

# The status of efficient domestic lighting in Hungary and the challenges to improve it

CENTER FOR CLIMATE CHANGE  
AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY POLICY



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**EnERLIn**  
Energy Efficient Residential Lighting  
Initiative

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# About the project

## **Goals of the ENergy Efficient Residential Lighting INitiative (ENERLIN) project:**

- to study the penetration level of energy efficient lighting (mainly compact fluorescent lights – CFLs) in households, and to understand influencing, encouraging and obstructive factors
- to analyse the effectiveness of previous campaigns, and to run and evaluate pilot campaigns
- to develop a new CFL quality charter and disseminate it among stakeholders.

Project consortium: 14 countries – ESCOs, universities, research institutes, energy agencies, independent consultancies.

### Hungary:

1. Review of previous CFL market studies;
2. Overview of previous campaigns, factors for success and failure;
3. Nation-wide consumer survey;
4. Generation of ideas for test-campaigns based on the findings;
5. Running a small-scale test-campaign



# Importance of the research

- EU 27: constantly growing residential electricity consumption (2000 to 2005: 2%/year)
- Hungary: since 1990 residential electricity consumption grew by 21%, households were responsible for 35% of total final energy consumption as of 2000
- main factors for this growth: increasing apartment size and number of apartments, penetration of household appliances
- 10-25% of household electricity consumption = lighting
- penetration of CFLs is still low in many EU states
- EU 27: penetration of CFLs is c.50% (min. 1 CFL/household), number of CFLs is 2.7 on average
- EU 25: changing the most used incandescent light bulbs could save 11TWh energy (=electricity consumption of the residential sector in Hungary)



# Research methods

Overview of past campaigns:

- desk research, interviews

Consumer survey:

- 7 blocks, 32 questions: knowledge, use, experience, information, purchase, price sensitivity and demographics

- data collection: Gallup Institute, 2007

- Sampling frame: +18 years adults, head of the household

- Number of households: 500



# Campaigns

-overview of 5 CFL campaigns post-2000, their impacts and implications for future campaigns

1. Efficient Lighting Initiative (ELI) ([www.eli.hu/](http://www.eli.hu/))
2. The Light of Our Eyes (Szemünk Fénye) ([www.szemunk.fenye.hu/index.html](http://www.szemunk.fenye.hu/index.html))
3. Energy School (Energia Suli) ([www.energiasuli.hu/](http://www.energiasuli.hu/))
4. Forgó Morgó ([www.energiakalkulator.hu](http://www.energiakalkulator.hu))
5. Energy money-box (Energiapersely) ([www.energiapersely.hu](http://www.energiapersely.hu))



# Factors for effective campaigns

- ❖ Timing (late autumn)
- ❖ Prior market research
- ❖ Communication focussed on target group(s)
- ❖ Good logo, simple message
- ❖ Multipliers (e.g. schoolchildren > families; shop assistants > customers)



# CFL penetration - history

- ❖ Technology has long been available in Hungary, and easily and moderately cheaply since the 1990s
- ❖ The penetration rate\* at the beginning of 1995: ca. 5% (Ürge-Vorsatz and Hauff (2001),
- ❖ Penetration rate 19% by 1997 (ELI project Final Report) – this is considered to be due not to campaigns but other factors, such as for instance:
  - ❑ new producers entering the market, thus the previous monopoly set prices were reduced by competition,
  - ❑ electricity prices were on the other hand increasing,
  - ❑ interest in “modernising” and new technologies increased among the public
  - ❑ Campaigns were launched by new entrants as well as Tungsram (the Hungarian producer)

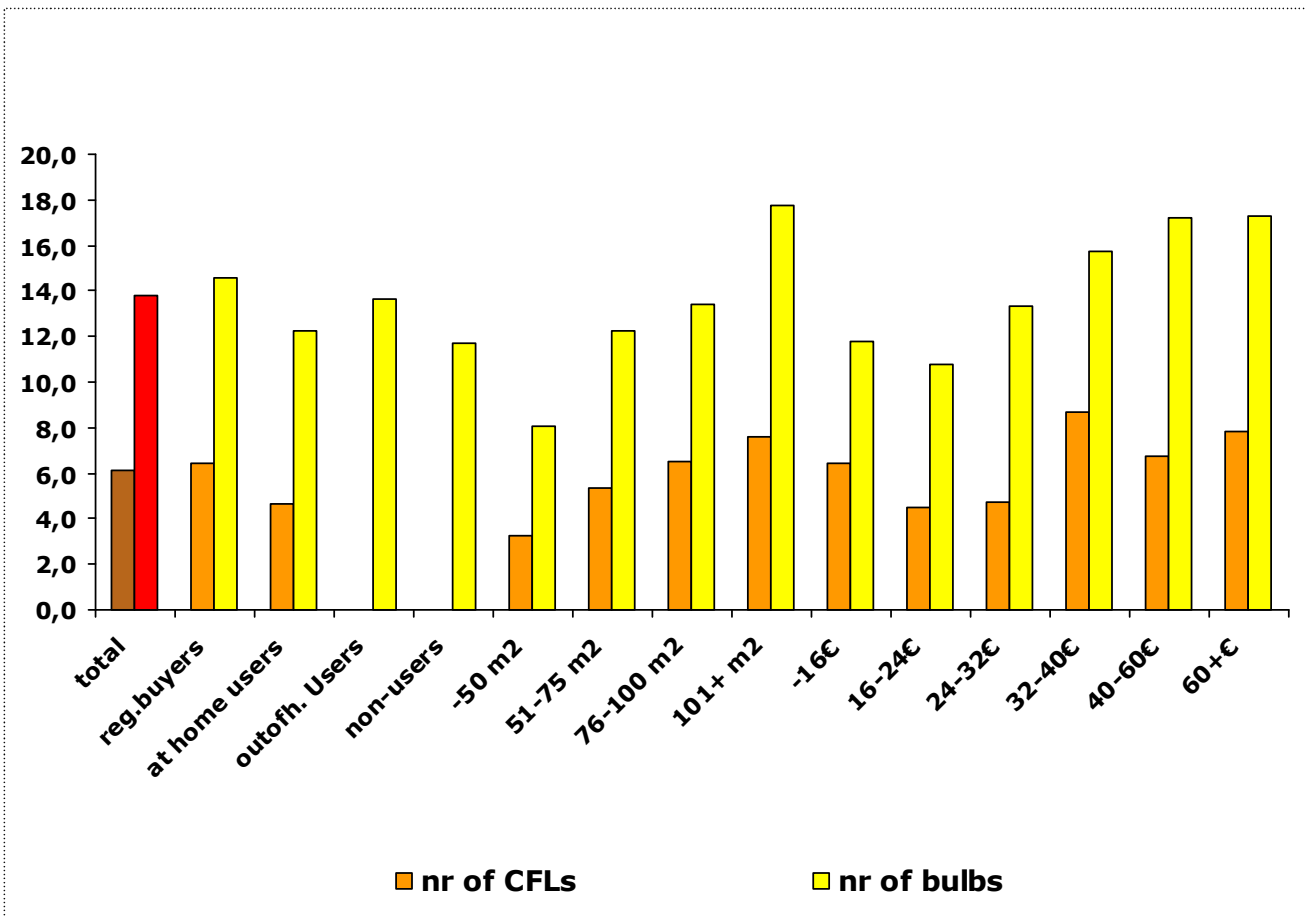
\* Penetration rate indicating the number of households with at least 1 CFL installed

