





The Design and Evaluation of Prototype Eco-Feedback Displays for Fixture-Level Water Usage Data

Jon Froehlich^{1,2}, Leah Findlater^{1,2}, Marilyn Ostergren¹, Solai Ramanathan¹, Josh Peterson¹, Inness Wragg¹, Eric Larson¹, Fabia Fu¹, Mazhengmin Bai¹, Shwetak N. Patel¹, James A. Landay¹



This talk is about eco-feedback displays
for [water](#) usage in the home

Todays Total Usage

Friday June 15th | 9:33 PM

total | daily average

Bathroom Total: **81.2** | ¹⁰⁸

Shower

Today **40**
Avg 52

Toilet

Today **30**
Avg 37

Bathroom Sink

Today **10**
Avg 16

Bath

Today **1.2**
Avg 3



Kitchen Total: **25** | ²¹

Kitchen Sink

Today **13**
Avg 12

Dishwasher

Today **12**
Avg 9

Laundry Total: **40.6** | ³¹

Laundry Machine

Today **40**
Avg 30

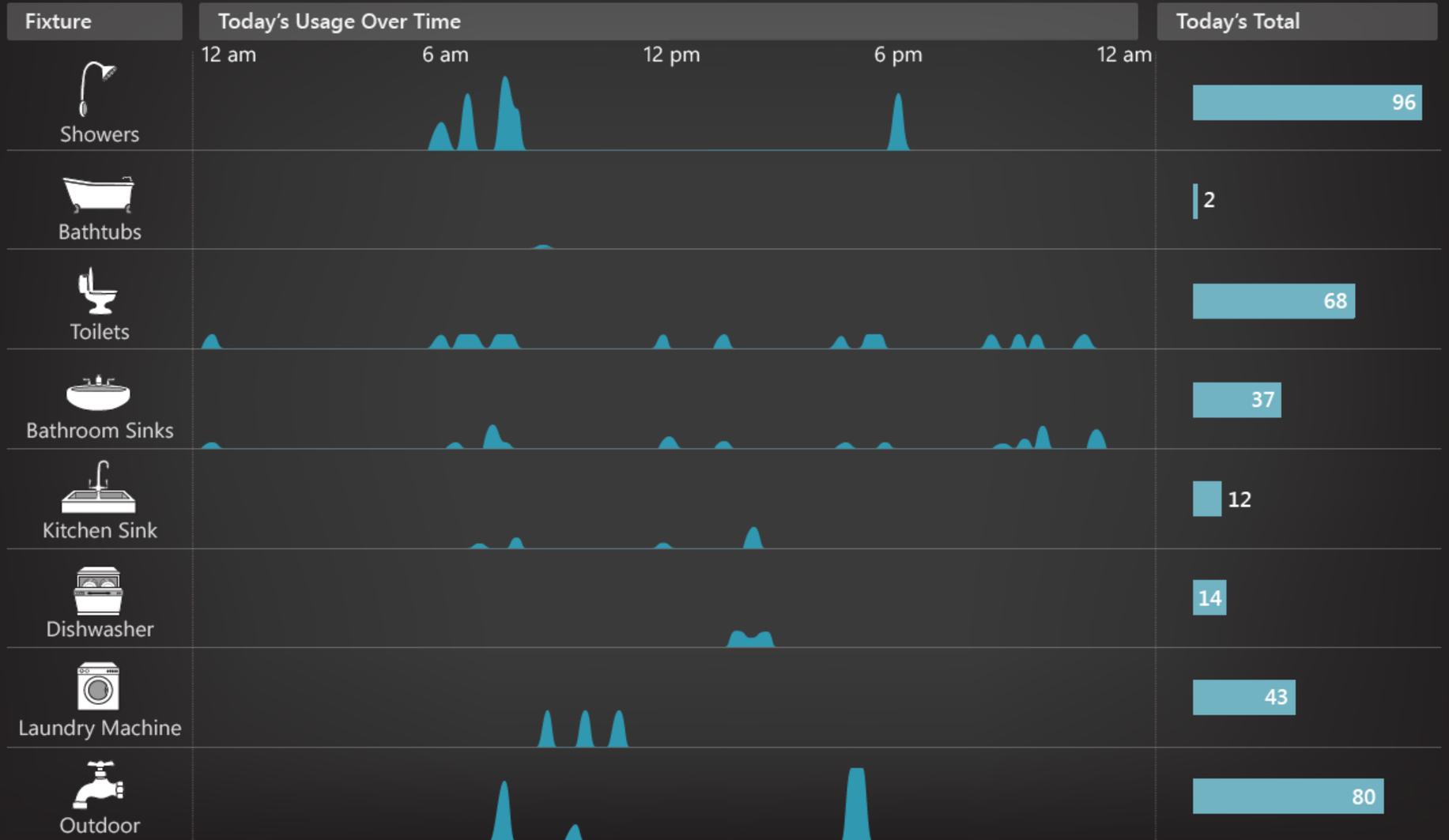
Laundry Sink

Today **0.6**
Avg 1

Today's Real-Time Water Usage

Fixture Category View

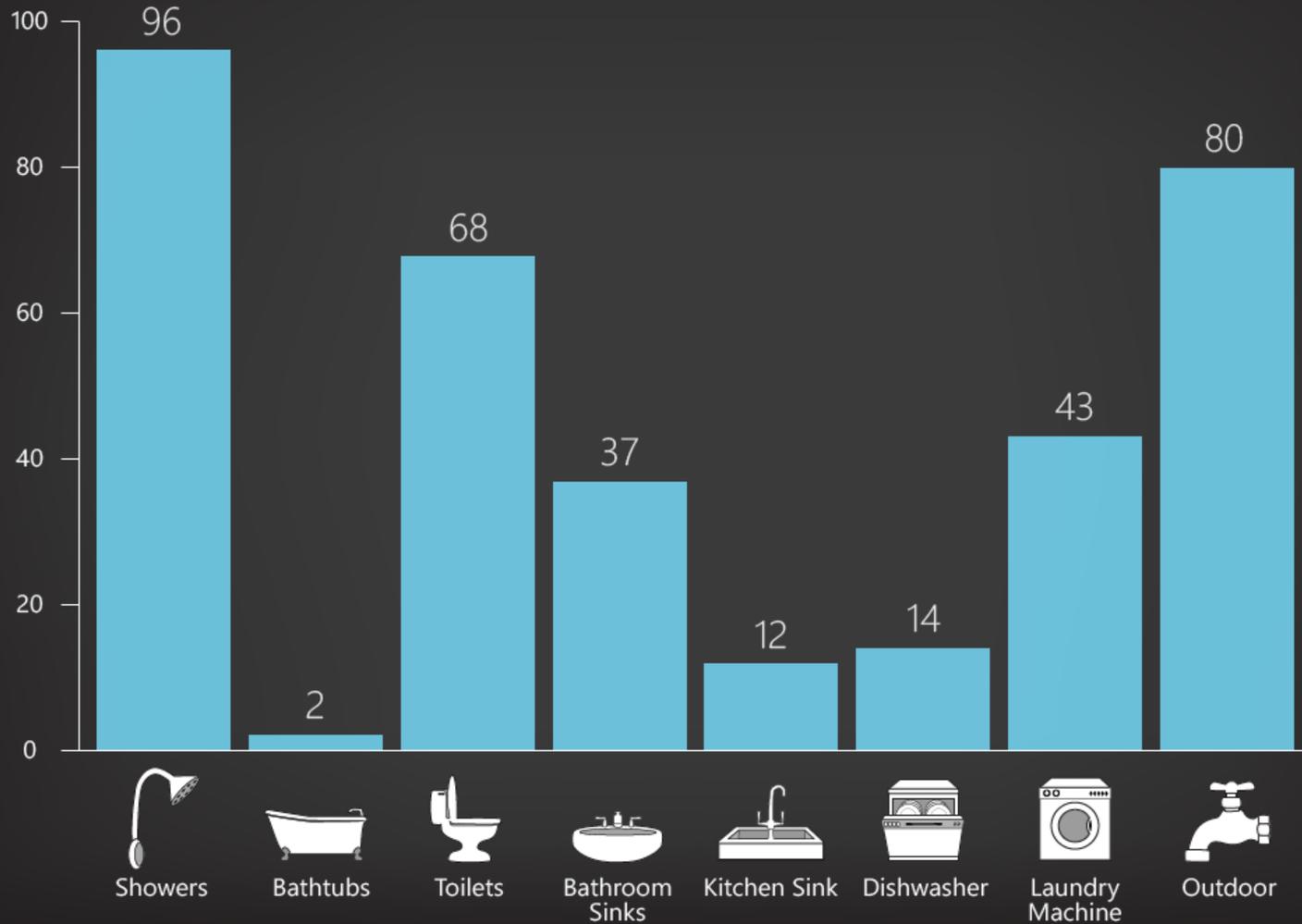
Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM



