

A SYSTEMATIC TIME-USE BASED APPROACH FOR ESTIMATING RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION



REDPeAK

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY DEMAND: PEAKS, SEQUENCES OF ACTIVITIES AND MARKOV CHAINS

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WHY WORK MATTERS TO US?

- **Academic perspective:** to understand the way institutionally timed events come to regulate, order and organize activities into rhythms (at micro and macro level);
- **Methodological perspective:** to analyse the variation in sequences of activities taking place at times of peak electricity demand;
- **Policy perspective:** to encourage the development of time-use policies that target specific demographic groups during specific time periods, for specific events, in specific geographical regions and for specific equipment use.

OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study is to examine energy-related behaviours and to determine if they are influenced by the consumer's time-use behaviour.

- How duration and timing of the work patterns affects the cohesion between energy related activities?
- How *time-use behaviour* influences residential electricity consumption?
- How the connections between energy-relevant activities impact the configuration of the day?

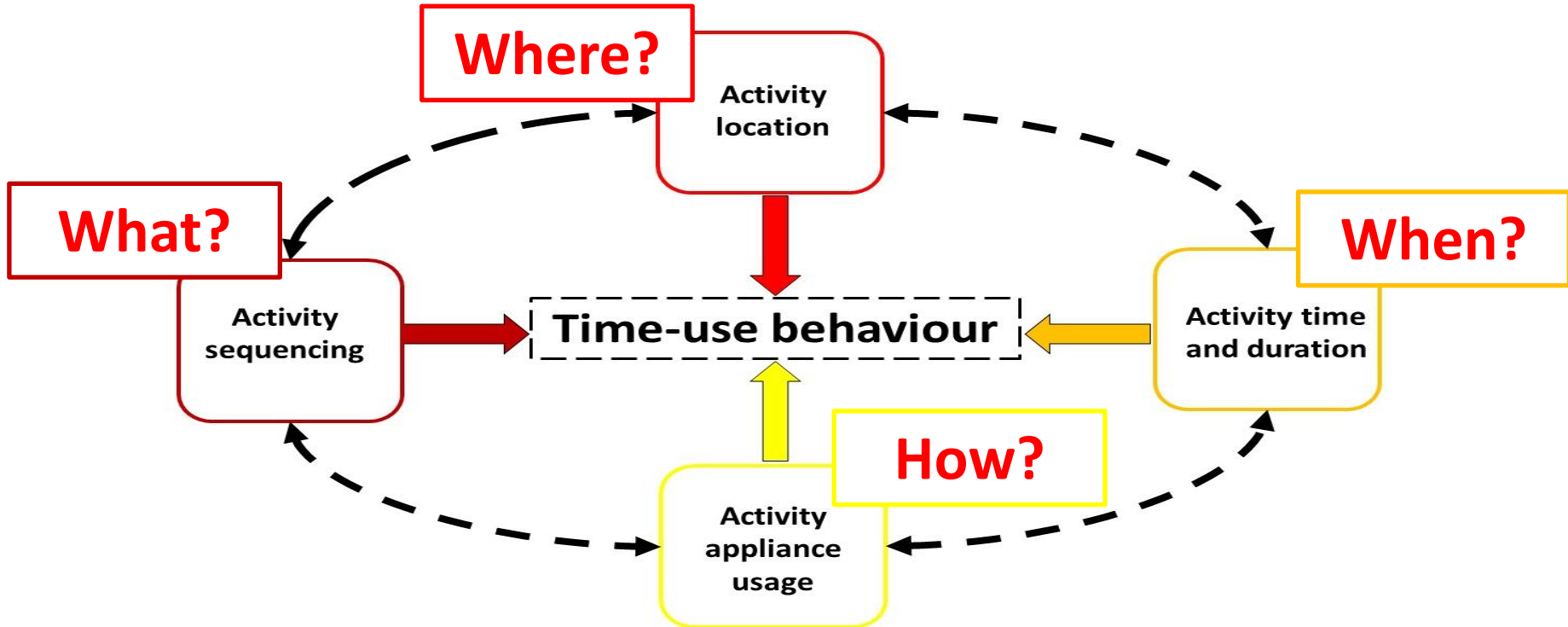
LITERATURE

<i>Time-use behaviour dimensions</i>	Activity location	Activity time and duration	Activity sequencing	Activity appliance usage
Activity location		De Lauretis et al. 2017	Sekar et al. 2018	Yamaguchi et al. 2020
Activity time and duration	Torriti et al. 2020		McKenna et al. 2016	Torriti et al. 2015
Activity sequencing	Mattioli et al. 2016	McKenna et al. 2020		Palm et al. 2018
Activity appliance usage	Yilmaz et al. 2020	Anderson et al. 2018	Ramírez-Mendiola et al. 2019	

