

# Consumer and value creation in the utility of the future: An experiment in the Italian solar PV market

Veronica Galassi and Reinhard Madlener

Institute for Future Energy Consumer Needs and Behavior (FCN)  
School of Business and Economics / E.ON Energy Research Center  
RWTH Aachen University

November 30-December 2, 2016  
1<sup>st</sup> AIEE Energy Symposium  
Current and future challenges to energy security

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Theoretical background and research hypotheses
- 3 Sample
- 4 Methodology
  - Design of the DCE
  - Model and estimation technique
- 5 Results
  - Posterior estimates
  - Attribute importance and ranking
  - Sensitivity analysis
- 6 Conclusions

- **Incumbent** electricity utility companies are loosing **market shares**

- **Incumbent** electricity utility companies are loosing **market shares**
- Shift in the traditional **electricity supply paradigm** due to a boom in the adoption of decentralized renewable energy sources (Sioshansi, 2014)

- **Incumbent** electricity utility companies are loosing **market shares**
- Shift in the traditional **electricity supply paradigm** due to a boom in the adoption of decentralized renewable energy sources (Sioshansi, 2014)
- Potential disruptive character of PV systems (and storage) linked to **prosumption**

- **Incumbent** electricity utility companies are loosing **market shares**
- Shift in the traditional **electricity supply paradigm** due to a boom in the adoption of decentralized renewable energy sources (Sioshansi, 2014)
- Potential disruptive character of PV systems (and storage) linked to **prosumption**
- Level of prosumption and integration of PV system in the value chain dependent on **ownership** and **control** of the system (Watson, 2004; Sauter and Watson, 2007):
  - “Plug-and-Play” model
  - “Community micro-grid” (Blansfield and Jones, 2014)
  - “Company control” scheme
  - “Rent-a-roof” (Frantzis et al., 2008)

In Italy:

- First Energy Incentive Plan (Conto Energia) introduced in Italy in 2005

## In Italy:

- First Energy Incentive Plan (Conto Energia) introduced in Italy in 2005
- Grid parity estimated to be achieved in 2010 (Breyer and Gerlach, 2013)



## In Italy:

- First Energy Incentive Plan (Conto Energia) introduced in Italy in 2005
- Grid parity estimated to be achieved in 2010 (Breyer and Gerlach, 2013)
- End of feed-in tariff scheme in July 2013

## In Italy:

- First Energy Incentive Plan (Conto Energia) introduced in Italy in 2005
- Grid parity estimated to be achieved in 2010 (Breyer and Gerlach, 2013)
- End of feed-in tariff scheme in July 2013
- Small scale PV systems have achieved the installed capacity of 3,500 MW at the end of 2015; future diffusion of PV systems expected to stagnate (Palmer et al, 2015)

## In Italy:

- First Energy Incentive Plan (Conto Energia) introduced in Italy in 2005
- Grid parity estimated to be achieved in 2010 (Breyer and Gerlach, 2013)
- End of feed-in tariff scheme in July 2013
- Small scale PV systems have achieved the installed capacity of 3,500 MW at the end of 2015; future diffusion of PV systems expected to stagnate (Palmer et al, 2015)
- Decentralized energy storage not yet diffused

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system



Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system
  - Payback period

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system
  - Payback period
  - Subsidies

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system
  - Payback period
  - Subsidies
  - % of families that already adopted the technology

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system
  - Payback period
  - Subsidies
  - % of families that already adopted the technology
  - Yearly inflation in fossil fuel

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system
  - Payback period
  - Subsidies
  - % of families that already adopted the technology
  - Yearly inflation in fossil fuel
  - Contract length

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system
  - Payback period
  - Subsidies
  - % of families that already adopted the technology
  - Yearly inflation in fossil fuel
  - Contract length
  - Recommendation

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system
  - Payback period
  - Subsidies
  - % of families that already adopted the technology
  - Yearly inflation in fossil fuel
  - Contract length
  - Recommendation

Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system
  - Payback period
  - Subsidies
  - % of families that already adopted the technology
  - Yearly inflation in fossil fuel
  - Contract length
  - Recommendation



Would consumers still prosume if there were alternative options in the market?



Related discrete choice experiments (DCEs) on HH preferences:

- **Amador et al. (2013)**: for different electricity suppliers
- **Ida et al. (2014); Islam and Meade (2013); Scarpa and Willis (2010)**: motivations and preferences for PV systems:
  - Investment costs
  - Energy savings
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Maintenance costs
  - Style of the PV system
  - Payback period
  - Subsidies
  - % of families that already adopted the technology
  - Yearly inflation in fossil fuel
  - Contract length
  - Recommendation



Would consumers still prosume if there were alternative options in the market?  
⇒ HH preferences for innovative features of utility business models  
to be investigated through DCE

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Theoretical background and research hypotheses
- 3 Sample
- 4 Methodology
  - Design of the DCE
  - Model and estimation technique
- 5 Results
  - Posterior estimates
  - Attribute importance and ranking
  - Sensitivity analysis
- 6 Conclusions