Today's Water Usage in Gallons

Fixture Category View

Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM



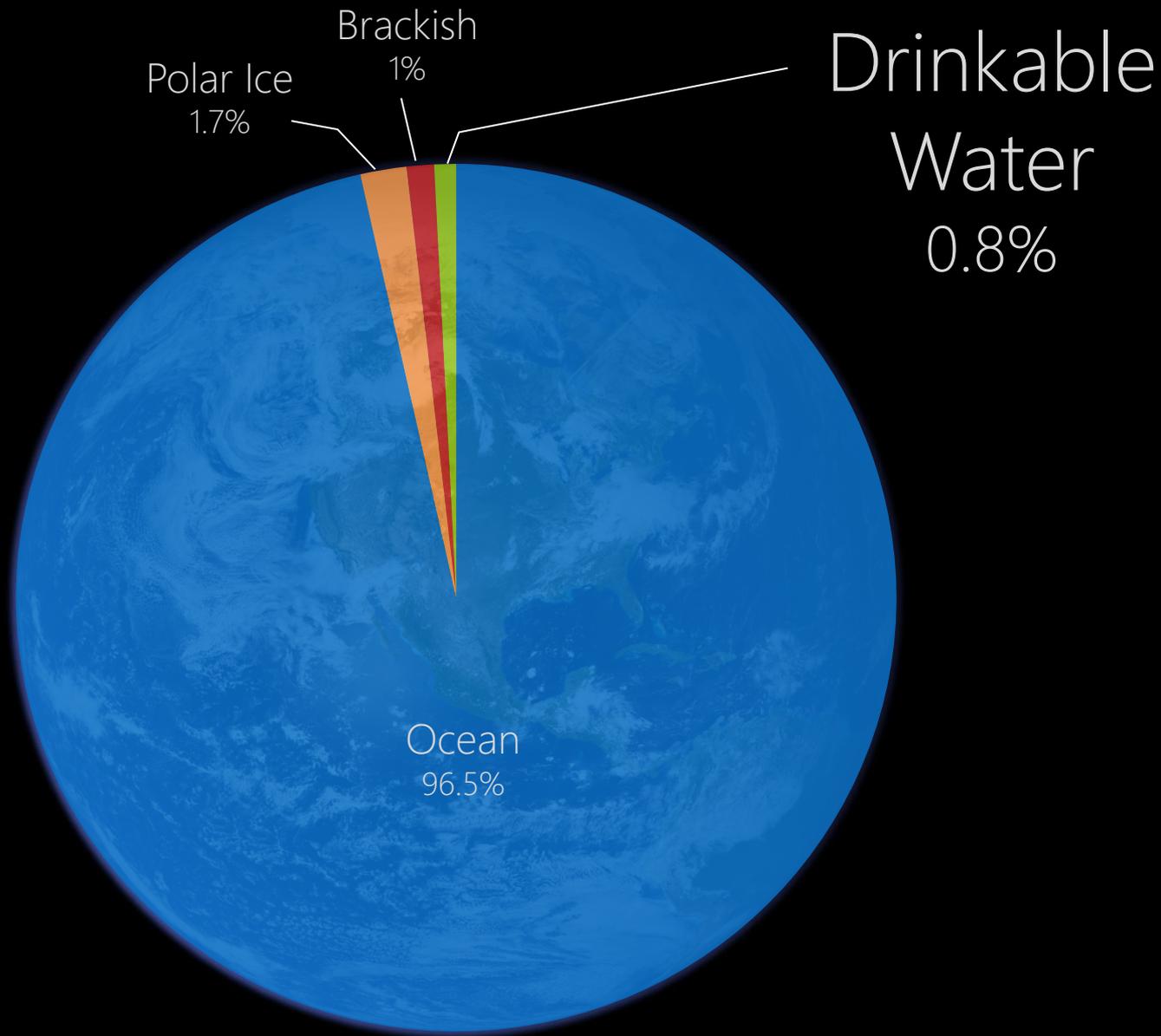
This talk is also about the design process for **eco-feedback** visualizations
persuasive technology
personal informatics
quantified self

But first, a quick primer on [water](#)

two-thirds

of the earth's surface is covered by water





[Glennon, *Unquenchable: America's water crisis and what to do about it*, 2009; Gleick, *World Policy Journal*, 2009]

The amount of water on earth is not changing

The amount of water on earth is not changing
but its **location, quality** and
amount per person is changing

As the  's climate changes...



precipitation patterns



glacial and ice snowpack



surface water availability

A large crowd of people, likely at a stadium or event, with text overlaid. The text reads: "As populations grow per-capita water availability is declining". The word "grow" is significantly larger than the other words.