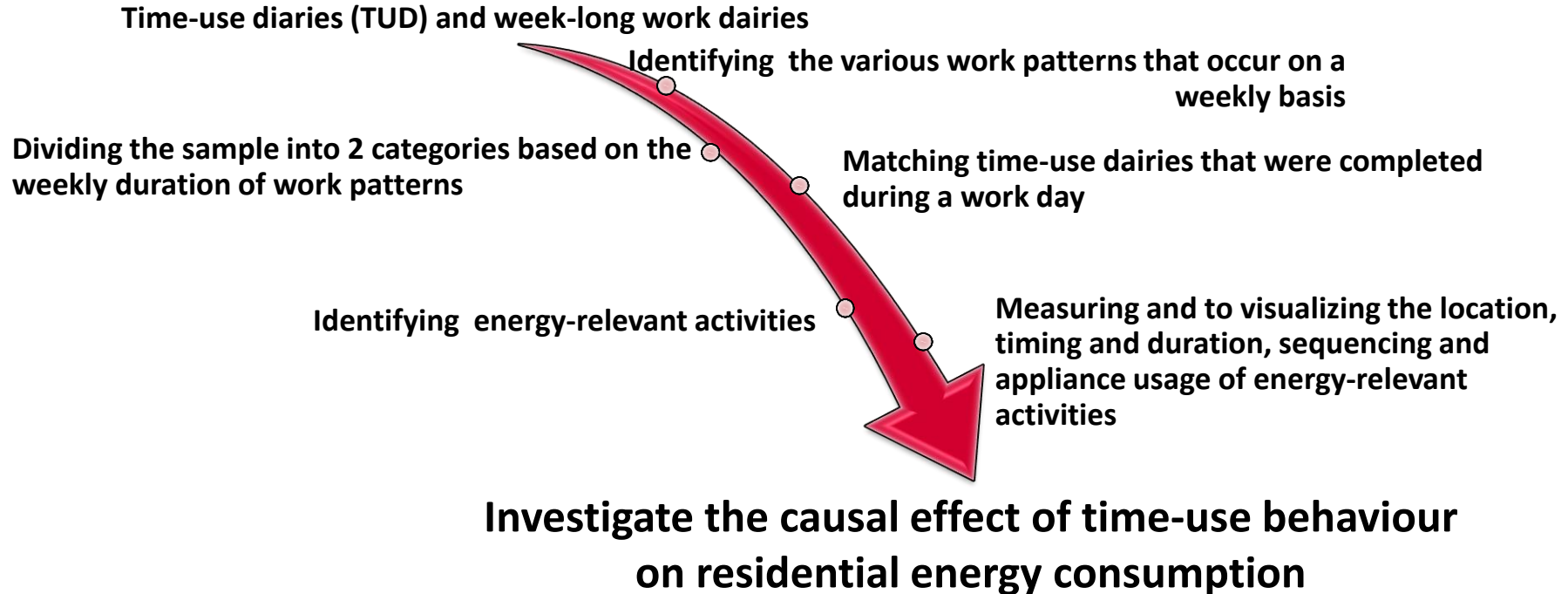
ENERGY-RELEVANT ACTIVITY

Authors	Activities	Time Use Data
Richardson et al. 2010	Washing, Ironing, House cleaning, Laundry, Watching TV, Cooking	UK Time Use Survey 2010/2011
Torriti 2017	Preparing food, Washing, Cleaning, Washing clothes, Watching TV, Computer	UK Time Use Survey 2010/2011
Anderson et al. 2018	Laundry	UK Time Use Surveys from 1974, 1983/1985, 2000/2001 and 2014/2015
Ramírez-Mendiola et al. 2019	Absence, Sleep, Generic active, occupancy TV watching, Food preparation, Laundering, Dish washing, ICT related	UK Time Use Survey 2014/2015
Torriti et al. 2020	Washing, Ironing, House cleaning, Laundry, Watching TV, Cooking	UK Time Use Survey 2014/2015