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# CFL penetration – our survey

78% of households have used or are using a CFL. These households have on average 14 bulbs all together, 6 of them are CFLs - significant increase



**overrepresented** in CFL use are:

- Budapest and county rank cities, bigger cities
- university graduates
- electricity bill under 16€ and between 32-40€

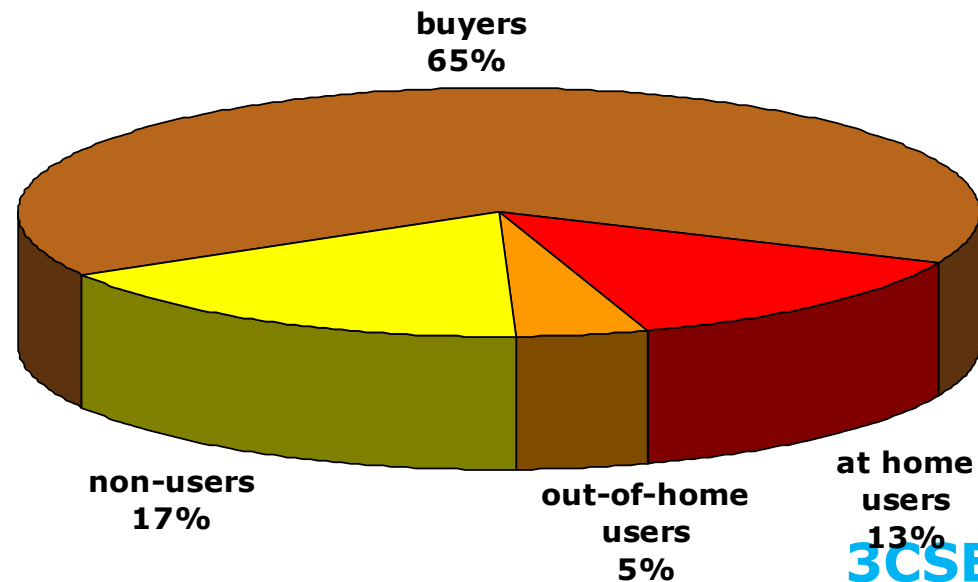