As populations **grow**
per-capita water availability is *declining*



water availability disproportionately felt in
urban environments

This places an enormous strain on
drinkable **water** supplies

growing demand

in 2010, water consumption rose
to 938 billion gallons in beijing
water supply = 576 billion gallons



“china melting snow to meet
freshwater demand”



lake mead expected to
drop below intake
pipes in next five years

[Bloomberg News, Feb 2009]

An aerial photograph of a large, dark blue reservoir with a light-colored earthen embankment. The reservoir is surrounded by green fields and some smaller ponds. In the background, a city skyline is visible under a clear sky. The text is overlaid on the lower right portion of the reservoir.

new sources of water
more costly to extract

A worker wearing a white hard hat and a blue shirt with a high-visibility vest is shown in profile, holding a clear plastic water sample bottle. The background is a laboratory or industrial setting with metal racks. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

water utilities
governments
shift focus

This is an area where HCI researchers and designers can help



eco-feedback

sensing and visualizing behavior to reduce environmental impact

Water report for

Anonymous

Usage Trend

0.1%
increase

Your Rank

10th
place

Green Points

168
points

Water usage by day in [gallons](#) | [dollars](#) | [lbs CO2](#)

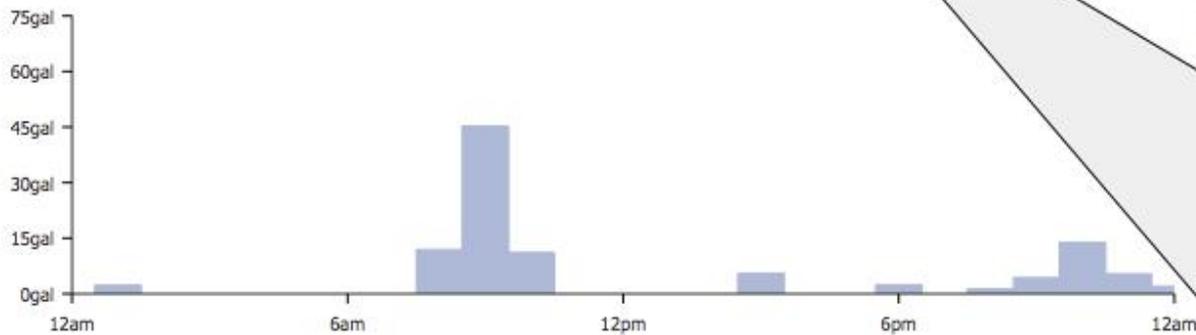


Hourly breakdown

Weekly Usage

Compare

This week's game



This graph depicts your hour-by-hour water usage on 2010-12-06.

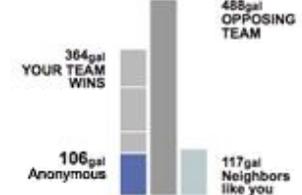
Your team won on 2010-12-06.

Hourly breakdown

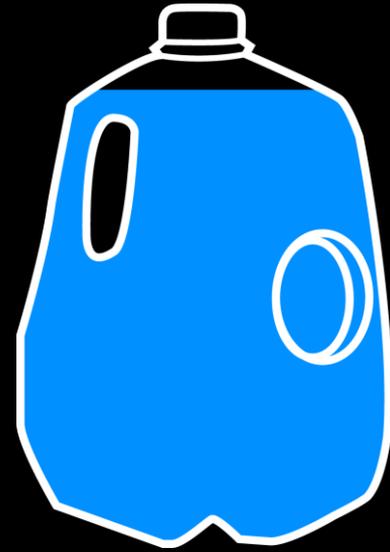
Weekly Usage

Compare

This week's game



10,230
gallons



10,230
gallons



Other
1248 gals

Dishwasher
102 gals

Faucets
1105 gals

Showers
1176 gals

Laundry
1,524 gals

Toilets
1,872 gals

Outdoor
3,212 gals

waterbot



[Arroyo *et al.*, CHI 2005]

showme



[Kappel & Grechenig, Persuasive 2009]

upstream



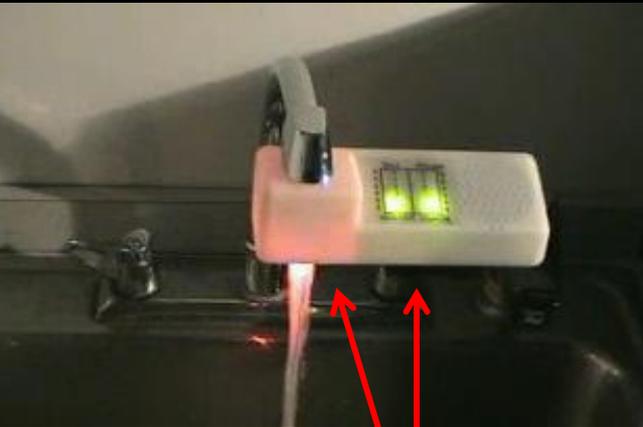
[Kuznetsov & Paulos, CHI 2010]

