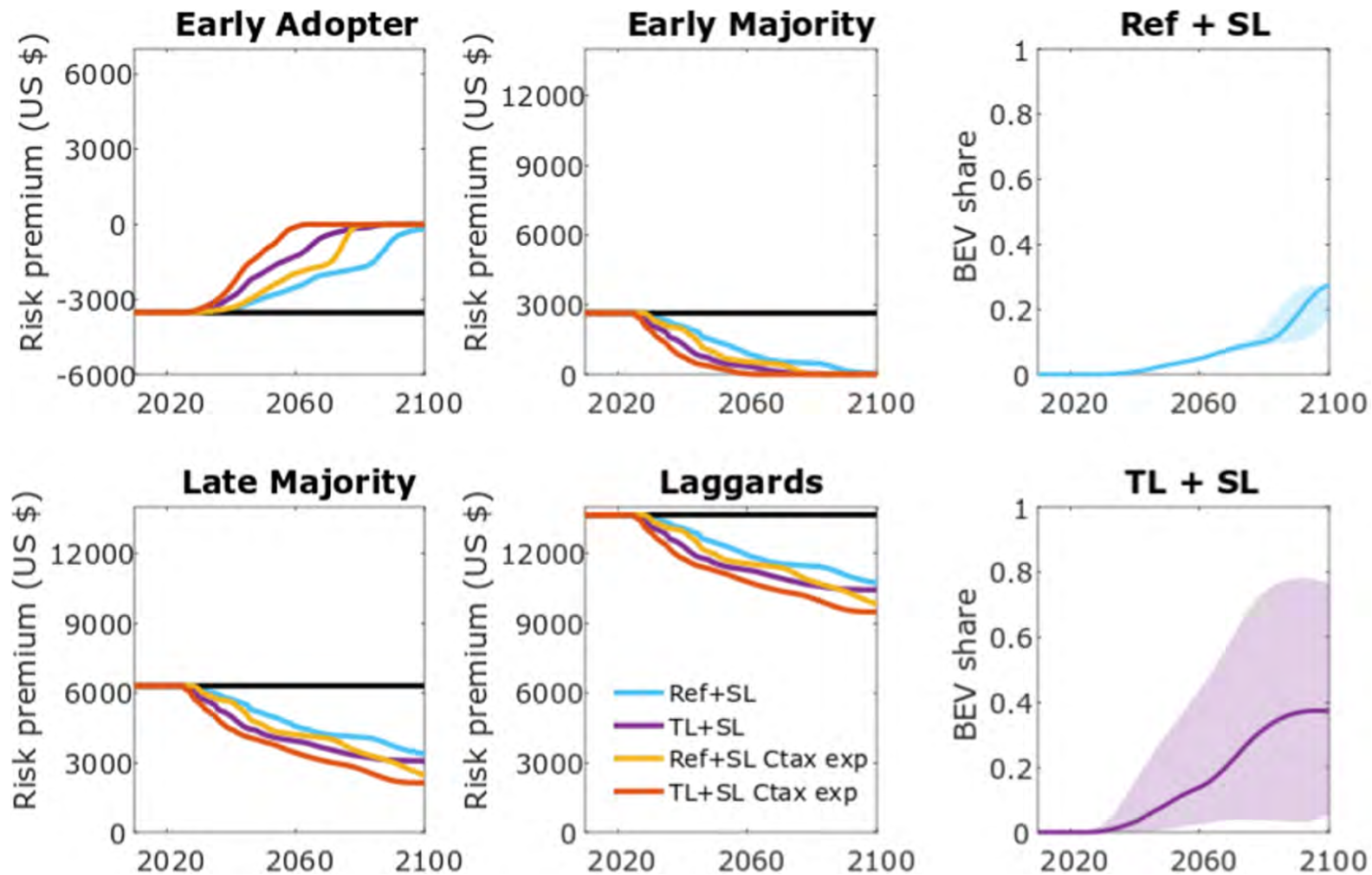


Technological and social learning interaction



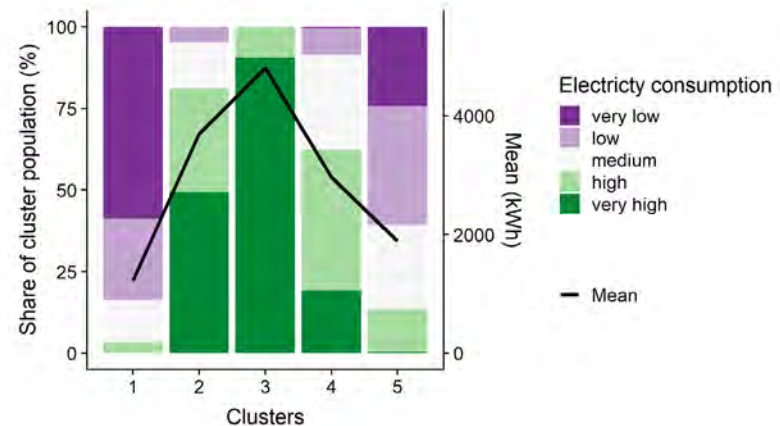
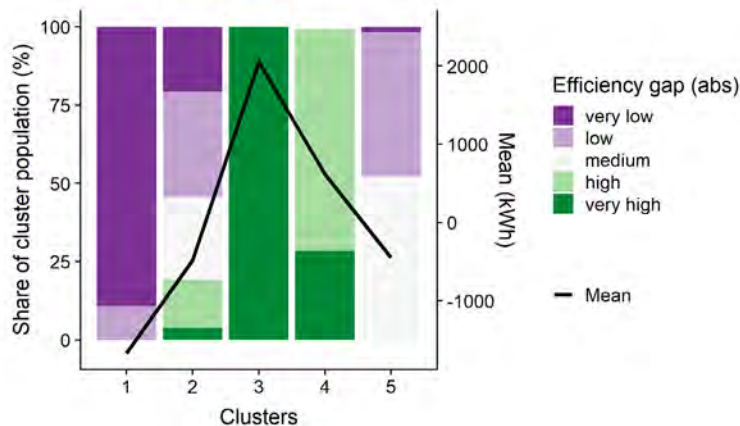