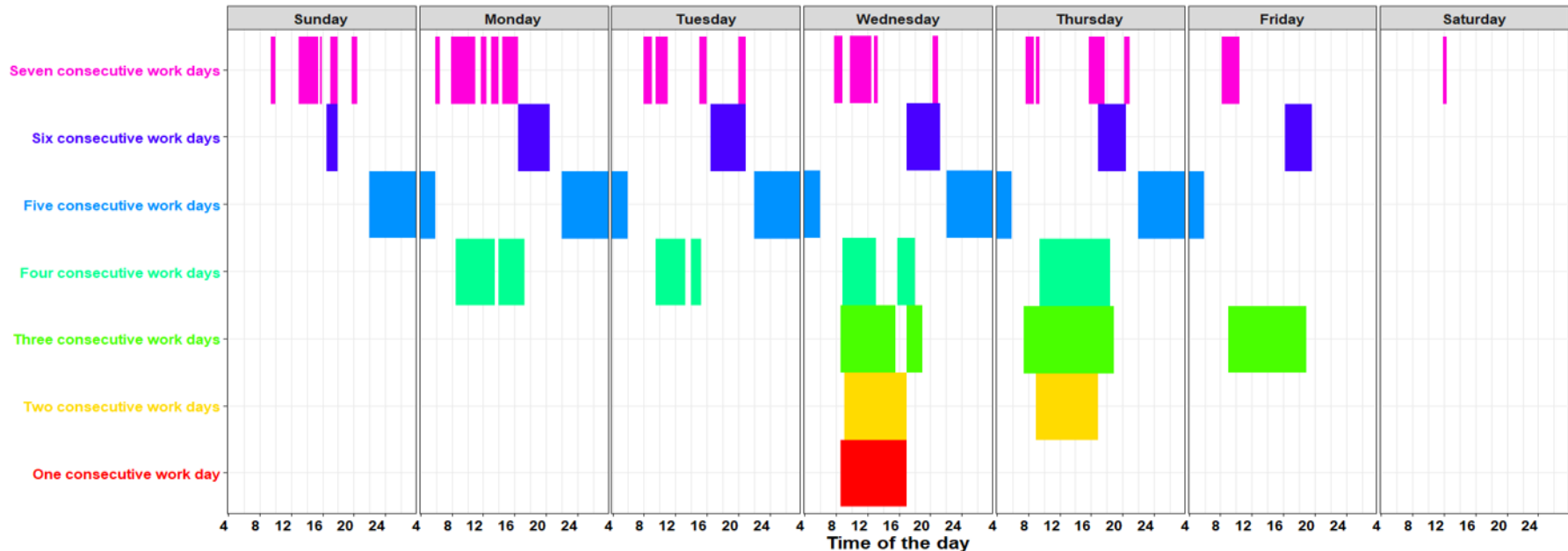
TIME-USE BEHAVIOUR



METHODOLOGY

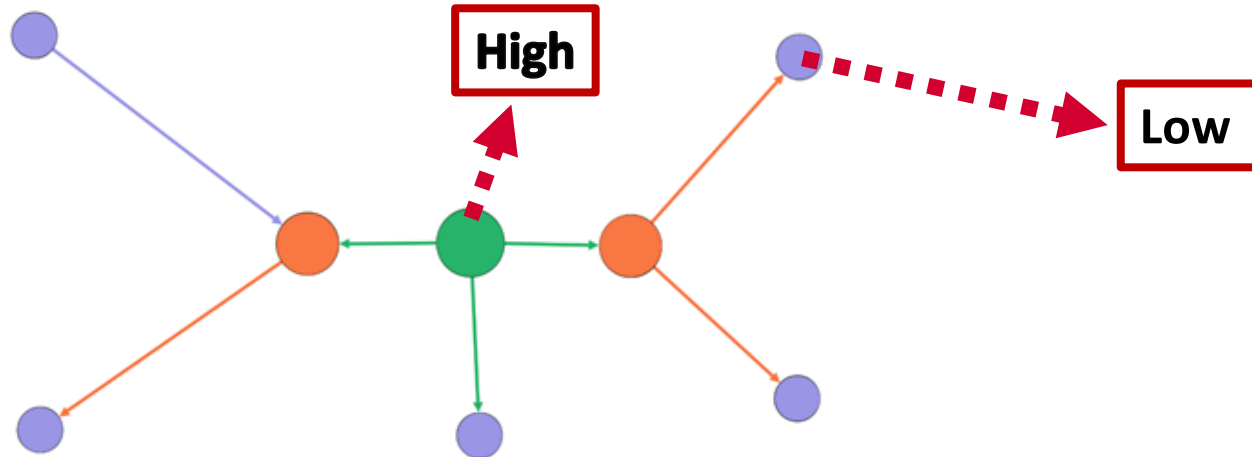


Legend: ■ One consecutive work day ■ Three consecutive work days ■ Five consecutive work days ■ Seven consecutive work days
■ Two consecutive work days ■ Four consecutive work days ■ Six consecutive work days

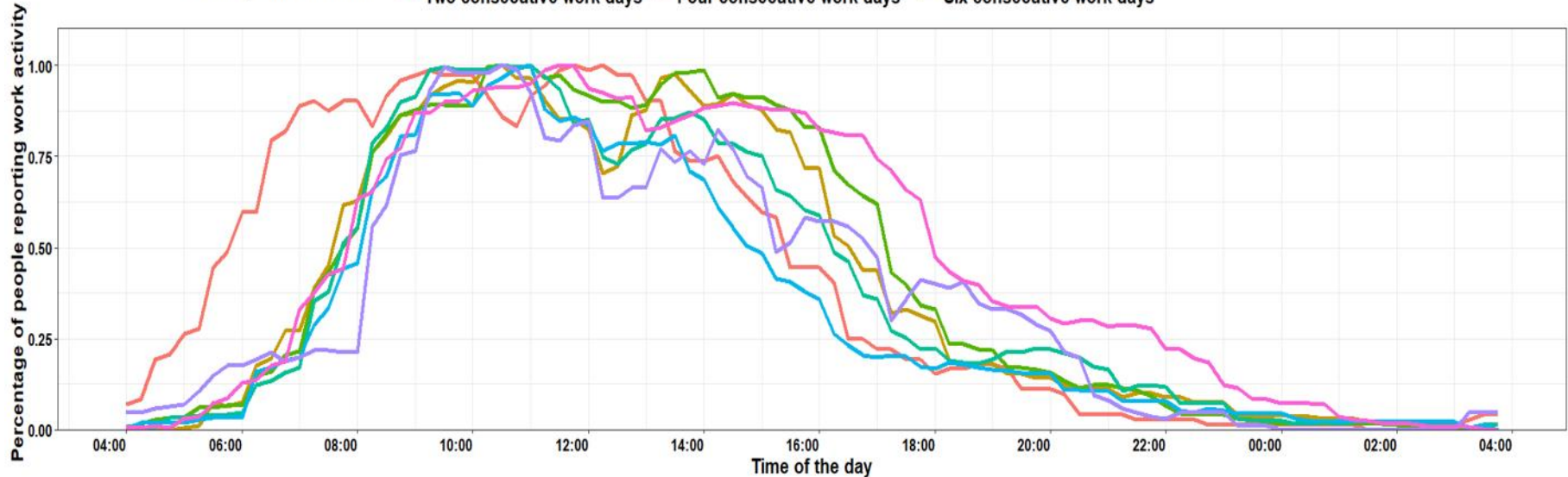


METHODOLOGY

KEY METRIC: BETWEENNESS CENTRALITY



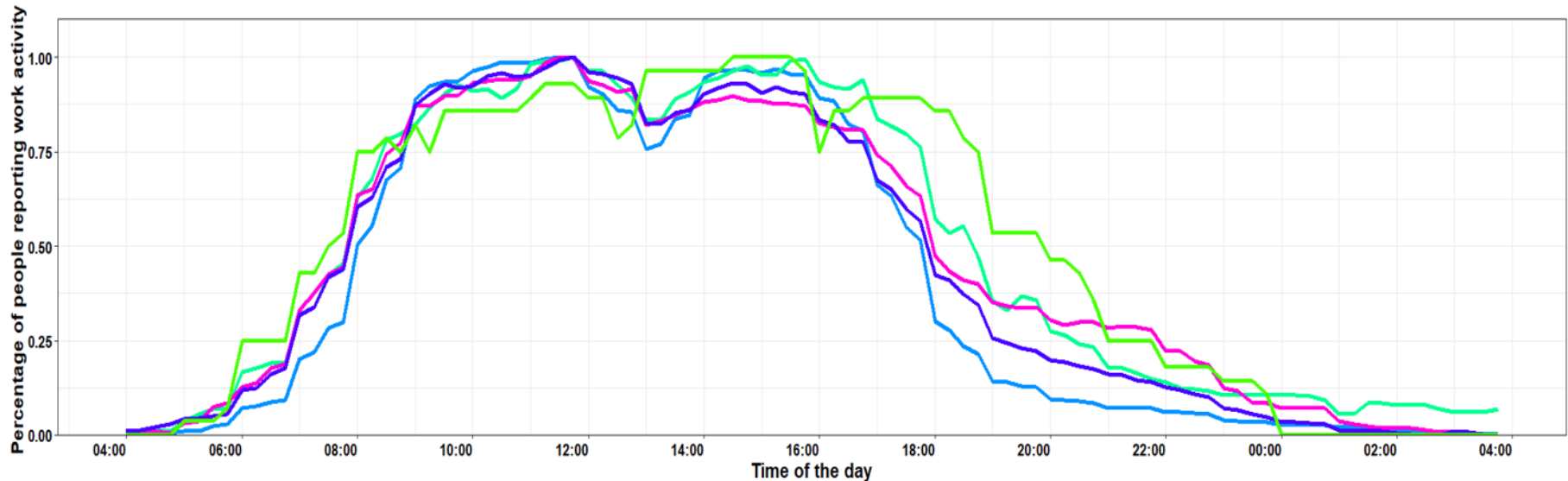
Weekly work schedules: — One consecutive work day — Three consecutive work days — Five consecutive work days — Seven consecutive work days
— Two consecutive work days — Four consecutive work days — Six consecutive work days



