



Causal Models of Human Behavior from Human Experts

CaDis- Workshop on Causal Discovery 2023



Preliminary results

WHY Project
www.why-h2020.eu

European and Latin American archetypes
Analysis of results, 2023

CLIMBING THE CAUSALITY LADDER TO UNDERSTAND
THE ENERGY DEMAND ON THE RESIDENTIAL SECTOR

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research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 891943

Agenda



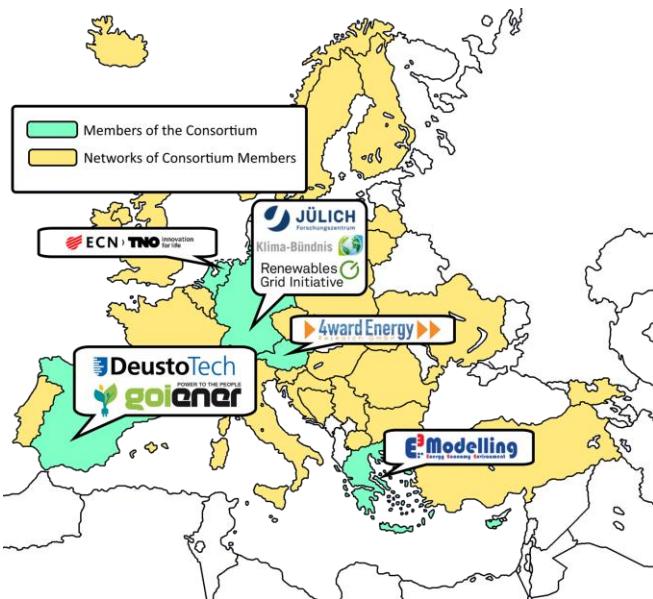
1. Presentation of the WHY project (5')
2. Our Approach
3. Methodology
 - 3.1 Activities to retrieve expert knowledge
 - 3.2 Activities to come up with existing archetypes
 - 3.2.1. Activities carried out to align the determinants per archetype on each of the TTM stages
 1. Archetypes from Bilbao
 2. Archetypes from LATAM
 3. Contributions
 4. Future work



1. The WHY Project

¿Who we are?

- Partners covering the entire innovation value chain
 - 1 University,
 - 3 RTOs,
 - 1 SME,
 - 1 Industry and
 - 2 NGOs
- Geographically distributed across Europe and with several advisory board members around the world



 **DeustoTech**

 **ECN > TNO** innovation for life

 **Climate Alliance**

 **4ward Energy**
Research GmbH

 **JÜLICH**
Forschungszentrum

 **eModelling**
Energy Economy Environment

 **goiener**
POWER TO THE PEOPLE
Energia herriagarraren sortkuntza eta kontsumo kooperatiba

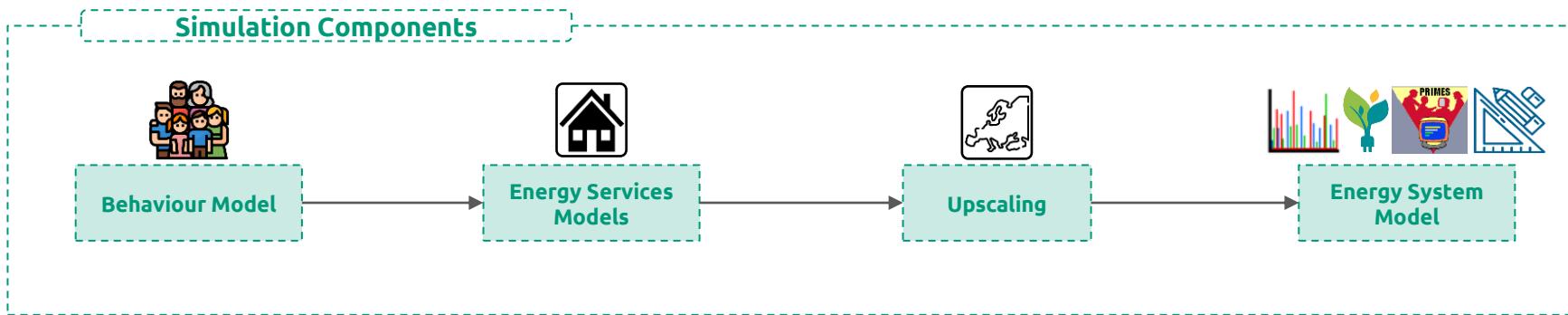
 **Renewables Grid Initiative**

Key objective of WHY

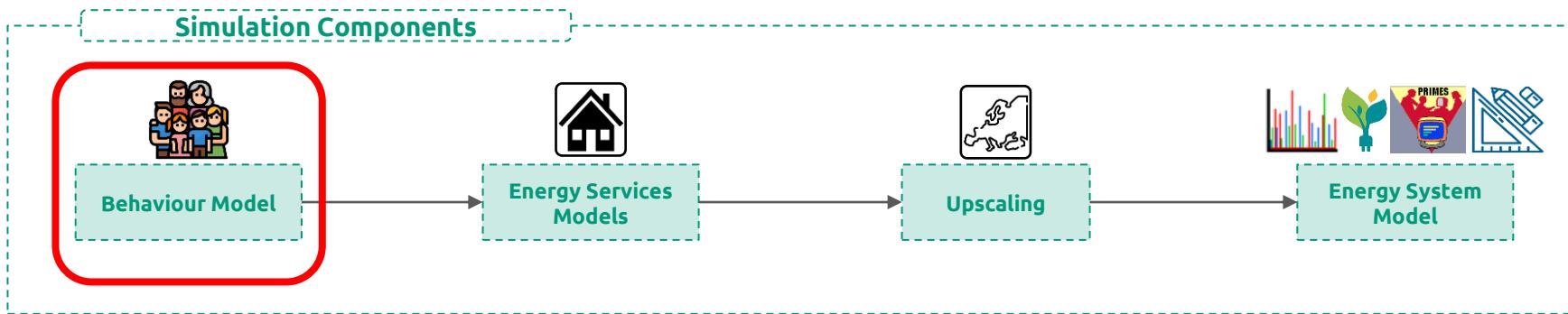
Improve the assessment of electrical energy consumption trends on households by including **causal models** in leading Energy System Models (ESM) focusing on:

- ! Energy efficiency (EE)
- ! Distributed Generation (DG)
- ! Demand Response (DR)
- ! Electrification of Services (ES)

Concept



Concept



Use Cases

Scenarios	Geo.	Temp.	ESM	Objective
Gniebing Microgrid Operation	City	Hourly / Yearly		Load Profile Generator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve load forecasting under normal operation • Create load profiles under black-out operation
Energy Cooperative O&P	Regional	Hourly / Yearly		Own Model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve load forecasting under normal operation • Test the impact of new policies / tariff have on the utility
Energy Community	City	Hourly / Yearly		Load Profile Generator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create tool to size the different components and to define the business and governance models • Help designing interventions that increase the participation on the energy community
2030 & 2050 European energy strategy	European	2030 / 2050		PRIMES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create different load profile under different interventions to foster EE, DG, DR and ES • Assess the impact of different EE campaigns
Global energy scenario	Worldwide	2100		TIAM-ECN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create different load profile under different interventions to foster EE, DG, DR and ES • Project business as usual energy consumption



2. Our Approach

Introduction

- **Paris Agreement**, it guides all nations to substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions [1].
- **Households** are estimated to account for around: **72%** of global emissions [2], **27.4%** of final energy consumption or **18.7%** of gross inland energy consumption in the EU [3].