**Amit and Zott, 2001:** Value creation results from the element of:

**Amit and Zott, 2001:** Value creation results from the element of:

- **Novelty:** involves the generation of innovative services and transactions like
  - Renting the roof to the utility company (Drury et al. 2012)
  - Signing a lease contract for the purchase of a PV system (Rai and Sigrin, 2013),
  - Engaging in demand management activities

**Amit and Zott, 2001:** Value creation results from the element of:

- **Novelty:** involves the generation of innovative services and transactions like
  - Renting the roof to the utility company (Drury et al. 2012)
  - Signing a lease contract for the purchase of a PV system (Rai and Sigrin, 2013),
  - Engaging in demand management activities

→ **H<sub>1</sub>: The “rent-a-roof” solution (utility ownership of the PV system) is preferred to “plug-and-play” (household ownership).**

**Amit and Zott, 2001:** Value creation results from the element of:

- **Novelty:** involves the generation of innovative services and transactions like
    - Renting the roof to the utility company (Drury et al. 2012)
    - Signing a lease contract for the purchase of a PV system (Rai and Sigrin, 2013),
    - Engaging in demand management activities
- **H<sub>1</sub>: The “rent-a-roof” solution (utility ownership of the PV system) is preferred to “plug-and-play” (household ownership).**
- **Complementarity:** battery storage generates extra value if perceived to optimize self-consumption of electricity

**Amit and Zott, 2001:** Value creation results from the element of:

- **Novelty:** involves the generation of innovative services and transactions like
  - Renting the roof to the utility company (Drury et al. 2012)
  - Signing a lease contract for the purchase of a PV system (Rai and Sigrin, 2013),
  - Engaging in demand management activities→ **H<sub>1</sub>: The “rent-a-roof” solution (utility ownership of the PV system) is preferred to “plug-and-play” (household ownership).**
- **Complementarity:** battery storage generates extra value if perceived to optimize self-consumption of electricity  
→ **H<sub>2</sub>: A solution with battery storage is always preferred to a PV system without storage unit.**

**Amit and Zott, 2001:** Value creation results from the element of:

- **Novelty:** involves the generation of innovative services and transactions like
  - Renting the roof to the utility company (Drury et al. 2012)
  - Signing a lease contract for the purchase of a PV system (Rai and Sigrin, 2013),
  - Engaging in demand management activities→ **H<sub>1</sub>: The “rent-a-roof” solution (utility ownership of the PV system) is preferred to “plug-and-play” (household ownership).**
- **Complementarity:** battery storage generates extra value if perceived to optimize self-consumption of electricity  
→ **H<sub>2</sub>: A solution with battery storage is always preferred to a PV system without storage unit.**
- **Efficiency:** A system bought through the “all-inclusive” formula or controlled by the energy utility reduces the search, information, and planning costs



**Amit and Zott, 2001:** Value creation results from the element of:

- **Novelty:** involves the generation of innovative services and transactions like
  - Renting the roof to the utility company (Drury et al. 2012)
  - Signing a lease contract for the purchase of a PV system (Rai and Sigrin, 2013),
  - Engaging in demand management activities→ **H<sub>1</sub>: The “rent-a-roof” solution (utility ownership of the PV system) is preferred to “plug-and-play” (household ownership).**
- **Complementarity:** battery storage generates extra value if perceived to optimize self-consumption of electricity  
→ **H<sub>2</sub>: A solution with battery storage is always preferred to a PV system without storage unit.**
- **Efficiency:** A system bought through the “all-inclusive” formula or controlled by the energy utility reduces the search, information, and planning costs  
→ **H<sub>3</sub>: Purchase and installation through a professional installer (the “all-inclusive” formula) is the preferred sales channel.**

→ **H<sub>4</sub>: External control and maintenance of the PV system are preferred to household control.**

→ **H<sub>4</sub>: External control and maintenance of the PV system are preferred to household control.**

- **Lock-in:** by building trust, efficiency and novelty play a positive role in retaining satisfied customers, which results in contracts of longer lengths that minimize the uncertainty and risk of switching to another electricity provider (Defeuilley, 2009).

→ **H<sub>4</sub>: External control and maintenance of the PV system are preferred to household control.**

- **Lock-in:** by building trust, efficiency and novelty play a positive role in retaining satisfied customers, which results in contracts of longer lengths that minimize the uncertainty and risk of switching to another electricity provider (Defeuilley, 2009).

→ **H<sub>5</sub>: Contracts of longer length for the supply of electricity from the grid are preferred to shorter ones.**

→ **H<sub>4</sub>: External control and maintenance of the PV system are preferred to household control.**

- **Lock-in:** by building trust, efficiency and novelty play a positive role in retaining satisfied customers, which results in contracts of longer lengths that minimize the uncertainty and risk of switching to another electricity provider (Defeuilley, 2009).

