Making energy social

integrating practice theory, the social norm approach and community action

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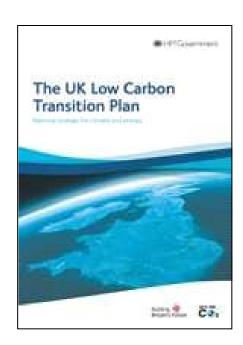




When energy isn't social

UK Low Carbon Transition Plan

- Published by Department for Energy and Climate Change in July 2009.
- Noticeable emphasis on behaviour change (alongside infrastructural and technological developments)
- (Dietz, Stern et al. argue that reductions of 7.4% of total US CO2 emissions are possible through household behaviour change alone)
- Emergence of officially-sponsored 'behaviour change programmes'







Climate change: the facts

What you can do

What Government is doing

What business is doing

Current campaians

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News

World's biggest wind turbine blades

The latest £8m funding for offshore wind technology was made available today as the Prime Minister hailed the UK ...

Energy security boost

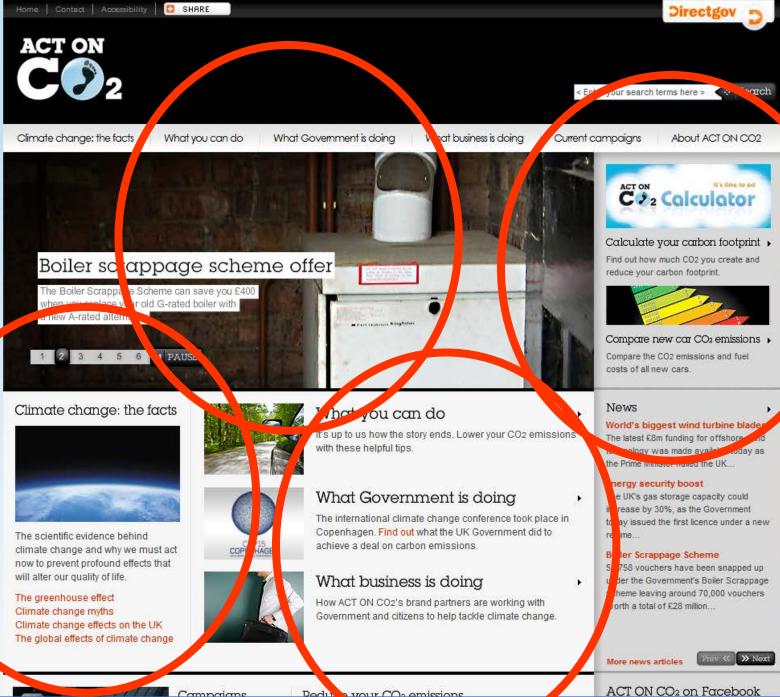
The UK's gas storage capacity could increase by 30%, as the Government today issued the first licence under a new regime...

Boiler Scrappage Scheme

54,758 vouchers have been snapped up under the Government's Boiler Scrappage scheme leaving around 70,000 vouchers worth a total of £28 million...

More news articles



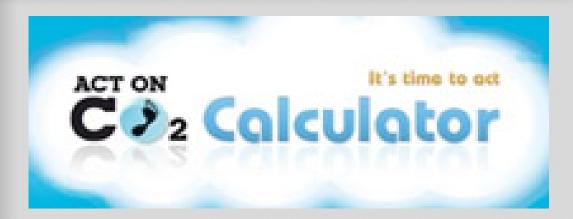


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Where is the social?

- Embodied in such programmes are assumed relationships between communication, information, education, awareness, attitudes, incentives and behaviour.
- Knowledge deficit models (cf PUS)
- Values-action gaps models
- These approaches have been criticised as
 - (overly) individualistic and rationalistic (and drawing solely from social psychology and behavioural economics)
 - Neglectful or unaware of the social (contextual, contingent, multi-rational, experiential) nature of such relationships

Three social approaches

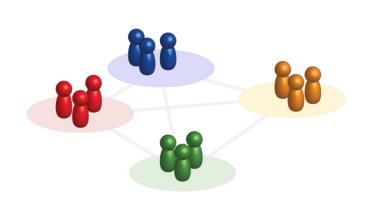
Practice theory

- A suite of analytical approaches
- Employ practices as the focus of analysis
- Cooking, cleanliness, being comfortable, recreation
- 'Behaviour' recast as part of a social practice (thinkings, doings, understandings, things, norms, contexts) (Schatzki, Reckwitz)
- Practices as
 - taken-for-granted, habitual (Shove)
 - stable, yet malleable (Shove)
- Energy as invisible within practices (Wilhite, Shove)
- Energy consumption derives from practices (cf Warde)
- However, practice theory lacks empirical or practical application in the context of 'behaviour change'



