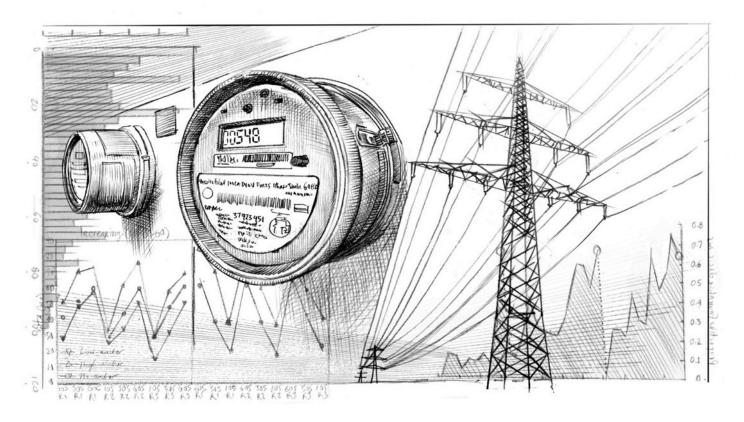
BEWORKS



Appendix Behavioural Economics Review

Analyzing and Nudging
Energy Conservation and Demand Shifting
Through Time of Use Compliance

Prepared for the Ontario Energy Board

December 2014

Appendix – Behavioural Economics Review – OEB and BEworks

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A. Electricity Consumer Survey

Both online surveys were administered between August 29 and September 9, 2014. Participants for this study were obtained from a panel of Ontarians that had opted-in to participate in online surveys. As reward for their participation, participants received either AIR MILES reward miles or points towards a retail gift card. Fifty-five percent of the Ontario residents who completed the *Electricity Consumer Survey* were awarded AIR MILES reward miles and the remaining 45% received valued opinion points of equal value towards a gift card. All of the respondents representing small to medium business in Ontario received AIR MILES reward miles in return for completing the survey.

In addition, a shortened version of the survey was administered on the streets of Toronto between September 8, 2014 and September 12, 2014. Participants were approached and asked to complete a short survey for a chance to win a \$25 Amazon Gift Card.

Ontario Residents

Participants

To be included in the analysis participants were required to live in Ontario, be over the age of 18, and live in a household that has paid an electricity bill within the past year. 735 participants met this criteria, but 69 participants were excluded from analysis because their total survey duration exceeded 3 standard deviations from the median (41 minutes) or less than 1 standard deviation from the median (6.6 minutes). This cut-off was based on the expected minimum time requirements to complete the survey and accounted for variability in reading speed and comprehension. Responses from 666 participants were analyzed.

For the on-the-street survey, 67 participants met the same criteria as the online survey participants. Table 1 highlights the demographics of both groups.

Table 1: Demographics of Ontario Residents who completed the *Electricity Consumer Survey* (Online and On-the-Street)

	Online Survey	On-the-Street
	N = 666	N = 67
Gender Female	54%	41%
Age 18 - 24: 25 - 34: 35 - 44: 45 - 54: 55 - 64: 65+	3% 12% 17% 27% 25% 15%	26% 23% 17% 25% 8% 2%
Highest level of Education Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	2% 14% 14% 16% 38% 16%	
Household Income	27% 44% 21% 8%	11% 50% 13% 4% 23%
Current Residence Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	17% 16% 64% 3%	42% 12% 46% 0%
Square Footage < 500 sq. foot 500 – 1000 sq. foot 1000 – 2000 sq. foot 2000 – 5000 sq. foot 5000+ Unsure	2% 14% 50% 26% 1% 7%	4% 39% 38% 9% 2% 9%
Estimated Home Age < 10 years old 11 – 30 years old 31 – 50 years old 50+ years old	34% 37% 18% 11%	
Average number of people in household People over the age of 15 People under the age of 15	M = 2.4, SD = 1.1 M = 1.4, SD = 0.9	

Own/Rent	83% Own	
Are you the primary account holder?	85% Yes	56% Yes
Contribute to the Households cost?	74% Yes	
Contribute to the Households Cost:	7470 165	
Bill Frequency Monthly Bi-monthly Quarterly Annually Unsure	64% 29% 4% 0.4% 2%	44% 41% 5% 0% 10%
How does your household typically receive the electricity bill? Paper statements by mail Electronic statements by email Unsure	69% 30% 0.4%	55% 45%
How does your household pay the monthly electricity bills? Pre-authorized Payments Online Banking Bank Branch Mail Other Unsure	27% 58% 8% 3% 3% 1%	10% 8% 7% 3% 2% 3%
Read Electricity Bill	85% Yes	64% Yes

kWh and \$Total Amount Due for last Read Date (Online Participants Only)

Participants who took the online survey were asked for their kWh usage (kWh) and the total amount due (Total) for their last billing period. For those participants that did not have their last bill available, we asked them to estimate the two amounts. Eighty-one participants were excluded because they either entered a 0 or an undecipherable answer for either amounts (kWh or \$). To determine if there was any differences between those who had their bill and those who estimated their bill amount, we did a post-hoc comparison of the kWh and \$Total between the two groups. We did not find a difference between the two groups (kWh: t(417) = -0.17, p > 0.10; \$Total: t(547) = -0.04, p > 0.10).

However, looking at the standard deviation, we did find much greater variability between those who had their bill when providing their kWh and those who had to estimate their kWh. This was not the case when we compared across \$Total. This suggested that participants were much more uncertain when it came to estimating their kWh usage.

Additionally, as kWh usage would vary by home type and frequency of the bill read date, we also compared across participants who lived in detached homes and received their bill monthly or bi-monthly. These groups had the largest n size for comparison. Participant who received their bill monthly and lived

in a detached home significantly underestimated their kWh usage, t(171) = 2.53, p = 0.01). However this was not the case for those who received their bill bi-monthly, t(50) = -0.59, p > 0.10)

Table 2: kWh of last read date for Ontario Residents who completed the Electricity Consumer Survey online. Table is split based on whether the participant had their last bill or not, and the frequency of when they received the bill.

N = 585	Had Bill (n = 302)				Estimated (n = 283)	
in kWh	n	M	sd	n	М	sd
All	302	1244	3748	283	1329	7233
Monthly & Detached Home Bi-monthly & Detached Home	125 62	1035 1275	2138 825	108 50	508 1961	874 8213

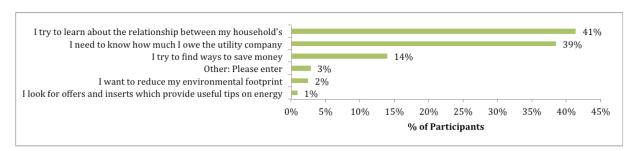
Table 3: Total Amount Due of last read date for Ontario Residents who completed the Electricity Consumer Survey online. Table is split based on whether the participant had their last bill or not, and the frequency of when they received the bill.

N = 585	Had Bill (n = 302)			Estimated (n = 283)		
in \$	n	М	sd	n	М	sd
All	302	161	115	283	162	139
Monthly & Detached Home Bi-monthly & Detached Home	126 63	163 216	118 116	108 50	162 209	107 157

Reason for reading or not reading the electricity bill

To determine why Ontarians did or did not read the bill, participants in the online survey who read the bill were asked to state their primary reason for reading the bill, and those who did not read the bill were asked to state their primary reason for not reading the bill.

Figure 1: Primary reason for why people do read their electricity bills (n = 566)



Someone else pays the bill in my household 38% 25% It's always about the same cost every month It's being paid automatically so I don't have to think about it 14% I find reading the bill stressful 7% I find the bill too complicated 7% I get a lot of other bills. This one is not a priority I don't remember my login information for my provider's **1**% I signed up for e-statements and they go to my junk-mail I tend to misplace the bill 0% 0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% % of Participants

Figure 2: Primary reason for why people do not read their electricity bills (n = 100)

A stepwise regression analysis was performed to determine what factors predicted reading the electricity bill. A stepwise regression is a semi-automated process of building a model by successively adding or removing variables based on the t-statistics of their estimated coefficients. The analysis was performed using R package 'stats' (version 3.0.3)¹ and followed a backward elimination procedure. The model starts with all the variables in the model and variables are subtracted one at a time based on their t-statistic. After each variable is subtracted, an ANOVA compares the new model to the previous model to determine if they are significantly different. For this analysis, we removed all participants who had missing data or chose the unsure option for any of the independent variables (n =524). The 19 independent variables and their categories appear in Table 4 and the best predictive model based on this methodology appears in Table 5.

-

¹ R Core Team (2014). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL, http://www.R-project.org/.

Table 4: Independent variables for stepwise regression analysis

Participant Demographics	rticipant Demographics Home Environment	
■ Gender ■ Income ■ Household income (23 codes treated numerically 1:<20,000; 2: \$20,000 - \$29,000\$230,000+)	Home Type Condo/ Apartment, Detached, Attached House) Square Reported square	 Primary Account Holder Bill Frequency monthly, bimonthly, quarterly,
 Age Current age (7 codes treated numerically 1:<18; 2:18 - 24; 3: 25-347:65+) 	Footage footage of residence(5 codes treated	Bill Channel Bill Channel Method of receiving
 Education Highest level of education(8 codes treated numerically 1:Less than high school; 2:Highschool/GED; 3: Some 	numerically 1:<500; 2: 500 – 10005: 5000+) Home age Age in years	electricity bill (Mail or Online)
College8: Professional degree (JD,MD))	(numerical) Rent Rent Rent or Own	Payment of Automatic payment;
Arrival Time Typical time participant claimed to arrive home from work (treated numerically)	Adults	Online banking; visit / talk to bank; Mail
Survey Duration Length of time to complete the survey (numerical)	Children Household members under the age of 16 kWh Reported kWh in	Read Electricity Bill Yes or No
	Bill Amount Bill Amount Reported \$Bill amount in last electricity bill	

Table 5: Independent variables that had significant effect on reading the electricity bill

	Estimate	Std.Error	t-value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	2.014694	0.052803	38.155	<0.0001 ***
Female	-0.064936	0.028417	-2.285	0.0227 *
Income	-0.005215	0.002978	-1.751	0.0805 .
Not the Primary Account Holder	-0.194855	0.040634	-4.795	2.13E-06 ***
Bill Frequency	-0.042533	0.022879	-1.859	0.0636 .
Receive bill by email	-0.07131	0.03089	-2.308	0.0214 *
Pay bill through online banking	0.074541	0.032144	2.319	0.0208 *
Pay bill at the bank	0.066335	0.057184	1.16	0.2466
Pay bil through maill	0.055284	0.08367	0.661	0.5091

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 '' 1

Residual standard error: 0.3204 on 515 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.08327, Adjusted R-squared: 0.06903

F-statistic: 5.848 on 8 and 515 DF, p-value: 3.625e-07

Awareness and Comprehension

Measuring Awareness and Comprehension

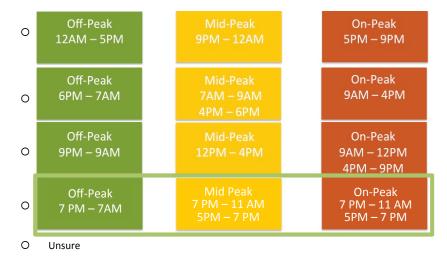
Twelve questions were designed to measure awareness and comprehension of TOU pricing, see Table 6.

- Questions from the Unit and TOU knowledge sections (7 questions) were used to form an awareness score. In these questions, participants were asked to recall basic features of the TOU model, such as TOU pricing and timing schedules. Awareness was scored out of 9, as participants could score up to 3 points on question 4.
- Questions from the Unit and TOU application section (5 questions) were used to form a comprehension score. In these questions, participants were asked to apply their understanding of electricity usage and TOU pricing to identify factors that will impact their total bill amount. Comprehension was scored out of 7, as participants could score up to 3 points on question 9.
- The on-the-street survey was a shortened version of the online survey. The purpose of the survey was to provide an additional data point for awareness of TOU pricing. The need for this stemmed from a high level of awareness of TOU pricing by the online panel, for unrepresentative reasons described in the next section. The questions used in the on-the-street survey were the same as the questions used in the online survey, but participants were only asked questions from section 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9. Of the 67 participants who completed the survey, only 53 participants completed all the questions pertaining to awareness.

Table 6: Twelve questions for measuring awareness and comprehension of TOU pricing in the Electricity Consumer Survey (highlighted in green are the correct responses)

Awareness Score (7 Questions)
1. Please select the pricing model that you think best describes how electricity is currently priced in Ontario.
 Electricity is priced based on Time-Of-Use (TOU) There is a different charge for electricity depending on the time
O Electricity is based on a Flat-Rate-Plan (FRP). The same rate applies all year round, no matter when you use it.
 Electricity is based on a Fixed-Variable-Charge (FVC). There is a fixed daily charge plus a variable charge that fluctuates depending on the cost of electricity each day. Other: Please enter below
2. Days are split into different Time-Of-Use periods. The cost of electricity varies between these time periods. What do you think the daily Time-of-Use periods are called in Ontario? O Three different TOU periods: Low-Rate, Mid-Rate, High-Rate Three different TOU periods: Off-Peak, Mid-Peak, On-Peak Three different TOU periods: Low-Load, Mid-Load, High-Load Two different TOU periods: Off-Peak, On-Peak Two different TOU periods: Low-Rate, High-Rate Two different TOU periods: Low-Load, High-Load Unsure
3. There are three Time-Of-Use periods in Ontario and they are called Off-peak, Mid-peak and On-Peak. Electricity is most expensive during which of these TOU periods? On-Peak Off-Peak Mid-Peak Unsure
4. Please select the option(s) that best describes Ontario's Time-Of-Use pricing model. (Please select all that apply)
 There is a different charge for electricity depending on the time of day There is a different charge for electricity depending on the day of the week There is a different charge for electricity depending on the season There is a different charge for electricity depending on the weather None of the above Unsure
5. Electricity consumption is measured in which unit on your monthly electricity bill? O Kilowatts (kW) New Watt Hours (kWh) Joules (J) Ampere (A) Gallons (G) Unsure

6. The three Time-Of-Use periods in Ontario are Off-peak, Mid-peak and On-Peak (presented from left to right below). What do you think are the timings of each period during a weekday in the summer (Monday-Friday)? Please select one of the four options.



7. Which of the following four options do you think is the correct electricity rate for the three periods?

0	Off-Peak	Mid-Peak	On-Peak
	7.5 cents per	11.2 cents per	13.5 cents per
	kWh	kWh	kWh
0	Off-Peak	Mid-Peak	On-Peak
	27.3 cents per	29.5 cents per	31.6 cents per
	kWh	kWh	kWh
0	Off-Peak	Mid-Peak	On-Peak
	9.9 cents per	15.5 cents per	25.4 cents per
	kWh	kWh	kWh
0	Off-Peak	Mid-Peak	On-Peak
	0.9 cents per	3.5 cents per	5.2 cents per
	kWh	kWh	kWh

O Unsure

Comprehension Score (5 Questions) 8. Please select the correct definition of a kilowatt hour: \odot The amount of electricity equivalent to 1 kW of power expended for 1 hour O The rate of electricity consumed per hour O The time it takes to consume 1 kW of power O It depends on the energy efficiency of the appliance 9. Select the top 3 household items that you believe consume the most electricity? O Heating and Cooling unit O Fridge O Microwave O Water heater O Oven O Lighting O Computers / Laptops O Washing machine/ Dryer O Cable box O Dishwasher 10. What do you think is the most effective way to reduce your electricity bill in the summertime? O Raise the temperature on your A/C unit by 2 degrees Celsius between the hours of 1pm and 7pm during O Minimize your use of appliances that generate heat (oven, hair dryer, dishwasher) O Close the blinds or curtains on the sunny side of your home O Turn off and unplug "silent energy users" such as computers, game consoles, scanners, phone chargers, and DVD players, which draw electricity even when not in use 11. Last June, a person living in Toronto washed a load of laundry at 2pm on Tuesday. This person then washed the exact same load of laundry at 6am on Friday. The cost of doing laundry is: O The same on both days O More expensive on Tuesday than Friday O More expensive on Friday than Tuesday O Unsure 12. It's January and your neighbour wants to reduce their monthly electricity bill. Please select the most effective way(s) for them to save on their bill: Select all that apply O Run the dishwasher at 11pm instead of 7pm on a weekday O Do laundry on Sundays instead of Saturday O Run the dishwasher at 4pm instead of 6pm on a weekday O None of the above O Unsure MIDNIGHT MIDNIGHT MIDNIGHT Off-peak Demand is lowest Mid-peak Demand is moderate On-peak Demand is highest NOON11 N00N11 NOON Summer Winter Weekends and (May 1 - October 31) (November 1 - April 30) Statutory Holidays weekdays weekdays

Analysis

The average score for all participants was 61%, (M = 9.8, SD = 2.7). Participants performed better on questions pertaining to awareness of program features (out of 9) (M = 6.1 (68%), SD=2.0) compared to the questions pertaining to comprehension of the program (out of 7) (M = 3.7 (53%), SD= 1.4). Participants who completed the on-the-street survey only answered questions pertaining to awareness and did significantly worse than the online panel (M= 3.55 (44%), SD= 1.9), t(60)=5.80, p<0.0001. Please refer to Table 7 to see how each of the panels scored across the awareness and comprehension measures.

A multivariable stepwise regression analysis was performed on the online sample to isolate the factors that predict the TOU score. The analysis follows the same procedure outlined in the section Reading the Bill and the same 19 independent variables are used, Table 8. The outcome measure was the TOU score (out of 16). Once again, only participants who did not have missing data or did not choose the unsure option for any of the independent variables were included (n =524). The score of this sample (M = 9.95 (62%), SD = 2.6) was not significantly different from the population of participants that completed the survey (M = 9.8 (61%), SD = 2.7), t(1126) = 0.70, p>0.10. Table 8 shows the variables that had significant effect on the TOU Score.