→ **H<sub>5</sub>: Contracts of longer length for the supply of electricity from the grid are preferred to shorter ones.**

**Kahneman and Tversky, 1979** and their prospect theory

→ **H<sub>4</sub>: External control and maintenance of the PV system are preferred to household control.**

- **Lock-in:** by building trust, efficiency and novelty play a positive role in retaining satisfied customers, which results in contracts of longer lengths that minimize the uncertainty and risk of switching to another electricity provider (Defeuilley, 2009).

→ **H<sub>5</sub>: Contracts of longer length for the supply of electricity from the grid are preferred to shorter ones.**

**Kahneman and Tversky, 1979** and their prospect theory

→ **H<sub>6</sub>: Respondents perceive benefits and costs of self-producing electricity differently.**

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Theoretical background and research hypotheses
- 3 Sample**
- 4 Methodology
  - Design of the DCE
  - Model and estimation technique
- 5 Results
  - Posterior estimates
  - Attribute importance and ranking
  - Sensitivity analysis
- 6 Conclusions

- Online survey among 835 owner-occupied households in Italy: 423 PV system owners and 412 PV system non-owners
- Filtering criteria lead to 403 PV owners and 409 PV non-owners (12,180 observations)
- Data gathered in October 2014 using the CAWI technique

	PV owners (%)	PV non-owners (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	63.1	58.5
Female	36.9	41.5
<b>Age group (Years)</b>		
18-34	26.2	30.8
35-54	56.5	47.8
55-74	16.5	20.9
>75	0.5	0.5
<b>Net household income (€)</b>		
<24,000	14.9	26.2
24,000-35,999	26.0	27.2
36,000-47,999	20.3	16.5
48,000-59,999	13.7	9.7
60,000-71,999	6.6	3.9
72,000-83,999	5.0	3.4
84,000-99,999	1.7	1.5
≥ 100,000	3.3	1.5
I prefer not to reply	8.5	10.2
<b>Geographical location</b>		
North	39.7	42.2
Center	22.0	17.2
South	23.2	25.7
Islands	15.1	14.8



# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Theoretical background and research hypotheses
- 3 Sample
- 4 Methodology**
  - Design of the DCE
  - Model and estimation technique
- 5 Results
  - Posterior estimates
  - Attribute importance and ranking
  - Sensitivity analysis
- 6 Conclusions

- 3 unlabeled alternatives + “None” option
- 15 choice cards + 2 identical holdouts
- Fractional-factorial and full-profile design
- Computer-optimized Complete Enumeration design method
- Presence of *ad-hoc* prohibitions across attribute levels

- 3 unlabeled alternatives + “None” option
- 15 choice cards + 2 identical holdouts
- Fractional-factorial and full-profile design
- Computer-optimized Complete Enumeration design method
- Presence of *ad-hoc* prohibitions across attribute levels

Attribute	Level
A1. Control and maintenance of the PV system (CONTROL)	1.1 Your control and maintenance 1.2 Utility control and maintenance
A2. Total monthly benefits of the PV system (BENEFITS)	2.1 €60 per month for 20 years 2.2 €80 per month for 20 years 2.3 €100 per month for 20 years
A3. Monthly cost of the PV system (COSTS)	3.1 €0 (No ownership of the system) 3.2 €50 per month for 10 years (Your ownership of the system) 3.3 €70 per month for 10 years (Your ownership of the system)
A4. Duration of the supply contract with the utility (CONTRACT)	4.1 Not specified 4.2 1 year 4.3 5 years 4.4 10 years
A5. Purchase and installation of a battery storage device (STORAGE)	5.1 Yes, at no additional costs 5.2 Yes, at additional monthly costs of €60 for 20 years 5.3 Yes, at additional monthly costs of €80 for 20 years 5.4 No
A6. Channel of purchase and installation of the PV system (SALES)	6.1 Purchase via installer, “all-inclusive” formula 6.2 Purchase on-line, installation arranged by the vendor 6.3 Purchase in a shop, installation arranged by the vendor 6.4 Purchase from a salesman, installation arranged by the vendor 6.5 Purchase on-line/in shop/via salesman, installation organized locally by yourself

# Example of a choice card

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
<b>Channel of purchase and installation of the PV system</b>	Purchase on-line/in shop/via salesman, installation organized locally by yourself	Purchase on-line, installation arranged by the vendor	Purchase on-line/in shop/via salesman, installation organized locally by yourself	Tick this box if you would prefer not to install a PV system
<b>Purchase and installation of a battery device</b>	Yes, at no additional costs	Yes, at additional monthly cost of €80 for 20 years	Yes, at additional monthly cost of €60 for 20 years	
<b>Total monthly benefits of the PV system</b>	€100 per month for 20 years	€100 per month for 20 years	€60 per month for 20 years	
<b>Monthly cost of the PV system</b>	€70 per month for 10 years (Your ownership of the system)	€70 per month for 10 years (Your ownership of the system)	€70 per month for 10 years (Your ownership of the system)	
<b>Duration of the supply contract with the utility</b>	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	
<b>Control and maintenance of the PV system</b>	Utility control and maintenance	Your control and maintenance	Utility control and maintenance	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

