

Do Smart Technologies Deliver?

Smart Thermostats and Energy Conservation

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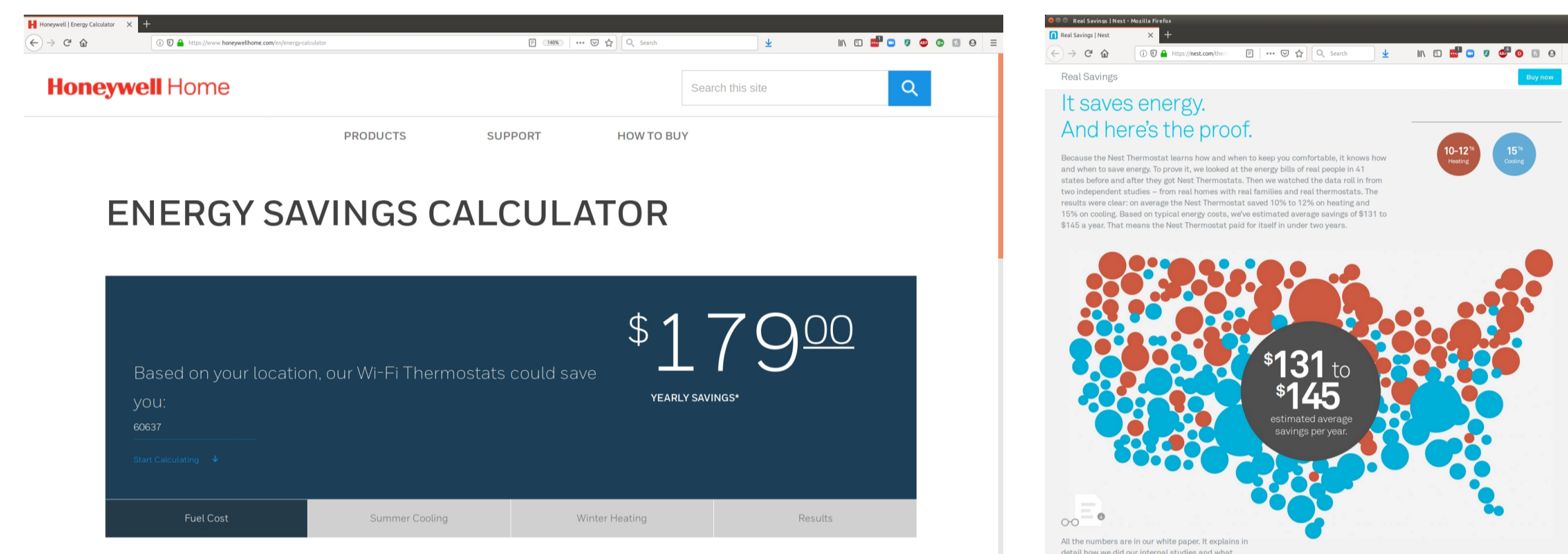
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1. Motivation: Big Costs & Bold Claims

- Residential energy use has significant private and social costs
 - Private: ~\$2,000 in energy bills per household per year (EPA, 2019)
 - Social: ~20% of all US carbon pollution (EIA, 2019b)
- Largest share (~40%) of residential energy goes to heating & cooling (EIA, 2019a)



- Smart thermostat claim: ↑ efficiency ⇒ ↓ energy use w/out ↓ consumer utility
 - Based on engineering or correlation studies, not from “the field”
- Policy implications: ENERGY STAR & Smart Grid Investment Grant (SGIG) programs

