This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

watersmartinnovations.com



The Role of Social Norms in Fostering Residential Water Conservation



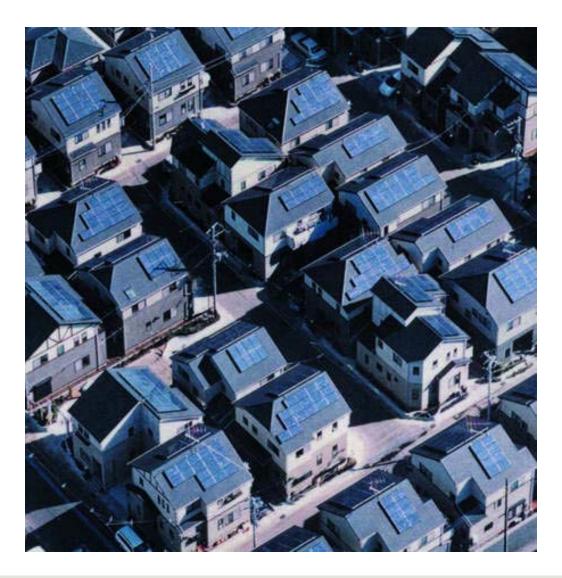


Presented at WaterSmart 2010



California State University SAN MARCOS

Social by Nature





Normative Social Influence

Social norms--an individual's beliefs about the common and accepted behavior in a specific situation.

- 1. Formed through social interaction
- 2. Powerful influence on behavior
- 3. Most powerful in novel situations
- 4. Types of norms (injunctive and descriptive)

Normative Social Influence Schultz, P. W., Nolan, J., Cialdini, R., Goldstein, N., & Griskevicius, V. (2007). The constructive, destructive, and reconstructive power of social norms. *Psychological Science*, 18, 429-434.

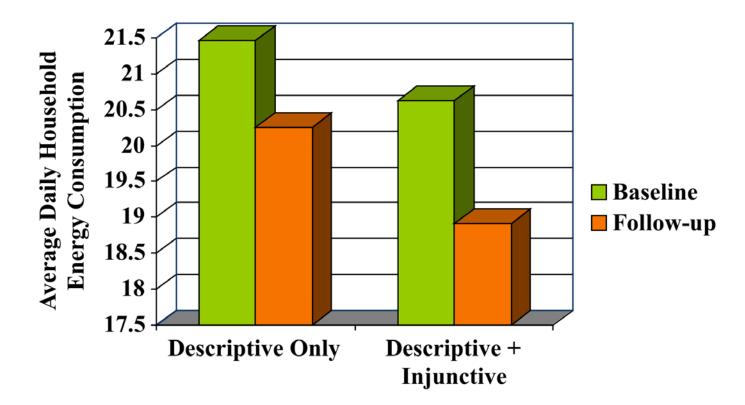


- Distributed individual feedback and normative feedback to households for two consecutive weeks
- Conditions:
 - Usage level (above or below neighborhood average)
 - Emoticon
 - (positive or negative ☺)



Normative Social Influence - Results

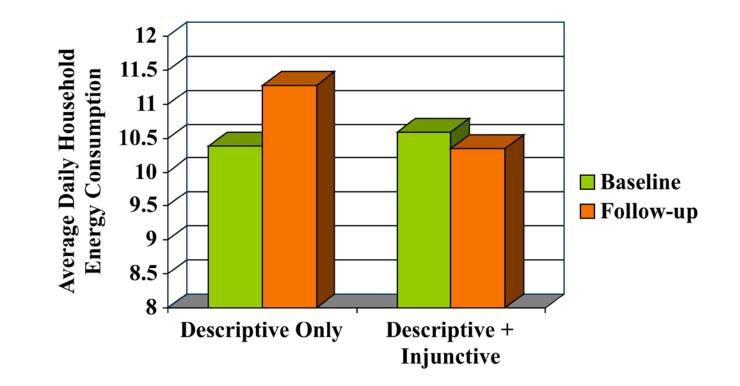
High Consumers 😕



Schultz, P. W., Nolan, J., Cialdini, R., Goldstein, N., & Griskevicius, V. (2007). The constructive, destructive, and reconstructive power of social norms. *Psychological Science*, *18*, 429-434.