Table 7: Percentage of correct answers for each Awareness and Comprehension question

Measure	Question	Online Panel (% Correct) (n = 666)		On-the-Street (n = §	
	1	85%		69%	
	2	7	73%	60%	6
	3	g	96%		
Awareness	4 Awareness		16% 37% 24% 23%	0 Correct 1 Correct 2 Correct 3 Correct	13% 66% 8% 13%
	5	7	74%		6
	6	69%		37%	
	7	60%		30%	6
	8	44%			
Comprehension	9	0 Correct 1 Correct 2 Correct 3 Correct	6% 27% 56% 12%		
Comprehension	10	48%			
	11	80%			
	12	27%			

Table 8: Independent variables that had significant effect on TOU Score (out of 16)

	Estimate	Std.Error	t-value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	8.38	1.16	7.21	<0.0001	***
Income	-0.14	0.08	-1.77	0.08	
Age	-0.23	0.20	-1.19	0.24	
Education	0.21	0.08	2.62	0.01	**
Home Type - Attached House	0.54	0.42	1.26	0.21	
Home Type - Detached House	1.12	0.39	2.90	< 0.0001	**
Square Foot	0.46	0.20	2.33	0.02	*
Rent	-0.71	0.36	-1.97	0.05	*
Home Age	0.01	0.00	2.21	0.03	*
Adults	-0.21	0.12	-1.77	0.08	ě
Home Billing Amount	0.00	0.00	-1.57	0.12	
Bill Frequency	-0.44	0.18	-2.43	0.02	*
Read the Bill	0.50	0.33	1.51	0.13	
Income * Age	0.04	0.02	1.88	0.06	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 '' 1

Residual standard error: 2.488 on 510 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.1389, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1169 F-statistic: 6.326 on 13 and 510 DF, p-value: 3.929e-11

Below we examined the factors that had a relatively large effect on the TOU Score:

Education

Education was found to have a positive effect on comprehension scores. As a participant's education level increased from high school to post graduate, their average TOU score increased by 1% (0.21/16). Breaking up the TOU Score on Awareness and Comprehension, it seems that education did not predict Awareness ($\beta = 0$, t(522)= -0.097, p > 0.10), but those with higher education had a better grasp of the factors and behaviours that increase electricity usage and costs, leading to higher Comprehension Scores ($\beta = 0.20$, t(522)= 5.10, p < 0.001).

Home Type and Homeowners

A one-way ANOVA was used to test for TOU score differences among three different resident types (Condo/Apartment, Semi-detached Home, Detached Home). Comprehension scores differed significantly across the three residence types, (F[2,521] = 15.31, p<0.001). Post hoc pair wise comparisons using an LSD test (multiple comparisons corrected using the Hochberg's method) of the three groups indicate that participants who lived in detached homes [n = 352, M = 10.36 (65%), SD = 2.47] scored significantly higher than participants who lived in attached homes [n = 81, M = 9.58 (60%), SD = 2.67] and participants who lived in apartment/condo [n = 91, M = 8.74 (54%), SD = 2.88]. One plausible explanation for this finding is that Ontarians living in detached homes have higher electricity bills, and consequently may be more sensitive to factors that may reduce costs. Another explanation might be that participants living in detached home were more likely to be homeowners (94%) compared to those who lived in attached homes (82%) and apartment/condos (51%). A one-way ANOVA was used to test for differences in the comprehension score between homeowners and participants who rent. Homeowners [n = 445, M = 10.18

(64%), SD = 2.56] were found to score significantly higher than participants who paid rent [n = 79, M = 8.68 (54%), SD = 2.79]. Homeowners likely have greater control over their electricity usage (e.g., selecting appliances) making them more sensitive to factors that can change costs.

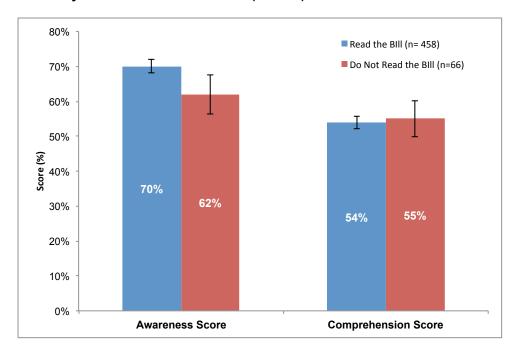
Bill Frequency

Bill Frequency was found to have a negative relationship with TOU. Post hoc pair wise comparisons using an LSD test (multiple comparisons corrected using the Hochberg's method) of the three groups indicate that participants who said that they received their bill bi-monthly [n= 164, M = 10.01 (63%), SD = 2.50] scored the same as those who receive their bill monthly [n=331,M = 10.08 (62%), SD =2.62], p>0.05. However, those who received their bill on a quarterly basis scored significantly lower [n= 26, M = 8.57 (54%), SD = 3.18] than the other two groups, p<0.05.

Reading the Bill

Participants who claimed to read their bill [n= 458, M = 10.04 (63%), SD = 2.93] performed marginally better than those who claimed to not read their bill [n= 66, M = 9.38 (59%), SD = 2.60] F(1,522) = 3.63, p = 0.05). Breaking up the TOU score into its component scores (Awareness and Comprehension), participants who read the bill did significantly better on the Awareness Questions [F(1.522) = 7.89, p < 0.01], but not on Comprehension [one-way ANOVA: F(1.52) = 0.08, p = 0.78].

Figure 3: Comparing Awareness and Comprehension Scores between those who read the electricity bill and those who did not (n = 524).



Participant Beliefs of their Energy Consumption

In addition to assessing Ontarian's awareness and comprehension of TOU pricing, participant's beliefs about the features of Ontario's TOU pricing model and its impact on changing behaviour were assessed.

Understanding kilowatt hours (kWh)

One aspect of TOU pricing that Ontarians had difficulty defining is a kilowatt hour (kWh). Participants were equally likely to select the correct response "The amount of electricity equivalent to 1 kW of power expended for 1 hour" (44%) as the incorrect rate response "The rate of electricity consumed per hour" (42%). Erroneously assuming that kWh is kW/h (as a rate) can be problematic as Ontarians may believe that running low wattage items for long hours may not significantly impact their electricity bill.

After participants were asked to identify the correct definition of a kWh, they were asked how confident they were in their response and how likely 10 randomly selected Ontarians would be able to correctly identify the definition.

Figure 4: The confidence level of participants in identifying the correct definition of a kWh (n = 666)

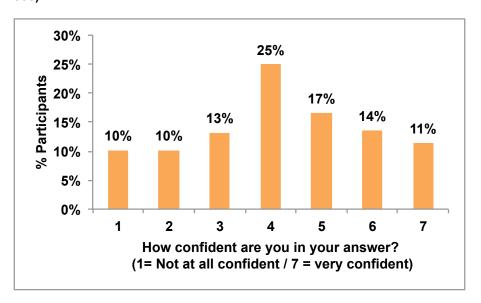
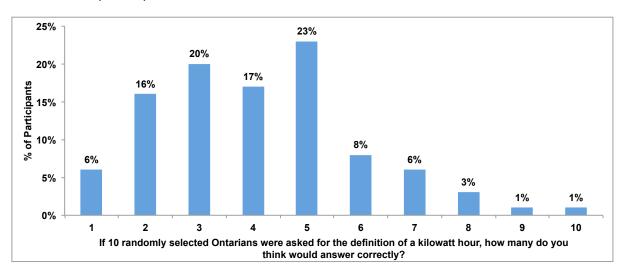


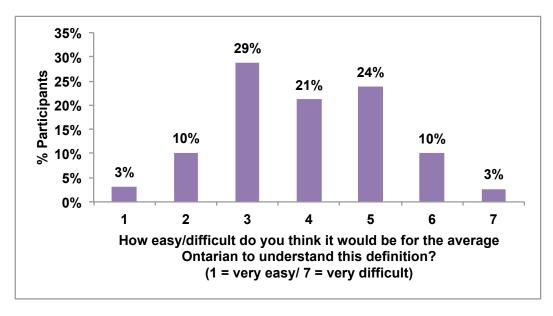
Figure 5: The number of Ontarians (if 10 were randomly selected) that would be correctly able to define a kWh (n= 666)



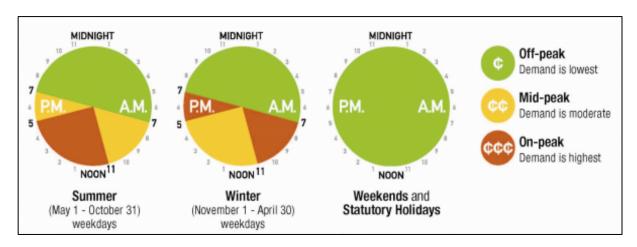
Looking only at those who got the got the question correct, 47% reported a high lack of confidence in their response and the majority believed (80%) that less than 5 out of 10 randomly selected Ontarians would be able to answer the questions correctly (i.e. participants believed that very few Ontarians have a good grasp of a kWh).

Additionally, after answering the above two questions, participants were provided with the definition of a kWh, and asked how difficult they found the question.

Figure 6: The level of difficult that participants believed that other Ontarians would have in understanding the definition of a kWh (n = 666)



Understanding the Time-of-Use Infographic



To determine how easy Ontarians found the TOU illustrations, participants in the online survey and onthe-street survey were asked to how easy it was for them and for the average Canadian to understand the TOU illustration (above).

Figure 7a: Online Survey - The level of understanding the information on the TOU Illustration (n = 666)

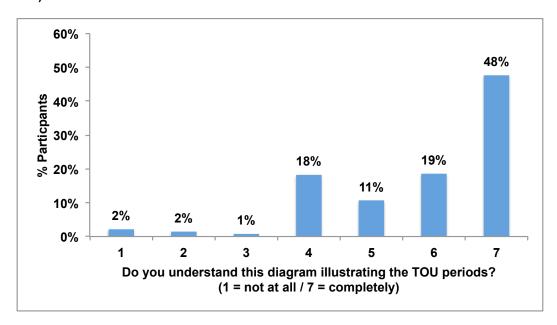


Figure 7b: Online Survey – Participant beliefs on how easy others would understand the diagram illustrating the TOU periods (n = 666)

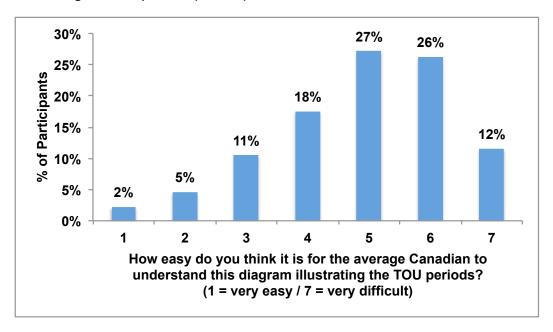


Figure 8a: On-the-street Survey - The level of understanding the information on the TOU Illustration (n = 67)

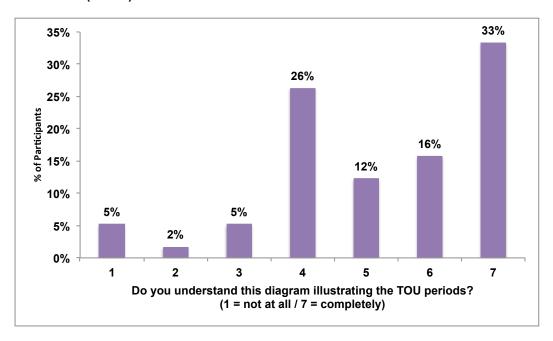
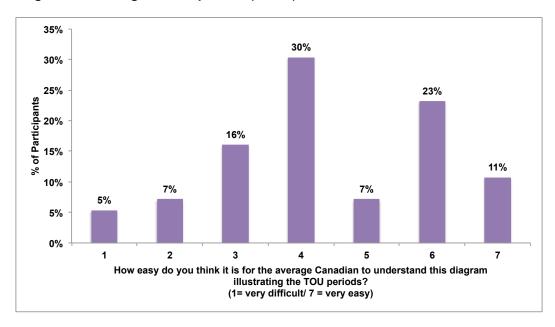


Figure 8b: On-the-street Survey – Participant beliefs on how easy others would understand the diagram illustrating the TOU periods (n = 67)



Shifting behaviour from on-peak to off-peak

To determine whether Ontarians believed that TOU pricing has impacted their behaviour, participants were asked whether TOU pricing has affected how they consume energy. 82% of participants believed that it has affected how they consume energy. To determine the reasons for why they believed it has changed their behaviour, we asked these participants to rate their agreement level (out of 100) with 8 reasons for shifting behaviour, see Figure 7. A one-way ANOVA was used to test the differences in agreement level across the different statements [F(7,4095)= 193.5, p<0.001]. Post hoc pair wise comparisons using an LSD test (multiple comparisons corrected using the Hochberg's method) of the 8 statements found the mean agreement level across all groups was significantly different.

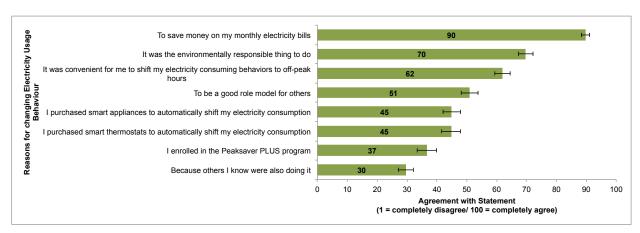


Figure 9: Level of agreement with reasons for why TOU has shifted behaviours (n = 550)

To determine the reasons for why TOU has not shifed behaviour, participants who stated that TOU pricing had not affected how they consume energy answered a similar question, except in this case participants were asked to rate their agreement level (out of 100) for *not shifting* behaviour. Similarly, a one-way ANOVA and post-hoc pair wise comparisons using an LSD test was used to detect difference in agreement level across the 9 statements [F(7,749)= 23.79, p<0.0001].

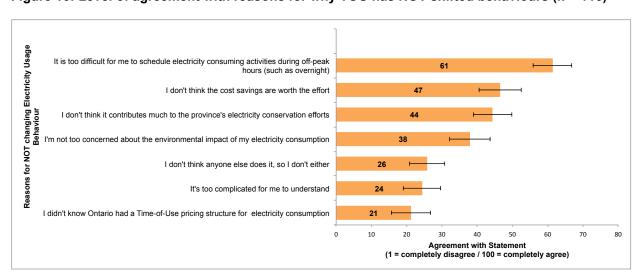


Figure 10: Level of agreement with reasons for why TOU has NOT shifted behaviours (n = 116)

Finally, we asked all participants what they believed the top three reasons for why someone in Ontario might not shift his or her electricity usage to off-peak hours.

It is too difficult/complicated for them to schedule electricity consuming activities 71% during off-peak hours (such as overnight) Reasons for why TOU has not changed They think the cost savings are not worth the effort 66% They are not too concerned about the environmental impact of their electricity 44% They don't know Ontario has a Time-of-Use (TOU) pricing structure for electricity 38% They don't think it contributes much to the provinces electricity conservation 37% 26% It is too complicated for them to understand the TOU pricing structure 9% They don't think anyone else does it, so they don't either 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% % Selected

Figure 11: Participant choices for the top 3 reasons why someone in Ontario may not shift their electricity usage to off-peak hours (n = 666)

Beliefs of Household usage

Participants were asked to compare their own households' electricity consumption to other households of the same size. On a scale of 7, with 0 being substantially less and 7 substantially more, 83% of participant in the online survey and 75% of participants in the on-the-street survey felt that their electricity consumption was about the same or less than other household their size. The same question was asked to participants in the on-the-street survey.

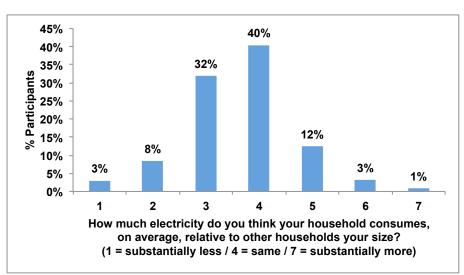


Figure 12a: Online Survey - Participant beliefs of their household consumption compared to other households the same size (n = 666)

50% 46% 45% 40% 35% of Darticipants 20% 20% 15% 20% 20% 10% 5% 5% 4% 5% 0% 0% 7 1 2 3 5 6 How much electricity do you think your household consumes, on average, relative to other households your size? (1 = substantially less / 4 = same / 7 = substantially more)

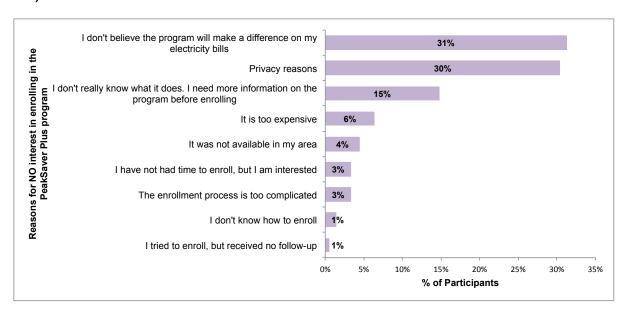
Figure 12b: On-the-street Survey - Participant beliefs of their household consumption compared to other households the same size (n = 67)

PeaksaverPLUS Program

To determine the awareness level of the PeaksaverPLUS program amongst residents of Ontario, participants were asked if they had heard of the program. Fifty-nine percent of participants responded "yes". Of these participants, 30% had enrolled in the program. Comparatively, far fewer participants (26%) who had filled out the survey on the street had heard of the PeaksaverPLUS and only 9% said they had enrolled.

Participants in the online survey who had not heard of the PeaksaverPLUS program were provided with a description of the program and asked if they would join. Of these, 34% said they would participate, and the remaining were asked to select a reason for why they would not participate in the program. We also allowed people to select an "other" option. Participants who picked this option often cited their lack of interest in enrolling in the program was due to not having a central A/C.

Figure 13: Participants choices for why they would not enroll in the PeaksaverPLUS program (n = 358)



Small to Medium Business Survey

Comparable to that of the *Electricity Consumer Survey*, the purpose of this study was to obtain a better understanding of how Time-of-Use (TOU) pricing influences the energy-use behaviours and beliefs of small to medium sized businesses.

Participants

341 participants, who either owned or were being employed by a small to medium sized business, were randomly recruited from Research Now's business panel to participate in an online survey. The final sample size included in the analysis was 68 following the removal of non-representative participants. The qualifying sample indicated 1) that they had received an electricity bill in the past year, and 2) that their company employed less than 100 people. Participants varied across demographic measures, such as business location, its primary business focus (e.g. construction vs. retailer), office type, and property square footage. Table 9 highlights the demographics of this group.

Table 9: Demographics of Ontario Small to Medium Sized Business Owners who completed the Online OEB Business Survey

Demographics	N = 68	
Gender	40% Female	
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+	2% 7% 12% 34% 38% 7%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	0% 6% 11% 22% 37% 25%
Square Footage	< 500 sq. foot 500 – 1000 sq. foot 1000 – 2000 sq. foot 2000 – 5000 sq. foot 5000+ Unsure	9% 20% 26% 23% 12% 9%
Number of Employees	1 - 4 5 - 19 20 - 49 50 - 99	32% 28% 16% 24%
Own/Rent	62% Own	

TOU Awareness and Comprehension: 50% of the sample achieved a score equal to or less than 50%

The comprehension results were insightful, ultimately supporting the notion that energy users in Ontario do not quite understand how TOU pricing works. Identical to the residential survey, participants in this group encountered 12 awareness and comprehension questions. With a maximum score of 16, the average score for the participants was 8.13 (SD = 2.23), where 50% of the sample achieved a score equal to or less than 50%. Participants tended to perform better on Comprehension related questions (M = 3.75 [out of 7]; SD = 1.20) versus Awareness related questions (M = 4.38 [out of 9]; SD = 1.86). Regarding the Awareness related questions, the task of indicating the three correct labels of the TOU periods appeared to be the most challenging, with 97% of the sample getting this question wrong. Concerning the Comprehension-related questions, participants appeared to struggle with differentiating between the seasonal changes of the TOU periods, where when prompted to indicate how to save energy in the winter, only 27% of the sample were able to get the question right. Table 10 shows the variables that influenced participant's TOU Score.