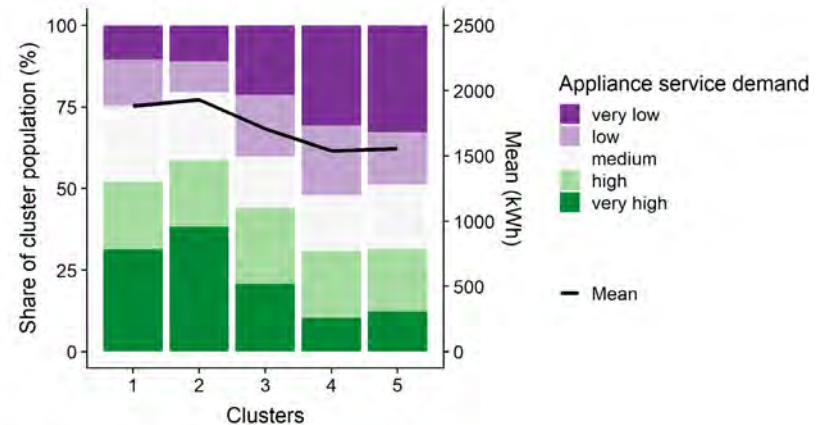
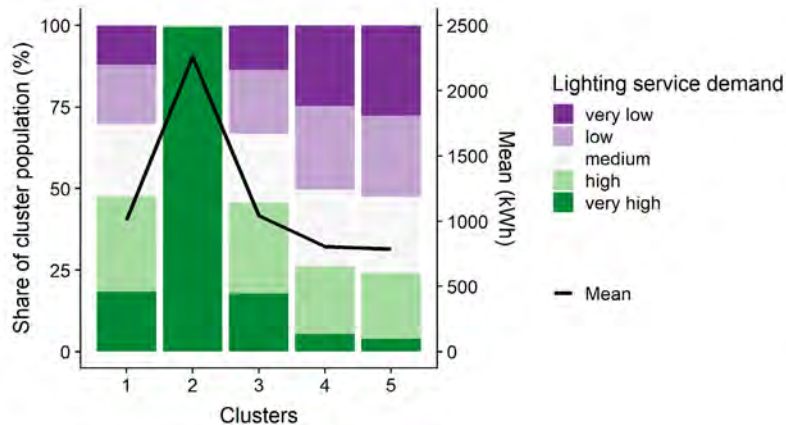
Social and technological learning positively reinforce each other

