

Do consumers respond to billing frequency? Implications for urban water conservation

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IWREC Annual Meeting
Washington, DC

September 7, 2014



Research questions

Generally, what's the role of information provision in environmental policy?

- Do consumers respond to increased billing frequency?
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Main research findings:

- Water consumers *increase* consumption by $\sim 5\%$ in response to more frequent billing.
- Treatment effects persist over time.
- Customer inattention to water bills negates these effects.

Road map

- Situate research in current literature
- Outline of data and billing transition
- Empirical strategy and results
- Conclusions, policy implications, and additional work

Context

- Information as environmental regulation
 - “Social norming” in water/electricity demand
(Alcott, JPubE 2011; Ferraro and Price, REStat 2013)
 - Quantity reminders/bill shock in electricity demand
(Gans et al., Energy Econ 2013; Jessoe and Rapson, AER 2014; Gilbert and Graff Zivin, JEBO 2014)
- Salience/attention
 - Consumer awareness of taxes
(Finkelstein, AER 2009)
 - Automatic bill pay for electricity consumption
(Sexton, REStat 2014)

Data & empirical strategy

Residential water billing data:

- ~4.5 years of billing data in Durham, North Carolina
 - Feb 2009 - June 2014
 - ~57,000 households
- Matched with tax assessor data at parcel level
- 2010 Census block group demographics

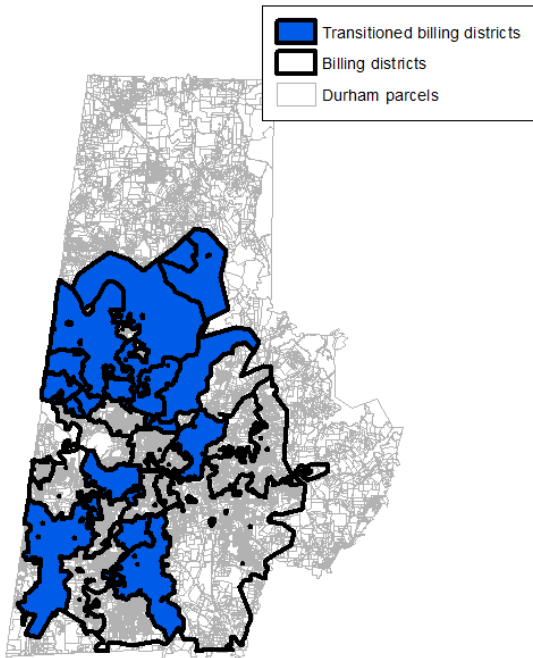
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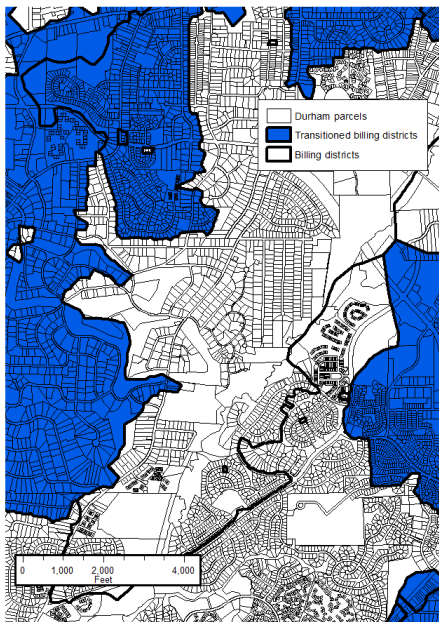
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Experimental strategy:

- Starting in Dec. 2011, billing districts were individually transitioned from bi-monthly to monthly billing
- 12 out of 17 Durham's residential customers were transitioned by June 2014.
- Service fees and marginal prices for water consumption remained constant