RESULTS: ACTIVITY LOCATION

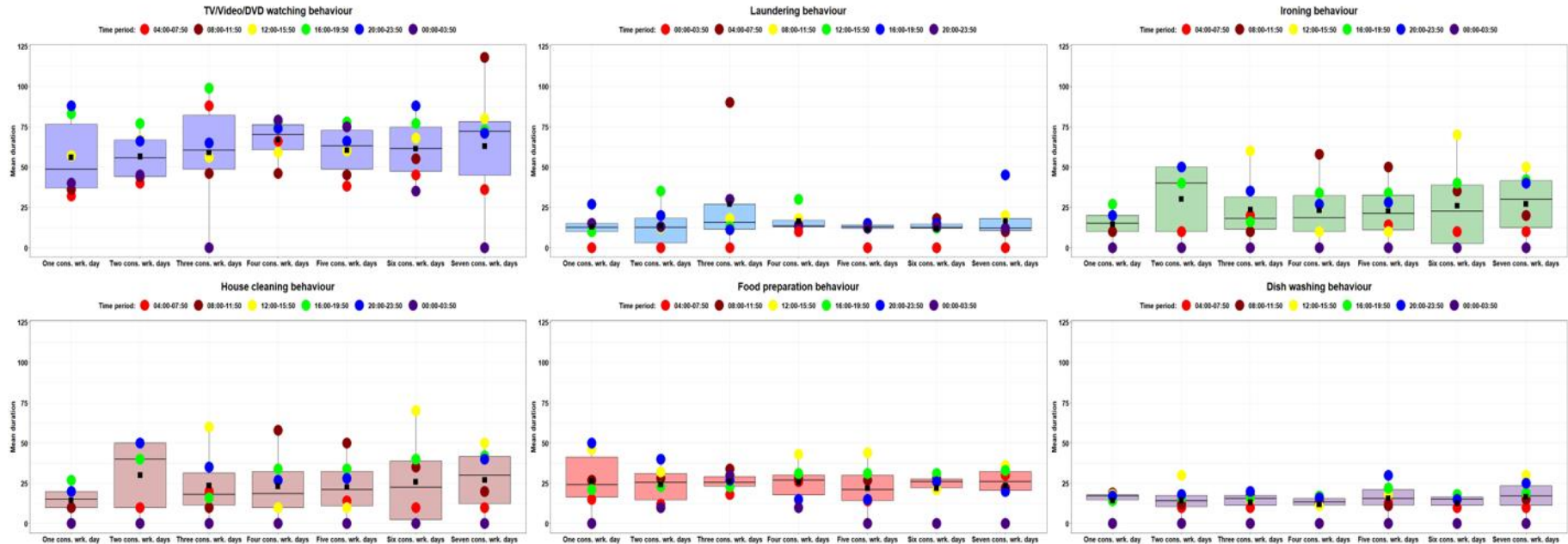
Timing of weekly work patterns of those who worked more than 35 hours per week

Weekly work schedules: — Three consecutive work days — Four consecutive work days — Five consecutive work days — Six consecutive work days — Seven consecutive work days



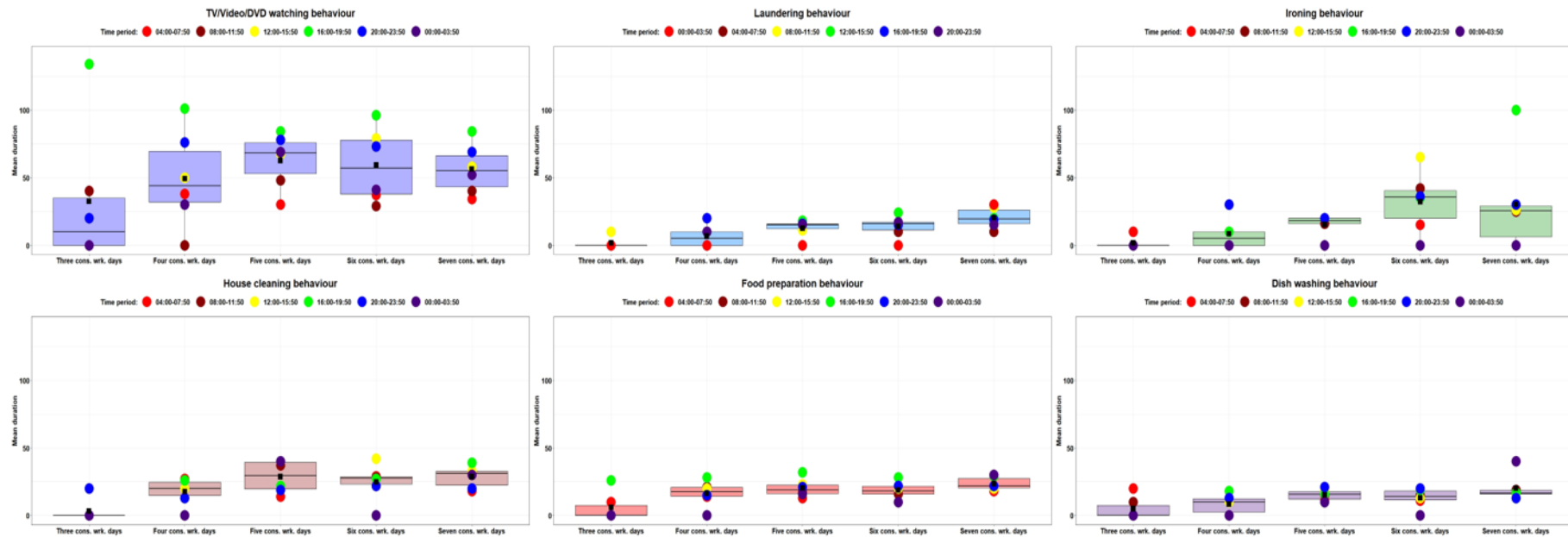
RESULTS: ACTIVITY DURATION

Mean duration of energy-relevant activities of those who worked at least 35 hours during the week