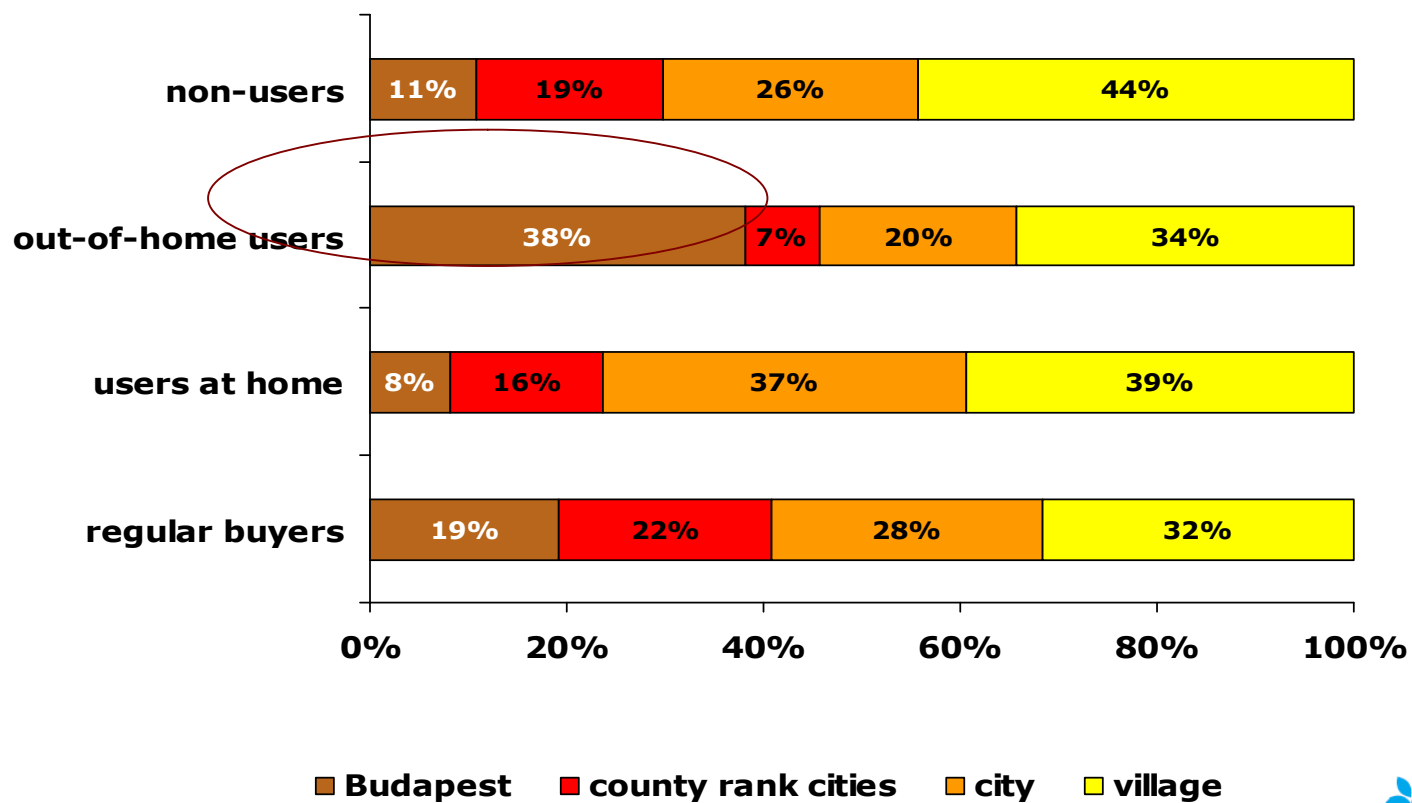
# Survey results

## Segmentation

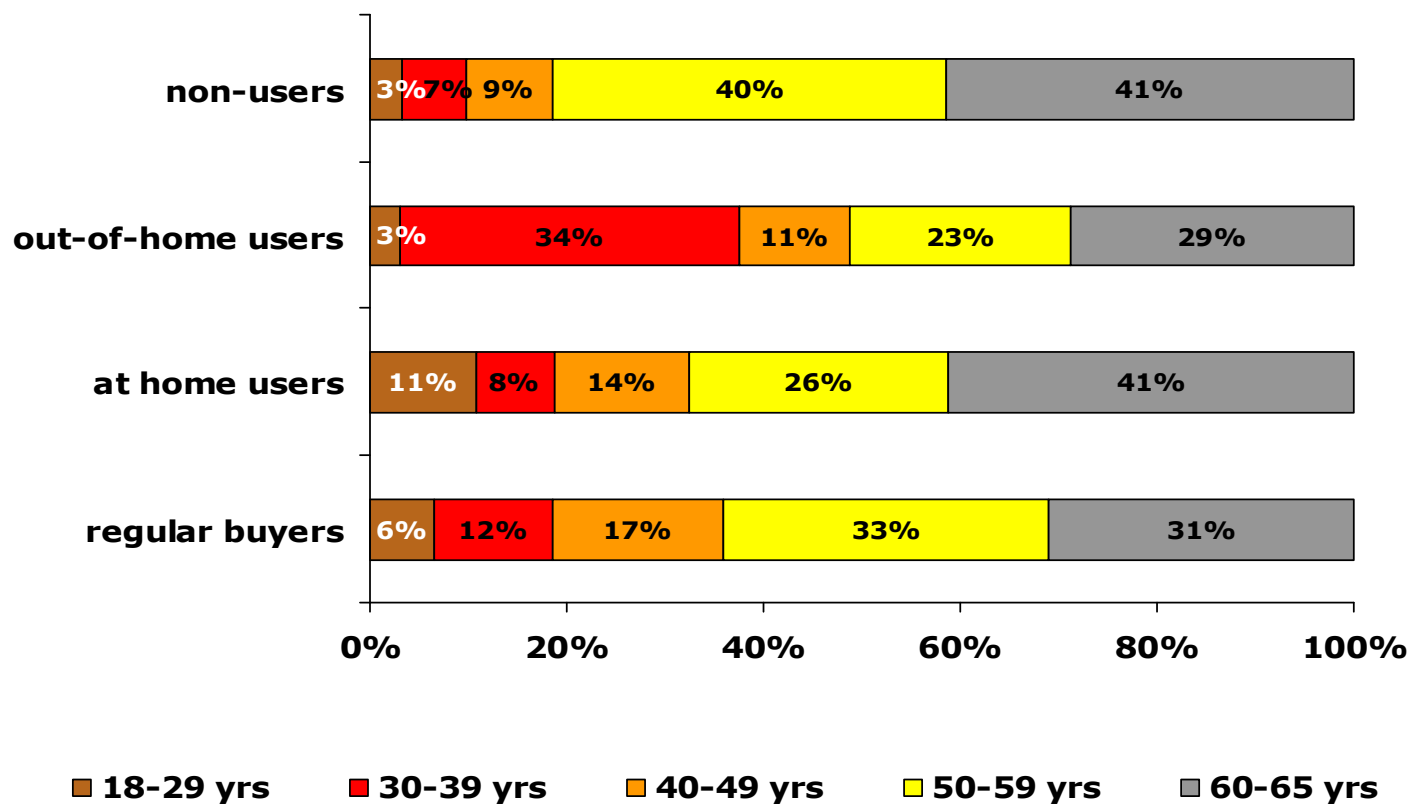
- ❑ Regular **buyers**: using CFLs at home and already bought CFL(s);
- ❑ **At home users**: using CFLs at home, but never bought one personally before;
- ❑ **Out-of-home users**: never used a CFL at home, but used or are using at other places (e.g. workplace);
- ❑ **Non-users**: never bought or used a CFL.