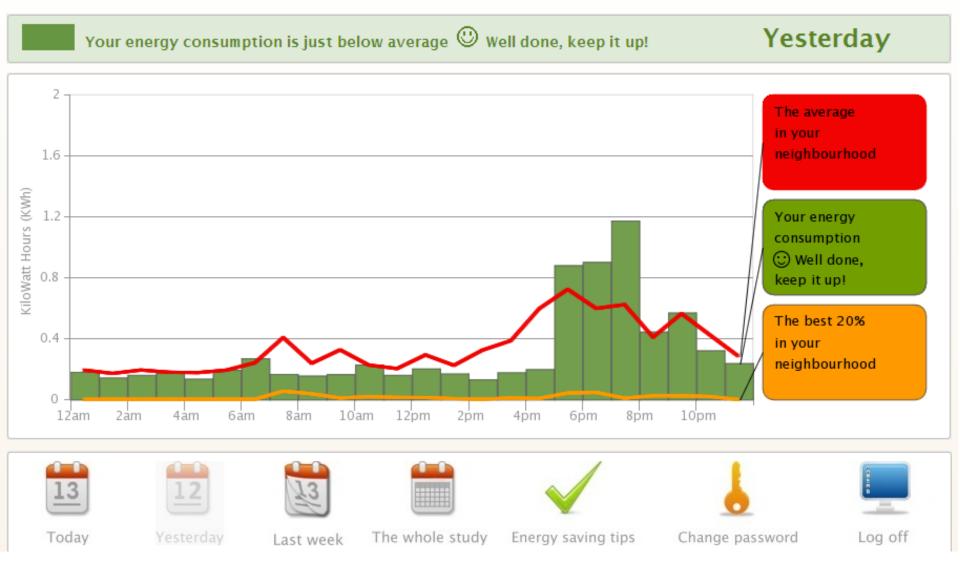
The social norm approach

- Rooted in (social) psychology theories of conformity: people tend to conform to what other people do
- Particular behaviour can be encouraged by telling people about the social prevalence of that behaviour



- The social norm approach has been applied to
 - Campus issues: alcohol, smoking, drugs (Berkowitz, Perkins)
 - Sustainability: energy consumption, hotel towel re-use, conservation (Cialdini, Schultz)
- The social norm approach in CHARM

Electricity Consumption



The social norm approach

- The social norm approach provides a socially-based injunction
- However, within the social psychology contexts in which it has been developed, 'behaviour change' itself is understood, acted upon and investigated at the level of the individual
- The potential of the social norm approach in a community context has not been examined

Community action

- An important element in action research approaches to energy and carbon (Heiskanen, Darby, Middlemiss)
- Can facilitate
 - Social learning (Darby)
 - Catalytic potential of specific individuals and institutions, and proximity and locale
 - Changes in attitudes and behaviour
 - Social memory and capacity
- Community action research on energy has not emphasised either practices or social norms



The Smart Communities approach

Practices as community deliberation

- In Smart Communities, the sensibilities associated with practice theory will be employed, examined and evaluated as a framework in community deliberation
 - Disrupt the habitual and taken-for-granted nature of the practices of households in a community
 - Make energy visible in practices
 - Make discussion of energy part of the practice
 - Make energy reduction part of the practice
 - Identify areas of relative individual and community agency within practices, such as behaviour (and relative constraint, such as government policy and energy infrastructure)
 - Identify energy reducing practices and norms that the community wishes to purposively develop as new community low carbon norms





Social norms as community catalyst

- In Smart Communities social norm approach will be employed, examined and evaluated as an approach to support the widespread adoption of new community low carbon norms
- Smart Communities will employ a community web site on which data is recorded by the community and social norm feedback is provided to the community
 - Pledges to try new norms
 - Trying out new norms
 - Adoption of new norms
 - Energy consumption itself
- Social norm feedback joins energy and reflection as part of the practice





Community action

- Five project partners
 - Local school (local community drama)
 - Local authority sustainability team
 - Local authority library services team (eco gadget lending library)
 - Local sustainability group
 - Energy Savings Trust
- Community participants
 - Households of children at the school
 - Other households in the vicinity of the school (approx 1000 in total)
 - Local mavens
- Community-led wherever possible
 - Community meetings
 - Cycles of action tackling different practices







Thank you