Technological and social learning interaction



Social and technological learning positively reinforce each other

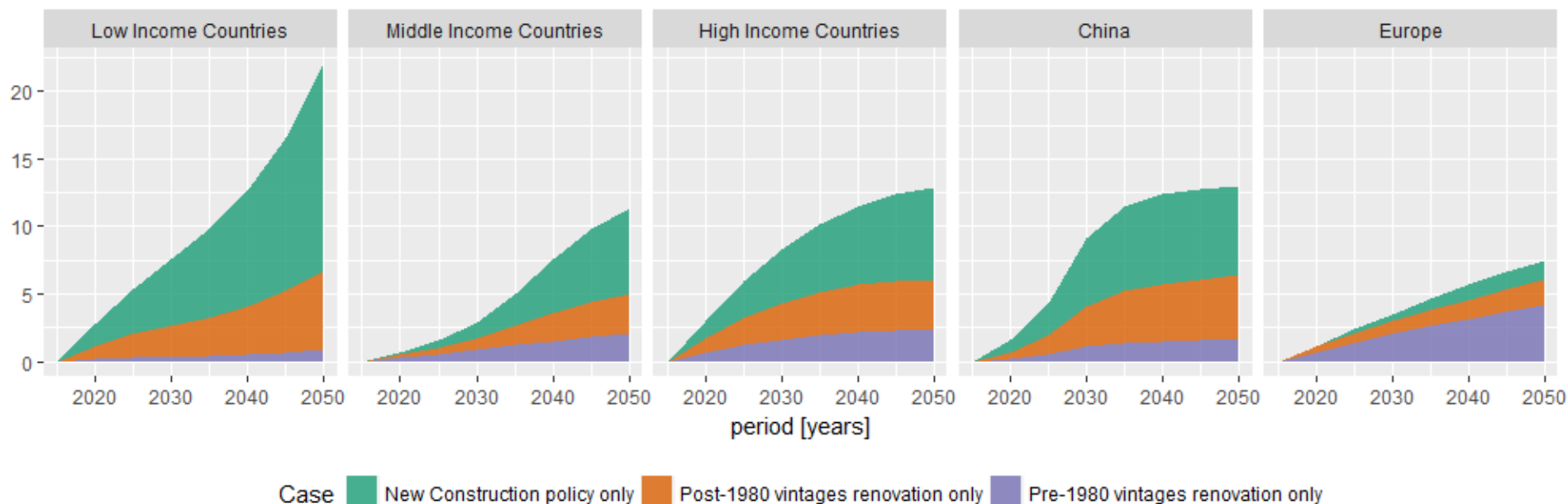
Clusters heterogeneity for Agent Based Models calibration



Definition of clusters in models is important

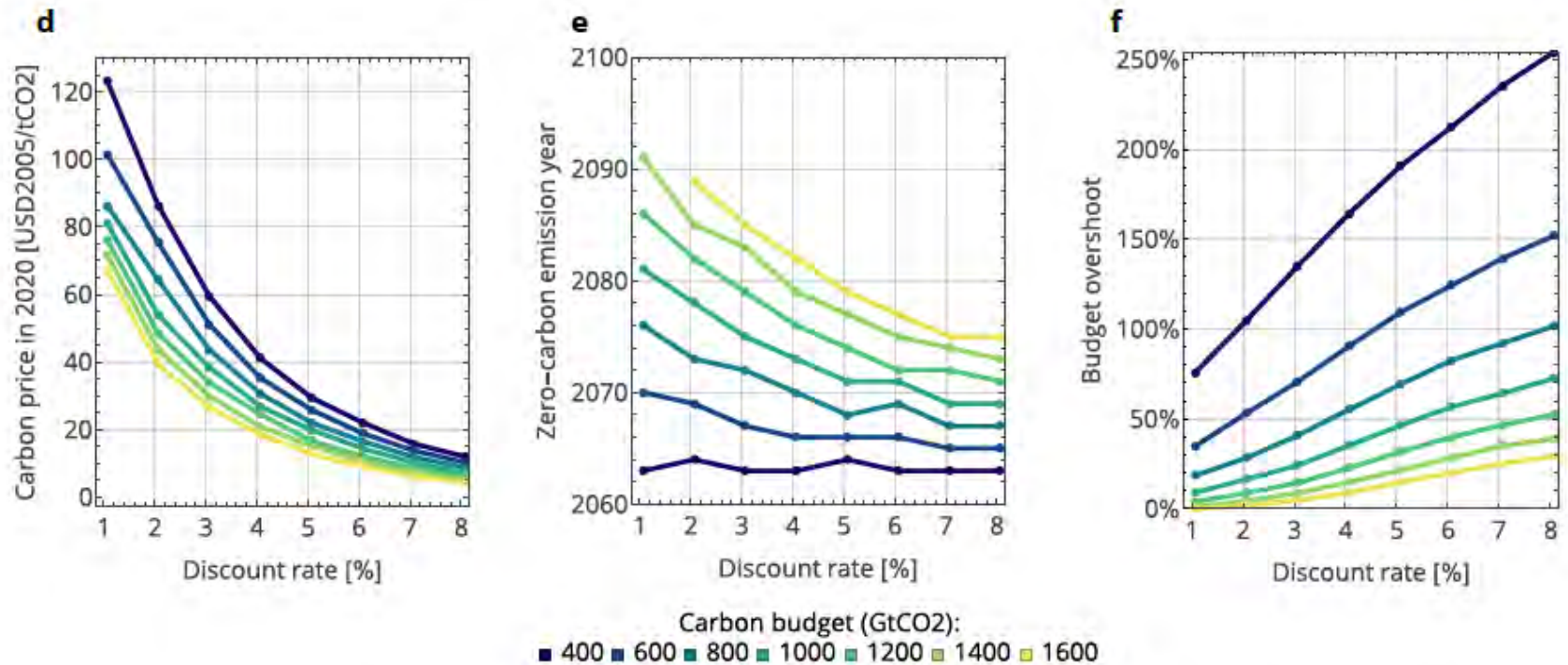
Building age heterogeneity and energy savings

Final Energy Demand savings [EJ]



Buildings' age shapes future energy demand projections

Discounting in IAMs



Lowering discount rates reduces the need for negative emissions and increases the importance of energy efficiency measures