Table 10: Percentage of correct answers for each question

Measure	Question	Online Panel (% Correct) (n = 69)			
	1	81%			
	2	3%			
	3	94%			
Awareness	4	0 Correct 16% 1 Correct 57% 2 Correct 13% 3 Correct 13%			
	5	85%			
	6	57%			
	7	59%			
	8	44%			
Comprehension	9	0 Correct 0% 1 Correct 17% 2 Correct 81% 3 Correct 2%			
	10	52%			
	11	69%			
	12	27%			

Shifting behaviour from on-peak to off-peak: Participants want to save money, but cannot run their business during off-peak hours.

Regarding conservation behaviours, participants were asked to indicate on a scale from 0 ("Completely Disagree") to 100 ("Completely Agree") on how much they agreed/disagreed with reasons for why they shifted their business' consumption behaviour from on-peak to off-peak hours. Some of the more noteworthy indications will be discussed. With an average score of 84 (SD = 16.7), 74% of the sample provided a score of at least 80%, indicating that a primary driver for them to shift periods was "To save money on monthly electricity bills". However, with an average score of 50 (SD = 31.0), participants expressed that it was only somewhat convenient for them to shift their business' electricity consuming behaviours. Furthermore, with an average score of 73 (SD = 28.2), participants also indicated that "It is too difficult for me to schedule my business' electricity consumer activities during off-peak hours". Please refer to Figure 14 for reasons why participants indicated that they had shifted their consumption behaviour from on-peak to off-peak hours and please refer to Figure 15 for reasons why participants indicated that they were not willing to shift their consumption behaviour.

Figure 14: Level of agreement with reasons for why TOU has shifted behaviours (n = 34)

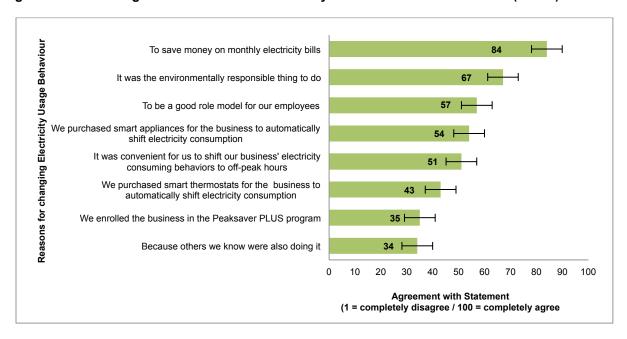
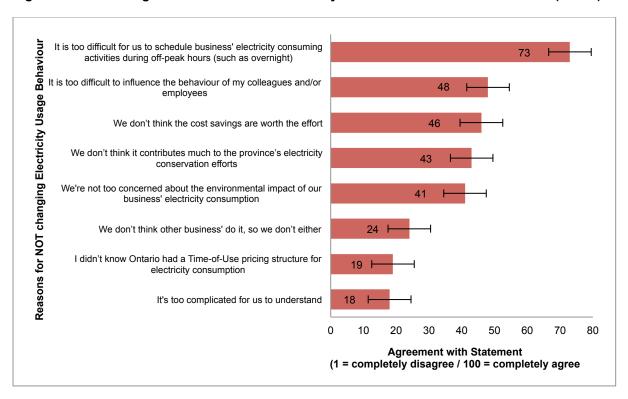


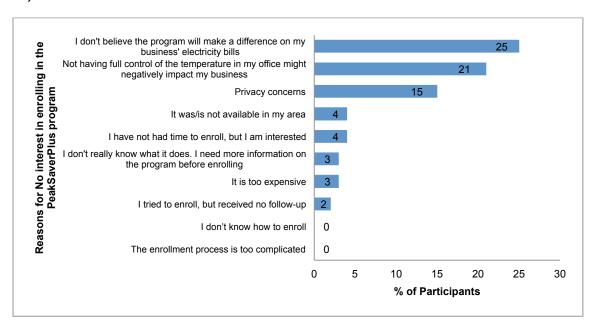
Figure 15: Level of agreement with reasons for why TOU has NOT shifted behaviours (n = 33)



PeaksaverPLUS: Participants do not believe that this program will make a difference

Overall, the majority (67%) expressed that they would not be interested in participating in this program. Participants that detailed disinterest were prompted to provide some rationale for their choice. The leading responses for not participating in the program were either that they did not believe that the program would reduce their electricity bills and/or that not having control over their temperature would negatively impact their business. Please refer to Figure 16 for reasons why participants indicated that they were not willing to enroll in the PeaksaverPLUS program.

Figure 16: Participants choices for why they would not enroll in the PeaksaverPLUS program (n = 46)



B. Bill Click Tracking Study

The survey was administered between September 15 and September 22, 2014. Similar to the *Electricity Consumer Survey*, participants for this study were obtained from a panel of Ontarians that had opted-in to participate in online surveys. To be included in the *Bill Click Tracking Study*, participants were required to live Ontario, be over the age of 18, and live in a household that has received an electricity bill within the past year. Additionally, participants who completed the *Electricity Consumer Survey* were not eligible for this survey. As reward for their participation, participants received either AIR MILES reward miles or points towards a retail gift card.

Experiment Design

This experiment employed a 2 (Layout: Toronto Hydro vs. Hydro One) x 2 (TOU model: Real vs. Decoy) between subject factorial design. The layout of both bill types (here after referred to as Toronto Hydro and Hydro One) looked exactly the same as the bill layout used by Toronto Hydro and Hydro One during the month of August, 2014, except all branding information (e.g., logos, name of the electricity provider, links to the electricity provider's website) was either removed or replaced with generic terms. For example, on Toronto Hydro bills, the electricity provider's website was changed from www.torontohydro.com to www.electricitycompany.com. The real and decoy bills for both the Toronto Hydro and Hydro One bills had the exact same layout except the rates for the different periods were increased by approximate 10%, from (Real: off-peak: \$0.075/kWh; mid-peak: \$0.112/kWh; on-peak: \$0.135/kWh) to (Decoy: off-peak: \$0.082/kWh; mid-peak: \$0.123/kWh; on-peak: \$0.149/kWh) and TOU Time Schedules were changed from:

	R	eal	Decoy			
	Summer Weekdays	Winter Weekdays	Summer Weekdays	Winter Weekdays		
Off-Peak	7 pm – 7 am	7 pm – 7 am	5 pm – 5 am	5 pm – 5 am		
Mid-Peak	7 – 11 am, 5 – 7 pm	11am – 5 pm	5 – 9 am, 3 – 5 pm	9am – 3 pm		
On-Peak	11am – 5 pm	7 – 11 am, 5 – 7 pm	9am – 3 pm	5 – 9 am, 3 – 5 pm		

Click-tracking

For all bills, participants were shown the front page of one of four variations of an electricity bill and asked to click on the areas they would look at / read if it were their own bill. There was no limit to the number of clicks that a participant could make, and each region they clicked was recorded. Below the front page of the bill, participants were provided with three options: (1) Click to see the back page of the electricity bill, (2) I normally only look at/ read the front of the electricity bill, continue with the survey, and (3) I normally do not read the electricity bill, continue with the survey. Only participants who selected the first option (1) saw the back page of the bill, otherwise they proceeded to the survey questions. In addition to recording where participants clicked, the amount of time spent reviewing the bill was also recorded.

Participants

239 participants completed the survey, 120 participants saw either the Real Toronto Hydro Bill (n = 59) or Decoy Toronto Hydro Bill (n = 61), and 119 saw the either the real Hydro One Bill (n = 57) or Decoy Hydro One Bill (n = 62). 5 participants from the Toronto Hydro conditions were excluded from analysis because their total survey duration was longer than 3 standard deviations from the median (21 minutes) and shorter than 1 standard deviation from the median (3 minutes). Likewise, 2 participants from the Hydro One conditions were excluded from analysis because their total survey duration was longer than 3 standard deviations from the median (24 minutes) and shorter than 1 standard deviation from the median (3 minutes). This cut-off was based on the expected minimum time requirements to complete the survey and the variability in reading speed and comprehension. Finally, participants who failed to click on any region of the bills or took longer than 5 minutes to review either the front or back page were excluded from analysis, leaving the following number of participants per condition

Table 11: Sample sizes per condition in the Bill Click Tracking Study

		Factor: Bil		
		Toronto Hydro Layout	Hydro One Layout	Total
Factor: Real vs. Decoy	Real Bill	41	38	79
	Decoy Bill	53	43	96
	Total	94	81	175

Table 12: Demographics of Ontario Residents who completed the OEB Click-Tracking Experiment

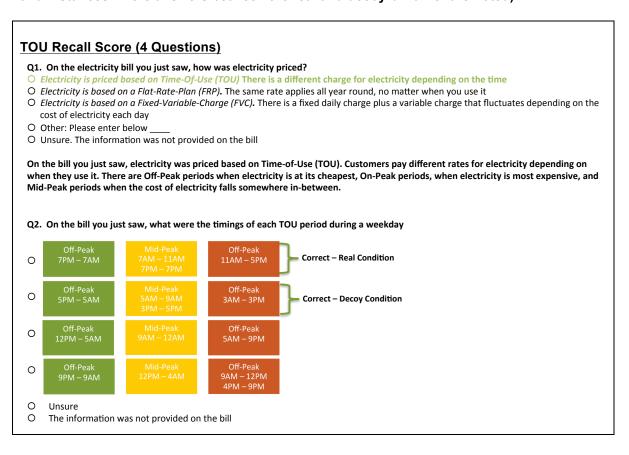
Factor	Toronto Hydro	Toronto Hydro	Hydro One	Hydro One
	(Real)	(Decoy)	(Real)	(Decoy)
n	41	53	38	43
Gender				
% Females	49%	55%	50%	49%
Income				
< \$60K	27%	25%	24%	28%
\$60k – \$120K	22%	24%	32%	26%
\$120k – \$180K	34%	30%	16%	23%
\$180k+	17%	21%	29%	23%
Age				
18 to 24 years	2%	8%	0%	5%
25 to 34 years	2%	8%	3%	7%
35 to 44 years	17%	26%	5%	19%
45 to 54 years	29%	21%	32%	23%
55 to 64 years	17%	19%	47%	37%

65 years and over	32%	19%	13%	9%
_	JZ /0	1970	13 /0	9 70
Education				
Less than High School	0%	8%	0%	0%
High School / GED	4%	11%	16%	12%
Some College	20%	17%	18%	12%
2-year College Degree	12%	13%	13%	16%
4-year College Degree	34%	25%	18%	37%
Masters Degree	17%	13%	29%	7%
Doctoral Degree	10%	4%	3%	9%
Professional Degree	2%	9%	3%	7%
(JD, MD)				
Current Residence				
Apartment / Condo	12%	13%	2%	12%
Attached House	10%	15%	18%	12%
Detached House	73%	72%	79%	72%
Other	5%			5%
Receive Electricity Bill				
Paper statements by mail	63%	56%	66%	52%
Electronic statements by email	29%	36%	34%	45%
Toronto Hydro Customer (%)	12%	18%	9%	15%
Hydro One Customer (%)	16%	23%	27%	21%
Do you read the Bill? (%)	87%	76%	89%	83%

Measuring Recall

To measure Recall, participants were asked 8 questions that required participants to recall important information from the bill. Half of these questions assessed a participant's ability to recall information on TOU pricing and timing presented in the bill, e.g., timing and rate schedules for the three periods – on-peak, off-peak, and mid-peak. The number of questions correctly answered formed a participant's "TOU Recall Score" (out of 4). The other half of the Recall questions assessed a participants ability to recall kWh usage measures presented within the bill, such as the average daily usage and whether or not there was a change in overall energy consumption this period compared to the last. For the Toronto Hydro bills, this information is found on the two visual consumption graphs presented on the front page, and for the Hydro One bills, this information is presented in tabular form on the front page of the bill. The number of questions correctly answered forms a participant's "Usage Recall Score" (out of 4). The combined total of both scores (TOU Recall Score + Usage Recall Score) is referred to here as the "Overall Recall Score" out of 8.

Table 13: Eight questions for measuring Recall (the correct responses are highlighted in green, and instances where answers between the real and decoy bill differ are noted)



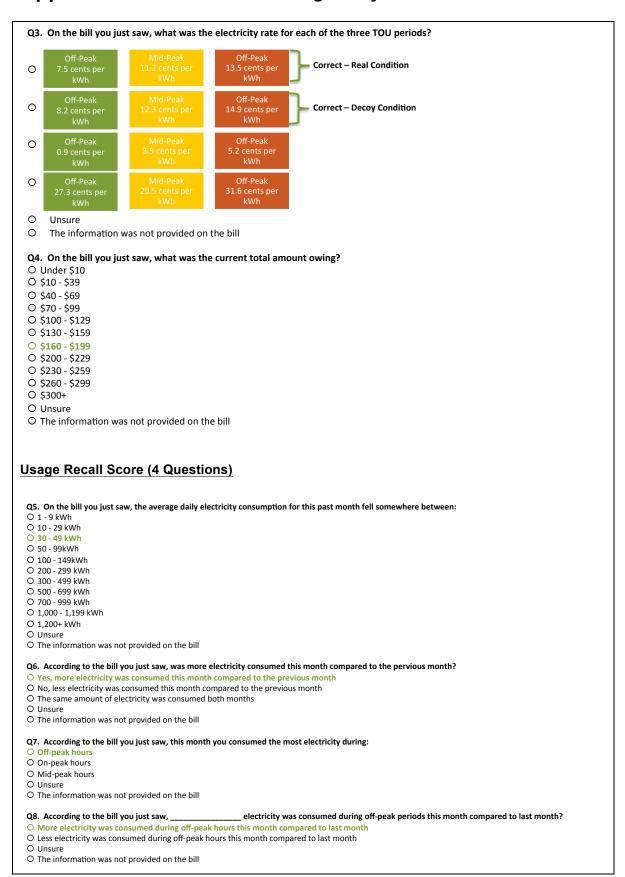


Table 14 shows the TOU Score across the 4 conditions, split by question. Cronbach's alphas for the 4 TOU Recall questions and 4 Usage Recall items was 0.41 and 0.48, respectively. This meant that reliability was low for both scores. Comparing across the recall questions, only recall of TOU time schedules was significantly different across condition. Post hoc pair wise comparisons using an LSD test (multiple comparisons corrected using the Hochberg's method) showed that for both bill layouts, the real bill outperformed the decoy bill (Toronto Hydro Real > Toronto Hydro Decoy, p<0.05; Hydro One Real > Hydro One Decoy, p<0.05).

Table 14: Percentage of correct responses for Recall Questions across all 4 conditions

			TOU Recall Score				Usage Recall Score				
Treatment	n	Average Recall Score (out of 8)	TOU (Q1)	TOU Times (Q2)	TOU Price (Q3)	Price (Q4)	kWh (Q5)	Comp Usage 1 (Q6)	Comp Usage 2 (Q7)	Comp Usage 3 (Q8)	
Toronto Hydro (Real)	41	27%	71%	32%	17%	64%	2%	15%	5%	10%	
Toronto Hydro (Decoy)	53	24%	62%	6%	6%	72%	2%	15%	15%	17%	
Hydro One (Real)	38	28%	52%	45%	18%	61%	13%	10%	13%	9%	
Hydro One (Decoy)	43	30%	77%	7%	14%	79%	9%	28%	14%	14%	
F-value		26.25	2.00	11.21	1.37	1.37	2.19	0.82	2.60	0.33	
p-value		<0.001	0.12	<0.001*	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.36	0.10	0.54	

^{*}One-way ANOVA was performed across each group to determine if there were any significant differences between conditions. Significant differences are highlighted in Orange

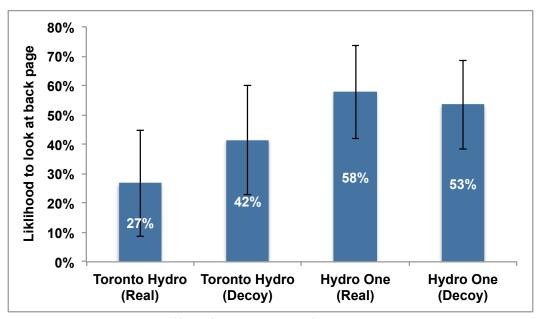
Interacting with the Bill

Participants were shown the front page of one of four variations of an electricity bill and asked to click on the areas they would look at / read if it were their own bill. There was no limit to the number of clicks that they could make, however as mentioned in the design section above, participants who took longer than 5 minutes for the front or back page were removed. They were also asked if they would like to see the back of the bill. Participants who answered "yes" completed the same clicking task on the reverse page.

Looking at the Back of the Bill

Figure 13 highlights the likelihood to look at the back page across all 4 conditions. A one-way ANOVA was used to test whether the likelihood to look at the back page differed across the 4 conditions. A moderate significant difference was found across the 4 conditions [F(3,171) = 2.28, p = 0.08). Post hoc pair wise comparisons using an LSD test (multiple comparisons corrected using the Hochberg's method) showed that those in the Toronto Hydro (Real) condition were significantly less likely to see the back than those who the Hydro One (Real) and Hydro One (Decoy) bills.

Figure 17: Likelihood to see the back of the electricity bill across all 4 conditions

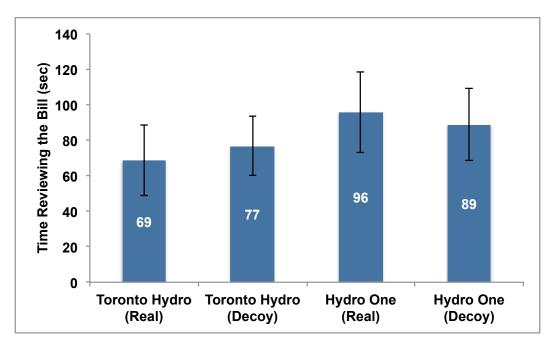


^{*}Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval of the mean

Time Spent Viewing the Page

Figure 14 shows the total amount time spent viewing the bill for the 4 conditions. The total time did not significantly differ across the 4 conditions [F(3,171) = 1.36, p>0.10].