This is why **inhabitants of household's sector** should think how to **behave/change** to help achieve the 1.5° target. However, the social and political environment in which we live also **influences** our lifestyle.

[1] UN, The paris agreement — united nations (2015)

[2] D. Vigran, L. Coscieme, Why do we need 1.5° lifestyles? — 1.5° lifestyles

[3] EC, Energy consumption in households - statistics explained

...introduction

- Mitigating climate change effects, urgent action is required.
- On the supply side, energy system models (ESMs) have provided useful results
- On the demand side, they **lack** the degree of accuracy required for proper characterization of the use of energy in households.

To overcome this challenge, the new **Causal Modelling** will be used to quantitatively analyse **human decision-making**, The WHY project develops a new **causal model** combined with an **innovative profiling approach** to analyze **human decision-making** in energy consumption and human **reactions to changes in energy policy** (e.g., Many European countries are introducing policies to try and curb the impact of rising energy prices on households and businesses)

...introduction

WHY project aims to understand what, when, how much and why energy is consumed at households.

Understanding these questions will help to build a Causal Diagram that allows transitioning from a set of association rules [that can only capture the current status] between the characteristics of the households and their occupants and their energy consumption to a causation model. This way, it would be possible to assess not only the possible outcome of an intervention (e.g., what effect will have the introduction of a tax on excessive energy consumption on the load profile of a residential building?) but also fully understand the future or past status of the system and load profiles (for example, how much energy would households consume if Energy Efficiency labels would have not been implemented?).

Methodology

This work describes the methodology used to retrieve the knowledge of a panel of experts from Europe and Central-South America, and built the causal diagram of the reasons that affect **energy investment in the energy transition**. The causal diagram represents the internal causal relationships (edges) of internal/external variables (nodes) related to an investment decision.

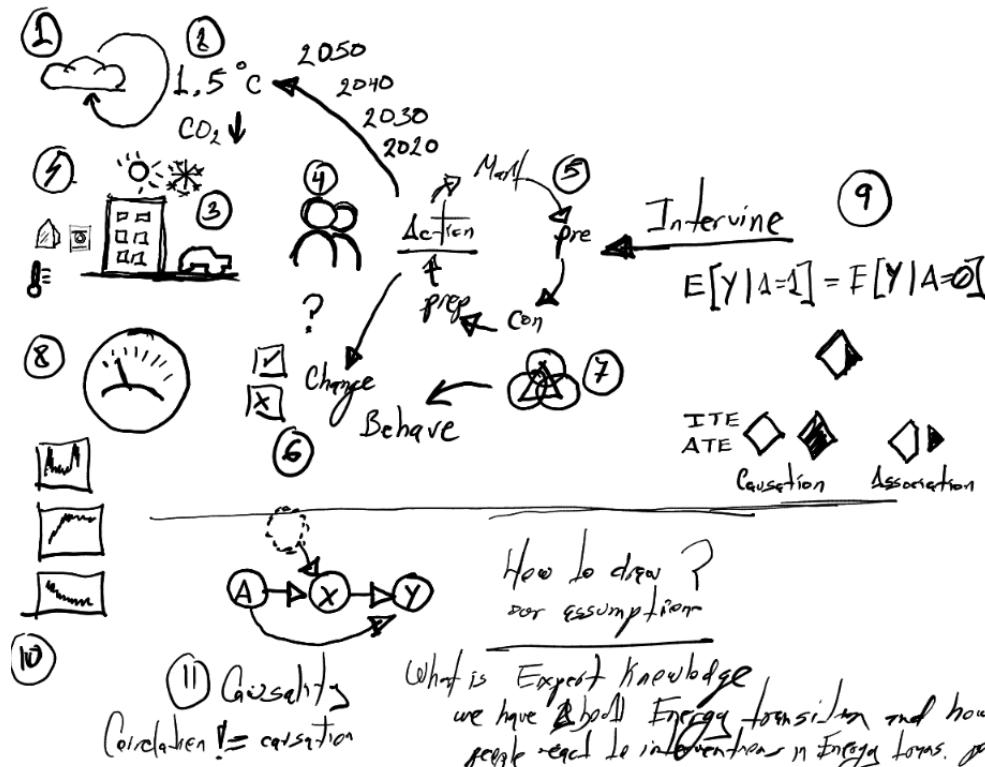
Triangulating evidence

Causal inference is a complex scientific task that relies on triangulating evidence from multiple sources and on the application of a variety of methodological approaches.

Besides, this work also includes a triangulation approach as a comparative strategy for examining data that strengthens qualitative and multi-method research.

- (i) interdisciplinary triangulation,
- (ii) methodological triangulation, and
- (iii) collaborative triangulation

Brainstorm for shaping our approach



3. Methodology

Methodology for causal Modeling

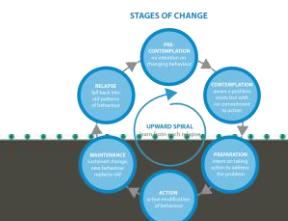
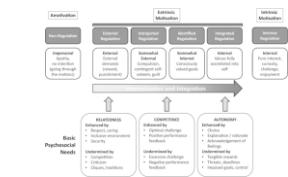
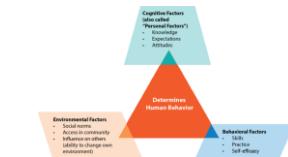
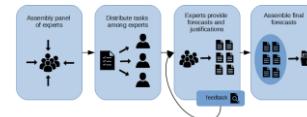
- Phase 0: **Literature review**. The causal model frameworks, Human behaviour theories and Energy transition;
- Phase 1: **Use case description**. For this study four main aspects of the energy transition;
- Phase 2: **Generation of Speculative scenarios** (Minimum, Probable, Plausible, and Ideal). A panel of experts (Panel-A) will define the speculative scenarios on four main aspects of the energy transition;
- Phase 3: **Obtaining determinants**. Another panel of experts (Panel-B) is assembled and is assigned the task of obtaining the determinants for each aspect of the energy transition;
- Phase 4: **Creation of a common glossary**. Coding and agreement of the answers collected, in each energy aspect, by several researchers;
- Phase 5: **Creation of decision-maker archetypes**. Archetypes at the household level;
- Phase 6: **Creation of Causal diagrams**. Building a causal diagram per archetype according to the TTM based on the most impactful determinants to each archetype

3.1 Activities to retrieve expert knowledge

Building a taxonomy of determinants related to investment decisions

Behavioural theories

- Delphi method
- Social Cognitive Theory as a guide to understand the determinants we expect
- Self determination theory: understanding determinants according to motivation
- The Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change)



Phase 1. Use case description

Four aspects of the energy transition were established

Building
(Heating and
Insulation)

Flexibility
(Distributed
Generation,
Storage, LFM,
Aggregators, etc.)