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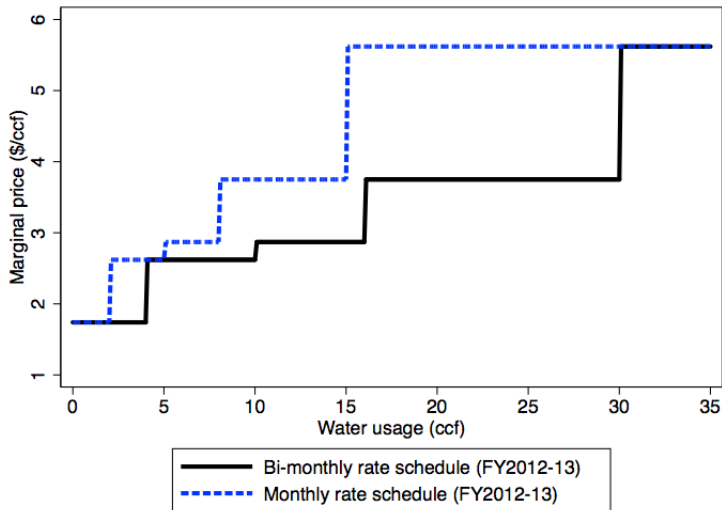
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Tiered rate schedule under (bi-)monthly billing



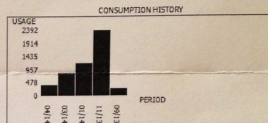


City of Durham
101 City Hall Plaza
Durham, NC 27701
919-560-1200
www.durhamnc.gov

City of Durham Utility Bill

Account	Customer Name	Service Location	Apt/Unit	Bill Date
				04/14/2014

PREVIOUS BILL AMOUNT	\$80.91
PAYMENTS 04/09/2014	\$80.91CR
ADJUSTMENTS	\$0.00
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	\$0.00
WATER USAGE INSIDE CITY	\$9.31
WATER SERVICE FEE 5/8" MTR	\$6.15
SEWER USAGE INSIDE CITY	\$15.79
SEWER SERVICE FEE 5/8	\$7.02
MTHLY SOLID WASTE COLL FEE	\$1.80



The City's Year-Round Odd-Even Irrigation Schedule remains in effect. Please visit www.DurhamSavesWater.org or call Durham OneCall at 919-560-1200 for more information, helpful tips, and for details on the City's WaterSense High Efficiency Toilet (HET) Rebate Program.

Balance Forward Due Per Previous Bill	\$0.00
Total Current Charges Due By 05/05/2014	\$40.07
Total Amount Due	\$40.07

Parcel ID	Account Type	IA Amount/ERU's "see back"
	RESIDENTIAL	

Meter Number	Previous Read Date	Present Read Date	Number of Days	Previous Reading	Present Reading	Usage in cubic feet	Usage equivalent in gallons
	03/12/2014	04/10/2014	29	6105	6526	421	3149

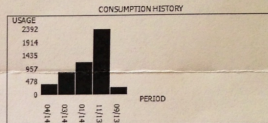


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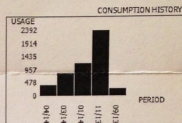