Normative Social Influence - Results

Low Consumers ©





Normative Social Influence

- Norms serve as a guide for behavior
- Magnetic middle
- Generally not perceived as motivational (Nolan et al., 2008)
- Stronger effects for individuals who are less motivated (Göckeritz et al., 2010)
- New study to extend these findings

lamino Arena, Carlsbad, CA 92009



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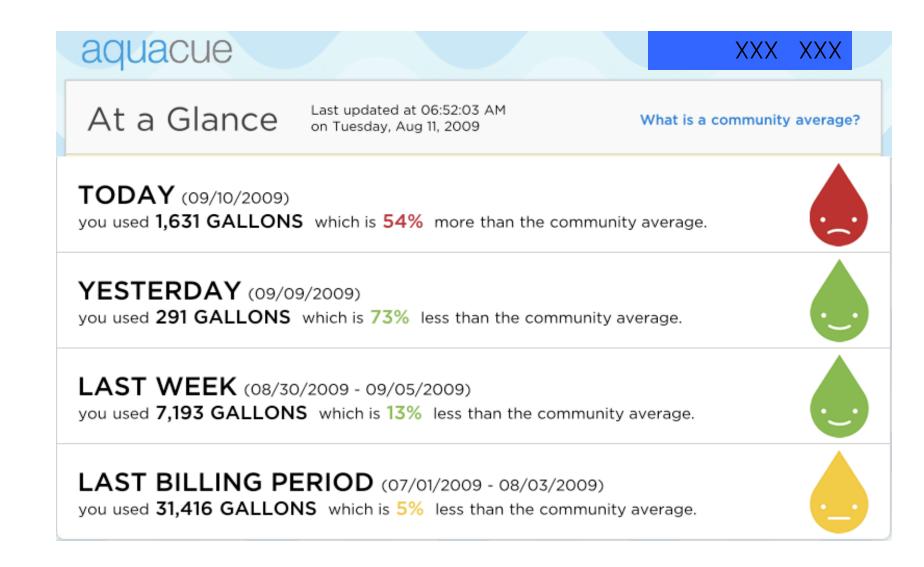
Water Usage Survey

This short survey is part of a project being conducted by researchers at California State University, San Marcos. The questions are about residential water use, and water conservation. The questionnaire should only take about 10 minutes to complete. Your participation is completely voluntary, and you may choose not to respond to any or all of the items. All responses to this survey are confidential, and only members of the CSUSM research team will have access to the data.

I. Home Water Use

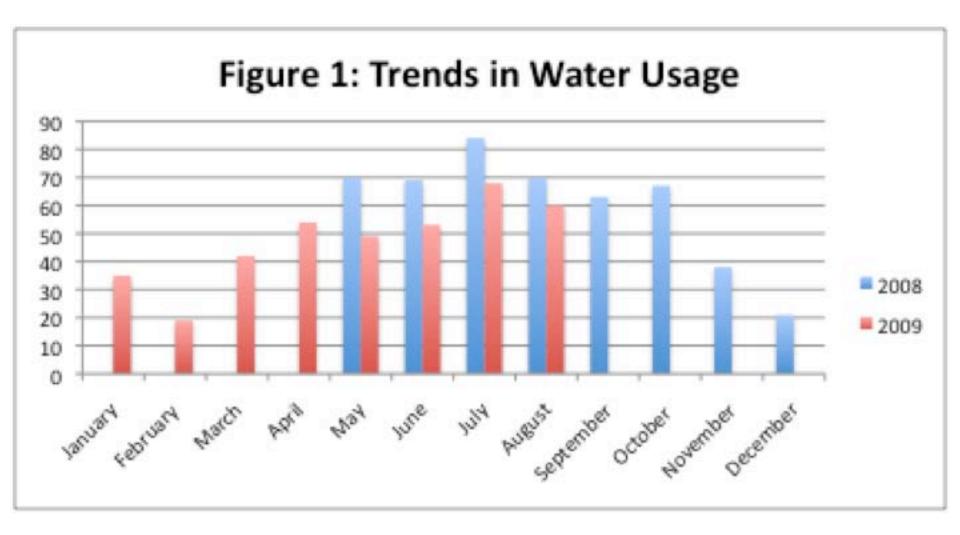
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements. Please circle one answer per statement.