**Everyday
Appliances**
(Energy efficiency,
Sharing Economy,
Sufficiency)

Mobility
(EV, Micro Mobility,
Public Transport,
etc.)

Phase 2. Speculative Scenarios

For each aspect, we created 4 speculative scenarios (plus a baseline):

- **Minimum:** minimum effort required (usually behavioural aspects) to improve the baseline scenario (business as usual) of the particular aspect of application.
- **Probable:** most probable decision making that citizens in whatever European city would take in the following years from the baseline scenario.
- **Plausible:** less probable scenario, yet it would not be too strange to happen in some EU cities or family units in the following years.
- **Ideal:** ideal scenario, yet highly unlikely to happen due to the massive social innovation that entails.

Objectives

For each aspect and speculative scenario, we wanted to know which are:

- The **Intrinsic** and **Extrinsic** determinants that foster citizens' investment decisions.
- The potential **Barriers** that hinder such an investment.
- Whatever **Rebound Effect** that could happen/arise while fostering the scenario.

Panels of experts

For each aspect, we recruited a panel of experts:

- **Interdisciplinär:** with experts on the technical, economic, social and psychological facets of the aspect.
- **Intersectorial:** including experts from the four sectors: academia, enterprises, public authorities and civil society.
- **International:** including experts from different countries and cultural backgrounds.
- **Gender balance:** including as much females as possible.

Description of the panels

Number	Interdisciplinar	Intersectorial	Internacional	Gender Balance
Building (Heating and Insulation)	7 / 13	All four fields	Academia, Industry & Public Authorities	Austria, Spain, Romania, Croatia and Poland
Everyday Appliances (Energy efficiency, Sharing Economy, Sufficiency)	13 / 10	All four fields	Academia & Industry	Austria, Norway and Greece
Flexibility (Distributed Generation, Storage, LFM, Aggregators, etc.)	7 / 12	All four fields	Academia, Industry & Civil Society	Spain, Austria, Germany, Sweden and Bulgaria
Mobility (EV, Micro Mobility, Public Transport, etc.)	4 / 14	Except psychology	Academia & Industry	Poland, Spain and Estonia
				2 females

Mobility: Speculative scenarios



Base Scenario



You live in a city with a high density of people. You have a car, but it is not your primary mode of transport. You usually travel by public transport or walk. You travel long distances by plane or train.



Minimum Scenario



All vehicles are electric.

Probable Scenario



All public transport is electric. Cities are designed to encourage walking and cycling. MyTaxi and scooter companies have reduced their number of vehicles.



Electric robotaxis, micromobility, e-bikes, and density zones, but cities continue to have a car. And there is more use of electric vehicles for medium and long-distance mobility. Long-distance travel and the amount of travel by plane is reduced.



Plausible Scenario



Ideal Scenario

The cities are re-designed (for example with 15 mins cities or superblocks) in a way that all services are at foot distance so the number of vehicles is drastically reduced and a combination of public or private personal mobility, robotaxis and electric public transport supply the rest of travel needs (inter and intra city). For these reasons, traffic jams are something from the past. Long-distance transport is only made using high-speed trains and the amount of travel by plane is drastically reduced to intercontinental travel.



Answers (sticky notes provided)

	Minimum	Probable	Plausible	Ideal	
Flexibility	84	70	72	65	291
Appliances	107	101	88	92	388
Buildings	58	97	67	70	292
Mobility	79	74	63	46	262
	328	342	270	273	1233

Phase 3. Coding and Themes

With all the answers received (N=1233)

- We coded each answer.
- We found relationships between the codes, so some themes emerged (e.g., financial).
- We used existing theory to underpin the majority of the themes (self determination theory and the main socio-psychological needs).
- We created a taxonomy with all the relations and definitions of the determinants (N=32) and themes (N=9).

Seguridad (Security)

Sentirse seguro y en control de su vida en lugar de sentirse inseguro y amenazado por sus circunstancias.

Durante el evento me sentí...

... que mi vida fuera estructurada y predecible.

...contento de tener un conjunto de rutinas y hábitos cómodos.

... a salvo de amenazas e incertidumbres.

Estimulación (Stimulation)

Relación/Conexión

Popularidad (Popularity)

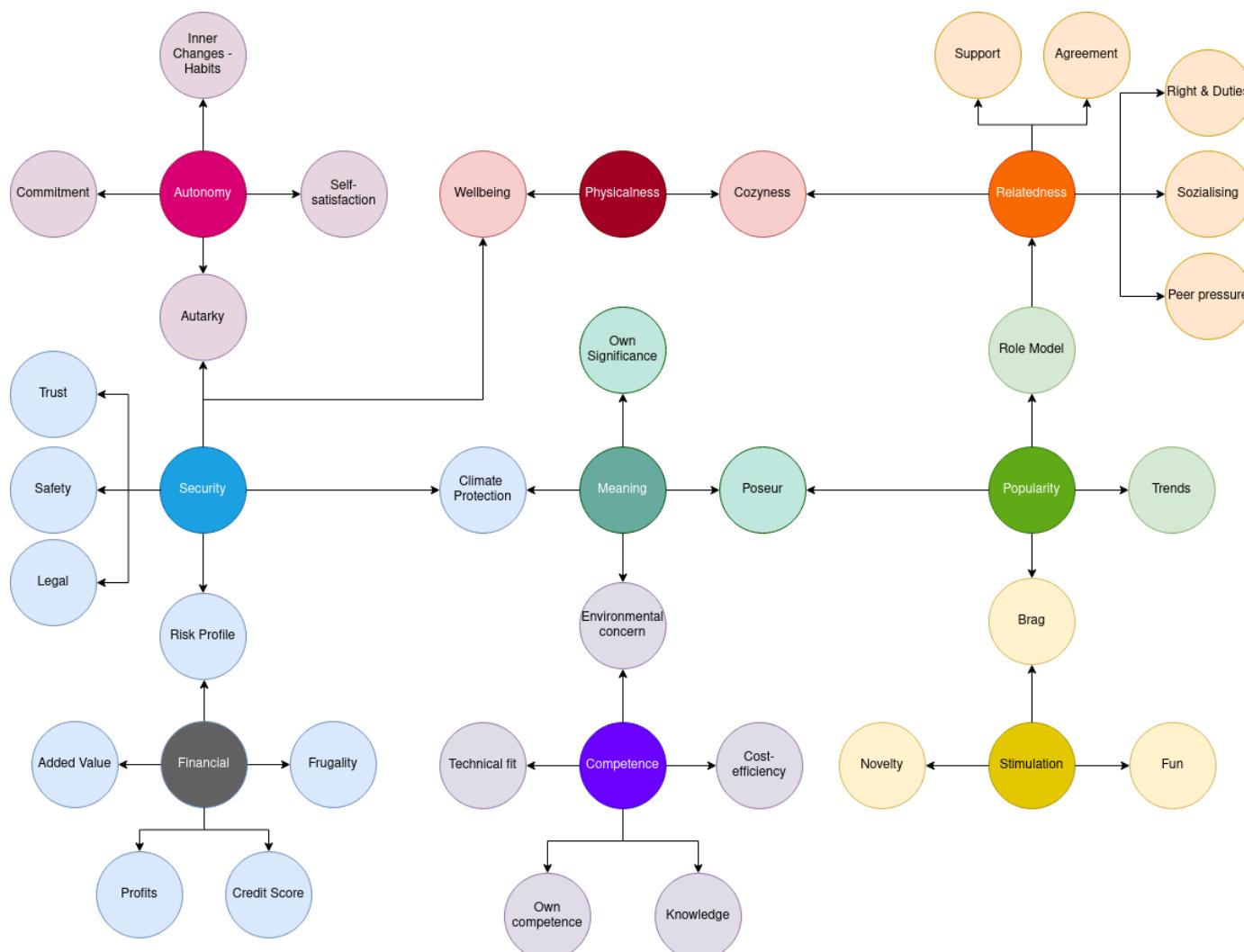
Competencia (Competence)