2. Abstract: Smart Thermostat Field Experiment

- Goal: Test the hypothesis that smart thermostats reduce energy consumption



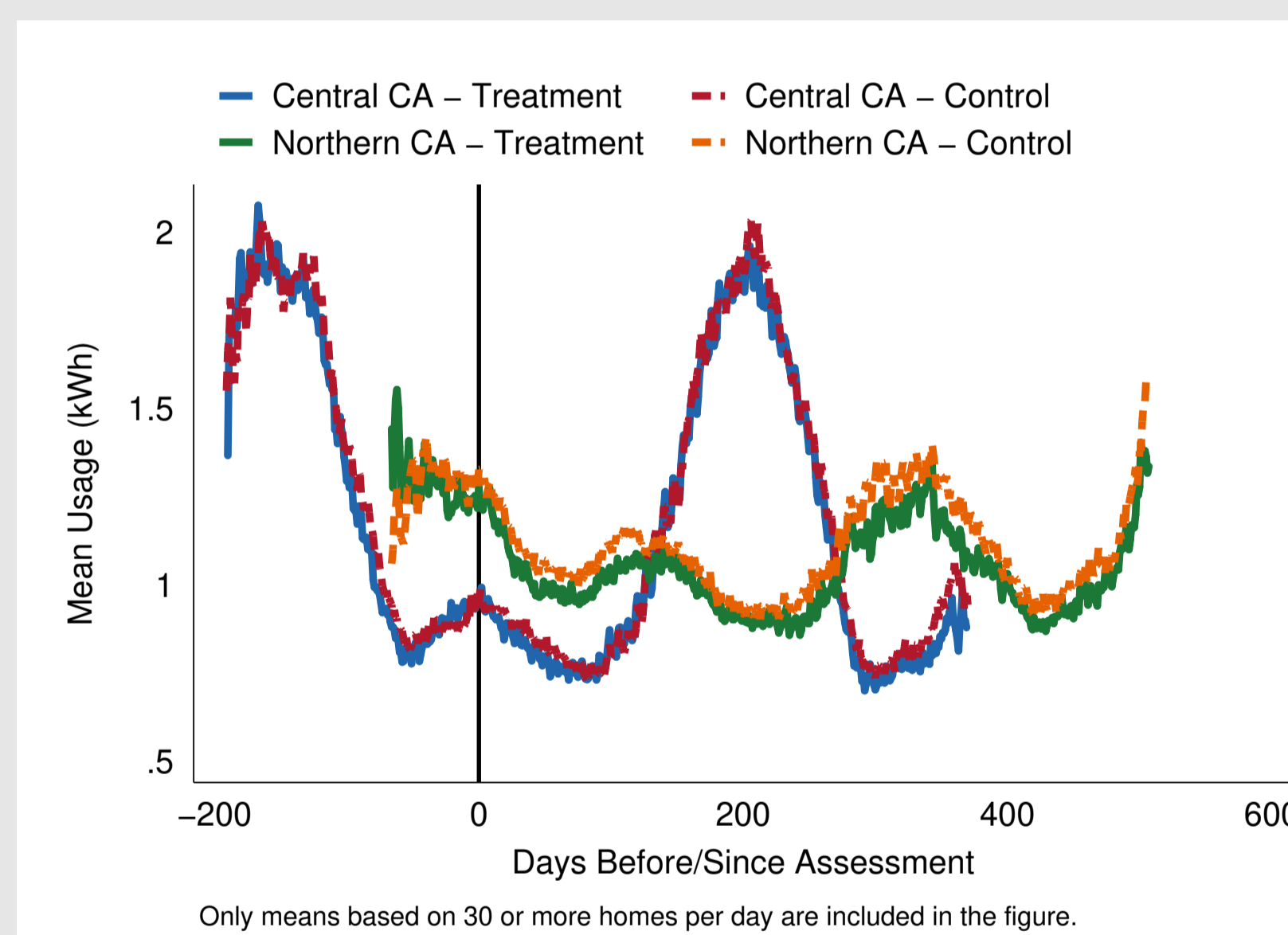
- Data: field experiment conducted by Opower & Honeywell w/ PG&E
 - Treatment: free installation of Honeywell smart thermostat linked to Opower platform
 - Smart: Programmable schedule, smartphone app, & set point comparison (Allcott, 2011)
- Observed outcome: 18 months of high-frequency data on household energy use
 - Hourly electricity (~16 million obs.)
 - Daily natural gas (~700 thousand obs.)
- Empirical model: difference-in-differences instrumental variables (DDIV)
- Results: No evidence smart thermostats affect energy use
- Potential mechanisms: descriptive evidence from user interactions w/ smart thermostat (~4 million obs.)
 - Consistent with user behavior dampening savings

3. Experimental Design

3.1 Sample Randomization & Spatial Balance



3.2 Descriptive Evidence



3.3 Empirical Model: DDIV

- Second-stage equation

$$e_{it}^j = \alpha_i^j + \beta_P^j P_t + \gamma^j S_i P_t + X_{it} \beta_X^j + u_{it}^j,$$

where

- $e_{it}^j \equiv$ energy use of type $j \in \{\text{electricity, natural gas}\}$
- $S_i \equiv$ an indicator for installation of a smart thermostat in home i
- $P_t \equiv$ an indicator for post-assignment status in time period t

- Two-stage least squares (2SLS) estimation w/ $Z_{it}^j = (\delta_i^j, P_t, T_i P_t, X_{it})'$
 - $T_i \equiv$ an indicator for household i 's treatment status in our experiment