Figure 18: The average amount of time (in sec) spent reviewing the bill across the 4 conditions



Did total amount of time spent reviewing the bill predict Recall Score?

A simple linear regression analysis was conducted to determine if total amount of time spent (independent variable) predicted the Recall Score (dependent variable). As the distribution of Total Recall Score and Total Clicks was highly positively skewed (i.e. did not meet the assumption of normality), we added 1 and \log_{10} transformed each value for both the independent and dependent variable. Total Clicks significantly predicted Overall Recall Scores, b = 0.41, t(173) = 3.27, p = .001. This means that a 10% increase in the total time spent reviewing the bill increases Recall Score by 9.3%. Total Clicks also explained a significant proportion of variance in Recall Score, R^2 = .05, F(1, 173) = 0.05, p = .001.

Clicks

Figure 15 shows the total number of clicks across the 4 conditions. The total number of clicks did not significantly differ across the 4 conditions [F(3,171) = 0.84, p>0.10].

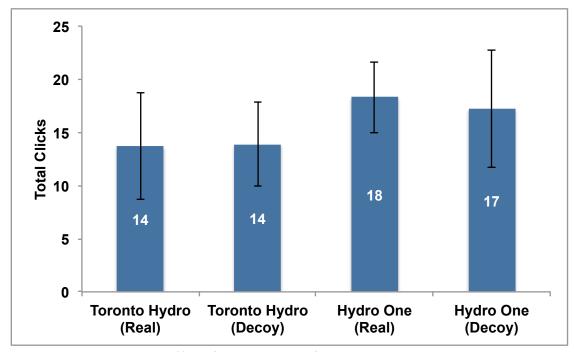


Figure 19: The average number of clicks across the 4 conditions

Did total clicks predict recall score?

A simple linear regression analysis was conducted to determine if total clicks (independent variable) predicted the Recall Score (dependent variable). As the distribution of Total Recall Score and Total Clicks was highly positively skewed (i.e. did not meet the assumption of normality), we added 1 and \log_{10} transformed each value for both the independent and dependent variable. Total Clicks significantly predicted Recall Scores, b = 0.02, t(173) = 3.50, p < .001. This means that a 10% increase in Total Clicks increases Recall Score by 3.2%. Total Clicks also explained a significant proportion of variance in Recall Score, $R^2 = .08$, F(1, 173) = 16.06, p < .001.

^{*}Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval of the mean

What factors predict total clicks?

To determine the factors that predict the total number of clicks, a multiple regression was performed utilizing total clicks as the outcome measure. As Total Clicks was highly positive skewed, we added 1 and \log_{10} transformed each value. Predictors included Age, Gender, Income, Education, Condition (Toronto Hydro or Hydro One), method of receiving the bill (mail, email, other, unsure), whether the participant reads the bill, and rated thoroughness of reading the fill (7 pt likert scale). Gender, stated thoroughness of reading the bill, and whether the participant paid their bill through online banking were found have a significant effect on total number of clicks. For example, females had on average 1.26 (10^0.10) more clicks than males.

Table 15: Multiple regression analysis of Total Clicks

	Estimate	Std.Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	0.79	0.20	3.92	0.00	***
Age	-0.01	0.02	-0.59	0.55	
Female	0.10	0.06	1.76	0.08	
Income	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.51	
Education	0.01	0.02	0.79	0.43	
Condition	0.02	0.06	0.37	0.71	
Bill Channel - Email	-0.07	0.06	-1.14	0.26	
Bill Channel - Other	-0.23	0.15	-1.54	0.13	
Bill Channel - Unsure	-0.58	0.38	-1.51	0.13	
Read Bill	-0.14	0.09	-1.47	0.14	
Thoroughness of Reading Bill	0.07	0.02	3.53	<0.001	***
Payment - Online Banking	-0.16	0.07	-2.26	0.03	*
Payment - Bank Branch	0.01	0.12	0.10	0.92	
Payment - Mail	-0.02	0.20	-0.13	0.90	
Payment - Other	0.08	0.13	0.63	0.53	
Payment Unsure	-0.19	0.23	-0.81	0.42	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.3682 on 152 degrees of freedom

(7 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.2447, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1701

F-statistic: 3.282 on 15 and 152 DF, p-value: 9.467e-05

Where did people look on the bills?

As the Real bills and Decoy bills for both bills were the exact same, except for differences in the TOU prices for each period and start and end times for the three TOU Periods (on-peak, mid-peak, off-peak), we collapsed the real and decoy bills to increase the power of the analysis of where participants looked in the bill. Figure 16 and 17 highlight the top 10 regions selected by participants for each bill: Toronto Hydro and Hydro One.

Figure 20: Bill 1 - Top 10 regions that people selected as regions they would normally look at/ read

FRONT

Rank	% of Participants that Viewed this Area (n = 94)	
1	78%	
2	61%	
3	44%	
4	33%	
5	31%	
6	30%	
7	29%	
8	27%	
9	27%	
10	26%	

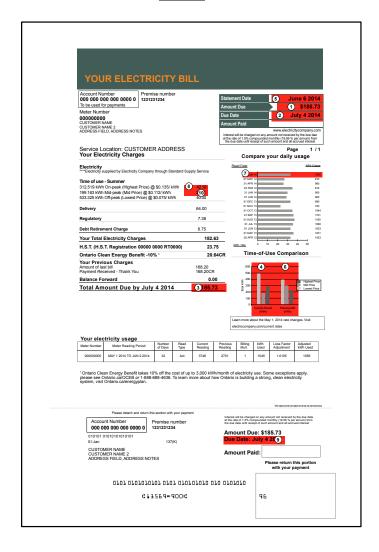
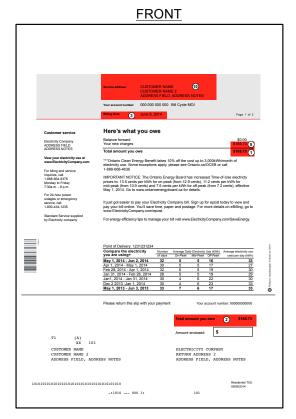
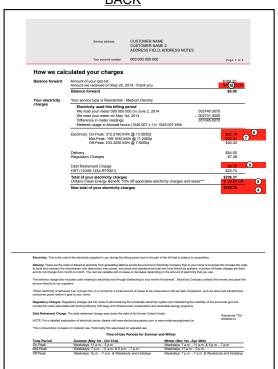


Figure 21: Bill 2 - Top 10 regions that people selected as regions they would normally look at/ read

Rank	% of Participants that Viewed this Area (n = 81)	
1	72%	
2	44%	
3	36%	
4	36%	
5	35%	
6	32%	
7	31%	
8	31%	
9	30%	
10	28%	



BACK

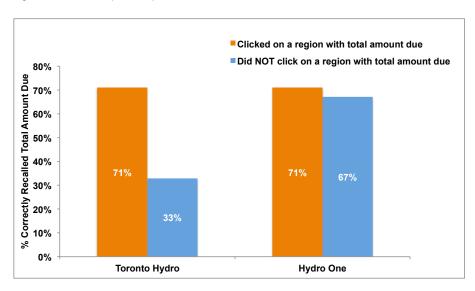


Did clicking on a region improve recall of information in that region?

Total Amount Due

Participants who clicked any of the regions on the bill that displayed the total amount due in the Toronto Hydro Bill conditions had higher recall of the price [n = 85, M = 0.71, SD = 0.45] than those who did NOT [n = 9, M = 0.33, SD = 0.5], (F(1,92) = 5.75, p = 0.02. A similar trend was noted in the Hydro One conditions, however the difference was n.s. [clicked on a pricing region: [n = 72, M = 0.71, SD = 0.46], did NOT click on a pricing region [n = 9, M = 0.67, SD = 0.50], F(1,79) = 0.065, P(1,79) = 0.06

Figure 22: Comparing recall of Total Amount Due between those who clicked on a region with the total amount due and those who did not across both bill layouts, Toronto Hydro Bill (n = 94) and Hydro One Bill (n = 81)



Did clicking on the visual consumption information improve Usage Score?

An analysis was conducted to determine if clicking on the areas that provide information about consumption improved recall of usage information. Participants in the Toronto Hydro Bill who clicked on either of the two graphs that highlighted usage information performed significantly better on the Usage Recall Score (out of 4) than participants who did NOT click on any of these regions (F(1,92) = 5.84, p = 0.02). Comparatively, participants in the Hydro One Bill who clicked on any region of the Table that highlighted usage information did not perform any better on the usage score than those who did not click on any of these regions, F(1,79) = 0.004, p = 0.94).

Figure 23: Comparing recall of Usage information between those who clicked on a visual consumption region and those who did not across both bill layouts, Toronto Hydro Bill (n=94) and Hydro One Bill (n=81)

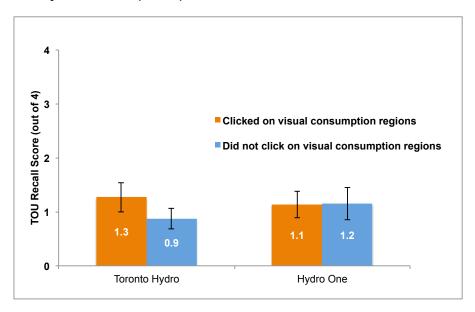
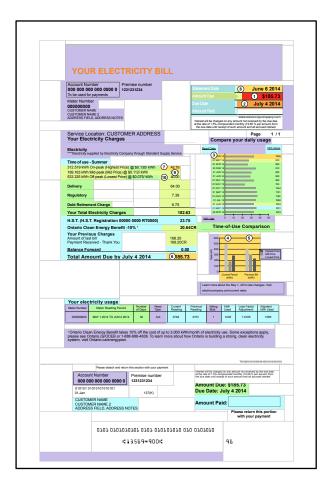
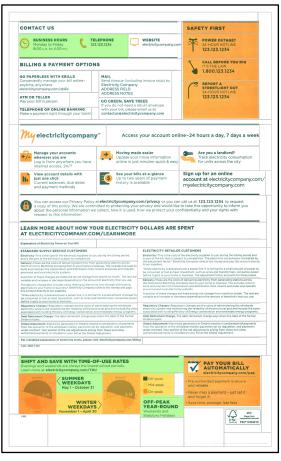


Figure 24: Real Toronto Hydro Bill - Regions that people selected as information they read in the bill

FRONT BACK



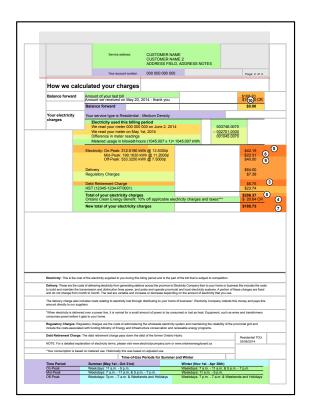


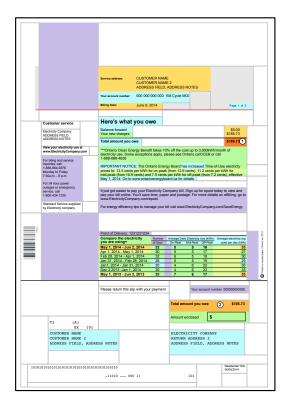
Colors represent the % of people that clicked the region (n = 41)

LI	LEGEND		
% S	elected		
>60%			
50% - 60%			
40% - 50%			
30% - 40%			
20% - 30%			
15% - 20%			
10% - 15%			
5% - 10%			
<5%			
•			

Figure 25: Real Hydro One Bill - Regions that people selected as information they read in the bill

<u>FRONT</u> BACK





Colors represent the % o people that clicked the region (n = 38)

LI	EGEND
% S	elected
>60%	
50% - 60%	
40% - 50%	
30% - 40%	
20% - 30%	
15% - 20%	
10% - 15%	
5% - 10%	
<5%	

C. Nudge Panel Experiments

The surveys for the *Nudge Panel Experiments* were administered between October 7 and November 18, 2014. Over 8,000 participants were recruited from Amazon's Mechanical Turk (MTurk) to participate in experiments 1 through 9. Participants for the final *Nudge Panel Experiment* (i.e. PeaksaverPLUS) were composed of the same Ontario participants from the *Bill Statement Experiment* (see section 3.0 in the Appendix for a more detailed description of this participant pool).

Over 500,000 individuals from 190 countries make up the MTurk workforce, where workers show comparable cognitive biases as traditional participants; ultimately making this participant pool an ideal source to test our bill nudges. Qualifying participants had to be over the age of 18 and needed to have received an electricity bill within the past year. Across all experiments, participants were randomly assigned to conditions and were compensated anywhere between 50 to 85 cents for their participation.

An analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test for differences among the conditions. For dependent variables where there was a significant difference across the means, a post hoc least significant difference test (correctedusing the Tukey's HSD method) was used to identify significant differences across the conditions. Means and p-values from the nudge panel experiments are embedded in the text on pages 48 to 98 (Part 2.1 - 2.10). Presented for each of the nudge panel experiments (on pages 43 to 80 of the appendix) are 1) cell sizes, 2) condition visuals, 3) sample demographics, and 4) the dependent variables and corresponding cell means. The presentation of the nudge panel material will follow the same order as detailed below:

- 1. Unit of Price
- 2. Naming Schema
- 3. TOU Visual
- 4. Price Clarity
- 5. Longitudinal Consumption Visual
- 6. TOU Period Consumption Visual
- 7. Consumption Benchmarks
- 8. TOU Pledge
- 9. Pricing Extremes
- 10. PeaksaverPLUS offer

Shift: Motivation to Change Behaviour

For nudge panel experiments 2 – 8 (Naming Schema to Pledges), we wanted to test whether the manipulations would influence the time of day that they would use a heavy appliance (e.g. a dishwasher); in other words, whether the manipulation would shift them to off-peak times of day. Participants were presented with the following figure, which probed them on when they would use different appliances (i.e. a dishwasher, a washing machine, and a dryer). Participants were scored based on the times of day they indicated they would use an appliance. For off-peak hours, participants would receive 3 points; for midpeak hours, participants would receive 1 point. The sum of the points was then divided by the total number of times of day selected, multiplied by the max number of points a participant could receive for a single selection (i.e. 3). An aggregate mean score was calculated; accounting for the usage score across all 3 appliances. Below provides an example of the calculation for a single appliance:



Figure 26: Unit of Price - Conditions (Ex: on-peak only)

Control Dollars	Control Cents
\$ 0.135 /kWh On-peak Demand is highest	13.5 ¢ /kWh On-peak Demand is highest
1a \$ Small Unit	2a ¢ Small Unit
\$ 0.135 /kWh On-peak Demand is highest	13.5 ¢ /kWh On-peak Demand is highest
1b \$ Big Unit	2a ¢ Big Unit
\$ 0.135 /kWh On-peak Demand is highest	13.5 ¢ /kWh On-peak Demand is highest

Table 16: Unit of Price- Cell Sizes

		Factor: Unit of price		
		\$	¢	Total
of unit	Unit	87	89	176
Factor: Relative size of unit	Unit Big	83	94	177
Factor:	Unit Standard (Control)	87	90	177
•	Total	257	273	530

Table 17: Unit of Price- Sample Demographics

Sample Size	530	
Gender	52% Female	,
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+:	22% 45% 19% 8% 6% 1%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	1% 10% 30% 12% 34% 13%
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	65% 30% 4% 1%
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	34% 16% 48% 2%
Own/Rent	48% Own	
State with Dynamic Pricing?	17 (46% of these are TO	U pricing)

Table 18: Unit of Price- Cell means (main effect of Dollars (\$) vs Cents (¢))

	Dependent Variables	r (effect size)	Dollars (\$)	Cents (¢)
		0.03	5.77	5.85
Understanding	How easy is it for you to understand this information?	0.03	1.34	1.34
Onderstanding	How easy do you think it is for the average American to understand this information?	0.04	5.07	4.95
	this information?	0.04	1.46	1.48
Decell Unit	Which unit were the Time-of-Use rates displayed in throughout this	0.40	0.71	0.61
Recall_Unit	survey?	0.10	0.45	0.49
	Magnitude of difference in cents (On-peak): Using the slider, please recall the rate for each period	0.35	32.50	13.50***
Recall TOU Prices	Magnitude of difference in cents (Mid-peak): Using the slider, please recall the rate for each period	0.34	23.20	10.20***
	Magnitude of difference in cents (Off-peak): Using the slider, please recall the rate for each period	0.24	16.50	7.50***
	I feel the cost savings would be worth the effort of shifting my electricity consuming activities	0.07	5.41	5.60
	electricity consuming activities	0.07	1.34	1.35
Motivation	I have consumed too much On-Peak electricity this period	0.04	4.96	4.84
Motivation	Thave consumed too much on-reak electricity this period	0.04	1.40	1.49
	I feel motivated to shift my electricity usage to Off-Peak hours	0.03	5.42	5.50
	The mouvaid to shift my decimally usage to on-real mours	0.00	1.46	1.40
	Flactricity costs are presented alongly.	0.08	5.54	5.76*
	Electricity costs are presented clearly	0.00	1.32	1.27
Fluency/Layout		0.07	5.08	5.32*
Fidelicy/Layout	The electricity company should continue to layout their bills this way	0.07	1.54	1.46
		0.10	5.01	5.31*
	There is too much information on the bill		1.65	1.45
			4.24	4.30
Opinion	I think that electricity priced at these rates is affordable	0.02	1.47	1.42

0.00	Top (bolded) number represents the Mean
0.00	Bottom (italicized) number represents the Standard Deviation

Measures Used per Question

Understanding Scale: (1 = "Very Difficult" to 7 = "Very Easy")

Recall_Unit Multiple Choice

Recall TOU Prices Slider bar: $(0 \ (c \ / \))$ per kWh to $100 \ (c \ / \)$ per kWh) Motivation, Fluency/Layout, & Scale: $(1 = "Strongly \ Agree" \ to \ 7 = "Strongly \ Disagree")$

Opinion

Blue highlight denotes a significant difference between conditions (cents versus dollars)

