



USING BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS TO EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATE SUSTAINABILITY

Faisal.naru@oecd.org Paris, 6 March 2018





1. Why?

2. What to communicate?

3. How to communicate?



4. When communication is not enough?



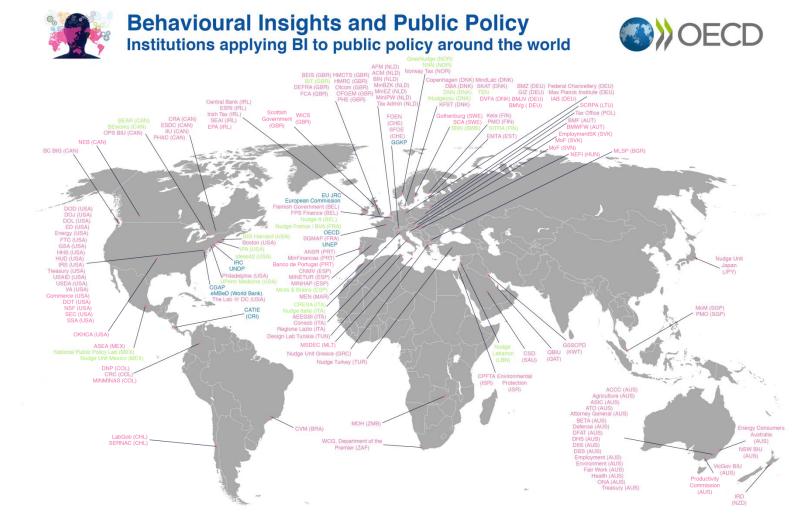
OECD Body of work since 2012



http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/behavioural-insights.htm



What's going on around the world?

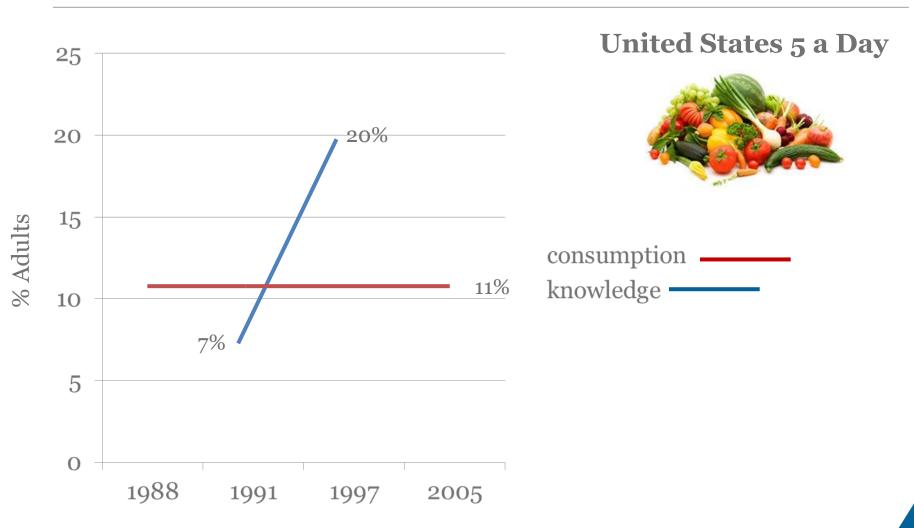




WHY BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS?



Changing consumption behaviour



Wood, W., & Neal, D. T. (2016). Healthy through habit: Interventions for initiating & maintaining health behavior change. Behavioral Science & Policy, 2(1), pp. 89–103..



WHAT TO COMMUNICATE?



Feedback - Energy bills in Chile - SERNAC/SEC/LabGov - 2015-17 (I)

- Issue: difficulty of consumers in understanding energy bills
 - information asymmetry & overload
- Diagnostics & testing: multi-staged approach
 - Baseline survey on consumers' understanding of energy bills + heat-map (focus areas in a bill)
 - Survey of consumers, testing and interviews with consumer organisations and business to develop prototypes
- Testing solutions: piloting new bill
 - Pilot testing of bill in municipalities
 - Surveying consumers
 - Launch of new bill (2017)



Feedback - Energy bills in Chile – SERNAC/SEC/LabGov – 2015-17 (II)





BO LETA NUEVA



Source: http://www.recoleta.cl/ministerio-de-energia-lanzo-campana-cuentas-claras-simples-y-transparentes/



Italy: Using BI for efficient energy consumption in households



Objective: Improve energy efficiency through consumption data and better information

Methodology: Laboratory testing reaction to information on energy consumption

Findings:

- Continuous feedback
- Cost > Energy consumption
- Importance of benchmark selection

Result: Re-designed layouts of electric and gas bills



Price Transparency - Ireland

Two Behavioural Studies on (1) whether consumers have difficulties when confronted with unit prices expressed as discounts from standard rates that vary between suppliers. (2) Pretested an intervention: a mandatory "Estimated Annual Bill" (EAB) calculated for a customer with average usage.

- Study 1: Expressing unit energy prices as discounts from standardized rates that vary by supplier reduces price transparency and is likely to be detrimental to consumer decision-making, relative to more straightforward descriptions of prices.
- Study 2 suggests that the introduction of a mandated "Estimated Annual Bill" (EAB) calculated for a customer with average usage **is likely to help consumers** to locate cheaper electricity packages from among available offerings.