# The Bayesian approach

- Widely employed in marketing studies
- Still rare applications in energy field (Train and Sonnier, 2005; Daziano, 2013)
- Estimation of a Hierarchical Bayes Multinomial Logit Model with Random Effects (Allenby and Lenk, 1994, 1995) within the Random Utility Theory Framework (McFadden, 1973)
- Individual parameters are random variables  $\beta_i \sim MVN(\theta, \Lambda)$
- Hyperparameters  $\theta$  and  $\Lambda$  are unknown:  $\theta \sim N(q_n, Q_n)$ ;  $\Lambda \sim IW_p(d_0, D_0)$
- Bayes' Rule:  $p(X|y) \propto p(y|X) * p(X)$
- Simultaneous estimation of all the parameters through MCMC simulation across 80,000 iterations

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Theoretical background and research hypotheses
- 3 Sample
- 4 Methodology
  - Design of the DCE
  - Model and estimation technique
- 5 Results
  - Posterior estimates
  - Attribute importance and ranking
  - Sensitivity analysis
- 6 Conclusions

# Mean estimates of $\theta$ (Models 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Levels	Model 1	Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
		Intercept	PV	Intercept	Age	PV	Non-PV
CONTROL_1	-0.172*** (0.039)	-0.240*** (0.017)	0.135** (0.059)	-0.145* (0.053)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.097** (0.024)	-0.322*** (0.102)
CONTROL_2	0.172*** (0.039)	0.240*** (0.017)	-0.135** (0.059)	0.145* (0.053)	0.001 (0.001)	0.097** (0.024)	0.322*** (0.102)
BENEFITS_1	-0.024 (0.041)	0.068 (0.037)	-0.177** (0.074)	-0.049 (0.090)	0.001 (0.003)	-0.096** (0.031)	0.043 (0.056)
BENEFITS_2	-0.031 (0.035)	-0.065 (0.036)	0.073 (0.078)	0.007 (0.011)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.008 (0.015)	-0.089* (0.011)
BENEFITS_3	0.054 (0.045)	-0.003 (0.001)	0.105 (0.003)	0.042 (0.079)	0.000 (0.001)	0.103** (0.015)	0.046 (0.046)
COSTS_1	0.550*** (0.068)	0.833*** (0.088)	-0.546*** (0.056)	0.466** (0.109)	0.002 (0.003)	0.305*** (0.057)	0.986*** (0.069)
COSTS_2	-0.173*** (0.044)	-0.289*** (0.009)	0.215*** (0.035)	-0.095 (0.037)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.066 (0.057)	-0.376*** (0.072)
COSTS_3	-0.376*** (0.046)	-0.545*** (0.079)	0.331*** (0.090)	-0.371*** (0.072)	0.000 (0.002)	-0.239*** (0.000)	-0.610*** (0.002)
CONTRACT_1	-0.080** (0.042)	-0.038 (0.045)	-0.072 (0.023)	0.083 (0.138)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.116** (0.021)	-0.057 (0.089)
CONTRACT_2	-0.121*** (0.043)	-0.121** (0.044)	-0.003 (0.016)	-0.011 (0.061)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.129** (0.055)	-0.146** (0.024)
CONTRACT_3	0.100*** (0.041)	0.122** (0.070)	-0.048 (0.058)	0.171 (0.137)	-0.002 (0.003)	0.071 (0.009)	0.160** (0.063)
CONTRACT_4	0.101** (0.046)	0.036 (0.068)	0.123* (0.020)	-0.243* (0.061)	0.008** (0.003)	0.175*** (0.043)	0.043 (0.049)

⇒ Utility control is preferred

⇒ “Rent-a-roof” is preferred to “Plug-and-Play”