# Segments – geographic location

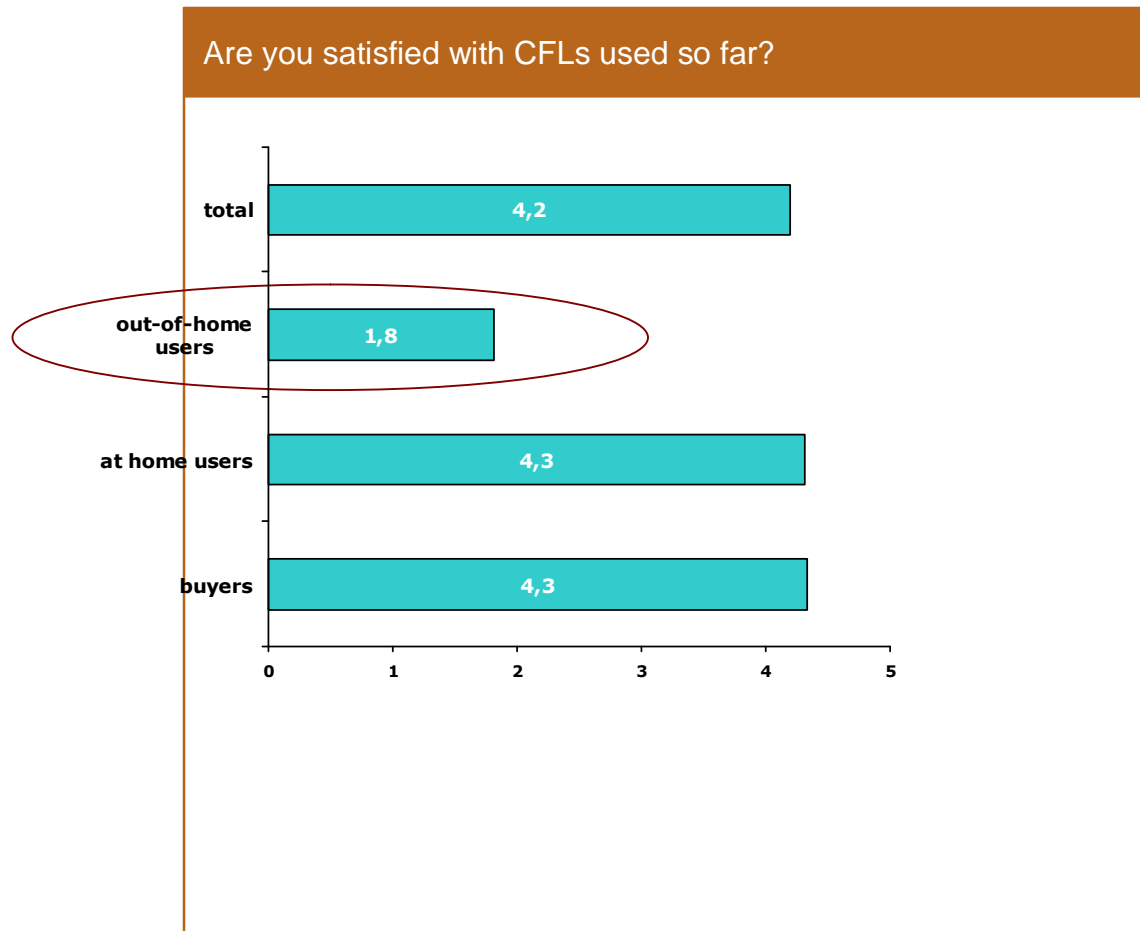


# Segments – age groups



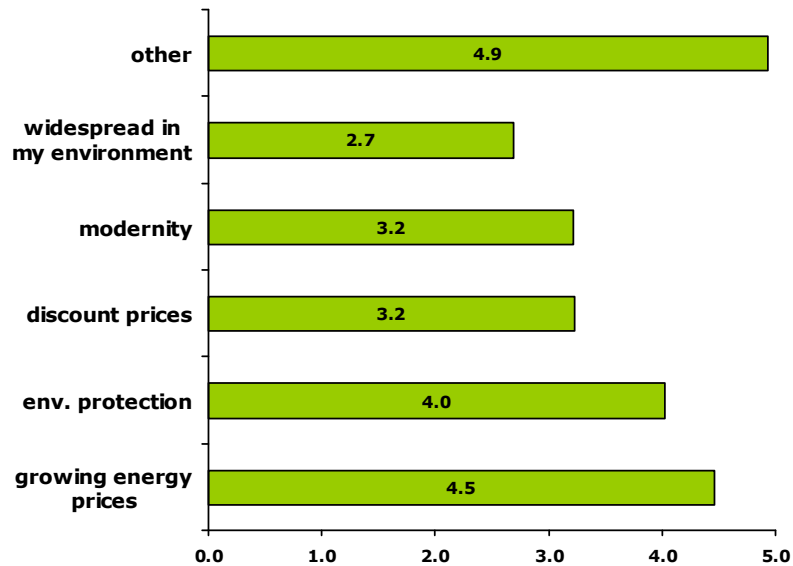
# Experience

The majority of respondents (nearly 70%) experienced quality difference among CFLs.

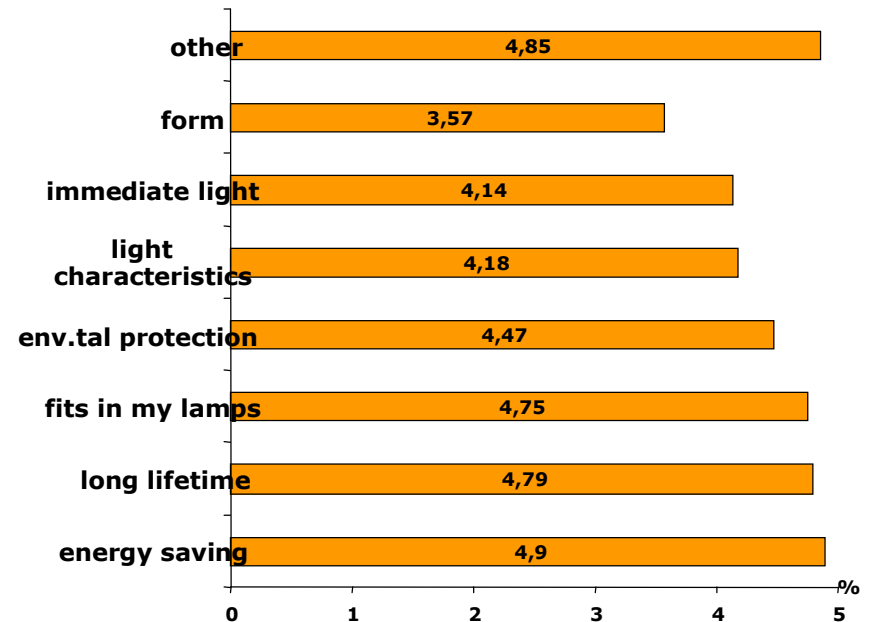


# Reasons for the use of CFLs

Importance of factors that influence purchasing (5-point scale)



Importance of CFL features influencing purchase (5-point scale)