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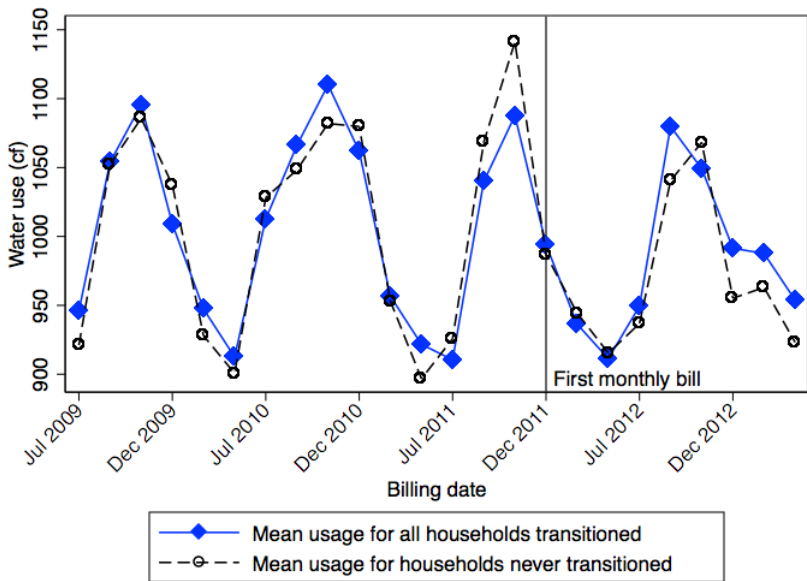
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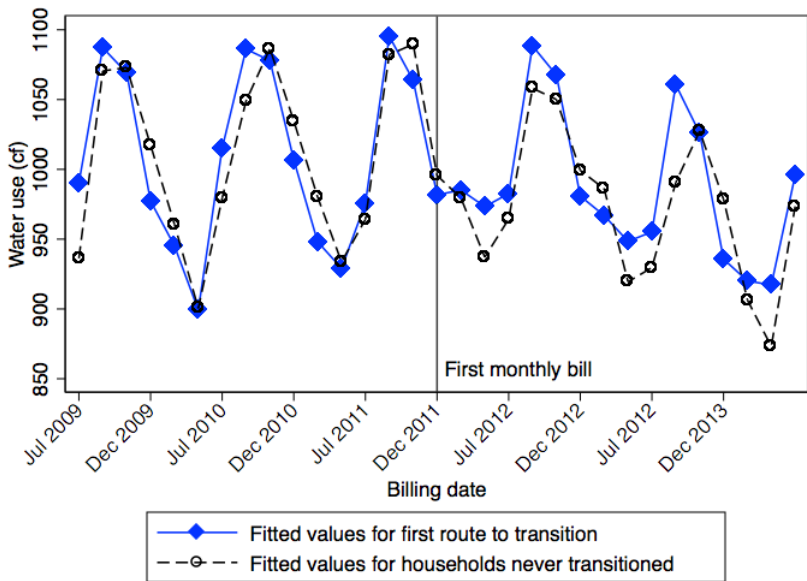
Heterogeneity:

→ No evidence of consumptive heterogeneity

→ Low “wealth” households display little response

→ Response in summer is 5× larger





Pooled cross-section difference-in-difference results

<i>Dependent Variable:</i>					
$\ln(W_{it})$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
BF	0.047 (0.006)*** [0.033]	0.058 (0.006)*** [0.035]	0.072 (0.006)*** [0.022]***	0.047 (0.007)*** [0.021]**	0.038 (0.005)*** [0.022]*
Observations	1,670,476	1,670,476	1,661,315	1,661,315	1,661,315
R-squared	0.001	0.002	0.038	0.039	0.040
<i>Additional controls:</i>					
Time trend	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Weather covariates	–	Y	Y	Y	Y
HH characteristics	–	–	Y	Y	Y
Season FEs	–	Y	Y	Y	Y
Time FEs	–	–	–	Y	Y
Billing district FEs	–	–	–	–	Y

Note: Robust standard errors clustered at the household-level in parentheses. Robust standard errors clustered at the billing district in square brackets. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Fixed effects difference-in-difference regression results

<i>Dependent Variable:</i>		
$\ln(W_{it})$	(1)	(2)
BF	0.079 (0.005)*** [0.020]***	0.045 (0.005)*** [0.020]**
Households	56,888	56,888
Observations	1,670,476	1,670,476
Within R-squared	0.004	0.006
<i>Additional controls:</i>		
Time trend	Y	Y
Weather covariates	Y	Y
Season fixed effects	Y	Y
Time fixed effects	–	Y
Household fixed effects	Y	Y

Note: Robust standard errors clustered at the household-level in parentheses. Robust standard errors clustered at the billing district in square brackets. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Fixed effects difference-in-discontinuity results