⇒ Contracts of longer lengths are preferred

# Mean estimates of $\theta$ (Models 1, 2, 3 and 4), cont.

Levels	Model 1	Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
		Intercept	PV	Intercept	Age	PV	Non-PV
STORAGE_1	0.726*** (0.060)	0.908*** (0.023)	-0.366*** (0.063)	-0.120 (0.050)	0.020*** (0.002)	0.559*** (0.0350)	1.059*** (0.116)
STORAGE_2	-0.337*** (0.057)	-0.382*** (0.013)	0.121 (0.017)	0.167 (0.167)	-0.012*** (0.004)	-0.276*** (0.003)	-0.456*** (0.040)
STORAGE_3	-0.412*** (0.059)	-0.491*** (0.052)	0.154* (0.142)	0.026 (0.103)	-0.010*** (0.001)	-0.345*** (0.063)	-0.594*** (0.066)
STORAGE_4	0.024 (0.054)	-0.035 (0.041)	0.091 (0.096)	-0.074 (0.014)	0.002 (0.001)	0.063 (0.025)	-0.009 (0.090)
SALES_1	0.051 (0.048)	0.103* (0.040)	-0.110 (0.060)	0.018 (0.092)	0.001 (0.002)	0.016 (0.052)	0.072 (0.008)
SALES_2	-0.000 (0.0490)	-0.004 (0.078)	-0.003 (0.010)	0.029 (0.005)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.016 (0.004)	0.025 (0.017)
SALES_3	0.048 (0.043)	0.091* (0.014)	-0.061 (0.022)	-0.002 (0.075)	0.002 (0.001)	0.022 (0.042)	0.111* (0.072)
SALES_4	0.052* (0.040)	0.040 (0.037)	0.021 (0.042)	-0.190* (0.112)	0.006** (0.001)	0.045 (0.060)	0.098 (0.127)
SALES_5	-0.151*** (0.049)	-0.230*** (0.013)	0.153** (0.114)	0.145 (0.060)	-0.007** (0.002)	-0.067 (0.053)	-0.306*** (0.047)
None	-3.501*** (0.304)	-2.171*** (0.113)	-2.895*** (0.202)	-5.160*** (0.070)	0.036** (0.002)	-4.271*** (0.363)	-2.184*** (0.312)
McFadden's Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	0.5461	0.5474		0.5467		0.5003	0.6269

Level of credibility: \*\*\* = 99% ; \*\* = 95% ; \* = 90%.  
Standard errors in brackets

⇒ No ownership of battery is preferred

⇒ Installation arranged by vendor is preferred



# Mean estimate of the variance-covariance matrix $\Lambda$ and correlation coefficients (Model 1)

- Evidence of unexplained heterogeneity
- No evidence of correlation in parameters across choice tasks

	A1.1	A1.2	A2.1	A2.2	A2.3	A3.1	A3.2	A3.3	A4.1	A4.2	A4.3	A4.4	A5.1	A5.2	A5.3	A5.4	A6.1	A6.2	A6.3	A6.4	A6.5	None
A1.1	<b>.323</b>	-.323	.074	-.000	-.074	.047	-.048	.002	-.046	.001	.015	.031	-.042	.023	.076	-.057	-.009	-.011	.005	.006	.008	-.565
A1.2		<b>.323</b>	-.074	.000	.074	-.047	.048	-.002	.046	-.000	-.015	-.031	.042	-.023	-.076	.057	.009	.011	-.005	-.006	-.008	.565
A2.1			<b>.628</b>	-.139	-.489	.063	-.039	-.024	.061	.042	.004	.024	-.086	.068	.025	-.006	-.035	.022	.014	-.013	.012	-.283
A2.2				<b>.333</b>	-.193	.057	.041	.016	.044	-.009	-.025	-.011	.014	.019	-.010	-.023	.019	.013	.022	.011	.027	.344
A2.3					<b>.682</b>	-.005	-.002	.008	.017	.034	.029	-.013	.073	-.086	-.016	.029	.016	-.008	.008	.024	-.040	-.061
A3.1	.060	-.060	.521	.047	.004	<b>1.924</b>	-.896	-1.028	.019	-.009	.013	-.024	.327	-.159	-.192	.024	.002	-.019	.024	-.045	.038	1.558
A3.2	-.104	.104	-.609	.188	.004		<b>.654</b>	.242	-.003	-.006	-.016	.025	-.116	.076	.056	-.016	-.034	-.003	.010	.025	.002	-.647
A3.3	.004	-.004	-.487	.061	.015			<b>.785</b>	-.017	.015	.003	-.002	-.211	.083	.136	-.008	.033	.022	-.034	.020	-.040	-.912
A4.1									<b>.587</b>	-.022	-.245	-.320	.054	-.035	-.086	.067	.038	.011	.039	.029	.041	1.082
A4.2										<b>.554</b>	-.164	-.368	-.022	.014	-.011	.019	-.031	-.005	-.026	.008	.054	.134
A4.3											<b>.478</b>	-.069	.047	.002	.003	-.053	.003	.019	.019	-.010	-.031	-.491
A4.4												<b>.758</b>	-.079	.019	.094	-.033	-.010	-.002	.045	.031	-.064	-.725
A5.1	-.064	.064	-.095	.021	.077	.206	-.125	-.208					<b>1.313</b>	-.468	-.627	-.218	.061	.017	.030	-.067	-.041	1.707
A5.2	.056	-.056	.118	.045	-.144	-.158	.130	.129						<b>.526</b>	.149	-.207	-.024	.012	-.009	.004	.017	-.651
A5.3	.160	-.160	.038	-.021	-.023	-.165	.083	.183							<b>.702</b>	-.224	-.015	-.010	.007	.021	-.003	-1.375
A5.4	-.124	.124	-.009	-.049	.044	.021	-.025	-.011								<b>.649</b>	-.022	-.019	-.028	.042	.027	.318
A6.1																	<b>.560</b>	-.138	-.112	-.093	.216	.150
A6.2																		<b>.472</b>	-.136	-.135	-.063	-.196
A6.3																			<b>.465</b>	-.081	-.136	-.224
A6.4																				<b>.435</b>	.126	.044
A6.5																					<b>.541</b>	.225
None	-.184	.184	-.066	.111	-.014	.208	-.148	-.191	.262	.033	-.132	-.154	.276	-.166	-.304	.073	.037	-.053	-.061	.012	.057	<b>29.068</b>

