

Case 246 consumer's attitudes towards energy savings through



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Case Study: Singapore Singapore government has been promoting a lot of policies about energy saving. Studies show that people are very positive towards the idea of saving energy through Smart Homes and are willing to invest in new technologies. However, those findings cannot be generalized, therefore we need to understand the effect of saving energy through Smart Homes as Singapore's culture, infrastructure, eco-system, and support from government and other factors might be different. The online survey has been conducted to receive insights on energy consumption in Singapore households by looking at the effectiveness of government policies to save energy while using smart technologies in smart homes.

Two hundred households were randomly selected for the study, a total of 131 valid responses were received via mail showing a 66% response rate. The questionnaire comprised of closed-ended questions categorized under four sections: energy consumption in Singapore; public policy on energy saving in Singapore; use of technology in energy saving and household perceptions of energy saving (Bhati, Hansen, Chan, & Chan, 2017). Singapore households have a positive perception towards energy saving and will see benefits of using smart technologies. This will directly reduce households' electricity bills. Case Study: Global success stories of energy savings in urban households. Research of different case studies has been implemented on smart homes to save energy in urban cities.

These success stories provide better insights on how smart homes and smart technologies can be used to save energy. These case studies are based on their research and its relation to smart home technology and energy savings.

Case Study: Chinese consumer attitudes towards energy saving (the case of <https://assignbuster.com/case-246-consumers-attitudes-towards-energy-savings-through/>)

household electrical appliances in Chongqing). A case-study has been conducted which explored 246 consumer's attitudes towards energy savings through a questionnaire over a one-year period from 2009 to 2010. The survey was conducted in Chongqing, China and was conducted via face-to-face surveys due to previous experience of no or low feedback (Bhati, Hansen, Chan, & Chan, 2017).

Energy consumption in China has doubled from 2000 to 2008. Moreover, usage of appliances in urban households (e. g., air conditioners) has increased 30-100%.

To outline this issue, the Chinese government has introduced policies that raise energy efficiency in China by manufacturing electrical appliances to consume electricity below a certain threshold (Bhati, Hansen, Chan, & Chan, 2017). As a result, this helped households to save money. Although, the Chinese government banned sales of inefficient air conditioners, and offered buy-back schemes of energy inefficient equipment as well as applied discounts on various energy-efficient appliances.