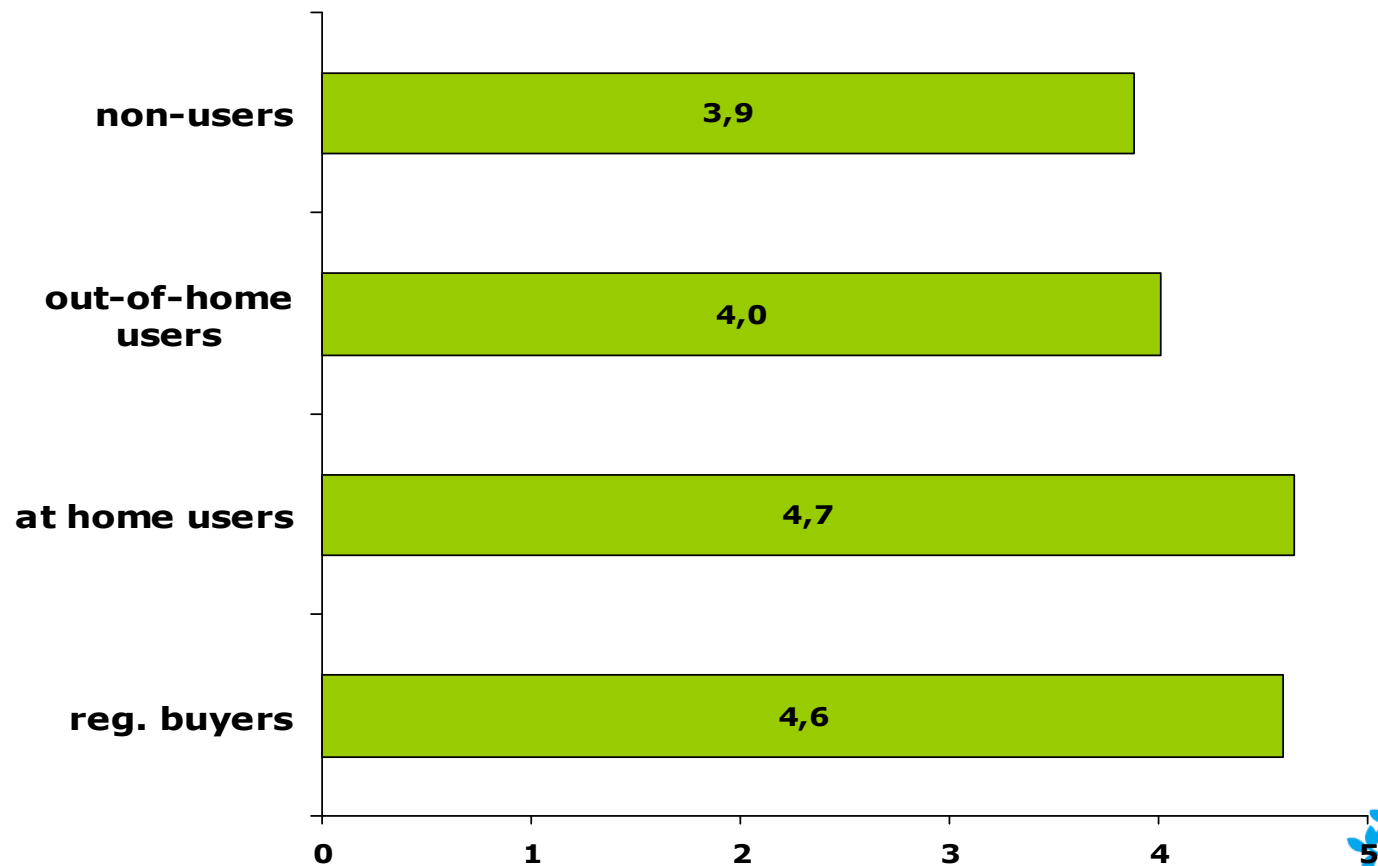
In case of “at home users” the importance of the prevalence of CFL among their peers is significantly higher (3.5) than on average (2.7).

Out-of-home users: least interested in environmental protection and light characteristics, but extremely important to have immediate light



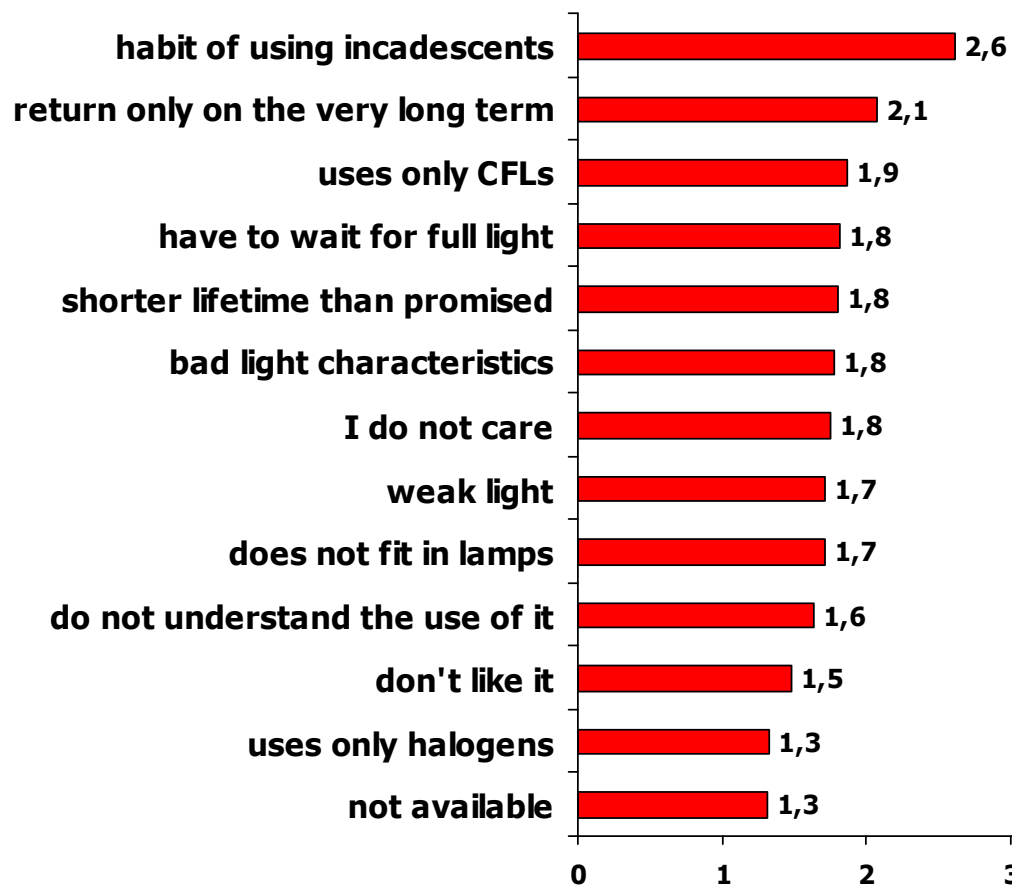
# Reasons for non-purchase

To what extent would you agree with the following statement: Through longer lifetime and lower energy consumption of CFLs their higher purchasing cost will be recovered? (5-point scale)