Apto Fisicamente (Physical)

Sentido/Significado (Meaning)



Phase 4: Creation of a common glossary

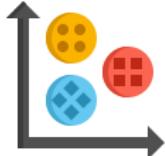


Occurrence of the Themes by Aspect



	Flexibility	Appliances	Building	Mobility	TOTAL
Financial	18%	13%	32%	16%	<u>19.8%</u>
Security	10%	11%	10%	20%	13%
Competence	26%	29%	15%	22%	<u>23%</u>
Autonomy	7%	6%	4%	5%	6%
Physicalness	0%	1%	5%	4%	3%
Relatedness	24%	21%	18%	15%	<u>19.5%</u>
Stimulation	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Popularity	7%	10%	8%	7%	8%
Meaning	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%

Phase 5. Creation of decision-maker archetypes - Methodology

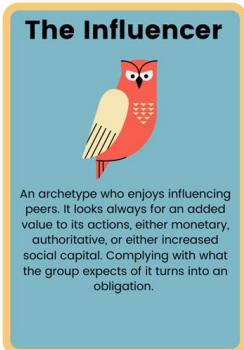
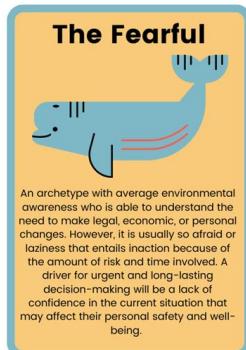


- Survey about the relation of the 32 determinants with investment decisions.
 - 1700 answers (1000 EU + 700 LATAM)
- Cluster the answers using k-means.
 - Hyperparameters: 8 clusters and 15 determinants per cluster
- Monte Carlo simulation to get the cluster's distribution.
 - 200 000 repetitions with 500 samples per repetition
 - “Two clusters are equal if they share 75% of the determinants”

Results

Clusters	Monte Carlo simulation Frequency of each Cluster		
	JOINT	EU	LATAM
NA	6.8	6.3	6.0
Early Adopter	14.1	22.9	24.2
Uninterested	6.1	5.2	5.0
Homo Economicus	9.6	7.9	8.9
Fearful	25.6	15.3	13.2
Stubborn	4.0	13.1	21.6
Influencer	16.6	3.5	3.2
Careful	15.1	24.2	15.8
Activist	2.2	2.0	2.7

Archetypes



3.2 Activities to come up with existing archetypes

Methodology in Latam

The methodology applied in the European generated the following outcomes:

- Out from the speculative scenarios of energy transition,
- five for flexibility and five for mobility,
- a 32-factor taxonomy and its glossary, and eight archetypes.

Shaping the Archetypes in Latin America consisted of the following steps:

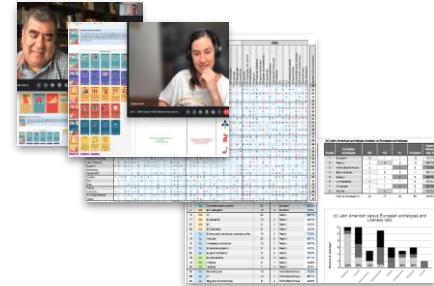
- Step 1. Coordination with the host research team. Workplan of 9 main tasks
 - Mexico (INAOE)
 - Colombia (UniCafam)
 - Chile (UCSC)
- Step 2. Recruitment of experts
 - 28 experts, 13 women among them

Methodology in Latam

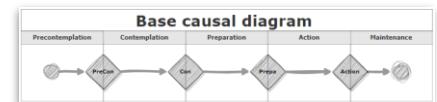
...shaping the Archetypes in Latin America consisted of the following steps:

- Step 3. Individual mapping
 - (a) Activity-1 for experts: Contributions on archetypes
 - (i) 59 archetypes contributed by the experts
 - (b) Coding determinants into archetypes
 - (c) Clustering of archetypes
 - (i) Eight clusters
- Step 4. Collective mapping.
 - (a) Activity-2 for experts - Sorting determinants into the TTM Stages
 - (ii) Eight final archetypes
- Step 6. Building causal Diagrams

Individual mapping



Collective mapping

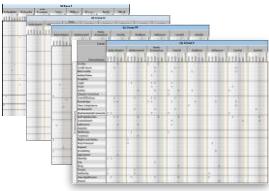


Methodology for Survey

- **Cross-sectional survey.** Collecting data about a population of interest at one point in time and find a set of objective archetypes that characterise as much as possible the European population (and then, also the Latin-American one)
 - **32 questions in 4 sections:** Background, Scenarios, Determinants and Further information
 - Participation:
 - Europe: Over 1000 responses
 - Latin American: Over 700 responses
- **Longitudinal survey.** Trying to interview the same people periodically in order to assess the changes in the population over time to capture as many changes of status in the TTM for each archetype and scenario.
 - **25 questions**, mainly socio-economics that could be answered just one time.
 - Future work

4. European archetypes

European Archetypes & Consensus on the classification of the determinants in the TMD Stages



- 4 Groups
- 8 Archetypes
- 30 individual contributions
- 28 collective contributions

