

Are You Plugged In? Intergroup Competition Reduces Energy Consumption

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Background & Motivation

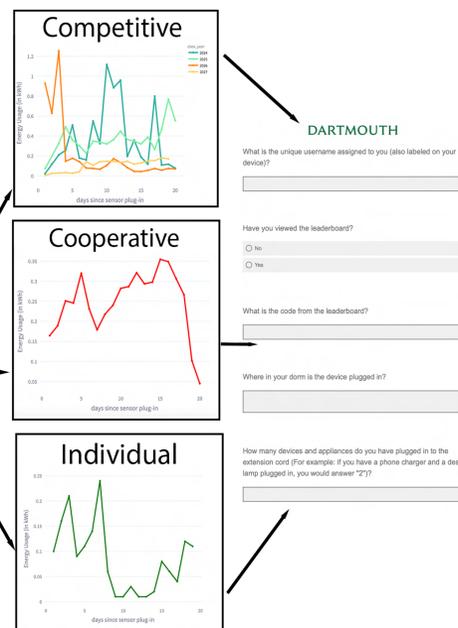
- Climate change can be directly attributed to human activities.
- The energy sector accounts for 35% of all global greenhouse gas emissions, the most of any sector
- Decreasing energy consumption is a collective action problem, where the group as a whole benefits from lower greenhouse gases, but individuals may prosper by increasing their personal energy use.
- Self-regulating systems require feedback loops of energy consumption behavior.

Research Questions

- What motivates individuals to change their behavior in ways that emit less greenhouse gas?
- Can group dynamics (i.e. cooperative, competitive conditions) influence individuals to reduce energy usage?

Experimental Paradigm

Switchbot Sensor in Dorm Room → Streamlit Web App Energy Data → Qualtrics Survey

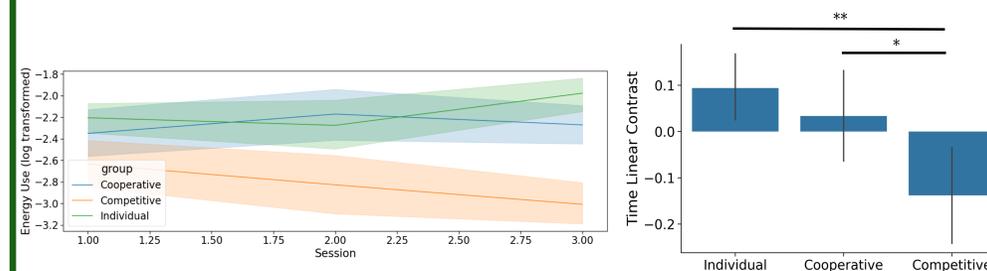


Goals:

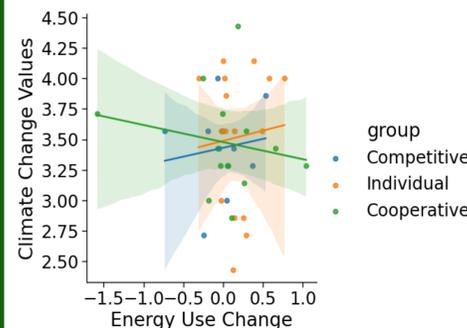
- Detect change in energy usage across the different group conditions
- Assess impact of:
 - Climate change values
 - Viewing the streamlit feedback
 - The number of devices plugged in
 - Communicating with other participants has any significant effect on energy usage

Results

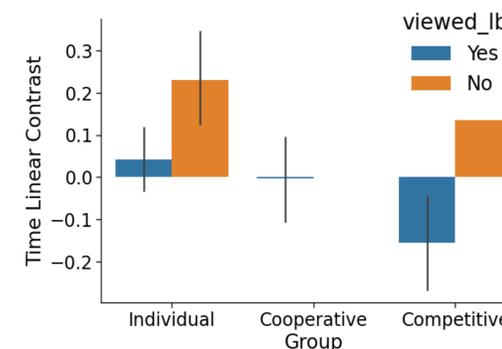
Intergroup Competition Reduces Energy Consumption



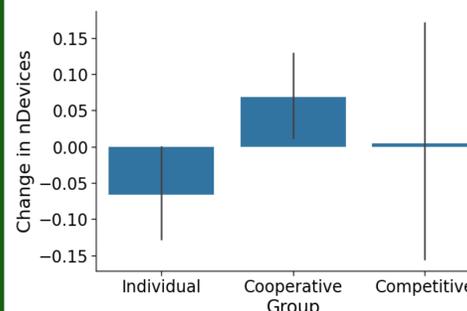
Individual Climate Change Values Did Not Significantly Impact Energy Usage



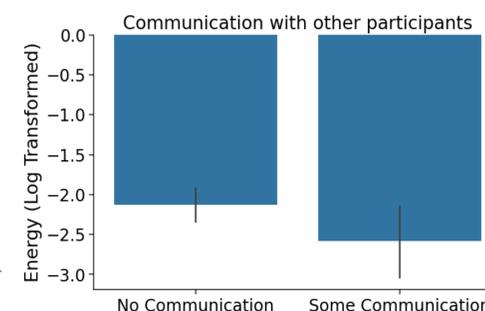
Viewing the Streamlit App Decreased Energy Usage



Number of Devices Did Not Significantly Effect Energy Usage



Participant Communication Did Not Significantly Effect Energy Usage



Discussion

- Social group dynamics, and intergroup competition in particular, can motivate individuals to lower their energy usage
- Our behaviors, especially in collective action scenarios like climate change, are shaped by social group dynamics
- Providing (energy) feedback which allows for comparison with others is important in motivating individual behavior

Future Directions

- Use a *more nationally representative sample* (more subjects, greater age range, people other than just undergraduate students living in Hanover, NH)
- Determine if the lower energy usage effect would *change if all participants were shown their individual energy usage*
- Run the experiment for a *longer period of time*
- Provide *immediate energy feedback* to participants
- Track the *amount of times that participants logged in to view their feedback*

Implications

- In many energy use feedback mechanisms, such as monthly utility bill reports, the individual or household is only compared to their performance in previous years
- Including comparisons of "your group" (i.e. your neighborhood or office building) to other groups could prove to be more effective in lowering individual household energy consumption
- The findings of this study create a framework for future scalable low-cost interventions where intergroup competition can be used to lower energy usage, and greenhouse gas emissions