RESULTS: ACTIVITY DURATION

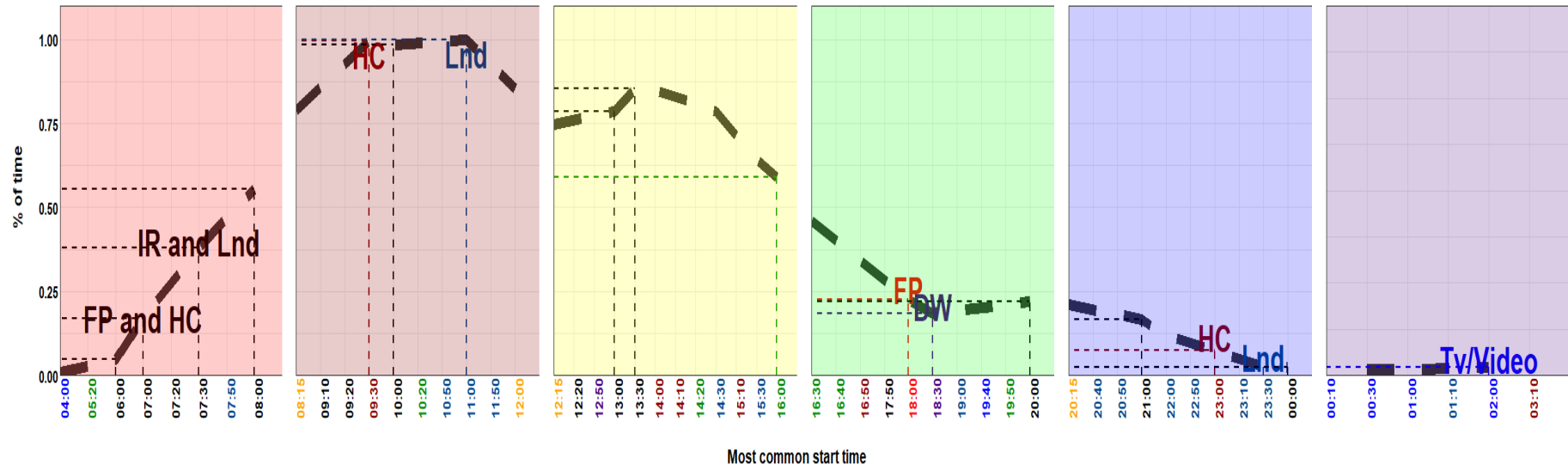
Mean duration of energy-relevant activities of those who worked more than 35 hours during the week



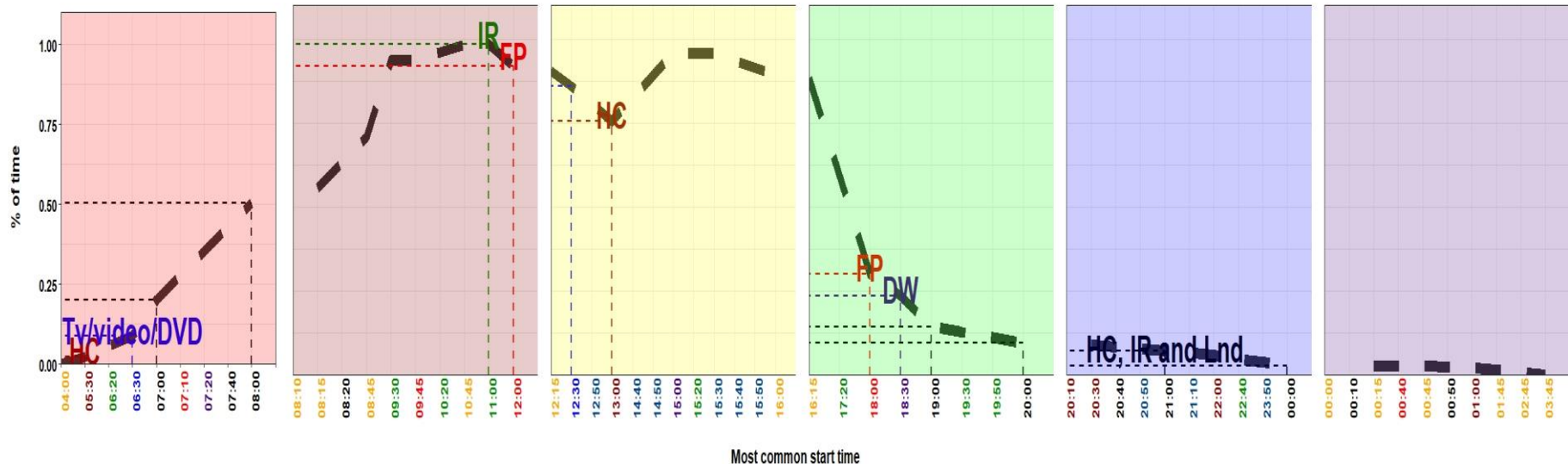
RESULTS: ACTIVITY TIMING

Most common start times of the energy relevant activities (198 TUD from 162 individuals who worked four continuous week days and at least 35 hours during the week)

Legend: DW= Dishwash; FP= Food preparation; HC = House clean; IR=Ironing; Lnd=Laundry and TV/Video/DVD = TV, video or DVD watching



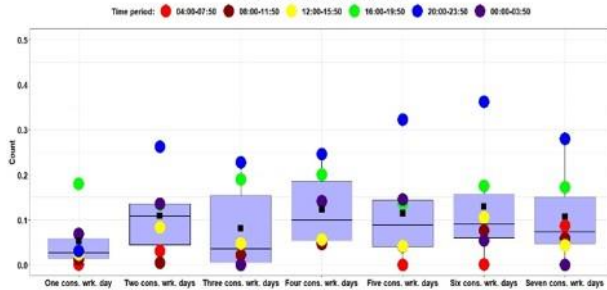
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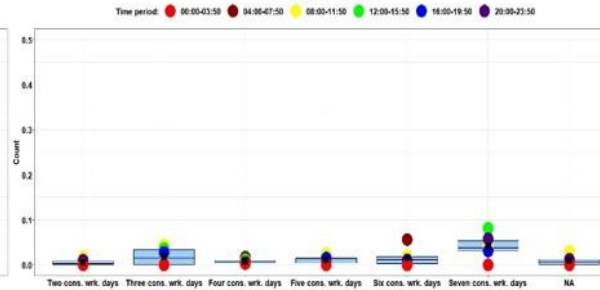
RESULTS: ACTIVITY SEQUENCING

Betweenness centrality distribution of the energy-relevant activities of those who worked at least 35 hours during the week