* p < .06

** p < .05

*** p < .001

Figure 27: Naming Schema- Conditions

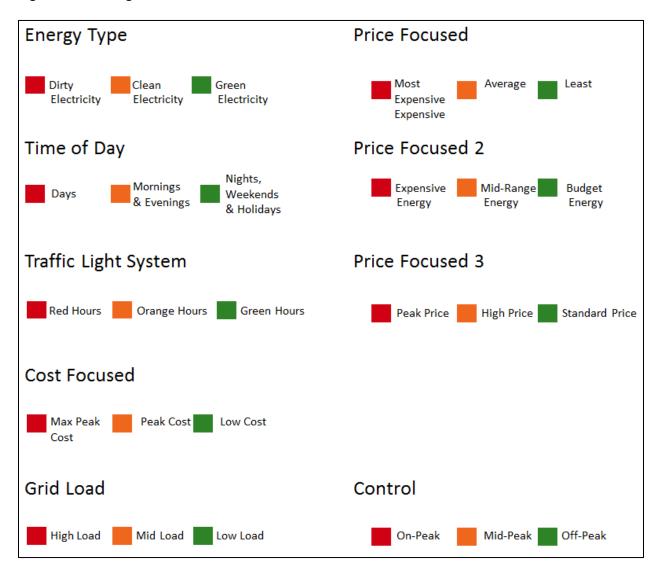


Table 19: Naming Schema- Cell Sizes

Condition		Total
C	Control	94
Ene	ergy Type	93
Tin	ne of Day	96
Traffic Light System		87
Cost Focused		95
Grid Load		96
þ	1	96
Price Focused	2	92
й 3		93
Total		842

Table 20: Naming Schema- Sample Demographics

Sample Size	842	
Gender	53% Female	
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+:	21% 39% 19% 11% 7% 3%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	1% 11% 30% 12% 34% 12%
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	63% 30% 6% 1%
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	31% 17% 50% 2%
Own/Rent	52% Own	
State with Dynamic Pricing?	14% (50% of these are TOU pricing)	

Table 21: Naming- Cell Means

Label Effectiveness How effective are		(errect size)	Control	Type	Day	I ramic Light	Focused	Grid Load	Focused	Focused_2 Focused_3	ocused_3
Label Ellectivelless	How effective are the labels in the legend at describing each of the	60	5.71	5.65	5.63	5.71	4.80	5.72	5.75	5.58	5.75
	Time-of-Use periods?	7.	1.31	1.32	1.22	1.25	1.60	1.19	1.37	1.33	1.32
Reduce Based on this inf	Based on this information, how likely are you to reduce your Peak	0,	5.63	5.63	5.60	5.48	5.40	5.66	5.89	5.45	5.58
Consumption	Price Electricity usage next month?	2	1.10	1.21	1.28	1.36	1.28	1.17	1.25	1.38	1.17
Please recall the	Please recall the names of the three Time-Of-Use periods used in	07.0	0.17	0	0.27	0.45	0.01	0.51	0.56	0.58	09.0
	the question that you answered previously in this survey:	0	0.38	00.00	0.44	0.50	0.10	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49
Ohif	Mativation to Change Behaviour	0	0.88	0.89	0.90	98.0	0.89	0.85	0.92	06.0	06.0
	Motivation to Orlange Denavious	2	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08

Top **(bolded)** number represents the Mean Bottom *(italicized)* number represents the Standard Deviation **0.00**

Measures Used per Question

Label Effectiveness Scale: (1 = "Very Ineffective" to 7 = "Very Effective")

Reduce Consumption Scale: (1 = "Very Unlikely" to 7 = "Very Likely")

Recall Multiple Choice

Shift Universal DV question assessing likelihood of using appliances during various hours of the day

Blue highlight denotes a significant difference from the control

Figure 28: TOU Visual- Conditions



Table 22: TOU Visual- Cell Sizes

	Condition	Total
	Control	90
	Up-Side-Down Control	91
ılar	Off Peak	94
Circular	On Peak	96
	Simple	98
	Total	496
	Full	102
	Simple Full	99
_	Coloured Green	104
-inear	Coloured Red	84
	Price	93
	Short	94
	Total	576
	Total	1060

Table 23: TOU Visual- Sample Demographics

Sample Size	1061	
Gender	53% Female)
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+:	21% 39% 19% 11% 7% 3%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	1% 11% 30% 12% 34% 12%
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	63% 30% 6% 1%
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	31% 17% 50% 2%
Own/Rent	52% Own	
State with Dynamic Pricing?	14% (50% of these are TO	U pricing)

Table 24: TOU Visual - Cell Means

	.			Г								*			
	Short	09'9	1.04	5.34	1.26	0.74	0.27	0.86	0.35	0.56	0.50	0.80***	0.41	0.85	0.11
	Price	6.42	1.10	5.17	1.17	0.78	0:30	0.82	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.65**	0.48	0.88	0.11
Linear	Off-peak	6.45	1.25	5.22	1.31	0.86*	0.20	0.84	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.68**	0.47	0.90	0.06
Ē	On-peak	6.67	0.95	5.45*	1.33	0.82	0.27	98.0	0.35	0.46	0.50	0.68**	0.47	0.88	0.10
	Simple Full	6.52	1.03	60.9	1.33	0.81	0.27	0.91	0.29	0.49	0.50	0.76**	0.43	0.90	90.0
	Full	6.02	0.98	5.41	1.25	0.83	0.24	0.89	0.31	0.38	0.49	0.68**	0.47	0.89	90:0
	Simple	6.46	1.20	5.16	1.24	0.82	0.27	98.0	0.35	0.46	0.50	0.67**	0.47	0.90	0.11
	Off Peak	5.84	1.63	4.85	1.55	0.82	0.21	0.89	0.31	0.52	0.50	0.67**	0.47	06:0	0.08
Circular	On Peak	6.24	1.46	4.78	1.46	62.0	0.24	0.81	0.39	0.47	0.50	0.68**	0.47	0.91	90.0
Ö	Upside- Down Control	6.59	0.92	4.84	1.20	0.81	0.24	68.0	0.31	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.50	06:0	0.08
	Control	6.60	0.98	5.18	1.29	0.80	0.24	0.84	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.89	0.08
	r (effect size)	20	0.7	0	<u>o</u>	2,		o c		o o	 	7	<u> </u>	0,7	9
	Dependent Variables	Cobolings on 1 30 comit off parishabatili papari pids bandaraban non of	Do you understand this image indstrating the hine-of-ose periods?	How easy do you think it is for the average American to understand	this diagram illustrating the TOU periods?	Using the visual below, please select the start times and end times	(Average indicates % of perfect scores for the 3 periods)	Last June, a person washed a load of laundry at 2pm on Tuesday.			electricity bill. Prease selectrine most effective way(s) for utern to save on their bill:	According to thee Time-of-Use image you saw earlier in this survey,	the most expensive time to consume electricity on a summer weekday is between the hours of:	and of a property of an interpretation of the second of th	Motivation to Crange behaviou
			Sai Sactoral I	Guerara					Comprenension			10000	Necall	4	SIIII

Top **(bolded)** number represents the Mean Bottom *(italicized)* number represents the Standard Deviation **0.00**

 Measures Used per Question

 Understanding
 Scale: (1 = "Not at all" to 7 = "Completely")

 Comprehension
 Multiple Choice

 Recall
 Multiple Choice

 Shift
 Universal DV question assessing likelihood of using appliances during various hours of the day

Figure 29: Price Clarity- Conditions

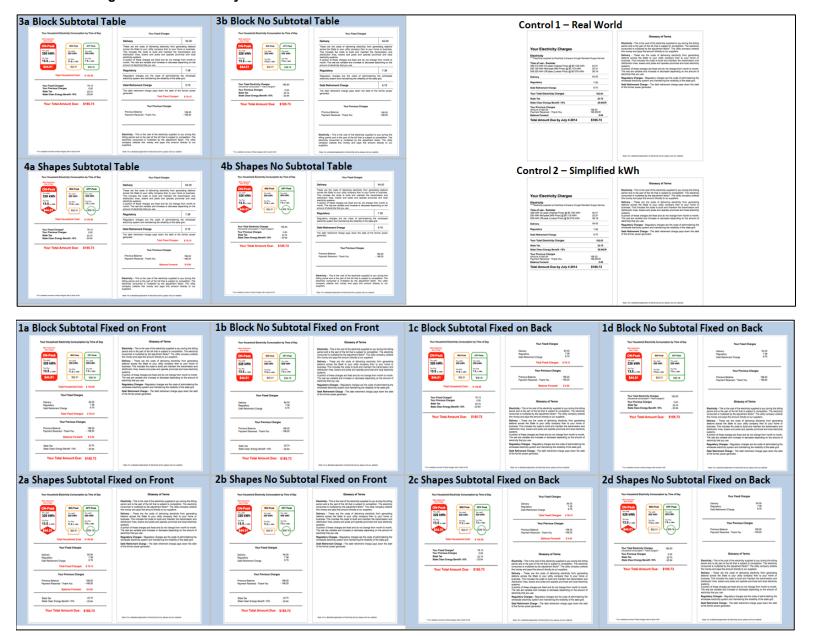


Table 25: Price Clarity- Cell Sizes

			Соі	ntrol	Total
			Standard	Simplified	
			47	42	89
		-	Factor:	Design	Total
		-	Block	Shapes	Total
ō	ont	Subtotals shown	45	36	81
Fixe es	Front	No subtotals	49	46	95
Factor: Fixed Prices	쑹	Subtotals shown	45	47	92
Б	Back	No subtotals	39	39	78
<u>le</u>		Subtotals shown	49	44	93
Table		No subtotals	45	46	91
		Total	272	258	619

Table 26: Price Clarity- Sample Demographics

Sample Size		619
Gender		57% Female
Age	18 - 24: 25 - 34: 35 - 44: 45 - 54: 55 - 64: 65+:	19% 42% 18% 12% 7% 2%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	1% 10% 27% 15% 34% 13%
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	65% 29% 5% 1%
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	34% 13% 49% 4%
Own/Rent	45% Own	
State with Dynamic Pricing?	16% (33% of these are TO	U pricing)

Table 27: Price Clarity- Cell Means

21	• •	TIC	G (- 10	1111	y- '	Cell N	leali	3											
	down	Table	5.74	1.32	4.85	1.51	5.60	76.0	5.39	0.88	5.52	1.09	3.09*	1.26	0.85	0.36	0.63	0.49	0.85	0.13
	No Sub-Total Breakdown	Fixed on Back	5.67	1.44	5.13	1.45	5.36	0.94	5.09	1.22	5.38	1.48	2.85	1.44	62.0	0.41	0.56	0.50	98.0	0.15
ayout	No Sub	Fixed on Front	5.33	1.7	4.41	1.71	5.58	0.90	5.14	1.09	5.48	1.26	2.91	1.49	92.0	0.43	0.54	0.51	98.0	0.09
Shapes Layout		Table	5.25	1.5	4.45	1.66	5.39	1.02	5.43	66.0	4.86	1.73	2.70	1.52	0.82	0.39	0.52	0.51	0.87	0.13
	Sub-Total Breakdown	Fixed on Back	5.40	1.42	4.81	1.48	5.29	06:0	5.3	0.84	5.19	1.57	2.83	1.46	0.74	0.44	0.49	0:50	98.0	0.11
	Sub-Tc	Fixed on Front	5.33	1.6	4.81	1.67	5.42	1.06	5.54	1.15	4.83	1.95	2.72	1.21	0.83	0.38	0.50	0.50	78.0	0.15
	uwa	Table	5.65	1.3	4.73	1.60	5.79*	0.81	5.59	0.89	5.52	1.35	3.29**	1.52	0.87	0.34	0.58	0.50	06.0	60.0
	No Sub-Total Breakdown	Fixed on Back	5.77	1.25	5.00	1.47	5.48	1.11	5.14	1.21	5.54	1.60	2.46	1.02	0.67	0.48	0.51	0.51	98.0	0.14
yout	-duS oN	Fixed on Front	5.59	1.55	4.61	1.67	5.49	0.71	5.21	0.92	5.22	1.60	3.31**	1.25	0.82	0.39	0.57	0.51	06.0	0.07
Block Layout	u,	Table	5.53	1.50	4.73	1.58	5.36	1.02	5.54	0.95	5.33	1.36	2.90	1.14	0.73	0.45	0.53	0.50	98.0	0.09
	Sub-Total Breakdown	Fixed on Back	5.24	1.57	4.58	1.56	5.43	1.05	5.32	0.92	5.18	1.60	2.91	1.41	08.0	0.40	0.56	0.50	6.0	0.09
	Sub-T	Fixed on Front	5.93	1.03	5.00	1.33	5.59	0.91	5.53	0.80	5.27	1.27	2.56	1.25	69.0	0.47	0.49	0.51	68.0	60:0
	Control (Simplified	kWh)	5.79	1.30	4.83	1.54	5.42	0.94	5.33	1.16	5.17	1.85	2.36	1.21	0.81	0.40	0.55	0.50	0.88	0.10
	Control		5.34	1.37	4.21	1.41	5.43	0.97	5.23	1.31	5.15	1.55	2.34	1.27	99.0	0.47	0.51	0.51	0.88	0.10
		(effect size)		0.15	4	0.16	0.13		71	2	6	2	C	77:0	,	41.0	3	E.0	777	<u>+</u>
	Dependent Variables			How easy is it for you to understand this information?	How easy do you think it is for the average American to understand	this information?	1) I feel like the cost savings would be worth the effort of shifting my electricity consuming activities (ex. laundry) to Off-Peak times of day, 2) I feel motivated to conserve On-Peak electricity; 4) I	nave consumed too much On-Peak electricity this period; s) I feel motivated to share my bill with others in my household, 6) I feel motivated to shift my electricity usage to Off-Peak hours	1) The way electricity is priced is fair; 2) I feel that the charges on my hill that are invalidated to Time of I lea (ay delivery requisitory)	debt retirement charge) are too high	Thorn is the mind information on the bill		 in the bill you just saw, what was the price of each of the three Time-of-Use periods?; 2) On the bil you just saw, what was the current total amount wing?; 3) According to the bill you just saw, you consumed the most amount (kWh) of electricity during; 	According to the bill you just saw, you were charged (s) the most for electricity consumed during which period?; B) According to the bill you just saw, approximately how much electricity did you consume during On-Peak hours?		I would like to see the back of the bill	According to the bill you saw earlier, what was your total dollar	charge for On-Peak electricity?	Motivotic Connection of antitority	MOINATION OCIATIVA DELIBRICAL
					Understanding		Motivation	(Composite, α = .98)	Fairness	(Composite, $\alpha = .89$)	Information	(Reverse Coded)	Comprehension	(Score out of 5)		Engagement		Kecall	4	1110

Top (bolded) number represents the Mean Bottom (*italicized*) number represents the Standard Deviation

rres Used per Question standing Scale: $\{1 = \text{``Very Difficult''} \text{ to } 7 = \text{``Very Easy''}\}$

Figure 30: Longitudinal Consumption Visual- Cell Sizes

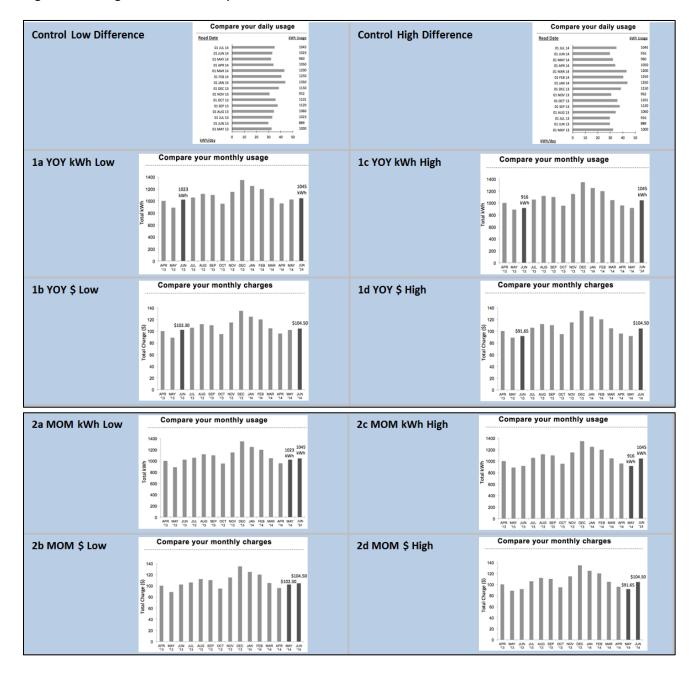


Table 28: Longitudinal Consumption Visual- Cell Sizes

				consumption or (between current or current and ed	ence between electricity charge t and month prior quivalent month a prior)	
				Large Difference	Small Difference	Total
			Control	86	91	177
uo	Mo	kWh	kWh + MOM	90	95	185
Factor: Highlighted Comparison	MOM	\$monthly Charge	\$monthly + MOM	89	91	180
ctor: Highligh	\ (kWh	kWh +YOY	93	86	179
Fас	YOY	\$monthly Charge	\$monthly +YOY	83	92	175
			Total	441	455	896

Table 29: Longitudinal Consumption Visual- Sample Demographics

Sample Size	896	
Gender	50% Female	
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+	21% 41% 21% 10% 6% 1%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	1% 11% 28% 13% 36% 11%
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	66% 29.5% 4% 0.5%
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	33% 13% 52% 2%
Own/Rent State with Dynamic Pricing?	50% Own 15% (40% of these are TC	DU pricing)

Table 30: Longitudinal Consumption Visual- Cell Means

		,	Control	Lo		Low Difference	erence			High Difference	ference	
	Dependent Variables	effect size)	Low High Difference	High Difference	YOY	λΟ γ	MOM	WOW \$	YOY	γογ \$	MOM	MOM \$
	Construction is the transfer of the ranks of the construction		5.85	5.56	6.20*	6.37*	5.95	5.80	6.22*	6.36*	6.19*	6.36*
Science	now easy is it follyou to understand this might allone.	77:0	1.31	1.37	1.10	0.86	1.08	1.22	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.14
Gilderstalldilig	How easy do you think it is for the average American to understand	C	4.92	4.85	5.09*	5.78*	5.05*	5.26*	5.35*	5.59*	5.34*	5.54*
	this information?	77:0	1.25	1.54	1.25	0.98	1.19	1.21	1.31	1.26	1.33	1.23
	I am likely to reduce my electricity consumption after seeing this	2	4.38	4.34	4.55	4.59	4.53	4.64	4.76	4.77	4.44	4.72
10000	visual	2	1.37	1.57	1.50	1.75	1.40	1.61	1.33	1.38	1.62	1.62
Dellaviour	Others are likely to reduce their electricity consumption after seeing	ç	4.18	4.06	4.28*	4.55*	4.38*	4.48*	4.63*	4.49*	4.33*	4.55*
	this visual	0.12	1.35	1.57	1.4	1.52	1.32	1.54	1.22	1.35	1.48	1.53
	Based on the graph, what was your total charge for the month of	9	0.92	98.0	0.92	0.88	0.88	06.0	0.95	06.0	0.91	96.0
	June 2014?	0.0	0.27	0.32	0.28	0.33	0.32	0.3	0.23	0.3	0.29	0.21
	According to the graph that you saw earlier in the survey, what was	C	0.92	0.88	0.92	0.88	0.88	6.0	0.95	6:0	0.91	96.0
comprehension	the total electricity charge for the most recently billed month?	 	0.27	0.32	0.28	0.33	0.32	0.3	0.23	0.3	0.29	0.21
	According to the graph that you saw earlier in the survey, how	α	0.12	0.51	.86*	0.93*	.98*	*26.0	0.92*	0.94*	0.94*	0.97*
	high knowatchours (kivir) were consumed in the most recently billed month?	9	0.33	0.50	0.35	0.25	0.14	0.18	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.18
#i4S	Mativation to Change Bahaviour	0.13	96.0	26.0	*26.0	0.95	*86.0	76.0	*86.0	96.0	*86:0	0.97
	Motivation to Orange Denayloui	2	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.09