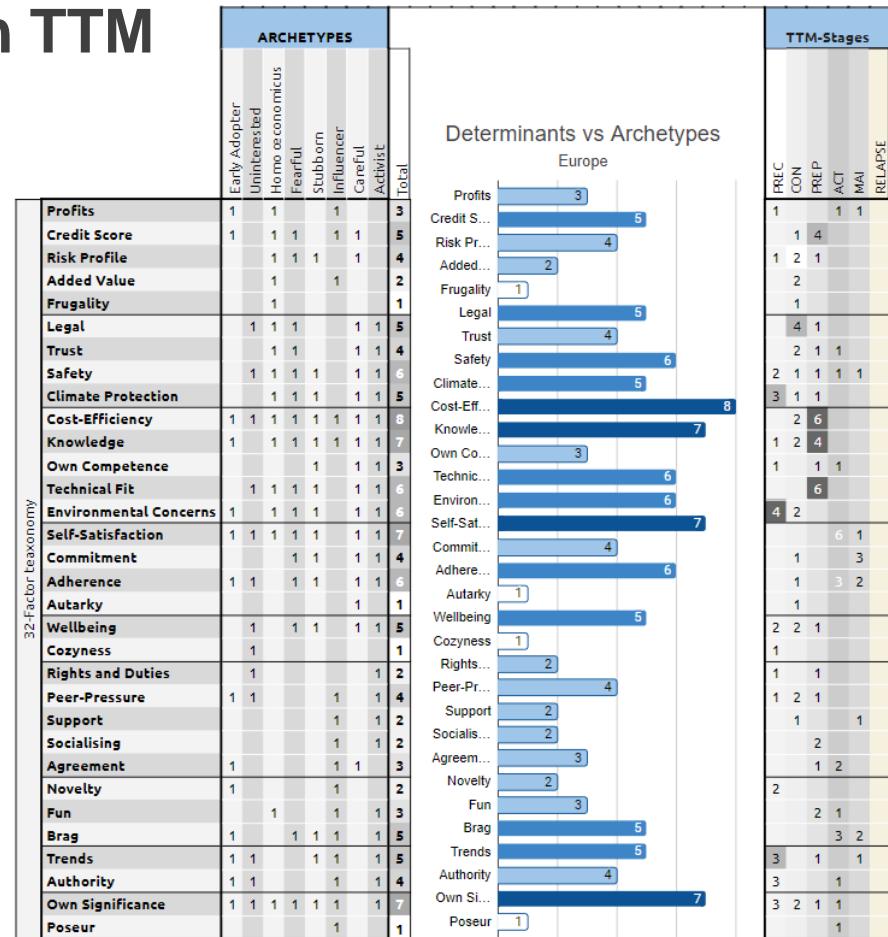
EU				
Gropus	F	A	FF	M
Early Adopter	H	F	F	
Uninterested	H	F	F	
Homo Economicus	H	F	F	
Fearful	H	F	F	
Stubborn	F	F	F	H
Influencer	F	F	F	H
Careful	F	H	H	F
Activist	F	H	H	F

H	Hybrid session with experts
P	Presential session with experts
F	Follow up session with experts

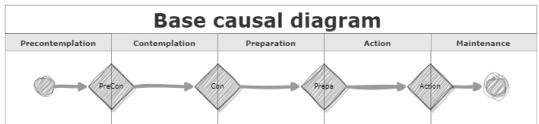
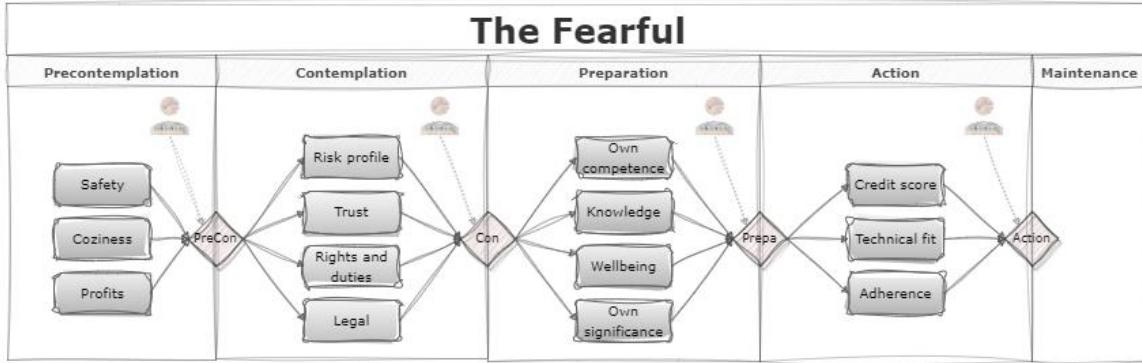
Number of panels	(h) Europe - Archetypes & TTM stages																		
	Synthesis from groups: F, A, FF and M																		
	Archetype		Early Adopter		Uninterested		Homo Economicus		Fearful		Stubborn		Influencer		Careful		Activist		
Determinants	PRE	CON	PRE	ACT	CON	PRE	ACT	CON	PRE	ACT	CON	PRE	ACT	CON	PRE	ACT	CON	PRE	ACT
Profits		1																	
Credit Score	1								1										
Risk Profile									1	2									
Added Value			2																
Frugality		1																	
Legal			1	2				1											
Trust					1	2			3										
Safety						1	3		3	1			1					3	1
Climate Protection							1		1		1						2	1	1
Cost-Efficiency	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Knowledge	3	1				2	1	1	1	2		1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2
Own Competence											2						1	3	1
Technical Fit			1	1			3			3		2					1	1	1
Environmental Concerns	2	1						1		1		1					3	3	3
Self-Satisfaction	1	1	2				1			1		2	1				1	1	3
Commitment										1		2					1	2	1
Adherence	3			1						1		3					1	1	1
Autarky																	1	1	1
Wellbeing						2					1	1	1				2	1	1
Coziness					2	1					1	1	1				1	1	1
Rights and Duties						1													1
Peer-Pressure	1																		1
Support																			1
Socialising																			1
Agreement	1																		1
Novelty	2	2																	
Fun								1											1
Brag	1									1			1						1
Trends	3				1							1	1						2
Authority	1				1	1						2							1
Own Significance	1				1			1		1		1							2
Posseur																1	2		

Final archetypes & Consensus on TTM stage

Context	(n) European Archetypes & TTM stages Consensus on TTM stages																								
	Archetypes		Early Adopter		Uninterested		Homo economicus		Fearful		Stubborn		Influencer		Careful		Activist								
TTM Stages	PRO	CON	PREP	ACT	RELAPSE	PRO	CON	PREP	ACT	RELAPSE	PRO	CON	PREP	ACT	RELAPSE	PRO	CON	PREP	ACT	RELAPSE	PRO	CON	PREP	ACT	RELAPSE
Profits																									
Credit Score	X																								
Risk Profile																									
Added Value							X																		
Frugality						X																			
Legal						X																			
Trust						X																			
Safety						X																			
Climate Protection						X																			
Cost-Efficiency	X					X																			
Knowledge	X					X																			
Own Competence						X																			
Technical Fit						X																			
Environmental Concerns	X					X																			
Self-Satisfaction						X																			
Commitment						X																			
Adherence	X					X																			
Autarky						X																			
Wellbeing						X																			
Coziness						X																			
Rights and Duties																									
Peer-Pressure	X																								
Support																									
Socialising																									
Agreement																									
Novelty	X																								
Fun																									
Brag	X																								
Trends	X					X																			
Authority	X					X																			
Own Significance	X					X																			
Posseur						X																			