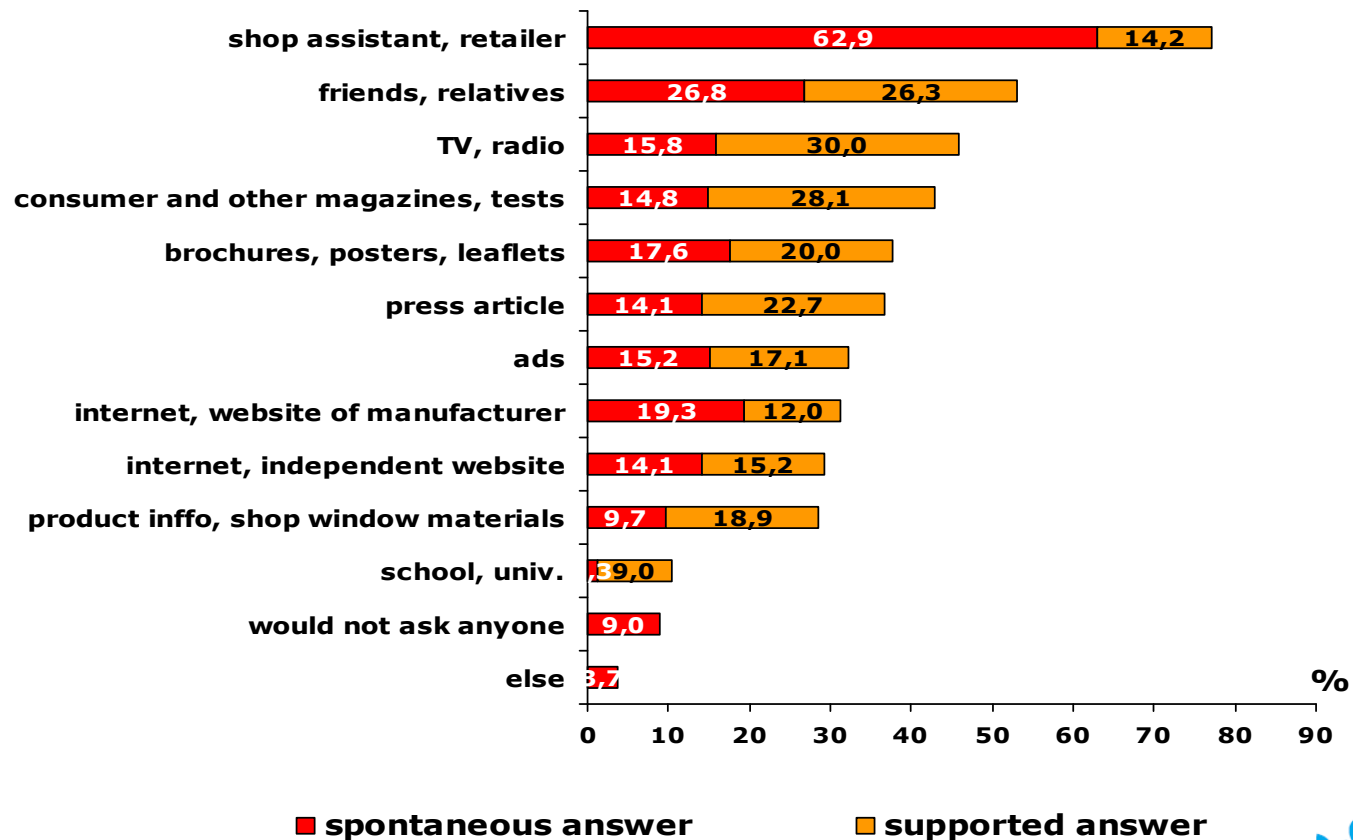
# Reasons for non-purchase

Importance of factors for non-purchase (5-point scale)



# Where would you like to get info?

## Information sources



Users at home: friends, relatives

Out of home users: shop assistants, internet, TV, radio

Non-users: friends, shop assistants, magazine articles

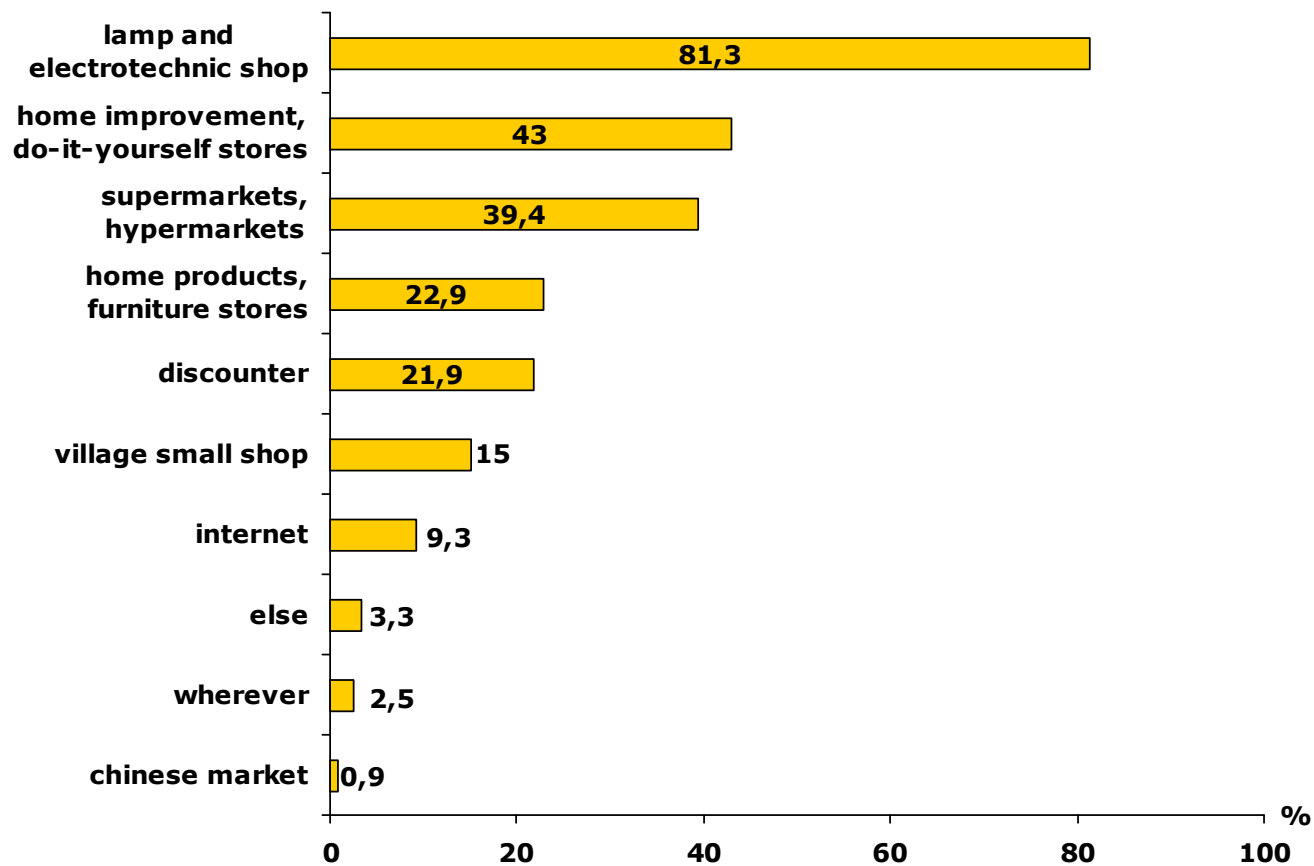
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# Where would you like to buy?