<i>Dependent Variable:</i> $\ln(W_{it})$	(1) Within 2000ft	(2) Within 1000ft	(3) Within 500ft
BF	0.049 (0.006)*** [0.021]**	0.047 (0.008)*** [0.020]**	0.044 (0.011)*** [0.024]*
Number of households	45,398	27,810	14,903
Observations	1,327,468	807,481	431,532
Within R-squared	0.006	0.006	0.006
<i>Additional controls:</i>			
Time trend	Y	Y	Y
Weather covariates	Y	Y	Y
Season fixed effects	Y	Y	Y
Time fixed effects	Y	Y	Y
Household fixed effects	Y	Y	Y

Note: Robust standard errors clustered at the household-level in parentheses. Robust standard errors clustered at the billing district in square brackets. Results are from local linear panel data estimators with log consumption as the dependent variable. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Dynamic models and partial adjustment estimates

	(1)	(2)
<i>Estimator:</i>	OLS	Fixed Effects
<i>Dependent variable:</i>	$\ln(w_{it})$	$\ln(w_{it})$
$\ln(w_{it-1})$	0.812*** (0.006)	0.618*** (0.003)
BF	0.023* (0.013)	0.029*** (0.002)
Long-run treatment effect:	0.123* (0.065)	0.076*** (0.006)
Number of households	—	56,868
Observations	1,529,937	1,538,201
R-squared	0.649	—
Within R-squared	—	0.367

Note: Robust standard errors clustered at the household-level in parentheses. All models control for weather, demographic covariates, time trend, and season, time and billing district fixed effects. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Heterogeneous responses to billing frequency

<i>Dependent Variable:</i>					
$\ln(W_{it})$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Panel A:		<u>Consumptive heterogeneity</u>			
		< 25%ile	25 – 50%ile	50 – 75%ile	> 75%ile
	BF	0.029**	0.044***	0.052***	0.047***
		(0.014)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.008)
	Number of households	14,455	14,114	14,124	14,195
Observations	417,753	417,511	417,617	417,595	
Within R-squared	0.031	0.005	0.012	0.044	
Panel B:		<u>Wealth heterogeneity</u>			
		< 25%ile	25 – 50%ile	50 – 75%ile	> 75%ile
	BF	0.018	0.042***	0.076***	0.052***
		(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.010)
	Number of households	15,041	14,134	13,903	13,810
Observations	417,637	417,620	417,607	417,612	
Within R-squared	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.018	

Note: Robust standard errors clustered at the household-level in parentheses. All models control for weather, time trend, seasonality, time and households fixed effects. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Seasonal heterogeneity and automatic bill payment

<i>Dependent Variable:</i>			
$\ln(W_{it})$	(1)	(2)	(3)
BF	0.021*** (0.006)	0.049*** (0.005)	0.083*** (0.005)
BF×spring	-0.007 (0.005)		
BF×summer	0.133*** (0.008)		
BF×fall	0.033*** (0.005)		
BF×abp		-0.079*** (0.014)	-0.077*** (0.014)
Number of households	56,888	56,888	56,888
Observations	1,670,476	1,670,476	1,670,476
Within R-squared	0.006	0.006	0.004
<i>Additional controls:</i>			
Time fixed effects	Y	Y	N

Note: Robust standard errors clustered at the household-level in parentheses. All models control for weather, time trend, seasonality, and household fixed effects. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Summary

Consumers increase consumption (3-8%) in response to more frequent billing.

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Why?

- Price and/or quantity misperception
- Increased billing frequency reduces bias in consumers' perceptions of price and/or use
- Welfare gains to consumers from increases in information

Summary and implications

Summary of results:

- Consumers increase consumption (3-8%) in response to more frequent billing
- Effects are persistent and heterogenous across wealth and seasonality
- Inattention (auto bill pay) negates these effects

Policy relevance:

- Results run contrary to findings in electricity literature
 - \implies unintended result from increased information provision
- Increased billing frequency might not aid in conservation
- Refines understanding of decision making under limited information

Questions?

Thank you.

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