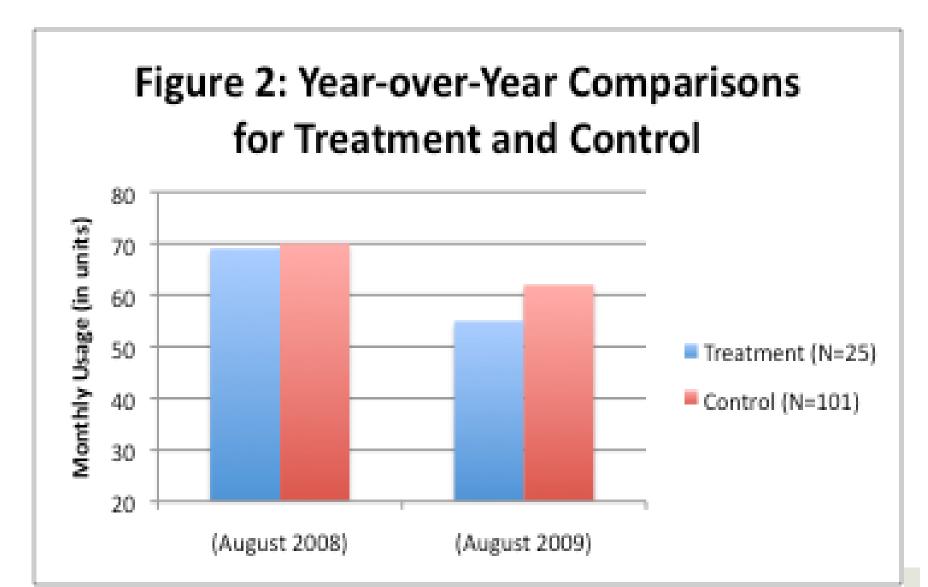
OVERALL	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
A. The amount of water I use at home can be reduced.	1	2	3	4	5
B. It is important to me that I conserve water every day.	1	2	3	4	5
C. I talk with others in my household about how to reduce the amount of water we use.	1	2	3	4	5
D. I talk with neighbors about how to reduce the amount of water they use.	1	2	3	4	5
E. I am willing to modify my daily routine in order to use less water.	1	2	3	4	5
F. People In my neighborhood approve of water conservation.	1	2	3	4	5
G. People In my neighborhood are doing things to conserve water.	1	2	3	4	5
H. People In San Diego County are doing things to conserve water.	1	2	3	4	5
 People throughout California are doing things to conserve water. 	1	2	3	4	5