Where would you like to buy your future CFL most?  
(multiple response)



## Implications for the test-campaign

- the penetration of CFLs increased significantly in the last 10 years (from 20% to nearly 80%), but there is still potential for further increase in the domestic sector
- primary target group: out-of-home users; secondary target group: users at home and regular buyers
- primary information sources: retailers, shop assistants, internet



# Test campaign features

- ❖ Ran in November 2008 in 3 Budapest stores:
  - ❑ 1 specialist lighting/electrical store (Tungsraum)
  - ❑ 1 DIY store (Bauhaus)
  - ❑ 1 hypermarket (Cora)
- ❖ 2 for 1 CFL offer sponsored by GE (500 free CFLs)
- ❖ Purchasers had to fill in a questionnaire giving basic demographic information and purchasing history



# Test campaign results

- ❖ Variable take-up in the different locations (150 in Tungsraum, 60 in Bauhaus, 7 in Cora)
- ❖ Variation may be due to differences in shop assistant time, motivation, knowledge
- ❖ 83% had previously bought CFLs (cf. 65% in survey) so the campaign did not fully reach the main target group
- ❖ 80% asked shop assistants for more information and 93% who did so found the information they received helpful – supports survey findings that shop assistants can be an important and trusted source of information
- ❖ more preparatory work is needed for campaigns in larger stores



# Thank you for your attention!

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# Supplementary slides

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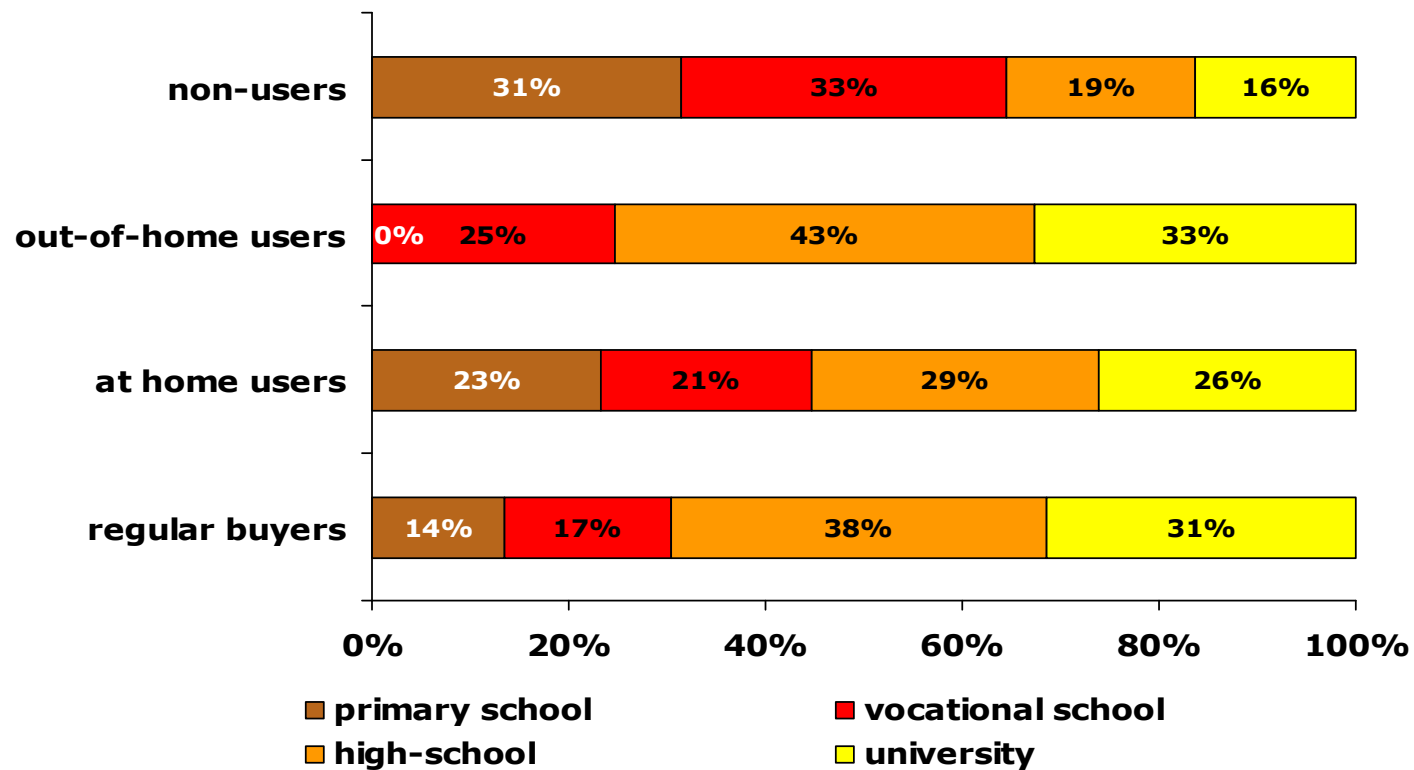
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# Campaigns

Name of the campaign	Target group	Timeframe	Main campaign elements	Results
ELI Efficient Lighting Initiative	Lower income and lower education group of the population; target group were school children	2002-2003	Local TV and radio, school presentations, ads and quiz games, press conferences, ads and articles, retail campaign (POS, electrometer, ELI logo)	-800 presentation, 40 press articles, 14 quiz games, 300 spots, presence in 50 big retail units, several professional articles.
Light of Our Eyes	Public institutions (children, families indirectly)	2006-	Renovation of buildings	2200 buildings
Energy School	Primary school children	2006	Fizibus	Na
Forgo Morgo	Population	2007-	Encouragement for changing incandescent to CFLs, website, TV and local retail campaigns	Na
Energy money-box	Population, SMEs	2007-	Website	Na