waitek shower monitor



<http://www.waitek.co.nz/>

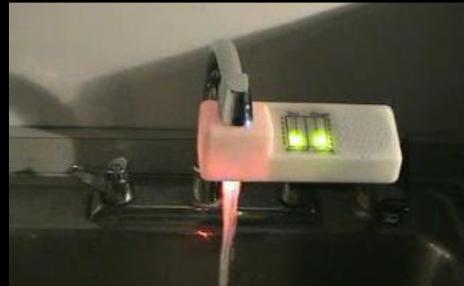
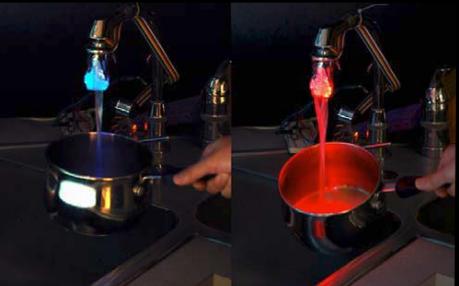
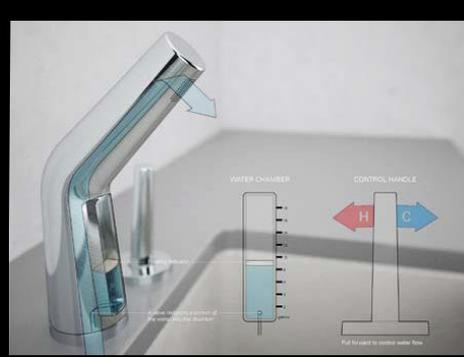
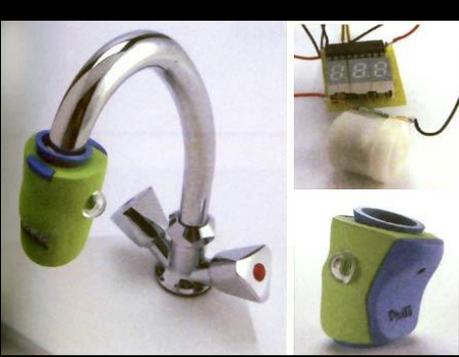
Point-of-Consumption Eco-Feedback Displays