# Normalized and zero-centered $\beta_i$ : Models 1, 4, 2, and 3

Levels	Model 1			Model 4		
	All resp. N=812	PV N=403	Non-PV N=409	PV N=403	Non-PV N=409	
CONTROL_1	-13.75	-10.05	-17.40	-7.35	-19.49	
CONTROL_2	13.75	10.05	17.40	7.35	19.49	
BENEFITS_1	-1.08	-4.60	2.39	-7.41	4.07	
BENEFITS_2	-2.07	-1.00	-3.13	-0.12	-5.56	
BENEFITS_3	3.15	5.60	0.73	7.53	1.49	
COSTS_1	40.67	24.00	57.10	22.21	55.56	
COSTS_2	-12.32	-5.52	-19.03	-4.50	-21.02	
COSTS_3	-28.35	-18.48	-38.08	-17.72	-34.54	
CONTRACT_1	-6.68	-10.19	-3.22	-9.51	-3.26	
CONTRACT_2	-10.04	-11.09	-9.01	-10.49	-8.86	
CONTRACT_3	8.34	8.72	7.97	5.69	10.40	
CONTRACT_4	8.38	12.56	4.26	14.31	1.71	
STORAGE_1	58.52	47.10	69.78	45.16	62.17	
STORAGE_2	-27.69	-23.38	-31.52	-22.97	-26.65	
STORAGE_3	-33.27	-26.26	-40.18	-27.97	-34.77	
STORAGE_4	2.43	2.96	1.91	5.78	-0.74	
SALES_1	4.17	1.93	6.39	0.65	5.08	
SALES_2	0.11	0.83	-0.59	-0.79	1.50	
SALES_3	3.59	3.07	4.10	1.68	6.13	
SALES_4	5.12	6.06	4.19	4.37	6.54	
SALES_5	-12.99	-11.88	-14.08	-5.91	-19.24	
None	-328.00	-448.68	-209.08	-382.35	-139.76	

Levels	Model 2			Model 3		
	All resp. N=812	PV N=403	Non-PV N=409	All resp. N=812	PV N=403	Non-PV N=409
CONTROL_1	-13.72	-8.68	-18.69	-13.91	-10.16	-17.61
CONTROL_2	13.72	8.68	18.69	13.91	10.16	17.61
BENEFITS_1	-0.86	-8.83	7.00	-0.83	-4.23	2.52
BENEFITS_2	-1.98	1.01	-4.93	-2.35	-1.26	-3.43
BENEFITS_3	2.84	7.82	-2.07	3.18	5.49	0.90
COSTS_1	40.98	21.46	60.22	40.46	24.05	56.63
COSTS_2	-12.80	-5.23	-20.25	-12.94	-5.94	-19.85
COSTS_3	-28.19	-16.23	-39.97	-27.51	-18.11	-36.78
CONTRACT_1	-6.17	-9.67	-2.72	-6.13	-9.49	-2.82
CONTRACT_2	-9.94	-10.80	-9.09	-10.69	-11.56	-9.83
CONTRACT_3	8.06	6.54	9.55	8.30	8.51	8.09
CONTRACT_4	8.05	13.93	2.26	8.52	12.54	4.57
STORAGE_1	57.55	45.74	69.18	57.77	46.41	68.97
STORAGE_2	-25.89	-22.72	-29.02	-26.23	-22.61	-29.80
STORAGE_3	-33.09	-28.81	-37.31	-33.65	-26.46	-40.74
STORAGE_4	1.43	5.79	-2.86	2.12	2.66	1.58
SALES_1	3.87	-1.22	8.88	3.29	1.19	5.36
SALES_2	-0.42	-0.15	-0.69	-0.59	0.17	-1.34
SALES_3	4.61	2.26	6.93	5.24	4.30	6.18
SALES_4	5.00	6.20	3.83	4.91	5.89	3.95
SALES_5	-13.06	-7.09	-18.95	-12.86	-11.54	-14.15
None	-337.79	-495.36	-182.53	-335.08	-456.65	-215.30

⇒ PV non-owners seem to be relatively more risk-averse than PV-system owners

# Self-reported vs. estimated attribute importance (%) and ranking

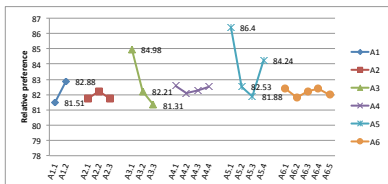
Table: Attribute ranking and Friedman test statistics