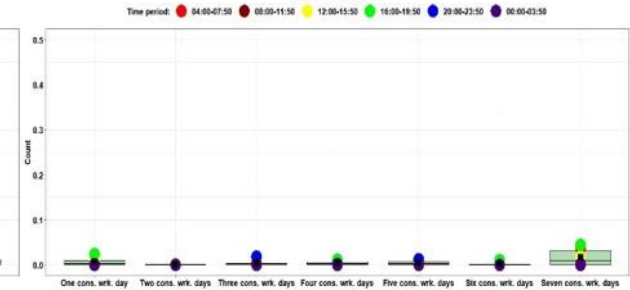
TV/Video/DVD watching behaviour



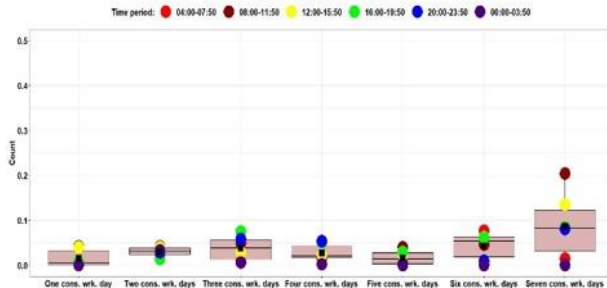
Laundering behaviour



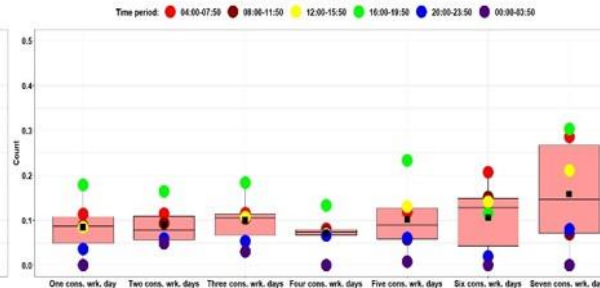
Ironing behaviour



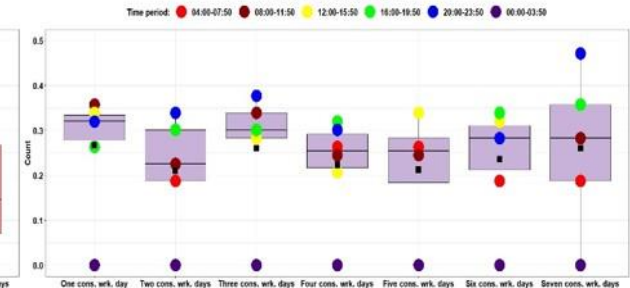
House cleaning behaviour



Food preparation behaviour



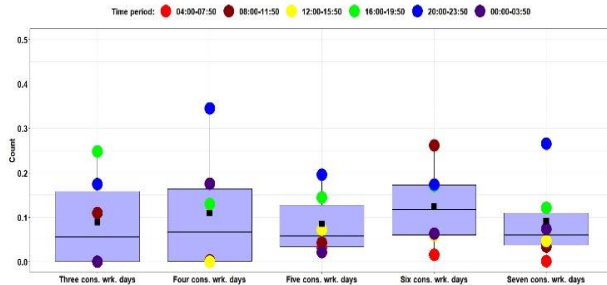
Dish washing behaviour



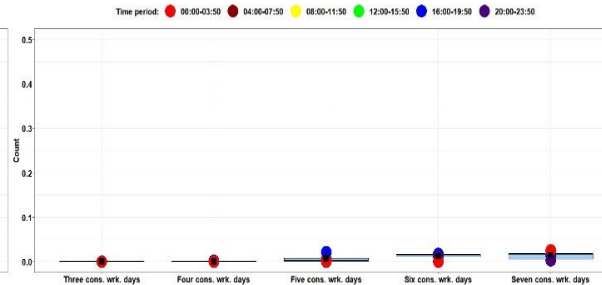
RESULTS: ACTIVITY SEQUENCING

Betweenness centrality distribution of the energy-relevant activities of those who worked more than 35 hours during the week