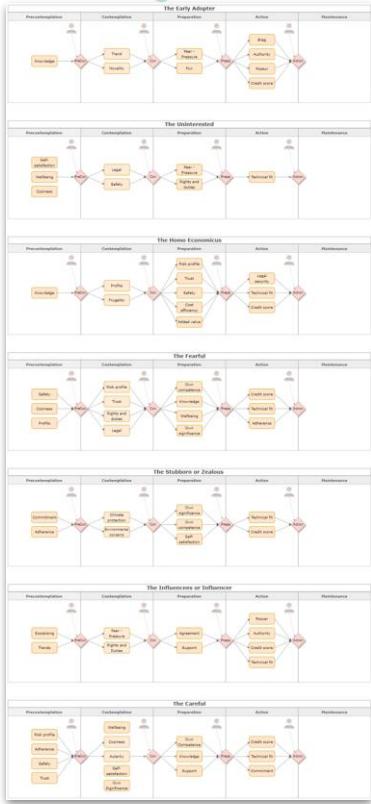


Causal diagrams



Latent variables

The decision-making process involves factors directly related to individuals, such as gender, age, occupation, income, nationality, ethnicity, education, family situation, hobbies, professional qualifications, etc.



5. Latin American archetypes

Description of the panels

Number	Interdisciplinar	Intersectorial	Internacional	Gender Balance
9 / 16	All four fields	Academia, Industry & Civil Society	México	8 females
10 / 91	Except psychology	Academia & Industry	Colombia	2 females
9 / 13	All four fields	Academia, Industry, Private sector	Chile & Argentina	3 females

Flexibility
(Distributed Generation, Storage, LFM, Aggregators, etc.)

Mobility
(EV, Micro Mobility, Public Transport, etc.)

From Individuals contributions to Clusterization in the EU archetypes



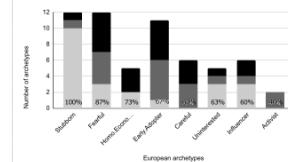
Latin American vs European archetypes & Likeness ratio

(a) Clustering

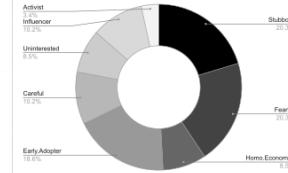
Mexico-INAOE, Colombia-UniCafet, Chile-UCSC				
ID	Country	Final Latin American Archetypes	Number	Num
			European Archetypes	Likeness factor %
1	MX	Ecologista informado	24	1 Stubborn
2	MX	Ambientalista por Moda	19	2 Stubborn
5	MX	Emprendedor	12	3 Stubborn
6	MX	Emprendedor	15	4 Stubborn
7	MX	Oblvidado	19	5 Stubborn
8	MX	Ingeniero	14	6 Stubborn
9	MX	El Cuidado	13	7 Stubborn
10	MX	El Observador	12	8 Stubborn
11	MX	Demócrata	7	9 Stubborn
12	MX	Ahorrador	8	10 Stubborn
3	CL	Coracín, pero cómodo	20	11 Stubborn
4	CO	El Investigador	18	12 Stubborn
13	CO	C1	1	1 Foolish
17	CO	El pensante	12	2 Foolish
20	CO	El observador	9	3 Foolish
22	CO	El Obsesivo	6	4 Foolish
14	CL	El empleado de ciencia, ciencia púcher.	16	5 Foolish
15	CL	Impulsivo	20	6 Foolish
18	CL	El consumidor condicional	8	7 Foolish
21	CL	El racional subjetivo	8	8 Foolish
23	CL	El gafito doméstico	8	9 Foolish
16	MX	El incansable	12	10 Foolish
19	MX	Indeciso	9	11 Foolish
24	MX	Valiente	1	12 Foolish
25	CL	El startup	14	1 Homo.Economicus
26	CL	C1	14	2 Homo.Economicus
28	CL	Seguidor de tendencias	8	3 Homo.Economicus
27	MX	El rey del conocimiento	14	4 Homo.Economicus
29	MX	Personaje	6	5 Homo.Economicus
30	CL	El hermético	12	6 Homo.Economicus
31	CL	Colaborativo	15	7 Homo.Economicus
32	CL	El popular	15	8 Homo.Economicus
33	CL	P2	16	9 Homo.Economicus
36	CL	El impulsivo	11	10 Homo.Economicus
39	CL	El consumidor	6	11 Homo.Economicus
34	CO	Profesional en busca de sentido	8	12 Homo.Economicus
35	CO	El colapsista	14	13 Homo.Economicus
36	CO	Aprendizado	11	14 Homo.Economicus
37	CO	Centrista	10	15 Homo.Economicus
40	CL	Marginalista	10	16 Homo.Economicus
41	CL	C2	16	17 Homo.Economicus
43	CL	Elempreñado pyme	10	18 Homo.Economicus
46	CL	El prudente	8	19 Homo.Economicus
42	CO	El Agit	15	20 Homo.Economicus
44	CO	El desinteresado	9	21 Homo.Economicus
45	CO	E2	9	22 Homo.Economicus
47	MX	Innovador	9	23 Influencer
50	MX	Desinteresado	8	24 Influencer
51	MX	El ahorrador	7	25 Influencer
48	CL	El desinteresado	14	26 Influencer
49	CL	Don del roce	8	27 Influencer
52	CL	Adicto/estafador temprano	11	28 Influencer
53	CL	El Comido	13	29 Influencer
54	MX	El olvidado	8	30 Influencer
55	MX	Adulto	6	31 Influencer
56	MX	El desinteresado	6	32 Influencer
57	CO	El visionario...Aventajado	5	33 Influencer
58	CO	Profesional en Áreas Técnicas/exitoso	9	34 Influencer
59	CO	J1	6	35 Influencer

Cluster	European archetypes	MX	CO	CL	Total Clusters	Highest likeness ratio %
1	Stubborn	10	1	1	12	100.0%
2	Fearful	3	4	5	12	86.7%
3	Homo.Economicus	2	0	3	5	66.7%
4	Early.Adopter	1	5	11	11	66.7%
5	Careful	0	3	3	6	66.7%
6	Uninterested	3	1	1	5	62.5%
7	Influencer	3	1	2	6	60.0%
8	Activist	0	2	2	2	40.0%

(c) Latin American versus European archetypes and Likeness ratio



(d) Representation of European Archetypes in Latin America in the opinion of the Experts



(b) Latin American archetype clusters vs European archetypes

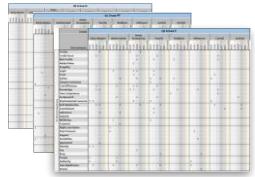
Cluster	European archetypes	MX	CO	CL	Total Clusters	Highest likeness ratio %
1	Stubborn	10	1	1	12	100.0%
2	Fearful	3	4	5	12	86.7%
3	Homo.Economicus	2	0	3	5	73.3%
4	Early.Adopter	1	5	5	11	66.7%
5	Careful	0	3	3	6	66.7%
6	Uninterested	3	1	1	5	62.5%
7	Influencer	3	1	2	6	60.0%
8	Activist	0	2	0	2	40.0%