	Mean rank	Percentiles		
		25 <sup>th</sup>	50 <sup>th</sup>	75 <sup>th</sup>
CONTROL	3.50	2.00	3.00	5.00
BENEFITS	2.75	1.00	2.00	4.00
COSTS	2.52	1.00	2.00	4.00
CONTRACT	4.02	3.00	4.00	5.00
STORAGE	3.82	3.00	4.00	5.00
SALES	4.40	3.00	5.00	6.00
<i>N</i> =812		$\chi^2(5) = 624.292$		<i>p</i> =0.000

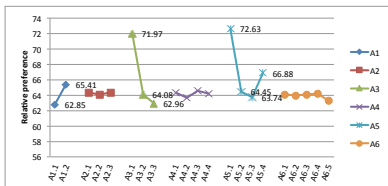
Table: Model 3 – Estimated average attribute importance (%) and ranking

Ranking	Attribute	All respondents ( <i>N</i> =812)	PV owners ( <i>N</i> =403)	PV non-owners ( <i>N</i> =409)
1	STORAGE	23.74	22.27	25.19
2	COSTS	22.59	20.32	24.83
3	CONTRACT	16.64	18.07	15.22
4	BENEFITS	14.25	15.33	13.19
5	SALES	14.03	15.94	12.16
6	CONTROL	08.75	08.08	09.41
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

# Computation of the variation in shares of preferences for a generic business model



(a) PV owners



(b) PV non-owners

A1: Level 1.5

A2: Level 2

A3: Level 2

A4: Level 2.5

A5: Level 2.5

A6: Level 3

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Theoretical background and research hypotheses
- 3 Sample
- 4 Methodology
  - Design of the DCE
  - Model and estimation technique
- 5 Results
  - Posterior estimates
  - Attribute importance and ranking
  - Sensitivity analysis
- 6 Conclusions

## Results suggest that:

- Greater attention placed on costs rather than benefits ( $H_6: \checkmark$ )
- The “rent-a-roof” solution is preferred to “plug-and-play” ( $H_1: \checkmark$ )
- External control and maintenance is preferred to internal one ( $H_4: \checkmark$ )
- No preferences for ownership of the storage technology itself ( $H_2: \times$ )
- Overall no strong preferences for “all-inclusive” solution ( $H_3: ?$ )
- Evidence for contracts of longer duration being preferred ( $H_5: \checkmark$ )
- The effect of integration of decentralized renewable energy sources can be less disruptive as initially thought

# Thanks for your attention!

## Contact details:

vgalassi@eonerc.rwth-aachen.de

RMadlener@eonerc.rwth-aachen.de

Content taken from **FCN Working Paper 19/2014**, revised October 2016  
(available on FCN website, SSRN, and RePEc)

# References

- Allenby, G.M. and P.J. Lenk, Modeling household purchase behavior with logistic normal regression. *Journal of the American Statistics Association*, 1994, 89(428), 1218-1231.
- Allenby, G.M. and P.J. Lenk, Reassessing brand loyalty, price sensitivity, and merchandising effects on consumer brand choice. *Journal of Business and Economics Statistics*, 1995, 13(3), 281-290.
- Amador, F.J., Gonzalez, R.M., and Ramos-Real, F.J. Supplier choice and WTP for electricity attributes in an emerging market: The role of perceived past experience, environmental concern and energy saving behavior. *Energy Economics*, 2013, 40, 953-966.
- Amit, R., and Zott, C. Value creation in e-business. *Strategic management journal*, 2001, 22(6-7), 493-520.
- Blansfield, J., and Jones, K. Industry response to revenue Erosion from Solar PVs. *Distributed Generation and its Implications for the Utility Industry*, 2014
- Breyer, C. and A. Gerlach, Global overview on grid-parity. *Progress in Photovoltaics: Research and Applications*, 2013, 21(1), 121-136.
- Daziano, R.A., Conditional-logit Bayes estimators for consumer valuation of electric vehicle driving range. *Resource and Energy Economics*, 2013, 35(3), 429-450.
- Defeuilley, C. Retail competition in electricity markets. *Energy Policy*, 2009, 37(2), 377-386.
- Drury, E., Miller, M., Macal, C. M., Graziano, D. J., Heimiller, D., Ozik, J., and Perry IV, T. D. The transformation of southern California's residential photovoltaics market through third-party ownership. *Energy Policy*, 2012, 42, 681-690.
- Frantzis, L., Graham, S., Katofsky, R., and Sawyer, H. Photovoltaics business models. National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2008, Burlington.
- Ida, T., K. Murakami, and M. Tanaka, A stated preference analysis of smart meters, photovoltaic generation, and electric vehicles in Japan: Implications for penetration and GHG reduction. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 2014, 2(0), 75-89.
- Islam, T. and N. Meade, The impact of attribute preferences on adoption timing: The case of photo-voltaic (PV) solar cells for household electricity generation. *Energy Policy*, 2013, 55(0), 521-530.
- Kahneman, D., and Tversky, A. Prospect theory: An analysis of decision under risk. *Econometrica: Journal of the econometric society*, 1979, 263-291.
- McFadden D., Conditional logit analysis of qualitative choice behavior, *Frontiers in Econometrics*, Academic Press, 1973.
- Palmer, J., G. Sorda, and R. Madlener. Modeling the diffusion of residential photovoltaic systems in Italy: An agent-based simulation. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 99, 2015, 106-131.
- Rai, V., and Sigrin, B. Diffusion of environmentally-friendly energy technologies: buy versus lease differences in residential PV markets. *Environmental Research Letters*, 2013, 8(1), 014022.
- Sauter, R., and Watson, J., Strategies for the deployment of micro-generation: Implications for social acceptance. *Energy Policy*, 2007, 35(5), 2770-2779.
- Scarpa, R., and Willis, K. Willingness-to-pay for renewable energy: Primary and discretionary choice of British households' for micro-generation technologies. *Energy Economics*, 2010, 32(1), 129-136.
- Sioshansi, F. P. Decentralized energy: Is it as imminent or serious as claimed. *Distributed Generation and its Implications for the Utility Industry*, 2014, 3-32.
- Watson, J., Co-provision in sustainable energy systems: the case of micro-generation. *Energy Policy*, 2004, 32(17), 1981-1990.
- Train, K. and G. Sonnier, Mixed logit with bounded distributions of correlated partworths. *Applications of simulation methods in environmental and resource economics*, Springer, 2005.