References

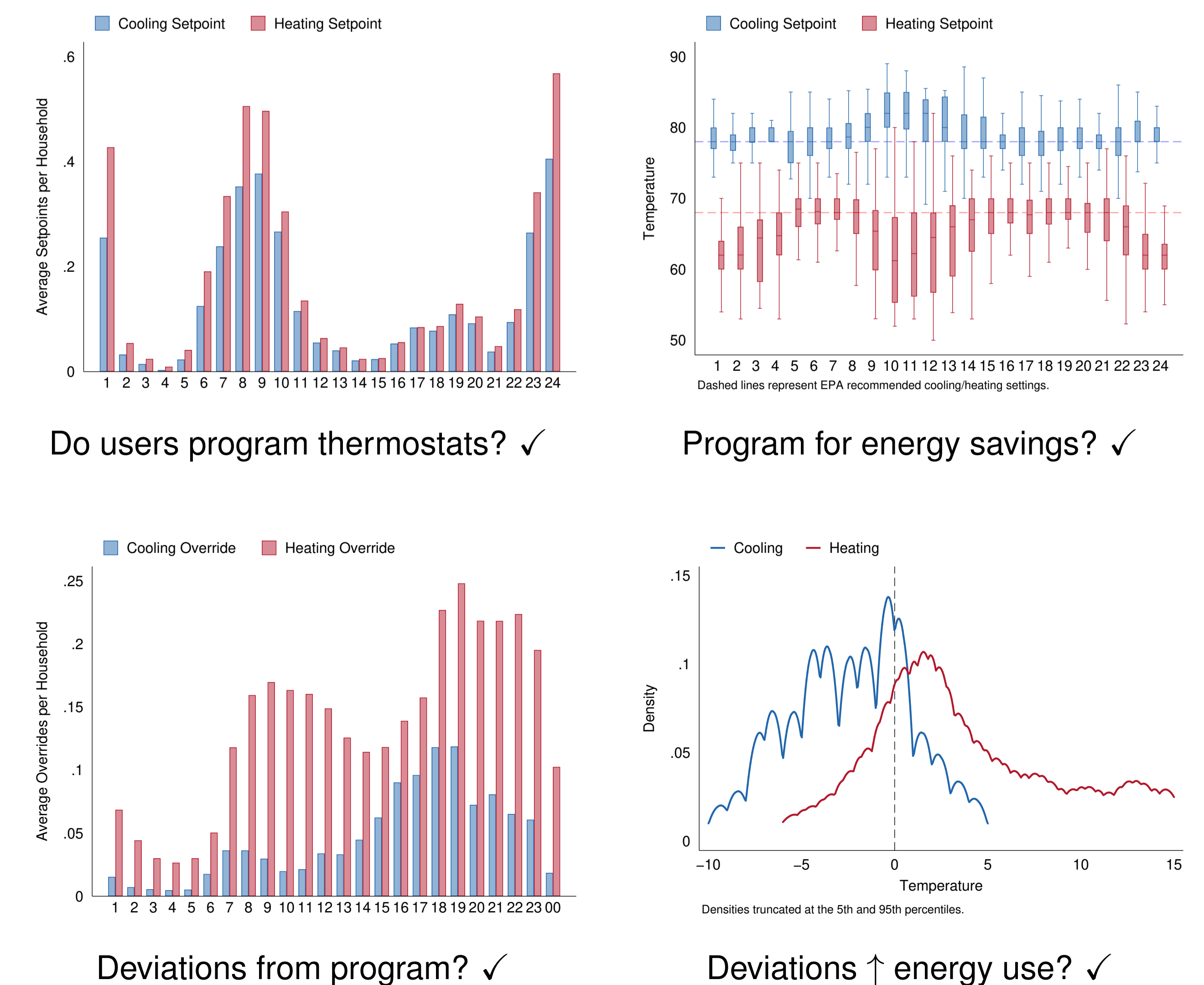
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4. Results: Null & Robust

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Power Use (kWh or thm)						
Panel A: Electricity (kWh)						
$\hat{\beta}^{kWh}$	-0.032 (0.036)	-0.030 (0.035)	-0.002 (0.022)	0.001 (0.023)	0.001 (0.023)	-0.015 (0.025)
$N \times T$	16,421,734	16,421,734	16,421,734	16,421,734	16,421,734	16,421,734
rk Wald F statistic	756.934	786.942	1,919.304	1,922.893	1,922.896	1,826.542
Panel B: Natural Gas (thm)						
$\hat{\beta}^{thm}$	0.007 (0.081)	0.003 (0.074)	-0.002 (0.038)	-0.004 (0.035)	-0.004 (0.035)	-0.012 (0.018)
$N \times T$	677,304	677,304	677,304	677,304	677,304	677,301
rk Wald F statistic	756.364	784.043	1,946.015	1,950.550	1,950.541	1,842.502
Wave & Weather Controls		x	x	x	x	x
HH Fixed Effects			x	x	x	
Month-of-Year Effects				x	x	
Day-of-Week Effects					x	x
HH-by-MOY Effects						x

Note: Standard errors clustered at the household level. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, and * $p < 0.1$.

5. Potential Mechanisms: Descriptive Evidence



Do users program thermostats? ✓

Program for energy savings? ✓

Deviations from program? ✓

Deviations ↑ energy use? ✓