Total & Average(%): 22 17 20 59 69.5%

Latin American Archetypes & Consensus on the classification of the determinants in the TTM Stages



- 59 Individual contributions
- 3 Groups
- 8 Archetypes
- 21 collective contributions



Groups	LATAM		
	MX	CO	CL
Early Adopter	P	P	P
Uninterested	P	P	P
Homo Economicus	P	P	P
Fearful		P	P
Stubborn	P	P	P
Influencer	P	P	P
Careful	P	P	P
Activist		P	

H Hybrid session with experts

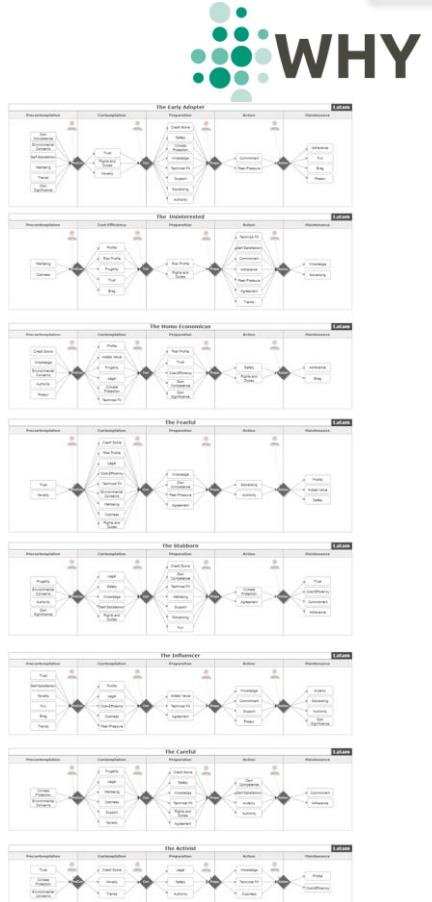
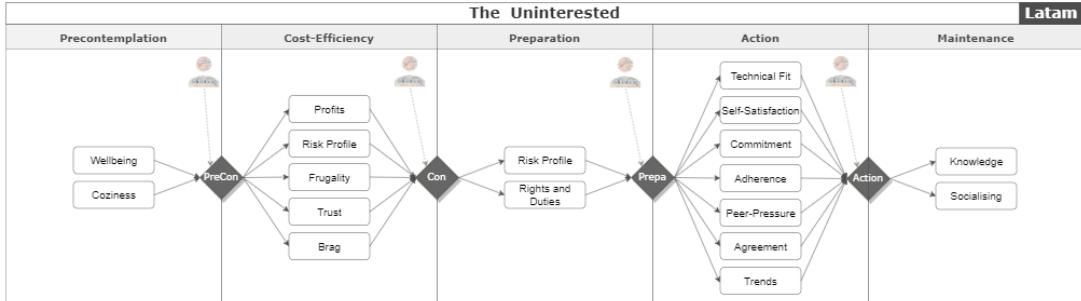
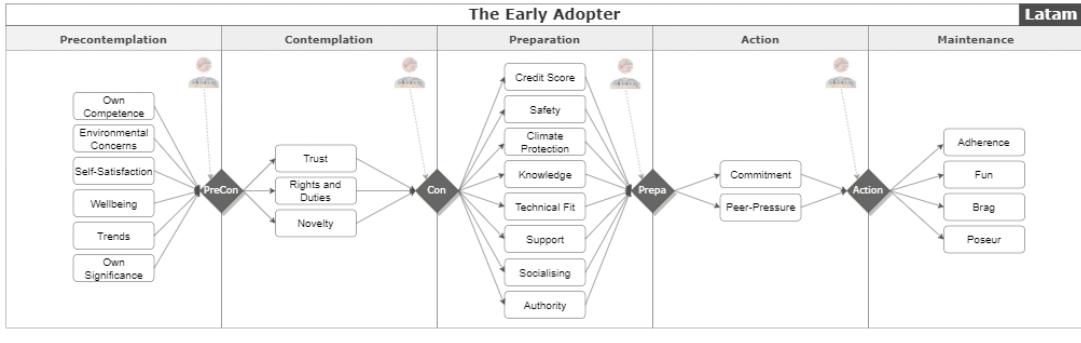
P Presential session with experts

Context:	Latin American Archetypes Agreement on the occurrence of factors in more than one TTM stage								
	Archetype	Early Adopter	Uninterested	Homo Economic	Fearful	Stubborn	Influencer	Careful	Activist
Profits	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1	1 1	1 2	1	1	1	1	1
Credit Score	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1	2	2 1	2	1	1 1	2	1
Risk Profile	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1	1 1	2 1	2	1	1	1	1
Added Value	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1
Frugality	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1	1 1	2 1	1	2	1	2	1
Legal	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1
Trust	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1
Safety	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1	1 1	2	2	2	1 1	1	1
Climate Protection	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 2 1		1 1	3	1	2	1	1
Cost-Efficiency	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1	1	1 1 1	2	1	2	1	1
Knowledge	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2	1 1 1	1
Own Competence	PF CC PF AC M, RE	2	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1
Technical Fit	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1	2	1	1 1 1	1
Environmental Concerns	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1	1	2	1 1	1 1	2 1	1 1	1
Self-Satisfaction	PF CC PF AC M, RE	2	1	1 1	1	1 1	1 2	2 1 1	1
Commitment	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1	2	1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1
Adherence	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1	2	1	1	1	1 2	1	1
Autarky	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1	1	1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1
Wellbeing	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1
Coziness	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1	2	1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1
Rights and Duties	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1		2 1	1	1 1	2	1 1 1	1
Peer-Pressure	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 2	1 2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Support	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1	1	1	1	1 2	1 1	1 1	1
Socialising	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1	2	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1
Agreement	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1	1 1 1	2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1
Novelty	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1	1	1	2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1
Fun	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1	2	1	1	1 1	1	1	1
Brag	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1	2	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1
Trends	PF CC PF AC M, RE	2 1		2 1	1	1	2	1	1
Authority	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1		1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1	2	1 2	1
Own Significance	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1	1	1 1	1	2	1 1	1 2	1
Poseur	PF CC PF AC M, RE	1 1 1 1		1 1	1	1	1	1	1

Final archetypes & Consensus on TTM stage

(o) Latin American Archetypes & TTM stages																													
Early Adopter		Uninterested		Homo Economicus		Fearful		Stubborn																					
PRIC	CON	FREP	ACT	MAI	REL	PRIC	CON	FREP	ACT	MAI	REL	PRIC	CON	FREP	ACT	MAI	REL	PRIC	CON	FREP	ACT	MAI	REL	PRIC	CON	FREP	ACT	MAI	REL
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Causal diagrams