# Backup slides

# The framework

- Given  $n$  respondents, the individual-level utility for subject  $i$  of an alternative  $k$  across  $j$  choice tasks is  $Y_{ijk} = \bar{Y}(x_{ijk}, b) + \varepsilon_{ijk}$ , which under the assumption of a linear relationship between the attributes and utility becomes 
$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + x'_{ijk}\beta_i + \varepsilon_{ijk}$$
- In each choice task  $j$  the alternative  $k$  picked by respondent  $i$  is assumed to maximize her utility ( $Y_{ijv} \geq Y_{ijk}$ ), where  $v$  is the maximal latent utility achievable <sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Hess, S. and A. Daly, *Handbook of Choice Modeling*, Edward Elgar, 2014.

# The model in details

- Choice probabilities can be written as: 
$$P_{ij}(y = k | \beta_0, \beta_i) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + x'_{ijk} \beta_i)}{\sum_{v=1}^K \exp(\beta_0 + x'_{ijv} \beta_i)}$$
- The joint probability distribution of all data and unknown quantities is: 
$$\left[ \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^{m_i} \prod_{k=1}^K P_{ij}(k | \beta_0, \beta_i)^{\chi(U_{ij}=k)} \right] \left[ \prod_{i=1}^n h(\beta_i | \theta, \Lambda) \right] g(\beta_0) g(\theta) g(\Lambda)$$
- The marginal distribution of individual parameters can therefore be written as: 
$$L(\beta_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \sum_{k=1}^K \chi(U_{ij} = k) \ln [P_{ij}(k | \beta_0, \beta_i)] + \ln [h(\beta_i | \theta, \Lambda)]$$

# Heterogeneity distribution of $\beta_i$ (Models 3, 4 and 16)

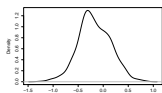


Figure: A1.1–Model 3

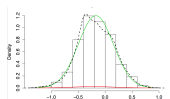


Figure: A1.1–Model 4

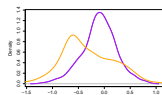


Figure: A1.1–Model 16

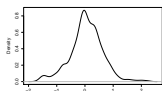


Figure: A2.3–Model 3

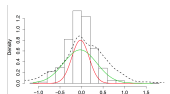


Figure: A2.3–Model 4

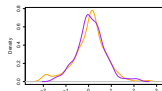


Figure: A2.3–Model 16

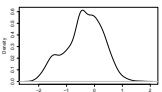


Figure: A3.1–Model 3

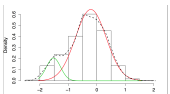


Figure: A3.1–Model 4

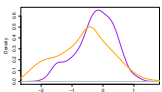


Figure: A3.1–Model 16

# Heterogeneity distribution of $\beta_i$ (cont'd)

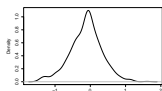


Figure: A4.2-Model 3

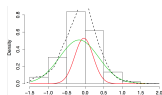


Figure: A4.2-Model 4

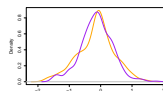


Figure: A4.2-Model 16

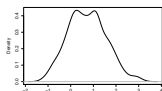


Figure: A5.1-Model 3

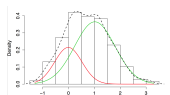


Figure: A5.1-Model 4

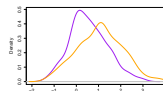


Figure: A5.1-Model 16

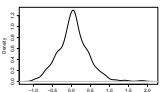


Figure: A6.1-Model 3

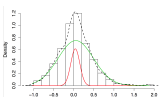


Figure: A6.1-Model 4

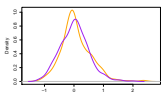


Figure: A6.1-Model 16