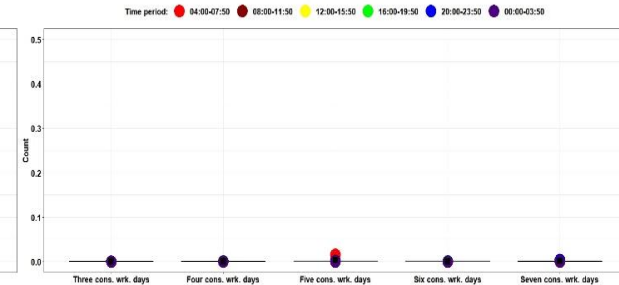
TV/Video/DVD watching behaviour



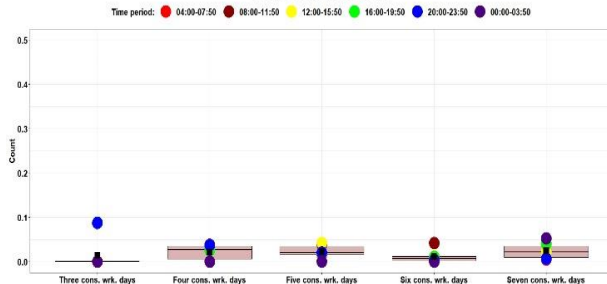
Laundering behaviour



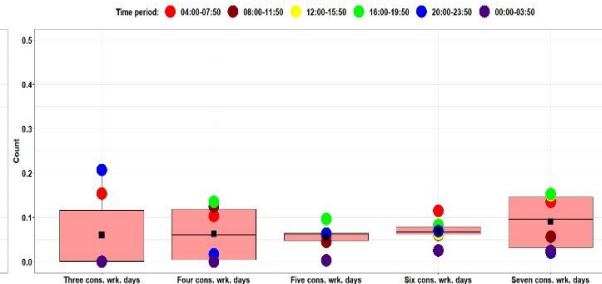
Ironing behaviour



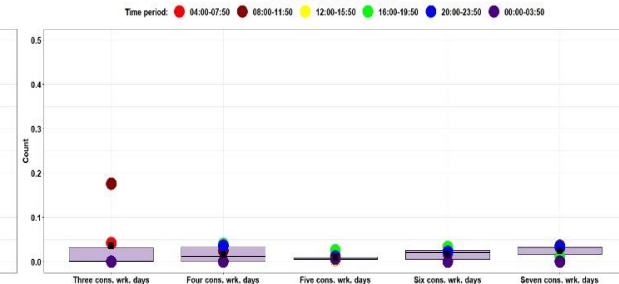
House cleaning behaviour



Food preparation behaviour

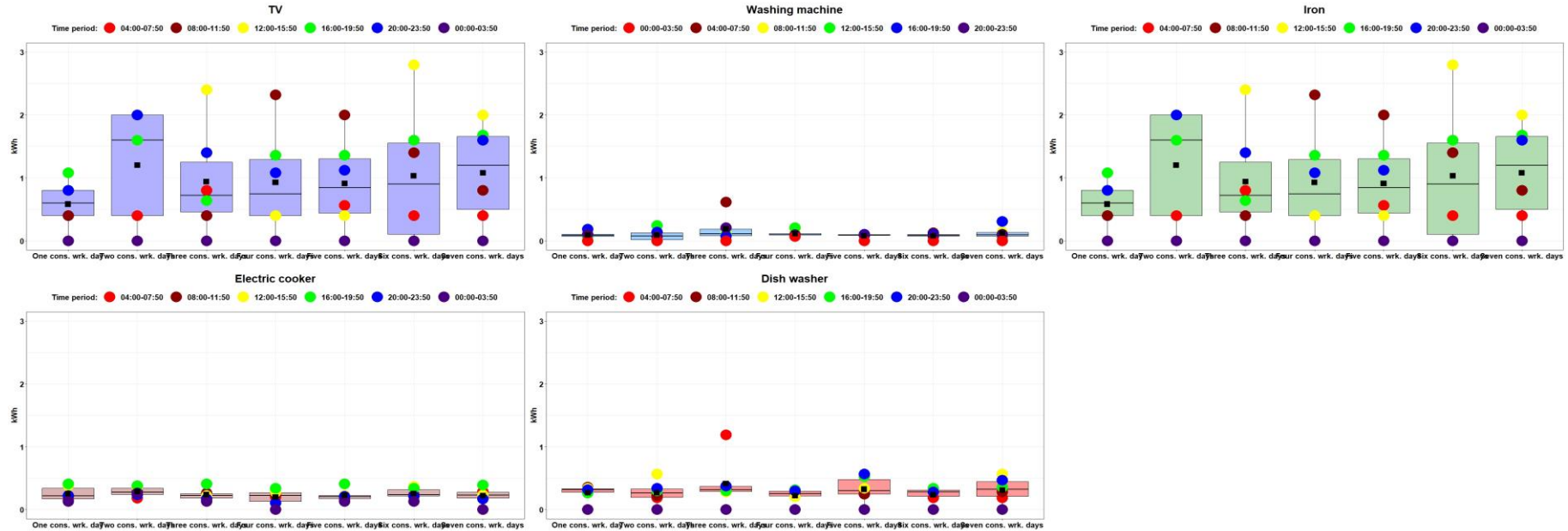


Dish washing behaviour



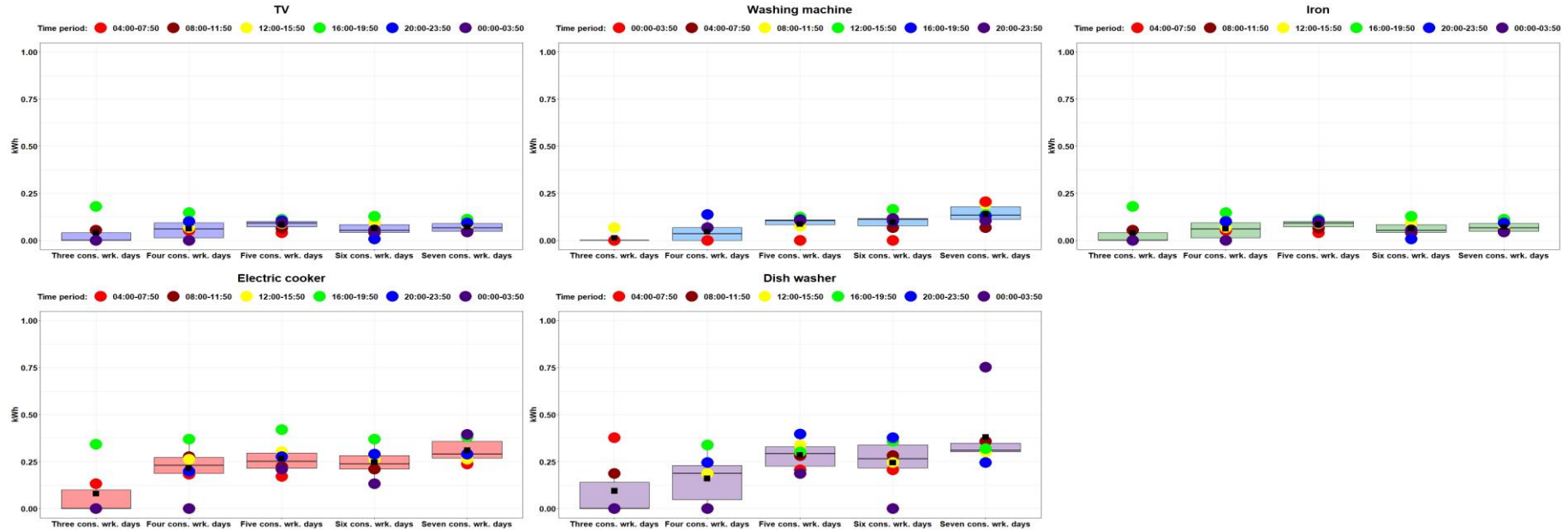
RESULTS: ACTIVITY APPLIANCE USAGE

Appliance electricity consumption usage of those who worked at least 35 hours during the week