 0.00
 Top (bolded) number represents the Mean

 0.00
 Bottom (italicized) number represents the Standard Deviation

<u>Measures Used per Question</u>
Understanding Scale: (1 = "Very Difficult" to 7 = "Very Easy")

Scale: (1 = "Strongly Disagree" to 7 = "Strongly Agree")

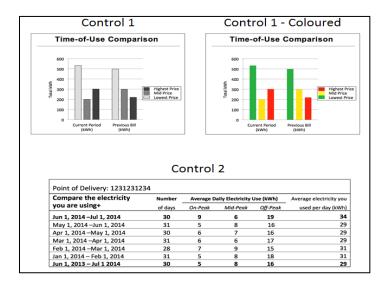
Comprehension Multiple Choice

Universal DV question assessing likelihood of using appliances during various hours of the day

Blue highlight denotes a significant difference compared to both controls

* p < .06 ** p < .05

Figure 31: TOU Period Consumption Visual- Conditions



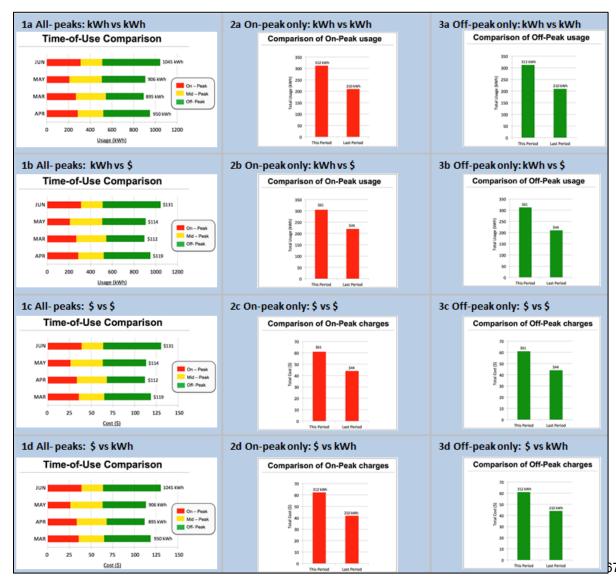


Table 31: TOU Period Consumption Visual- Cell Sizes

			Co	ontrol 1		Control 2	Total
			Standard (Toronto Hydro)	Coloured		(Hydro One)	
			58	58		53	169
			Facto	r: Period shown i	in vis	ual	
			All	On-Peak Only	Of	f-Peak Only	Total
ison	kWh on x-axis	kWh vs kWh	58	57		58	173
Factor: Metric comparison	kWh or	kWh vs \$	60	60		58	178
or: Metric	on x-axis	\$ vs \$	55	60		57	172
Fact	\$ on \$	\$ vs kWh	60	55		59	174
		Total	233	232		232	866

Table 32: TOU Period Consumption Visual- Sample Demographics

Sample Size	866	
Gender	57% Female	•
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+:	20% 42% 20% 11% 5% 1%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	1% 10% 29% 13% 36% 11%
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	61% 32% 5% 2%
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	30% 14% 54% 3%
Own/Rent	52% Own	
State with Dynamic Pricing?	14% (34% of these are TO	U pricing)

Table 33: TOU Period Consumption Visual- Cell Means

				100			All - Peaks	aks			On-Peak Only	Only			Off-Peak Only	Only	
	Condition	_	Control	(Toronto	Control	kWh on x-axis	-axis	\$ on x-axis	sixis	kWh on x-axis	c-axis	\$ on x-axis	axis	kWh on x-axis	x-axis	\$ on x-axis	axis
		(effect size)	Hydro)	Hydro in Colour)	Oue)	kWh in plot area	\$ in plot area										
		,	5.66	5.55	5.45	5.59	5.65	5.47	5.82	6.17*	5.81	5.83	5.73	5.95	5.64	5.7	5.54
1	How easy is it for you to understand this information?	41.0	1.38	1.25	1.50	1.30	1.48	1.37	1.10	0.91	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.18	1.35	1.24	1.47
Understanding	How easy do you think it is for the average American to understand	,	4.86	4.88	4.68	4.83	4.80	4.56	4.88	5.35*	5.02	5.20	5.04	5.09	4.78	5.09	5.00
	this information?	5 1.0	1.41	1.58	1.62	1.38	1.66	1.32	1.38	1.29	1.25	1.35	1.49	1.25	1.26	1.34	1.50
	I am likely to reduce my electricity consumption after seeing this	c c	4.67	4.81	4.96	4.71	5.00	4.56	4.18	5.17*	5.17*	5.23*	5.29*	4.91	4.64	4.96	4.66
Reduce		0.20	1.42	1.40	1.44	1.52	1.50	1.42	1.82	1.38	1.39	1.28	1.38	1.35	1.77	1.52	1.63
Consumption	Others are likely to reduce their electricity consumption after	ć	4.24	4.40	4.30	4.43	4.52	4.40	4.02	5.00**	4.89*	4.87*	4.89*	4.66	4.64	4.86	4.51
	seeing this visual	0.20	1.53	1.43	1.65	1.45	1.31	1.41	1.56	1.25	1.25	1.33	1.33	1.35	1.35	1.47	1.41
:	1) I feel motivated to conserve On-Peak electricity; 2) I feel motivated to share this with others in my household; 3) I feel		5.32	5.34	5.18	5.06	5.48	4.84	5.04	5.40	5.42	5.35	5.44	5.38	4.81	5.03	5.22
Motivation (Composite; α = .87)	E .	0.17	26.0	1.00	1.23	1.32	1.17	1.13	1.47	1.06	1.03	1.12	1.28	0.93	1.59	1.15	1.32
Already			4.47	3.91	4.19	4.62	4.16	4.15	4.38	4.40	4.05	4.16	4.33	4.26	4.48	4.12	4.21
Conserving	Thei like I am aiready doing everything I can to conserve electricity	ZT:0	1.56	1.53	1.52	1.56	1.32	1.47	1.70	1.58	1.46	1.45	1.63	1.40	1.51	1.54	1.50
Consuming	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	4	4.64	4.71	4.60	4.36	4.73	4.18	4.40	5.14	4.68	4.87	2.00	4.52	4.12	4.39	4.86
Too Much	nave consumed too much On-Peak electricity this period/month		1.45	1.41	1.62	1.68	1.46	1.46	1.66	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.52	1.42	1.57	1.19	1.49
Comprehension	Based on the graph, your Off-Peak consumption for the (current periodimost recent month) is than your Off-Peak consumption from (your previous bill /the month prior		1.53	1.55	1.69	1.91**	1.89**	1.75	1.73	1.42	1.35	1.27	1.27	1.24	£.	1.18	1.09
(Score out of 2)	Based on the graph, your On-Peak consumption for the (current perfodinast recent month) is than your On-Peak consumption from (your previous bill ithe month prior	0.41	0.71	0.68	0.64	0.33	0.36	0.56	0.54	0.65	0.64	0.55	0.49	99.0	0.78	0.58	0.68
-	According to the content you have seen in this survey, electricity is	77	0.91	0.93	0.85	0.88	0.95	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.95	96.0	98.0	96.0	0.91	96.0	0.95
Necall	most expensive during which Time-of-Use period?	<u>.</u>	0.91	0.93	0.85	0.88	0.95	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.95	96.0	98.0	0.95	0.91	96.0	0.95
\$ 5 7	Mathration to Change Rabasiour	-	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.87	98.0	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	68.0	0.91	0.88	98.0
5		5	0.09	0.07	60:0	0.10	80:0	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.10	80.0	60.0	80.0	0.13	01.00
0.00	Top (bolded) number represents the Mean																
0.00	Bottom (italiaized) number represents the Standard Deviation																

Reduce Consumption,
Mondroin, Aleady
Consumption,
Mondroin, Aleady
Consuming too Much
Comprehension and
Recal
Recal
Internal DV question assessing itelihood of using appliances during various hours of the day
Shift
Universal DV question assessing itelihood of using appliances during various hours of the day
Shift
Change highlight denotes results that were significantly greater than the Hydro One control
Change highlight denotes results that were significantly greater than the Hydro One control
Grey highlight denotes results that were significantly greater than the Hydro One control
Grey highlight denotes results that were significantly greater than the Toronto Hydro control

* p < .06

Figure 32: Consumption Benchmarks- Conditions

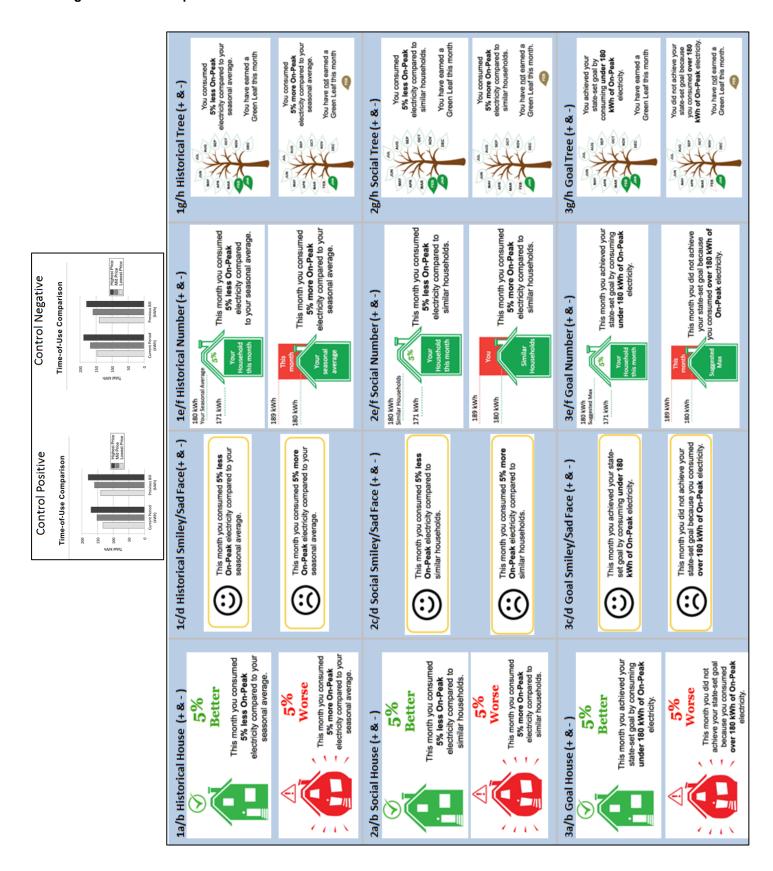


Table 34: Consumption Benchmarks- Cell Sizes

					Control Positive	Control Negative	Total
					64	53	117
				Factor: Im	age Type		
			House	Emoticon	Number House	Tree	Total
Ф	d)	Historical	58	58	56	62	231
Factor: Message Type	Positive	Social	62	58	55	62	237
	<u> </u>	Goal	60	60	53	60	233
Mes	Negative	Historical	58	58	56	62	234
Factor:		Social	63	64	57	63	247
		Goal	59	60	60	62	241
		Total	360	358	337	371	1423

Table 35: Consumption Benchmarks- Sample Demographics

Sample Size	1423	
Gender	55% Female	,
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+:	21% 43% 20% 10% 5% 1%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	1% 10% 29% 13% 36% 11%
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	61% 32% 5% 2%
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	30% 14% 54% 3%
Own/Rent	51% Own	
State with Dynamic Pricing?	14% (42% of these are TO	U pricing)

Table 36: Consumption Benchmarks- Cell Means

		,						Goal				
	Dependent Variable		Control (+)	Control (-)	Narrow House (+)	Wide House (-)	Happy Emoticon (+)	Sad Emoticon (-)	# House (+)	# House (-)	Goal Tree (+)	Goal Tree (-)
	After seeing this visual on my electricity bill, I am likely to consume On-Peak electricity.		2.63	4.34	2.85	2.69**	3.07	2.90*	2.87	2.75**	3.08	2.48***
Reducing On-Peak			1.21	1.34	1.2	1.39	1.27	1.34	1.09	1.34	1.18	1.26
Consumption	After seeing this visual on their electricity bill, others are likely to consume On-Peak electricity.	0.20	2.89	4.43	3.20	2.71***	3.60	2.95**	3.30	2.62***	3.70	2.84**
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would find it		1.27	1.22	1.18	0.91	1.45	1.11	1.20	0.94	1.11	1.10
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would find it offensive	0.26	2.00	2.15	2.17	3.29***	2.53	2.95**	2.08	2.22	2.07	2.63
Guilt/"Offensive" If I were to see to	one note:		1.36	1.39	1.45	1.86	1.69	1.69	1.27	1.35	1.38	1.52
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, it would make me	0.36	2.95	3.30	3.12	4.00*	3.00	4.43***	4.02	3.60	2.77	4.05
	feel guilty		1.87	1.78	1.67	1.65	1.62	1.54	1.57	1.69	1.72	1.65
Inclusion This visual should be included or	This visual should be included on electricity bills	0.14	3.88	3.28	4.05	3.68	3.77	3.80	3.91	3.77	3.73	3.73
inclusion		0.14	1.96	1.69	1.72	1.92	1.85	1.62	1.69	1.73	1.71	1.86
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would find it useful	0.14	5.41	5.32	5.8	5.31	5.52	5.47	5.72	5.83	5.45	5.55
			1.62	1.34	1.23	1.68	1.16	1.27	0.95	1.04	1.45	1.39
Useful/Motivations	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would feel motivated to conserve On-Peak electricity	0.13	5.38	5.21	5.53	5.27	5.32	5.48	5.6	5.62	5.18	5.56
Userul/Motivations		0.13	1.59	1.26	1.40	1.57	1.23	1.19	1.01	1.18	1.41	1.37
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would feel		5.52	5.64	5.58	4.88	5.42	4.95	5.77	5.58	5.18	5.37
	motivated to share it with others	0.17	1.72	1.15	1.39	1.87	1.41	1.53	0.91	1.43	1.64	1.58
Ease of	This visual is easy to understand		5.45	5.40	5.98	5.81	5.65	5.90	5.66	6.12	5.85	6.03
Understanding	This viscui is easy to didensialid	0.14	1.64	1.35	1.08	1.32	1.29	1.15	1.37	0.92	1.22	0.90
	According to the image you saw earlier in the study, your electricity				0.60	0.58	0.15	0.18	0.40	0.33	0.17	0.13
Recall	consumption differed from by%.	0.40	NA	NA	0.49	0.5	0.36	0.39	0.49	0.48	0.38	0.34
Shift	Mathatian to Observe Balandara	0.14	0.90	0.86	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.90
Snift	Motivation to Change Behaviour	U. 14	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08

								Histori	cal			
Dependent Variable		r (effect size)	Control (+)	Control (-)	Narrow House (+)	Wide House (-)	Happy Emoticon (+)	Sad Emoticon (-)	# House (+)	# House (-)	Goal Tree (+)	Goal Tree (-)
	After seeing this visual on my electricity bill, I am likely to consume	0.17	2.63	4.34	3.05	2.53***	2.96	2.55***	3.13	2.91*	2.68	3.12
Reducing On-Peak	On-Peak electricity.		1.21	1.34	1.41	1.26	1.03	1.33	1.53	1.42	1.02	1.23
Consumption	After seeing this visual on their electricity bill, others are likely to	0.20	2.89	4.43	3.15	2.82**	3.46	2.67***	3.43	3.00*	3.02	3.35
	consume On-Peak electricity.		1.27	1.22	1.22	1.27	1.24	1.15	1.41	1.19	1.22	1.16
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would find it	0.26	2.00	2.15	2.23	2.76	2.16	2.66	1.83	1.95	1.76	2.51
Guilt/"Offensive"	offensive		1.36	1.39	1.42	1.69	1.47	1.46	1.37	1.31	0.97	1.5
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, it would make me	0.36	2.95	3.30	2.62	4.22**	2.75	4.50***	2.69	3.80	2.80	3.85
	feel guilty		1.87	1.78	1.40	1.87	1.52	1.72	1.70	1.63	1.64	1.67
Inclusion This visual should be included on electricity bills	This visual should be included on electricity hills	0.14	3.88	3.28	3.41	3.84	3.37	3.95	3.76	3.73	4.34	3.85
molasion	This visual should be included on electricity bills	0.14	1.96	1.69	1.87	1.83	1.60	1.65	1.83	1.78	1.73	1.70
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill. I would find it useful	0.14	5.41	5.32	5.44	5.91	5.63	5.66	5.85	5.71	5.81	5.39
	In I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would lind it diserting	0.14	1.62	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.25	1.22	0.96	1.12	0.99	1.33
Useful/Motivations	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would feel	0.13	5.38	5.21	5.15	5.64	5.65	5.34	5.59	5.46	5.71	5.39
OSBIUI/MOLIVALIONS	motivated to conserve On-Peak electricity	0.13	1.59	1.26	1.44	1.39	1.19	1.33	1.22	1.24	1.05	1.19
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would feel	0.17	5.52	5.64	5.11	5.40	5.30	5.45	5.76	5.57	5.81	5.15
	motivated to share it with others	0.17	1.72	1.15	1.62	1.57	1.61	1.47	1.33	1.35	1.12	1.55
Ease of	This visual is easy to understand	0.14	5.45	5.40	5.77	6.01*	5.68	5.86*	5.93	5.84	5.98	5.68
Understanding	This visual is easy to understand	0.14	1.64	1.35	1.28	1.21	1.38	1.15	1.13	1.32	1.22	1.35
Recall	According to the image you saw earlier in the study, your electricity	0.40	NA	NA	0.74	0.69	0.67	0.69	0.78	0.73	0.54	0.45
Recall	consumption differed from by%.	0.40	IVA	N/A	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.42	0.45	0.5	0.5
01:16	Mathestan to Observe Bahariana	0.44	0.90	0.86	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.87
Shift	Motivation to Change Behaviour	0.14	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.11