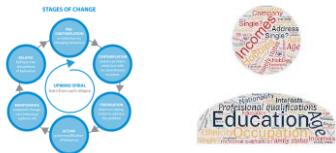
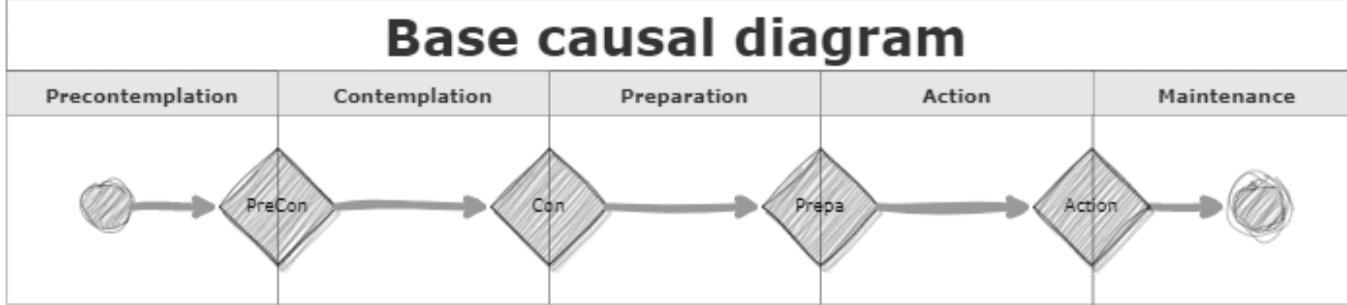
6. Contributions

Contributions

- **Artificial intelligence** by introducing a **methodology** for expressing explicit assumptions.
- It extends **theories of human behaviour** and contributes a **taxonomy** for decision-making factors in the context of the energy transition. Furthermore, it has applications for **public policy**, as it allows for designing interventions and estimating their impact on target archetypes.
- The resulting causal models will eventually be integrated into the **WHY toolkit** for:
 - Assessing several scenarios simulating different policy measures;
 - Will provide a module to define scenarios of possible different developments of the causal model over time, fully considering new services and user needs that may emerge in the future.
- In the context of climate change, the use case benchmarks range causal models from local to European-wide energy grids.

Causal Modelling

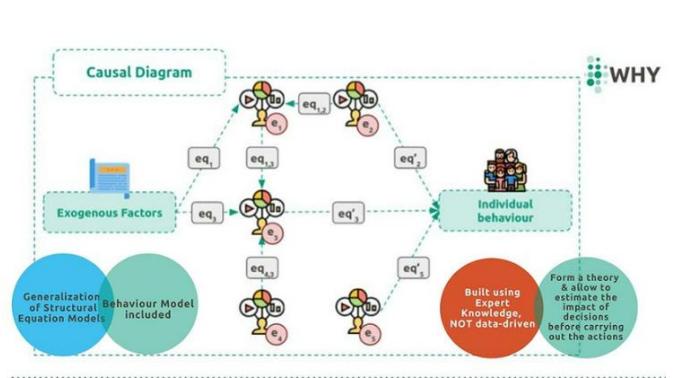
Base causal diagram



WHY project website



The screenshot shows the WHY project website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and YouTube. Below the navigation bar is the WHY logo and the tagline "Climbing the causality ladder to understand and project the energy demand of the residential sector". The main menu includes Home, News & Events, Our Solutions, Use Cases, Resources, Newsletters, and About Us. The current page is "Causal Model". The main content area features a heading "Let's talk about the Causal Model" and a call-to-action "Read about the Causal Diagram for the Causal Model".



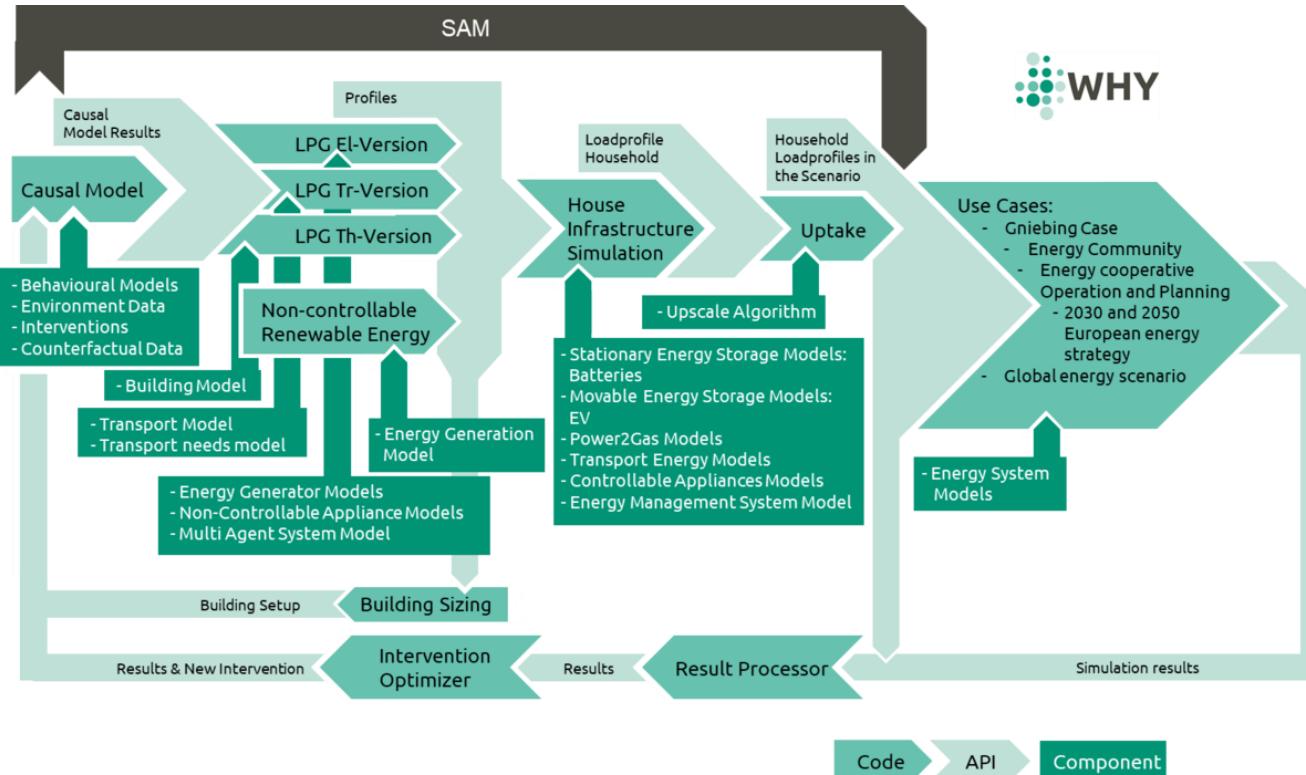
Read about the Causal Diagram for the Causal Model

**Built using
Expert
Knowledge,
NOT data-driven**

**Forms a theory
& allows to
estimate the
impact of
decisions
before carrying
out the actions**

7. Future work

The WHY Toolkit - What would be if...



Thank you very much!

What if you do X?
What if you don't?



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WHY

CLIMBING THE CAUSALITY LADDER TO UNDERSTAND
THE ENERGY DEMAND ON THE RESIDENTIAL SECTOR

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