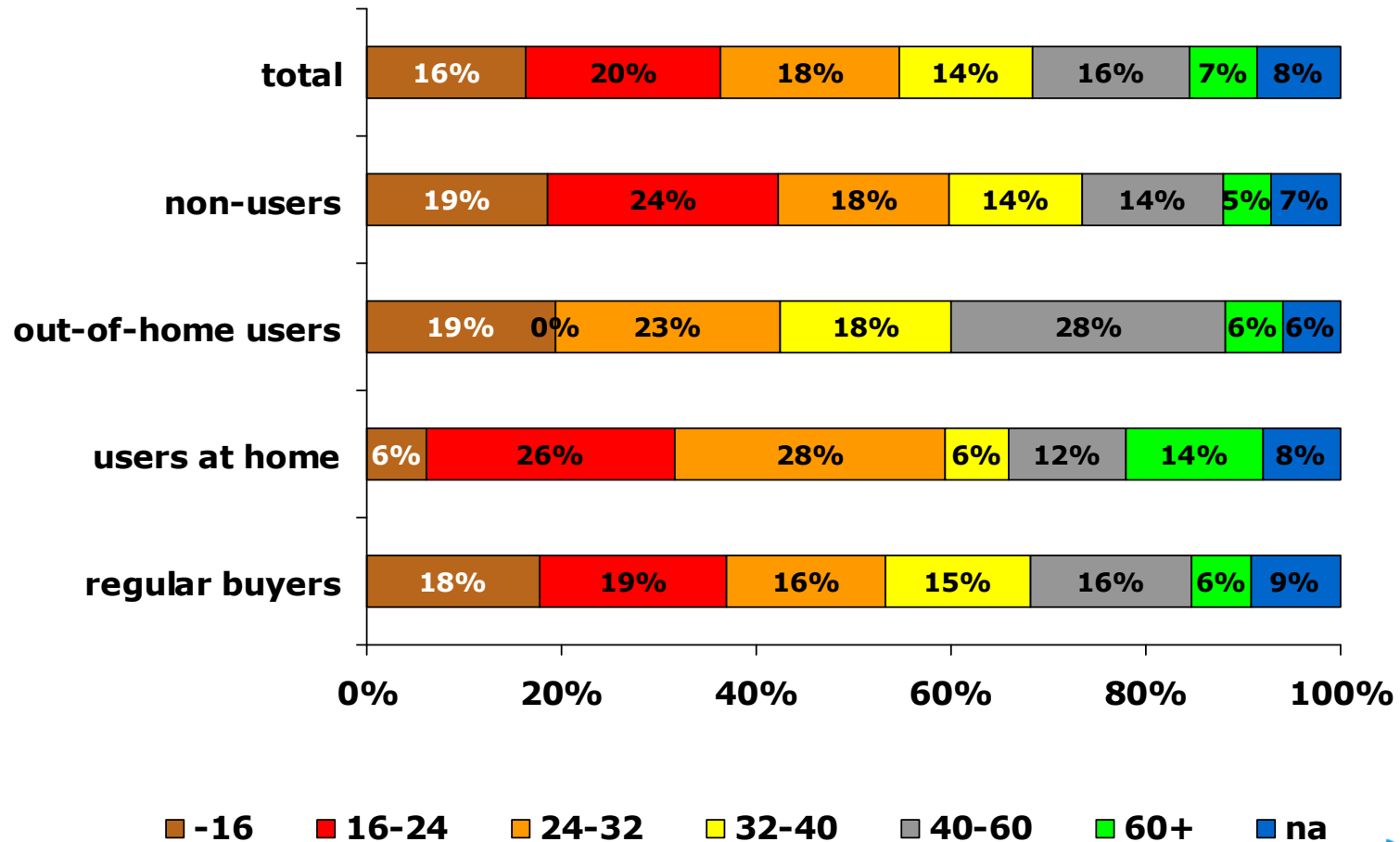


# Segments – type of education



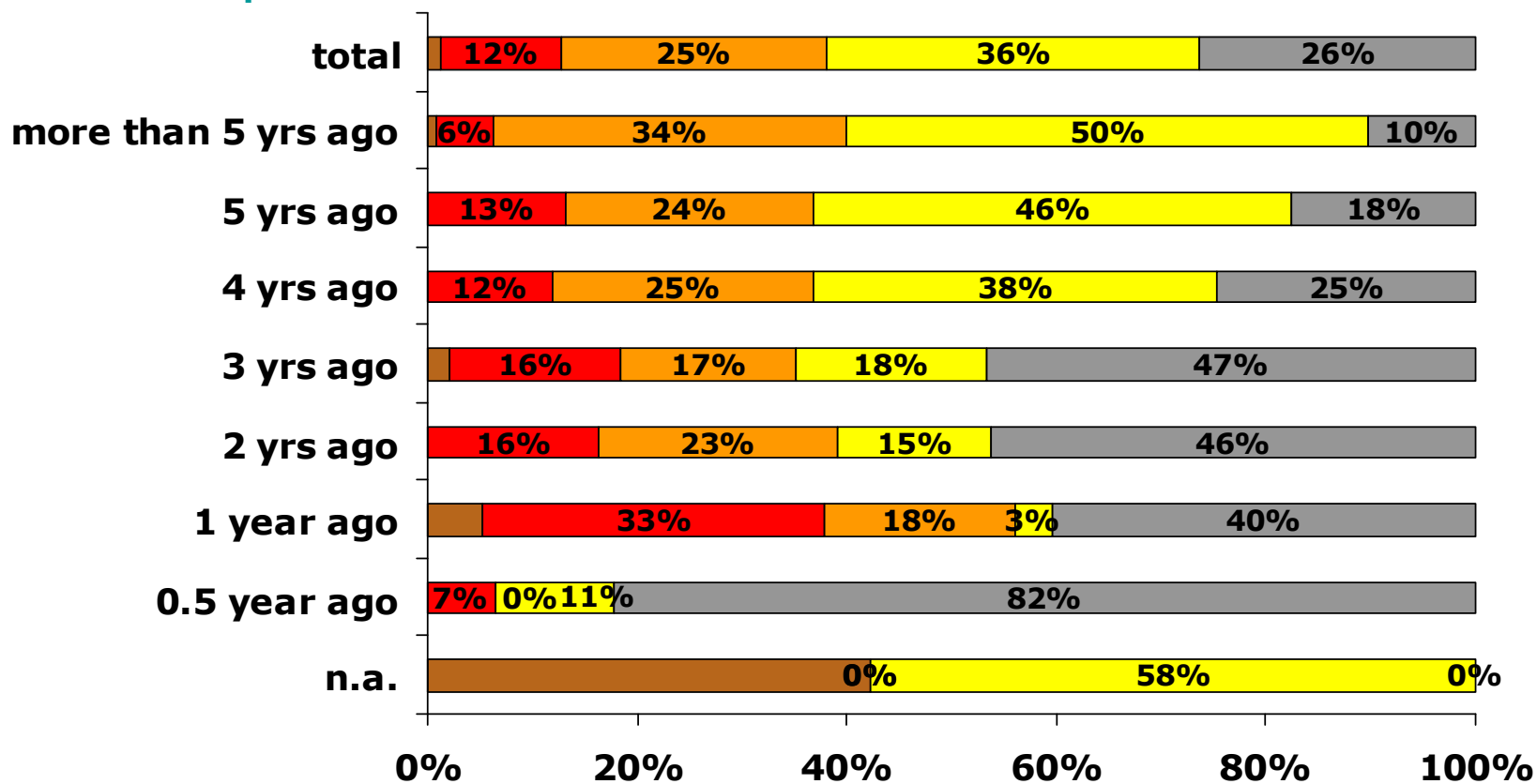


# Segments and electricity bill (€)



# Purchasing experiences and past

Time of first purchase



n.a.

once

rarely

regularly

not

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