								Socia	ıl			
Dependent Variable		r (effect size)	Control (+)	Control (-)	Narrow House (+)	Wide House (-)	Happy Emoticon (+)	Sad Emoticon (-)	# House (+)	# House (-)	Goal Tree (+)	Goal Tree (-)
Reducing On-Peak	After seeing this visual on my electricity bill, I am likely to consumeOn-Peak electricity.	0.17	2.63 1.21	4.34 1.34	2.94 1.07	2.81** 1.44	3.12 1.29	3.17 1.5	2.67 1.12	3.09 1.33	2.87 0.98	3.02 1.17
Consumption	After seeing this visual on their electricity bill, others are likely to consume On-Peak electricity.	0.20	2.89 1.27	4.43 1.22	3.20 1.22	2.94** 1.05	3.66 1.25	3.16 1.20	3.18 1.28	3.05 0.97	3.24 1.22	3.38 1.11
0	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would find it offensive If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, it would make me feel guilly		2.00 1.36	2.15 1.39	2.13 1.43	2.97 1.91	1.97 1.17	2.83 1.5	2.29 1.36	2.35 1.42	1.74	2.48 1.33
Guitti Offensive			2.95 1.87	3.30 1.78	2.89 1.37	3.94 1.83	2.72 1.39	4.31 1.68	2.69 1.46	3.61 1.74	2.81 1.51	4.11 1.59
Inclusion	This visual should be included on electricity bills	0.14	3.88 1.96	3.28 1.69	3.98 1.75	3.27 1.79	4.07 1.89	3.64 1.69	3.80 1.75	3.68 1.62	4.16 1.80	3.98 1.56
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would find it useful	0.14	5.41 1.62	5.32 1.34	5.56 1.24	5.38 1.43	5.59 1.2	5.58 1.1	5.35 1.34	5.63 0.98	5.68 1.29	5.54 1.06
Useful/Motivations	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would feel motivated to conserve On-Peak electricity	0.13	5.38 1.59	5.21 1.26	5.4 1.35	5.24 1.64	5.4 1.41	5.44 1.19	4.98 1.76	5.44 1.07	5.63 1.27	5.38 1.24
	If I were to see this visual on my electricity bill, I would feel motivated to share it with others	0.17	5.52 1.72	5.64 1.15	5.48 1.41	4.89 1.75	5.50 1.19	5.28 1.33	5.24 1.57	5.51 1.18	5.60 1.27	5.22 1.44
Ease of Understanding	This visual is easy to understand	0.14	5.45 1.64	5.40 1.35	5.89 1.03	5.62 1.45	5.81 1.29	5.95 0.93	5.73 1.35	5.89 1.06	6.08 1.16	5.79 1.11
Recall	According to the image you saw earlier in the study, your electricity consumption differed from by%.	0.40	NA	NA	0.61 0.49	0.71 0.46	0.69 0.47	0.63 0.49	0.60 0.49	0.65 0.48	0.58 0.5	0.54 0.50
Shift	Motivation to Change Behaviour	0.14	0.90 0.10	0.86 0.15	0.88 0.10	0.88 0.10	0.86 ¹ * 0.12	0.89 0.09	0.88 0.11	0.88 0.11	0.87 0.11	0.85 0.16

Top (bolded) number represents the Mean Bottom (italicized) number represents the Standard Deviation

Measures Used per Question

Reducing On-Peak
Consumption

Scale: (1 = "Much Less" to 7 = "Much More")

Universal DV question assessing likelihood of using appliances during various hours of the day

Blue highlight signifies significant variance from the control (negative) **p < .05 ** *p < .001

Figure 33: TOU Pledge- Conditions

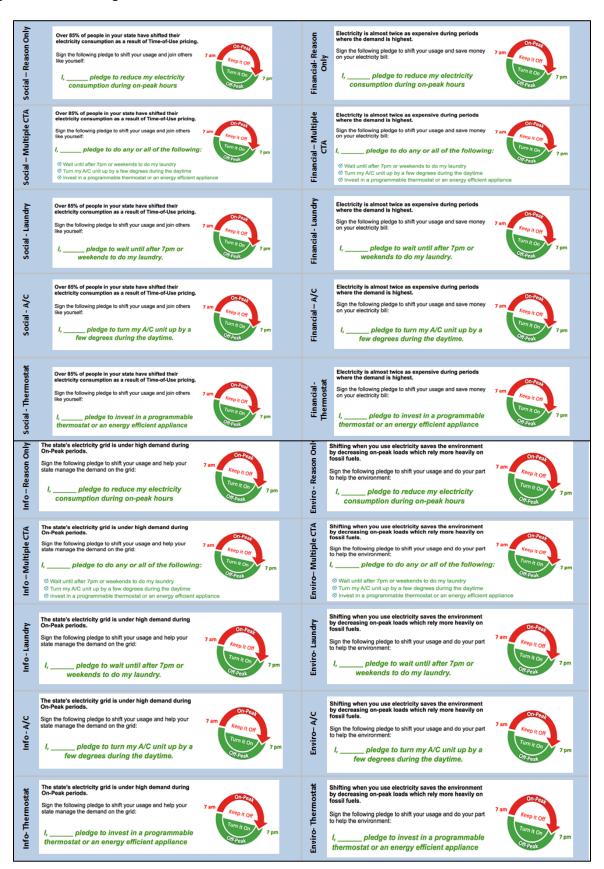


Table 37: TOU Pledge- Cell Sizes

				Factor: N	lessage Type		Total
			Social	Financial	Informational	Environmental	IOLAI
.€		Reason	77	78	61	69	285
tion (C1	Reas	son + Multiple CTA	73	77	68	74	292
II-to-Ac	СТА	Laundry	71	72	69	74	286
Factor: Call-to-Action (CTA)	+	A/C	72	76	66	77	291
Fac	Reason	Thermostat	77	74	74	66	291
	•	Total	370	377	338	360	1445

Table 38: TOU Pledge- Sample Demographics

Sample Size	1445	
Gender	46% Female	
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+:	19% 36% 18% 10% 5% 1%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	1% 10% 30% 11% 37% 11%
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	66% 28% 5% 1%
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	35% 14% 49% 2%
Own/Rent	49% Own	
State with Dynamic Pricing?	14% (40% of these are TO	U pricing)

Table 39: TOU Pledge- Cell Means

		Signing the Pledge	Recall		
	Dependent Variable	To sign the pledge enter the word "yes" in the box provided and then click "Next" If you prefer to not sign the pledge, leave the box blank and then click "Next" (Image of the pledge is shown with a text box underneath)	Which of the following activities were mentioned on the pledge you saw earlier? (select all that apply) (MC: all the CTA are shown as multiple choice options. Therefore, the correct answer was condition dependent)		
	r (effect size)	0.08	0.59		
	Control	NA	0.67		
	30.1.20.		0.47		
ion	A/C	0.66	0.49		
rmat		0.47	0.50		
- July	Laundry	0.68	0.55		
cial	Launury	0.47	0.50		
sages: / Finan	Multiple	0.76***	0.66***		
Mess nent /	wuttple	0.43	0.47		
Messages: Social / Environment / Financial / Information	Reason	0.68	0.47		
Envi	Neason	0.48	0.50		
cial /	Thermostat	0.64	0.43		
Š	mennostat	0.48	0.50		

Dependent Variable		Motivation to Ch	nange Behaviour
r (effect size)	0.12	Motivation to of	lange Benaviour
Control		0.	96 07
		Signed the	Pledge (%)
		Yes	No
Social		0.98*	0.94
Jociai		0.06	0.11
Environment		0.97*	0.96
Liiviioiiiieit		0.08	0.09
Financial		0.96	0.97
i manciai		0.09	0.07
Information		0.97*	0.95
illormation		0.09	0.10

0.00 Top (bolded) number represents the Mean0.00 Bottom (italicized) number represents the Standard Deviation

Measures Used per Question

Understanding Scale: (1 = "Not at all" to 7 = "Completely")

Comprehension Multiple Choice Recall Multiple Choice

Shift Universal DV question assessing likelihood of using appliances during various hours of the day

Significantly different from Thermostat, A/C, and Reason conditions Significantly different from all conditions except Laundry and Control Significantly different than the equivalent "non-signing" counterpart

^{*} p < .06 ** p < .05 *** p < .001

Figure 34: Pricing Extremes- Conditions





Table 40: Pricing Extremes- Cell Sizes

		Factor: Ch	narges vs kWh Usaç	je
		Manipulating kWh Usage	Manipulating Period Charges	Total
:: TOU tio	3:1	89	89	178
Factor: TOU Ratio	5:1	92	85	177
	Total	181	174	355
Control	(1.8 : 1 R	Ratio)		95
Critical	Peak-Prio	ce (10 : 1.8 : 1 TOU F	Plan +CPP)	89
2 TOU Periods [On-Peak and Off-Peak] (3:1 TOU Plan) 87				
			Total	626

Table 41: Pricing Extremes- Sample Demographics

Sample Size	626	
Gender	45% Female	
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+:	26% 43% 17% 9% 5% 1%
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	1% 11% 27% 13% 37% 11%
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	62% 31% 6% 1%
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	33% 14% 52% 1%
Own/Rent	49% Own	
State with Dynamic Pricing?	15% (51% of these are TO	U pricing)

Table 42: Pricing Extremes- Cell Means

						ΔCF	∆ Charge	ΔK	Δ kWh
	Dependent Variables	effect size)	Control + CPP	Control	2 TOU Periods	3:1 Ratio	5:1 Ratio	3:1 Ratio	5:1 Ratio
	How easy is it for you to understand this information?	9	5.47	6.04*	6.18**	5.94	6.05*	5.87	6.05**
		0.18	1.32	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.33	1.17
Understanding	How easy do you think it is for the average American to understand	c c	4.39	6.05***	5.52***	5.35***	5.25***	5.00*	5.42***
	this information?	0.33	1.55	1.15	1.16	1.31	1.35	1.51	1.34
Motivation to Conserve	I feel the cost savings would be worth the effort of shifting my electricity consuming activities (ex. Laundry) to Off-Peak times of day; 2) I feel motivated to conserve On-Peak electricity; 3) I feel	0.14	5.60	5.82	6.04	5.78	6.04	5.75	5.93
(Composite, α = .98)	motivated to shift my electricity usage to Off-Peak hours		1.29	1.09	0.93	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.03
Consuming Too	I have consumed too much On-Peak electricity this period	20.00	5.11	4.96	5.51	5.08	5.62*	4.60	4.60
Much		t 7.0	1.48	1.53	1.14	1.38	1.42	1.64	1.60
L	The way electricity is priced is fair	2	4.16	4.44	4.41	4.72*	4.38	4.62	4.66
Fairness		0.12	1.60	1.62	1.48	1.45	1.49	1.70	1.47
41144	Generally, I have a positive attitude towards this plan	97	4.45	4.80	4.83	5.20**	5.02	4.85	5.17
Attitude		<u>9</u>	1.60	1.56	1.50	1.47	1.49	1.53	1.45
	I would be comfortable allowing my utility company to cycle down	4	3.85	4.20	4.52	4.44	4.14	4.11	4.47*
	some of my major appliances during especially high peak times of day	0.12	1.94	1.91	1.62	1.80	1.90	1.94	1.87
	With this plan I would need to have programmable thermostat and	6	5.17	5.26	5.24	4.96	4.95	5.28	5.23
Control	appliances		1.55	1.39	1.58	1.57	1.48	1.46	1.33
	With this plan I have enough control over my spending on electricity	0.40	4.60	4.89	4.97	5.18	5.11	5.02	5.30*
		<u>.</u>	1.51	1.37	1.31	1.28	1.36	1.58	1.30
	With this plant transfer has been demand and an intermedian	5	3.76	3.53	3.84	3.57	3.75	4.03	3.62
			1.59	1.41	1.52	1.45	1.47	1.69	1.64
:	1) According to the bill you just saw, you consumed the most amount (kWh) of electricity during:: 2) According to the bill you just		1.66	2.17*	2.21**	2.30***	1.98	2.12*	2.17*
Recall (Score out of 3)	saw, you were charged (\$) the most for electricity during which period?; 3) According to the bill you just saw, approximately how much electricity did you consume during On-Peak hours?	0.21	96:0	0.90	0.95	0.82	0.95	0.89	0.88

 0.00
 Top (bolded) number represents the Mean

 0.00
 Bottom (italicized) number represents the Standard Deviation

 Measures Used per Question
 Scale: (1 = "Very Difficult" to 7 = "Very Easy")

 Understanding
 Scale: (1 = "Strongly Disagree" to 7 = "Strongly Agree")

 Consuming Too Much, Scale: (1 = "Strongly Disagree" to 7 = "Strongly Agree")

 Fairness, Attitude, & Control

 Recall
 Multiple Choice

Blue highlight denotes results that were significantly greater than the Control +CPP Condition Orange highlight denotes results that were significantly greater than the control

Figure 35: PeaksaverPLUS- Conditions

Control

Join peaksaver PLUS and get a FREE programmable thermostat and In-Home Display – a combined value of over \$400! Call 1-877-555-5555 or visit UtilityCompany.com/peaksaverplus

Loss Aversion

You've been missing out on a free \$400 device

Get a Free electricity dashboard for your home

Peaksaver PLUS programmable thermostats and In-Home Display can save you money by tracking your electricity usage costs in real-time.

Call 1-877-727-1306 or visit UtilityCompany.com

Social Norms

190,000 Ontarians' use this free device everyday

Peaksaver Plus is valued at over \$400 and is yours free for a limited time

Now you can take control of your electricity charges in real-time.

Call 1-877-727-1306 or visit UtilityCompany.com

Table 43: PeaksaverPLUS- Cell Sizes

Condition	Total
Control	312
Loss Aversion	304
Social Norms	319
Total	935

D. Bill Statement Experiment

The survey was administered between November 14 and November 18, 2014. Similar to the *Electricity Consumer Survey* and *Bill Click Tracking Study*, participants for this study were obtained from a panel of Ontarians that had opted-in to participate in online surveys. To be included in the Ontario Resident Survey, participants were required to live Ontario, be over the age of 18, and live in a household that has received an electricity bill within the past year. Additionally, participants who completed the *Electricity Consumer Survey* and *Bill Click Tracking Study* were not eligible for this survey. As reward for their participation, participants received either AIR MILES reward miles or points towards a retail gift card. This cut-off was based on the expected minimum time requirements to complete the survey and the variability in reading speed and comprehension.

Participants

1036 participants met this criteria, however 101 participants were removed because total survey duration was longer than 3 standard deviations from the median (42 minutes) and shorter than 5 min. This cut-off was based on the expected minimum time requirements to complete the survey and the variability in reading speed and comprehension. Demographics of the sample can be found on Table 34.

Table 44: Cell sizes for the Bill Statement Experiment

Condition	Total
Toronto Hydro Control (TH_control)	102
Hydro One (HO_control)	107
Toronto Hydro Visual Consumption (TH_VC)	101
Hydro One Visual Consumption (HO_VC)	96
Bill 1	107
Bill 2	100
Bill 3	108
Bill 4	108
Bill 5	106
Total	935

Table 45: Demographics of Ontario Residents who completed the Bill Statement Experiment

Sample Size	935						
Gender	55% Female						
Age	18 – 24: 25 – 34: 35 – 44: 45 – 54: 55 – 64: 65+:	5% 16% 18% 23% 17% 20%					
Highest level of Education	Less than High School High School / GED Some College 2- year College Degree 4-year College Degree Post-Graduate Degree	2% 14% 17% 20% 34% 13%					
Household Income	<\$60k: \$60k - \$120K: \$120k - \$180k: \$180k +	36% 43% 16% 6%					
Current Residence	Apartment / Condo Attached House Detached House Other	16% 17% 64% 2%					
Own/Rent	83% Own						

Analysis

Measuring fluency, likelihood to conserve electricity, and motivations to shift electricity to least expensive period

Table 46 highlights the mean (bolded) and standard deviation (italicized) for the dependent variables that measure fluency, clarity, emotions towards the bill, likelihood to conserve electricity, and motivations to shift electricity to least expensive period (e.g. from on-peak to off-peak). A one-way ANOVA was used to test for differences among the conditions. For dependent variables where there was a significant difference across the means, a post hoc pair wise comparison LSD test (multiple comparisons corrected using the Hochberg's method) was used to identify significant differences across the conditions. Cronbach alpha for questions pertaining to likelihood to conserve electricity (questions 8 – 12) was -0.25; clarity of information (questions 10, 11, and 13) was 0.68; and motivation to shift to the least expensive period (questions 8, 9, 12) was 0.69. For all three items the reliability to combine the questions was low and so we examined each question individually.

Table 46: Participant responses to questions on fluency (questions 1 and 2), clarity (10, 11, and 13), emotions towards the bill (14,15), likelihood to conserve electricity (3 - 4), and motivations to shift electricity to least expensive period (8,9, and 12)

		CONDITIONS									
#	Dependent Variables	TH	но	TH_VC	HO_VC	Bill 1	Bill 2	Bill 3	Bill 4	Bill 5	
1	How easy is it for you to understand the information on this bill?	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3*	5.6	5.5	5.3*	5.4*	
	Flow easy is it for you to understand the information on this bill:	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	
2	How easy do you think it is for the average Canadian to understand the information on this	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6*	4.3	4.3	4.6*	4.8*	
	bill?	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	
3	Wait until after 7pm to run your dishwasher	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.0	
	vait until after 7 pm to full your distinuation	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	
4	Unplug silent electricity consumers when not in use (TV, computers, coffee machine, etc)	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	
-	onplay shell decinity consumers when not in use (1 v, compaters, conce macrime, etc)	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	
5	Turn off lights in a room when it is unoccupied	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.1	
3	rum on lights in a room when it is unoccupied	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	
6	Wash your dishes by hand instead of running the dishwasher	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.4	
	wash your dishes by hand instead of furning the dishwasher	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	
7	Invest in a energy efficient appliances or lightbulbs	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	
- 1	invest in a energy enicient appliances or lightbulbs	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	
	8 I feel like the cost savings would be worth the effort of shifting my electricity consuming activities (ex. laundry) to Off-Peak hours	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.5	
0		1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	
9	I have consumed too much On-Peak electricity this period	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	
,	Thave consumed too much only eak electricity this period	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	
10	Electricity costs are presented clearly	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.4*	5.3*	5.3*	5.4*	5.6*	
10	Electricity costs are presented clearly	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	
11	There is too much information on the bill (reverse scored)	-3.6	-3.2	-3.6	-3.2	-3.1*	-3.7	-3.5	-3.5	-3.3	
- 11	There is too indentification on the bill (reverse scored)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	
12	I feel motivated to shift my electricity usage to Off-Peak hours	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.3*	5.1*	5.2*	5.5	5.6	
12	Theel motivated to shift my electricity usage to On-Feak hours	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	
40		4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8*	4.8*	4.6	4.7	4.7	
13	I prefer this bill layout compared to the one I currently receive from my electricity provider	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	
- 4.4	If I were to receive this electricity bill I would feel guilty about using too much On-Peak	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	
14	electricity	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	
		-3.0	-2.9	-3.6*	-3.0	-2.8	-3.0	-3.1	-3.4	-2.8	
15	If I were to receive this electricity bill I would find it offensive (reverse scored)	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
		5.2	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.2	
16	This bill makes me want to be more environmentally conscious	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	

Measuring Recall

To measure recall, participants were asked to recall 4 piece of information that were considered important for shifting electricity usage to off-peak periods: (1) price for each TOU period (\$/kWh), (2) total charge for on-peak usage, (3) the start and end time of the most expensive TOU period, and (4) the name of the most expensive period. Similar to the Table above, the means are bolded and standard deviations are italicized. The statistical methods are same as that outlined for Table 46.