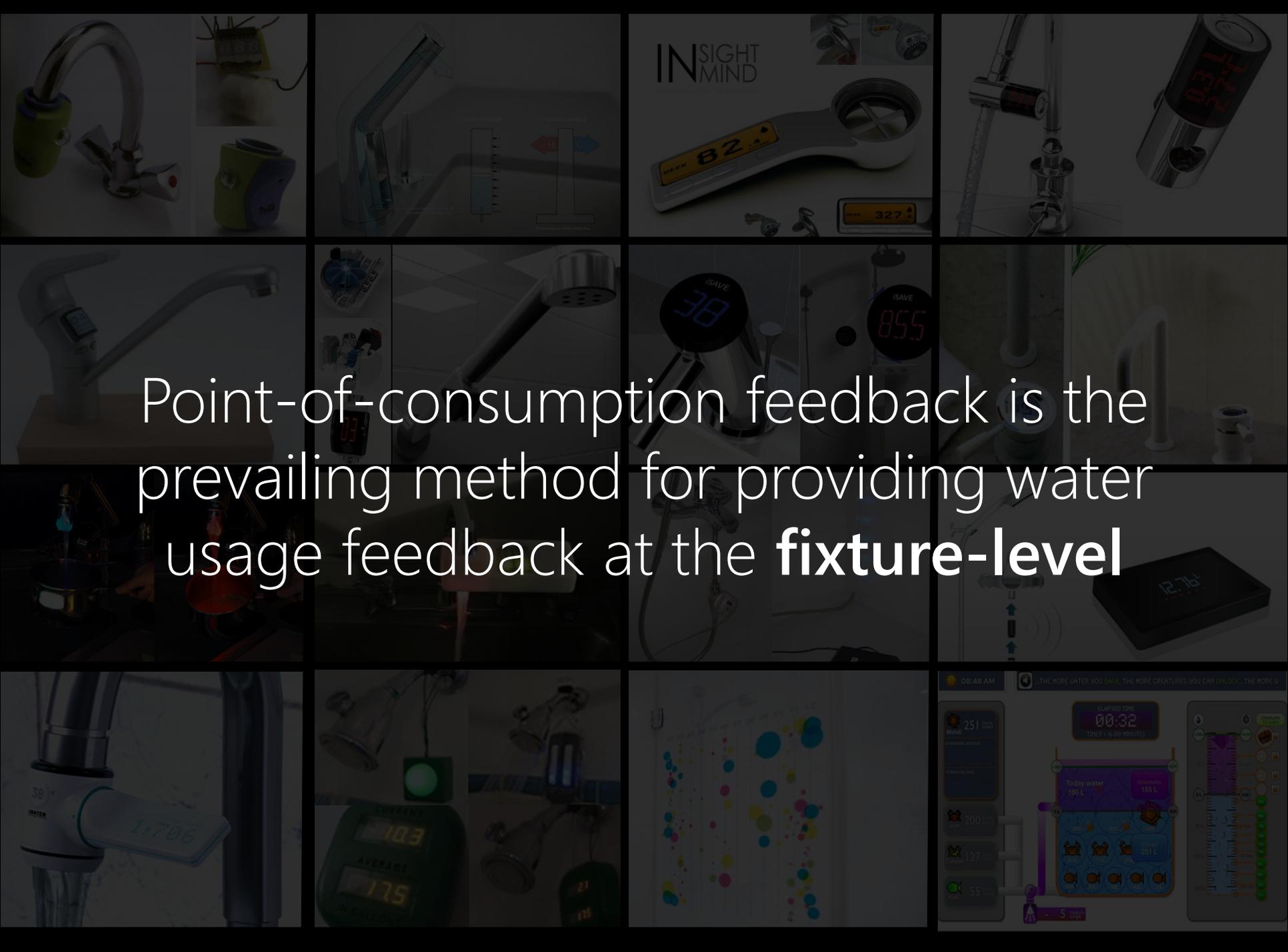


sensing and feedback
unit co-located at fixture



provides real-time
feedback on water usage





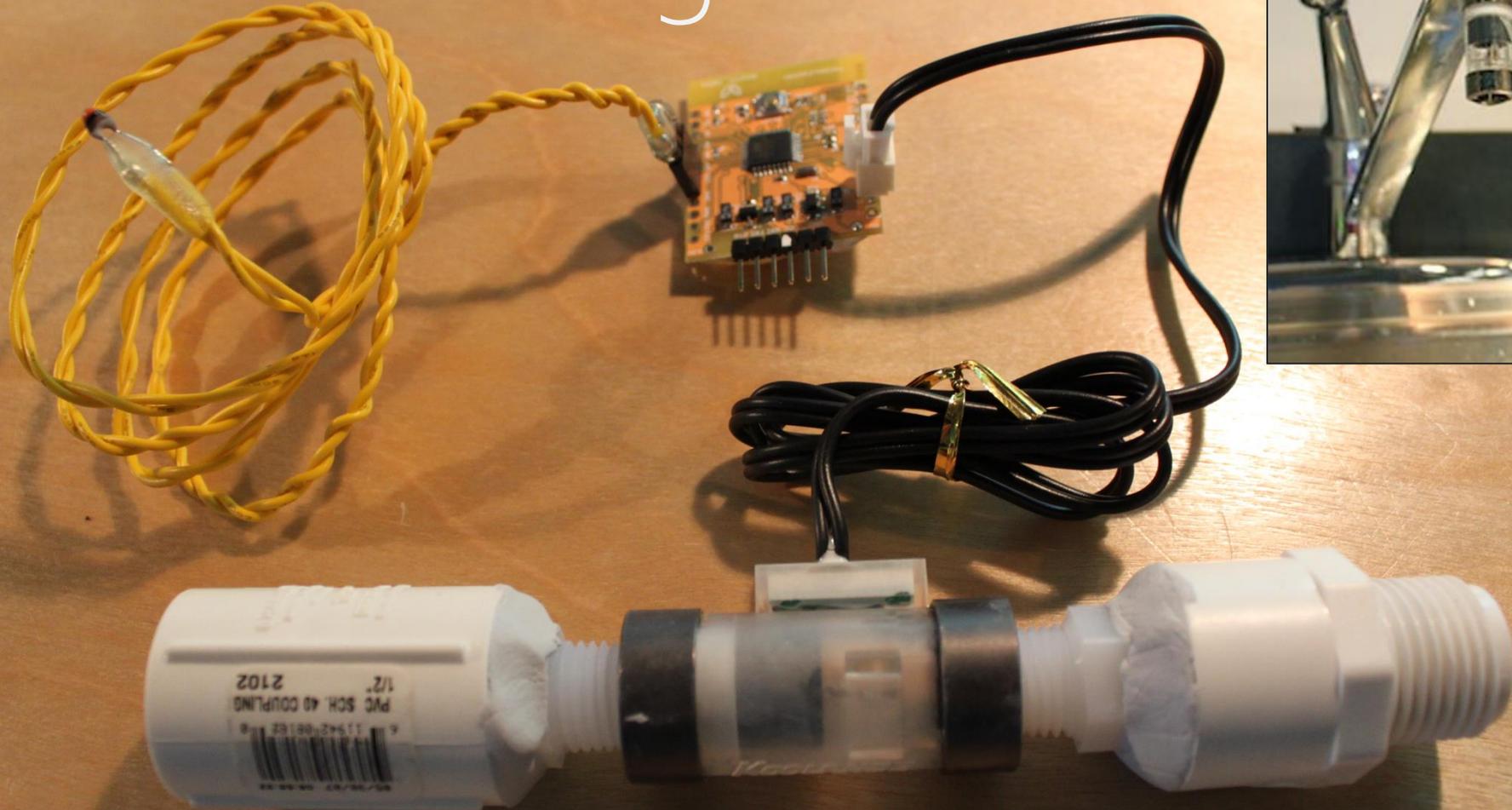
Point-of-consumption feedback is the prevailing method for providing water usage feedback at the **fixture-level**