Web-based Water Feedback

aquacue		XXX	XXX
At a Glance	Last updated at 06:52:03 AM on Tuesday, Aug 11, 2009	What is a community	average?
TODAY (09/10/2009) you used 1,713 GALLON	5 which is <mark>61%</mark> more than the com	imunity average.	
YESTERDAY (09/0 you used 310 GALLONS	9/2009) which is 71% less than the commu	unity average.	
LAST WEEK (08/30 you used 10,515 GALLO	0/2009 - 09/05/2009) NS which is <mark>28%</mark> more than the co	ommunity average.	
	ERIOD (07/01/2009 - 08/03/20 NS which is 16% more than the co		
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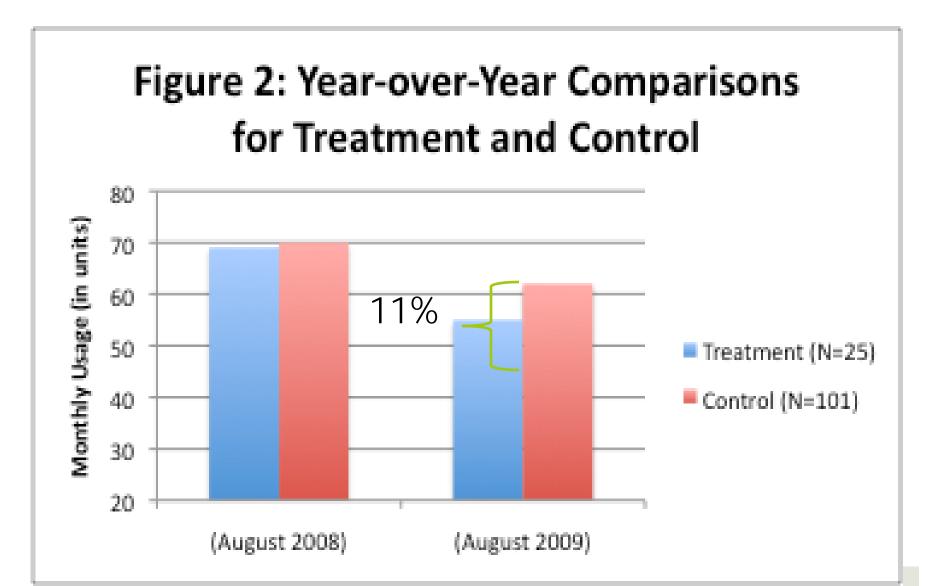


Figure 3: Change in Water Usage by Motivation

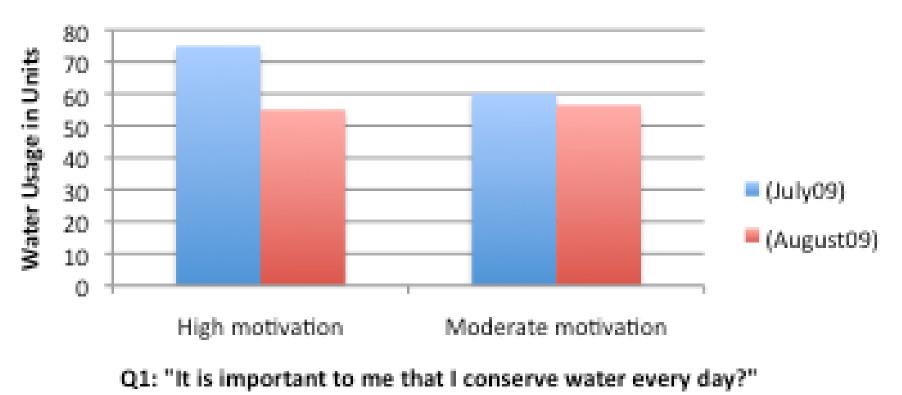
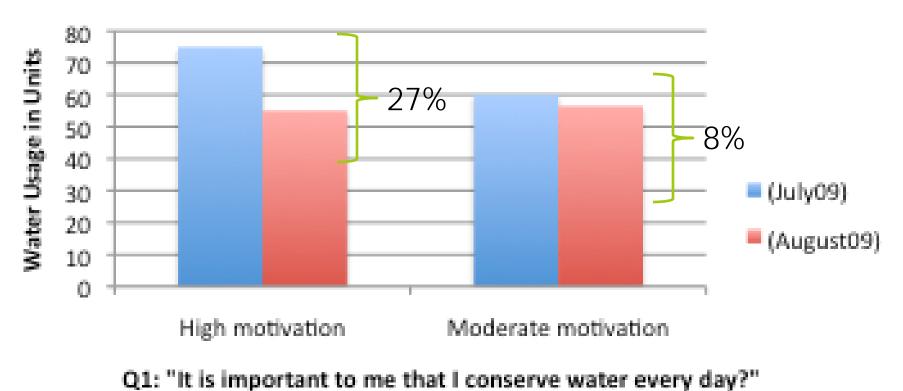


Figure 3: Change in Water Usage by Motivation





Summary

- Normative feedback resulted in 11% reduction in residential water consumption
- Unexpected moderation effect (norms message most effective for residents with high motivation)
- Potential explanation is medium (web versus doorhangers).
- Web requires effort to access. More motivated households access the message, thereby more affected. New research underway to test this hypothesis.



References

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