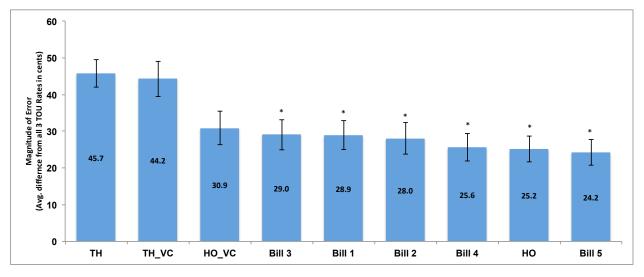
For (1) Price for each TOU period (\$/kWh), participants were asked to recall the rate (\$ for TH_control and TH_VC, ϕ for the remaining bills) of the three time of use periods. Participants provided their response by moving a slider to a \$value. The dependent variable was the absolute difference between the value the participant moved the slider to and the actual rates presented on the bill for each period (magnitude of error). Table 47 highlights this difference across the bill conditions for each TOU period.

Table 47: Average magnitude of error for each TOU period (in cents).

Highlighted in blue are means that were significantly different form TH_control. Highlighted in grey are means that were significantly different from the HO_control. And, highlighted in orange are orange are means that were significantly different from both TH_control and HO_control

	TH	НО	TH_VC	HO_VC	Bill 1	Bill 2	Bill 3	Bill 4	Bill 5
On-peak	31.6	16.3	31.9	28.3	21.3	21.7	23.3	14.8	13.0
(Most Expensive Period)	19.2	16.3	22.1	24.1	17.6	20.6	20.1	15.4	12.6
Mid-peak	37.2	21.1	38.8	28.0	27.8	28.4	31.1	19.4	18.9
Iviiu-peak	17.7	16.3	22.1	20.6	21.1	22.8	25.0	16.2	15.0
Off-Peak	31.60	16.3	31.9	28.3	21.3	21.7	23.3	14.8	13.0
(Least Expensive Period)	19.24	16.3	22.1	24.1	17.6	20.6	20.1	15.4	12.6

Figure 36: Average magnitude of error across all three TOU periods (in cents)



^{*} represents means that are significantly different from TH

For questions (2) total charge for on-peak usage, (3) the start and end time of the most expensive TOU period, and (4) the name of the most expensive period, participants were asked to select the correct response from a set of options. Table 48 highlights the means and standard deviations, and the statistical methods are same as that outlined for Table 37.

Table 48: Percentage of correctly answered for recall questions

Highlighted in blue are means that were significantly different form TH_control. Highlighted in grey are means that were significantly different from the HO_control. And, highlighted in orange are orange are means that were significantly different from both TH_control and HO_control.

Recall (% Correct)	TH	но	TH_VC	HO_VC	Bill 1	Bill 2	Bill 3	Bill 4	Bill 5
According to the bill you saw earlier, what was your total dollar charge for On-Peak electricity?	29%	24%	31%	14%	33%	25%	38%	39%	47%
	46%	43%	46%	34%	47%	44%	49%	49%	50%
According to the bill you just saw, you consumed the most amount (kWh) of electricity during:	20%	24%	28%	33%	33%	26%	34%	40%	38%
	40%	43%	45%	47%	47%	44%	48%	49%	49%
According to the bill you just saw, electricity is most expensive during which Summer Time-of-Use period?	61%	52%	54%	56%	64%	53%	67%	57%	64%
According to the bill you just saw, electricity is most expensive during which summer time-or-ose period:	49%	50%	50%	50%	48%	50%	47%	50%	48%
According to the bill you just saw, electricity costs the most during which Time-of-Use period?	45%	50%	48%	38%	46%	40%	44%	27%	24%
	50%	50%	50%	49%	50%	49%	50%	45%	43%

Measuring Engagement with the Bill

Similar to the *Bill Click Tracking Study*, participants were asked to click on areas of the bill that they would typically look at and/or read. Clicks served as a proxy for what participants attended to / read on the bill. Unlike the click-tracking experiment, in which participants could make an unlimited number of clicks, participants could only make up to 10 clicks for each side of the bill i.e. a participant could only make up to 10 clicks on the front of the bill, and up to 10 clicks on the back of the bill.

Additionally, below the front page, participants were provided with two options (1) I would like to see the back of the bill, and (2) I would not like to see the back of the bill. Only participants who selected the first option (1) saw the back of the bill, otherwise they proceeded to the survey questions

Below we highlight both the number of clicks and the likelihood to click for three key regions of the bill: TOU Price Break Down Region (Price Clarity Region), TOU illustration, and Visual Consumption graphs (in Table form in HO and HO_VC).

Table 49: Participant engagement with the bill

Highlighted in blue are means that were significantly different form TH_control. Highlighted in grey are means that were significantly different from the HO_control. And, highlighted in orange are orange are means that were significantly different from both TH_control and HO_control.

	TH	но	TH_VC	HO_VC	Bill 1	Bill 2	Bill 3	Bill 4	Bill 5
Looked at the back of the bill	56%	63%	50%	61%	65%	68%	64%	57%	59%
Total Clicks	5.5	4.1	4.7	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.2	4.8
Total Circks	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7
Number of Clicks into TOU Breakdown Pricing Area (Price Clarity)	1.08	0.87	0.76	0.63	0.98	1.00	1.07	1.42	1.40
Number of circus into 100 breakdown Fricing Area (Frice clarity)	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Liklihood to Click into TOU Breakdown Pricing Area (Price Clarity)	0.51	0.39	0.42	0.31	0.43	0.42	0.49	0.57	0.52
Elkimood to click into 100 Breakdown Friend Area (Fried clarity)	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Number of Clicks into TOU Illustration	0.60	0.20	0.01	0.24	0.43	0.63	0.39	0.45	0.35
Number of clicks into 100 indstration	0.99	0.48	0.10	0.59	0.87	1.32	0.80	0.81	1.08
Liklihood to Click into TOU Illustration	0.33	0.17	0.01	0.18	0.27	0.31	0.28	0.30	0.18
Likililood to click lifto 100 illustration	0.47	0.38	0.10	0.38	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.39
Number of Clicks into TOU Visual Consumption Graph	0.50	not	not	not	0.38	0.58	0.55	0.62	0.55
realiser of cheks into 100 visual consumption draph	0.64	applicable	applicable	applicable	0.98	1.03	0.87	0.90	0.83
Liklihood to Click into TOU Visual Consumption Graph	0.42	not	not	not	0.26	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.36
Elkillood to click into 100 Visual consumption draph	0.50	applicable	applicable	applicable	0.44	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.48
Number of Clicks into Month over Month Total Consumption Graph	0.48	not	not	not	0.51	0.54	0.44	0.48	0.54
realiser of citers into Month over Month Fotor consumption draph	0.84	applicable	applicable	applicable	1.11	0.64	0.60	0.65	0.68
Liklihood to Click into Month over Month Total Consumption Graph	0.35	not	not	not	0.37	0.48	0.39	0.41	0.46
Likimood to chek into Worth over Worth Total Consumption Graph	0.48	applicable	applicable	applicable	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50
Number of Clicks into Consumption Information (Visual Consumption Graphs or Table)	0.98	1.54	0.64	0.84	0.90	1.12	0.98	1.10	1.08
ramber of circle into consumption information (visual consumption draphs of fable)	1.14	2.09	1.27	1.37	1.60	1.46	1.22	1.27	1.27
Liklihood to Click into Consumption Information (Visual Consumption Graphs or Table)	0.54	0.58	0.34	0.51	0.46	0.52	0.51	0.54	0.53
Example to the mito consumption information (visual consumption draphs of Table)	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

Figure 37: Toronto Hydro Control (TH)

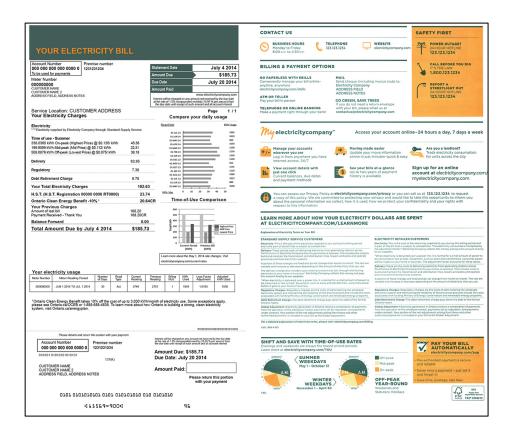


Figure 38: TH Heat map

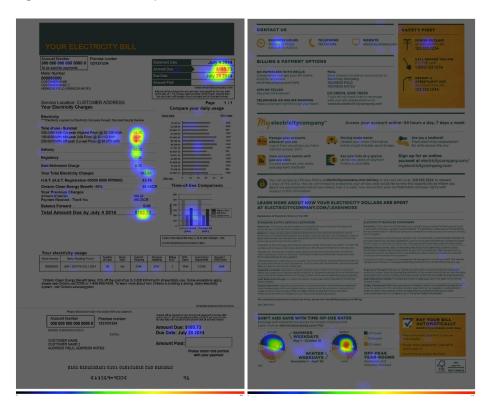


Figure 39: Hydro One Control (HO)

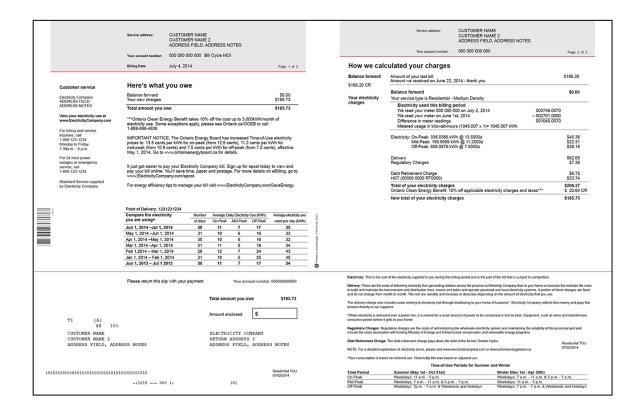


Figure 40: HO Heat map

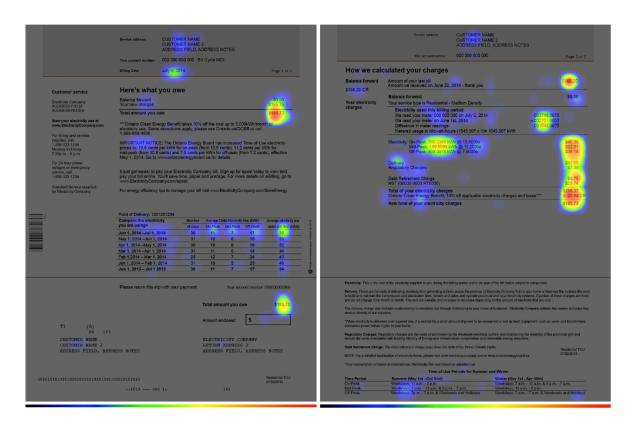


Figure 41: Toronto Hydro Visual Consumption Graph (TH-VC)

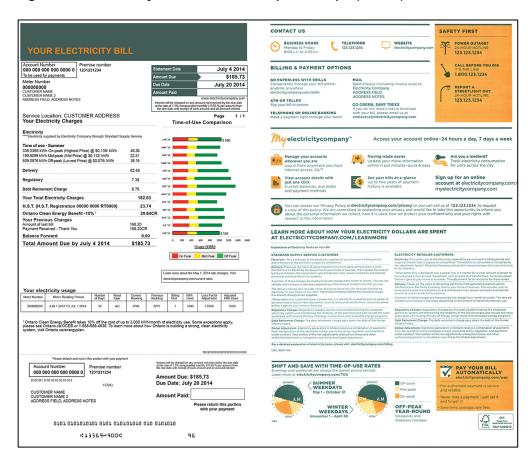


Figure 42: TH-VC Heat map

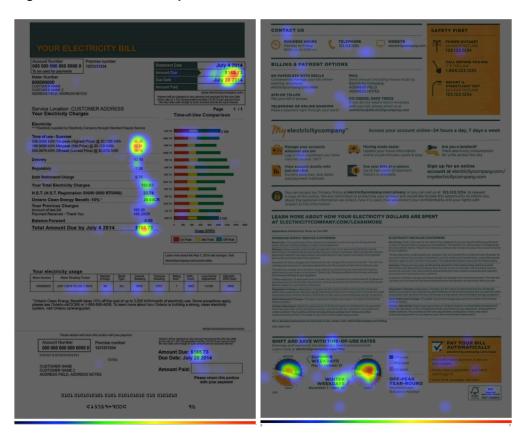


Figure 43: Hydro One Visual Consumption (HO-VC)

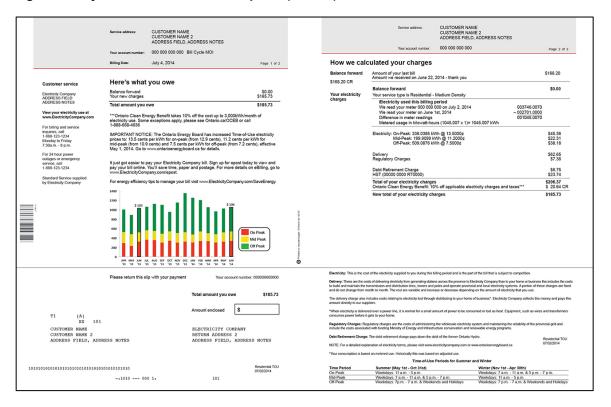


Figure 44: HO-VC Heat Map



Figure 45: Bill 1

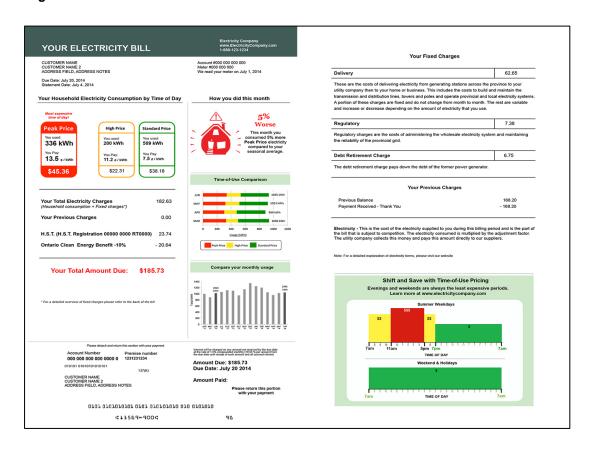


Figure 46: Bill 1 Heat Map



Figure 47: Bill 2

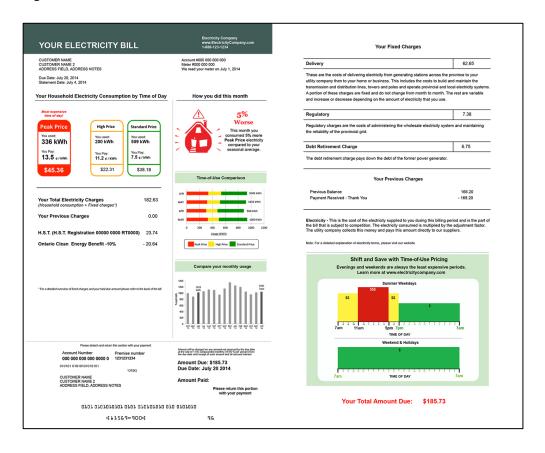


Figure 48: Bill 2 Heat map



Figure 49: Bill 3

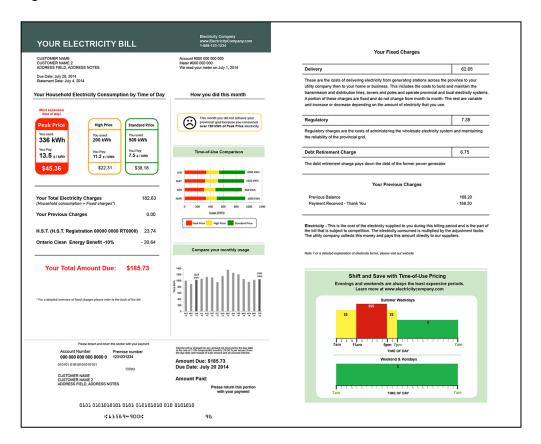


Figure 50: Bill 3 Heat map



Figure 51: Bill 4

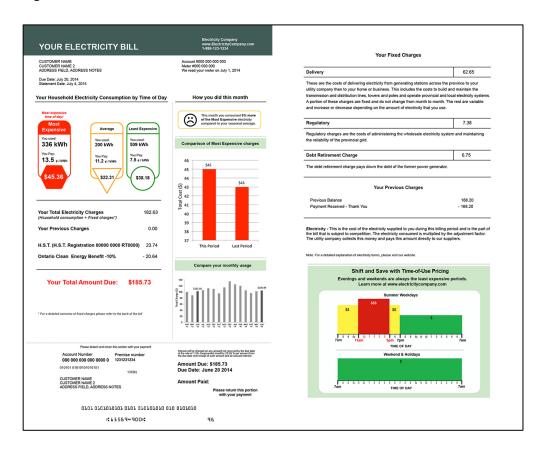


Figure 52: Bill 4 Heat map



Figure 53: Bill 5

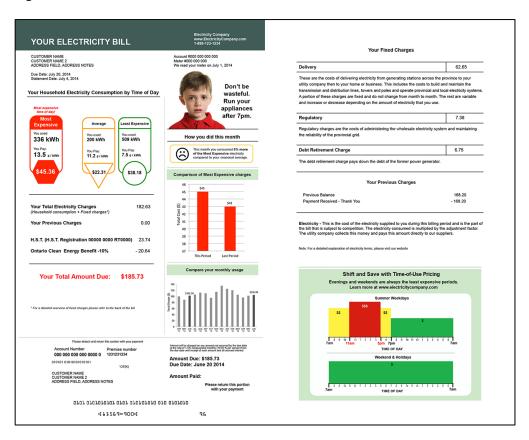


Figure 54: Bill 5 Heat map