RESULTS: ACTIVITY APPLIANCE USAGE

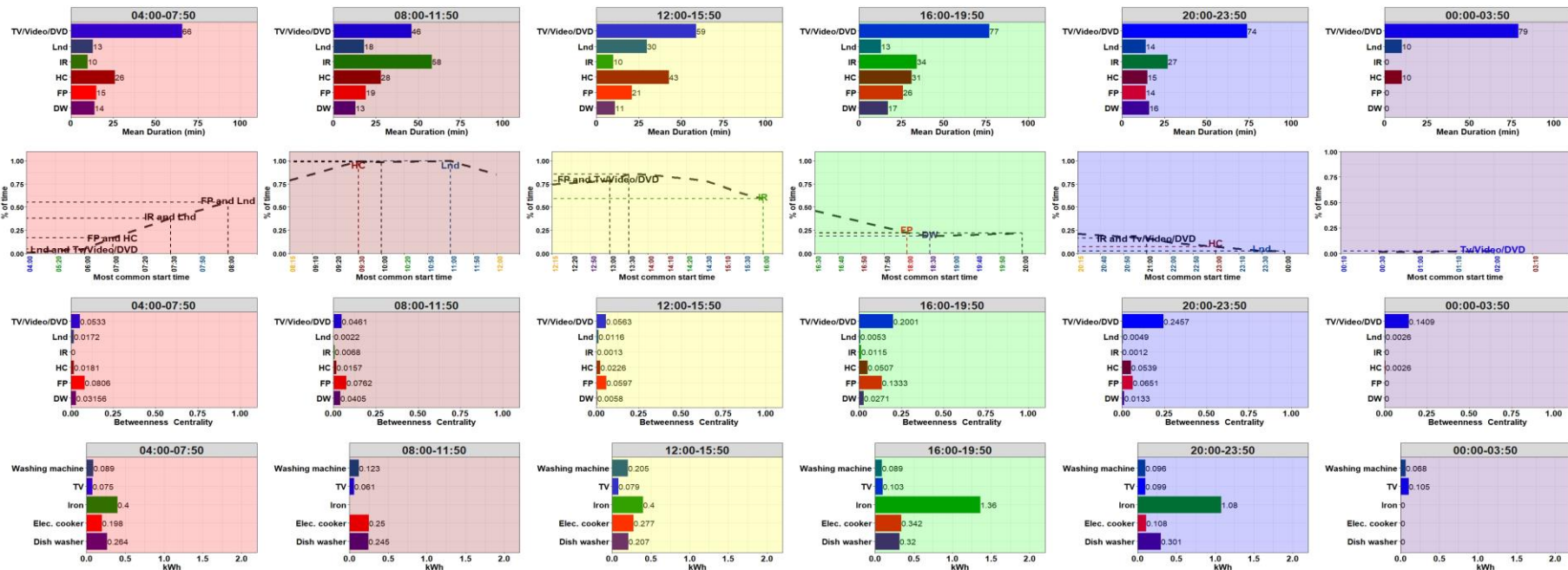
Appliance electricity consumption usage of those who worked more than 35 hours during the week



RESULTS: TIME-USE BEHAVIOUR

Four continuous work days during the week (198 TUD from 162 individuals who worked at least 35 hours during the week)

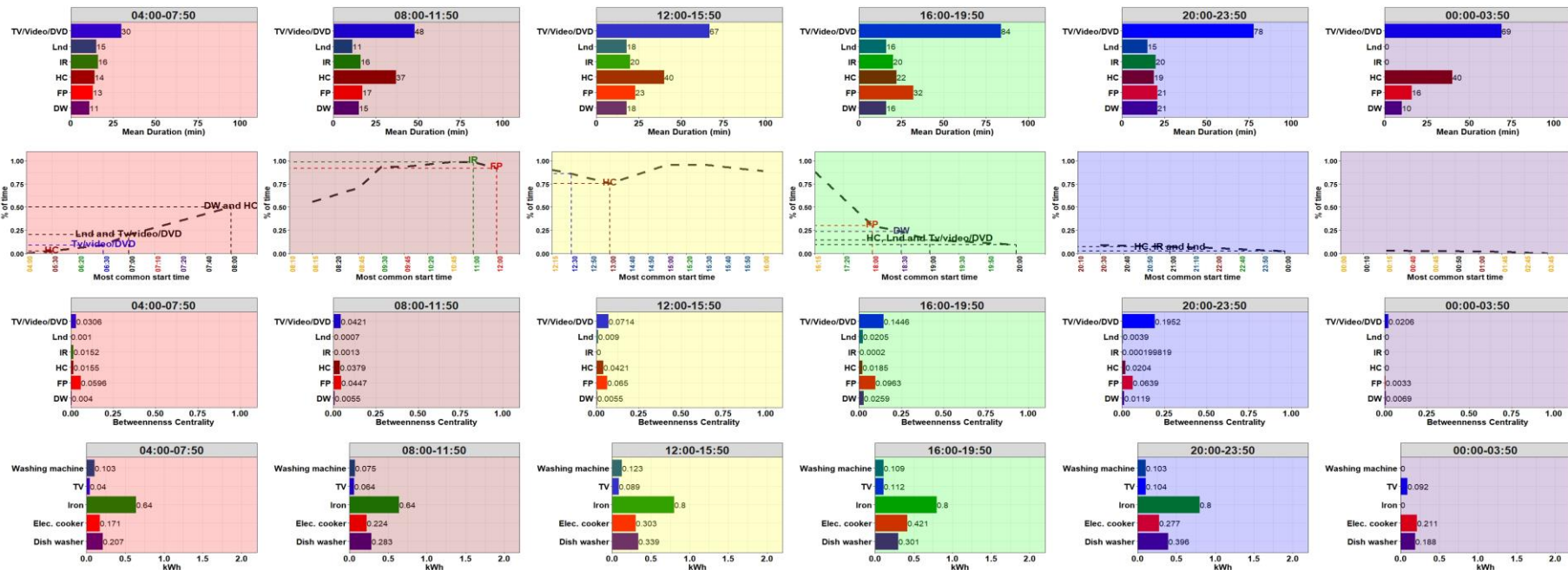
Legend: DW= Dishwash; FP= Food preparation; HC = House clean; IR=Ironing; Lnd=Laundry and TV/Video/DVD = TV, video or DVD watching



RESULTS: TIME-USE BEHAVIOUR

Five continuous work days during the week (593 TUD from 508 individuals who worked more than 35 hours during the week)

Legend: DW= Dishwash; FP= Food preparation; HC = House clean; IR=Ironing; Lnd=Laundry and TV/Video/DVD = TV, video or DVD watching



CONCLUSION

Academic perspective: The causal effect between time-use behaviour and residential energy consumption may be influenced by employment status.

Methodological perspective: Our framework provides a structure for addressing the causal relationship between time-use behaviour and residential energy consumption.

Policy perspective: The development of policies that cover the four dimensions of time-use behaviour would allow policy-makers to target specific groups of the residential population and steer their behaviours in order to achieve energy savings.

THANK YOU FOR YOU ATTENTION!

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