WHAT ARE BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES?

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BEHAVIOURAL

CHANGES

Behavioural changes, or the ways in which end-users change the way they use energy, energy consuming products or systems are the result of behavioural measures (European Commission, 2019b). These measures can include energy advice, target information campaigns, real-time energy-consumption displays, training, and feedback from audits or reports.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE ENERGY SAVINGS ACHIEVED?

Increasing knowledge about energy consumption and more efficient technologies triggers behavioural changes for the more efficient use of energy resources. Some studies suggest that human behaviour is at least as important as the physical characteristics of a building in influencing energy use (University of Cambridge 2013).

WHAT ARE THE ENERGY SAVINGS OPPORTUNITIES?

Short-term behavioural changes could cut the final energy demand of gas and oil by 5% (European Commission, 2022). Examples of these changes include turning lights and televisions off, adjusting thermostats, cooking, washing and dishwashing practices, and taking shorter showers.

WHAT MAKES CALCULATING ENERGY SAVINGS CHALLENGING?

Calculating the effect of behavioural changes in different Member States can be complicated due to the different social, geographical and economic contexts. Existing methodologies vary broadly in terms of indicative values used, which makes it difficult to compare the results (streamSAVE D2.1, 2022).

WHAT IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS?

streamSAVE presents a methodology with indicative values that will try to overcome the difficulties of reporting energy savings due to behavioural change actions.



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