Showers and **faucets** account for **~22% of water use** in the average North American home



direct sensing



direct sensing

shower
62.4 gallons

bath
6.5 gallons

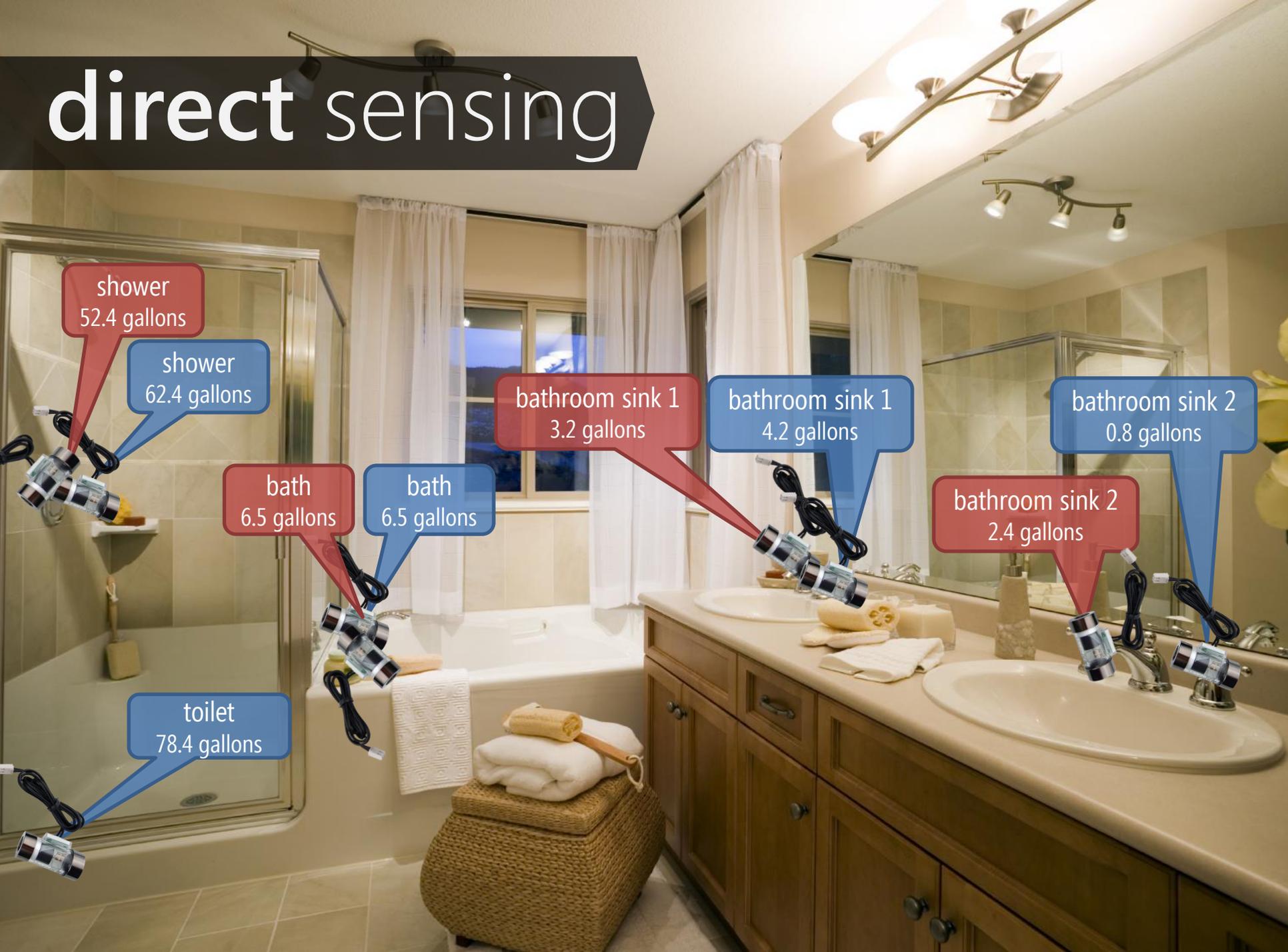
toilet
78.4 gallons

bathroom sink 1
4.2 gallons

bathroom sink 2
0.8 gallons