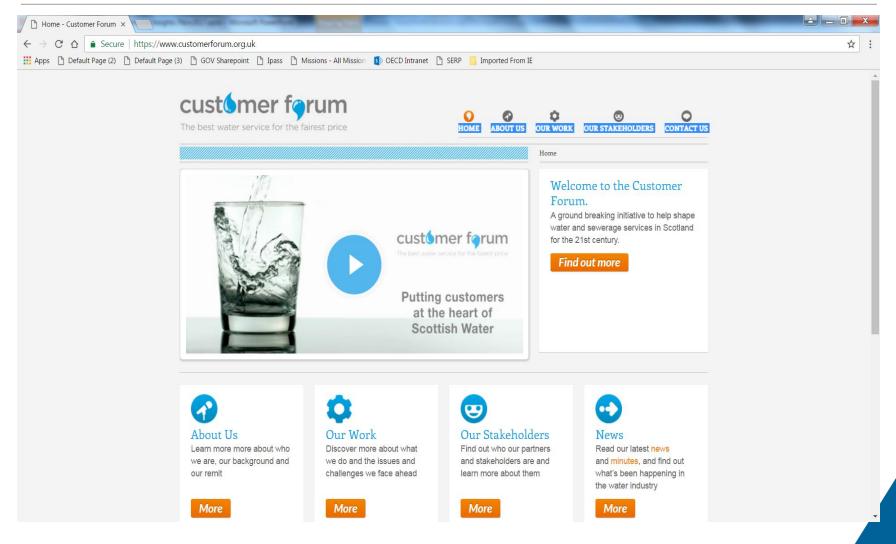
The findings of both studies are consistent with a psychological mechanism that gives greater weight in decisions to explicit information that is easier to process.



HOW TO COMMUNICATE?



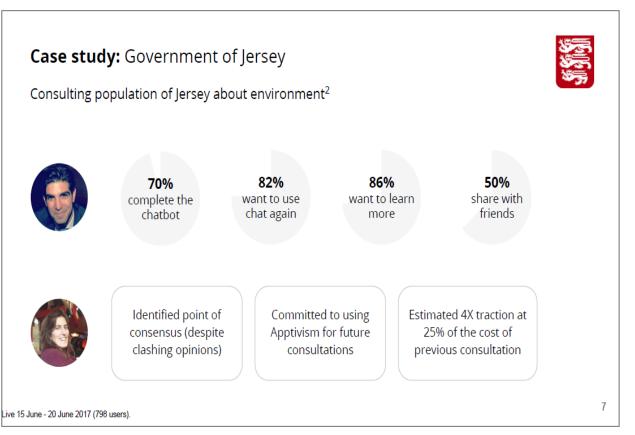
Gathering evidence

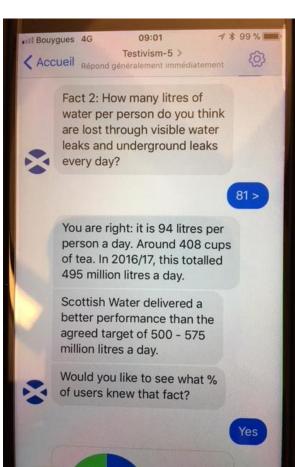




Scotland water charges – BI-informed stakeholder engagement

Chatbot







Extrinsic or Intrinsic Messaging

Case from France: How to incentivize social entrepreneurs?

1. Cash reward:

• Body of the email (highlighted): "If your application is successful, this award will provide you with various resources, notably a cash award of up to £5,000. We provide these financial resources that can help you take the next step in your journey."

2. Support reward:

• Body of the email (highlighted): "If your application is successful, this award will provide you with 1-to-1 support with an Award Manager to help you take the next step in your journey. We work with you to grow your plans and access the help you need."

3. Social impact (~control):

• Body of the email (highlighted): "If your application is successful, this award will provide you with the opportunity to make a difference by helping transform communities and tackle the many social challenges we face. We aim to bring people together in a common cause to inspire hope for the future and build people's confidence to act."



- At the end of the 1-year grant period, grant winners following extrinsic reward cues helped 27%fewer people find a job relative to grant winners in the social/control group
- At the end of the 1-year grant period, grant winners following extrinsic reward cues reached nearly 20% fewer beneficiaries
- Candidates following the extrinsic reward cues were 13% less likely to benefit minority and disadvantaged groups



WHEN IS COMMUNICATION NOT ENOUGH?



Pricing – Changing energy consumption patters in Sweden – EMI – 2014 (I)

- *Issue*: understanding consumption patterns and behaviours improving energy efficiency
- *Diagnostics*: testing responsiveness to monetary incentives to change consumption
 - Survey-based approach demand for compensation to adjust to electricity consumption
 - Compensation for average household > existing incentives



Pricing – Changing energy consumption patters in Sweden – EMI – 2014 (II)

Results (4)

Required compensation for a household for not being able to wash in the morning, without worrying about their integrity, and days with load restrictions?

- → € 87 376 per year on average
- → € 0.2 1 per day

Results (5)

- Compensation requirements are high relative to current incentives to be flexible.
- However, it cannot be ruled out that the respondent exaggerate the effects of restrictions.





Too Much Information: Reduction in cognitive ability by 10-20%



⊗» OECD

"Protecting Consumers Through Behavioural Insights", OECD (2016)





- Limit choice of only eight tariffs: 4 for gas, 4 for electricity.
- Inform customers on "Treating Customers Fairly" statement.
- Simpler structure for tariffs
- Suppliers must inform customers of the cheapest available tariff and how much money it could save them.
- Introduction of a Tariff Comparison Rate (TCR) enabling customers to compare tariffs at a glance.



1. Convener & Coordinator



2. Organisational behaviour

3. Policy toolkit for Behavioural Insights

4. Ethical Framework for policy makers



Thank you

Faisal.naru@oecd.org Filippo.cavassini@oecd.org

Follow on Twitter: @faisal_naru @filippocavassi1

Lets Link: www.linkedin.com/in/faisal-naru

For more information:

http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/behavioural-insights.htm

http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/ner.htm