direct sensing



shower
52.4 gallons

shower
62.4 gallons

bath
6.5 gallons

bath
6.5 gallons

toilet
78.4 gallons

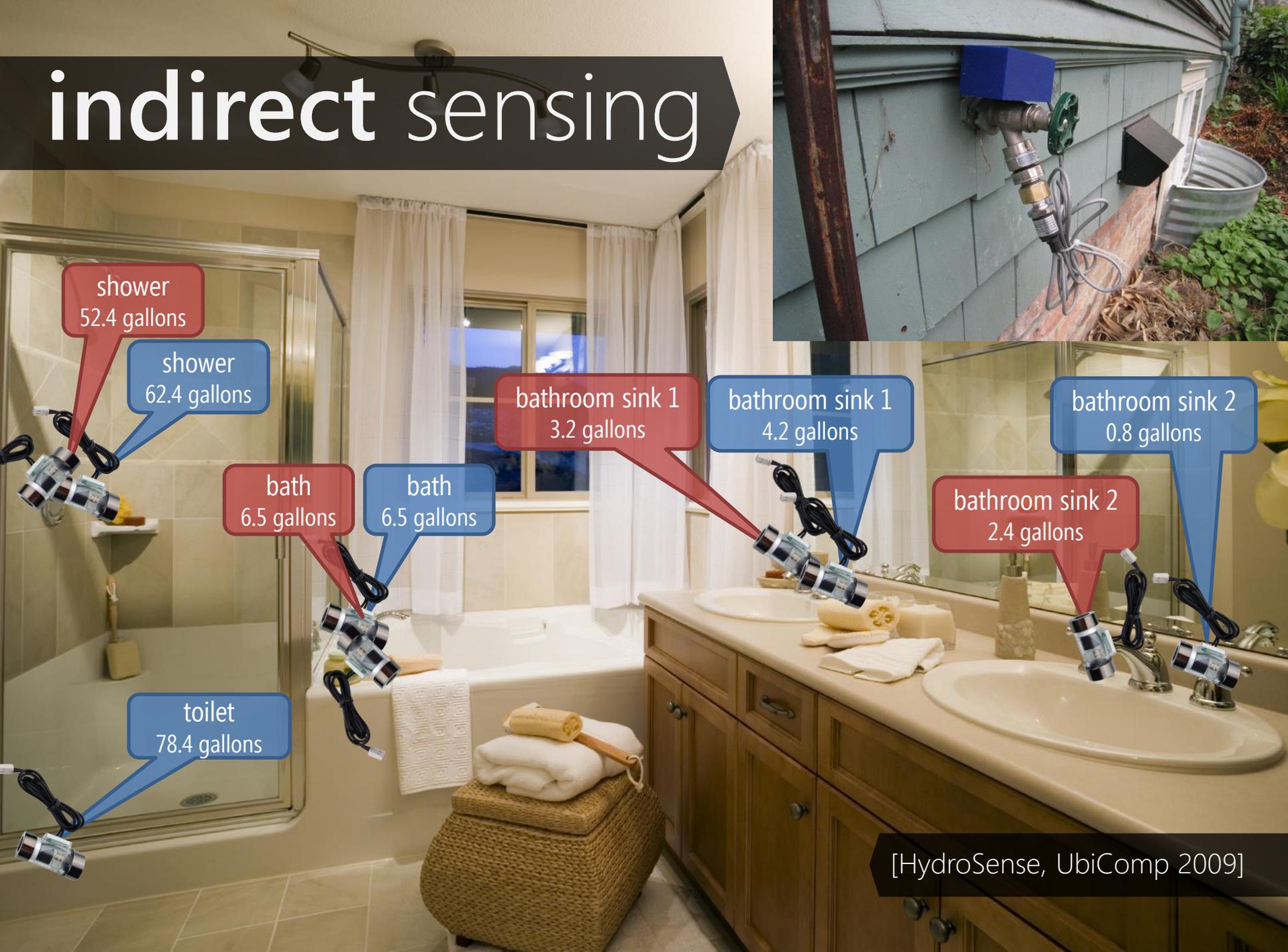
bathroom sink 1
3.2 gallons

bathroom sink 1
4.2 gallons

bathroom sink 2
2.4 gallons

bathroom sink 2
0.8 gallons

indirect sensing



shower
52.4 gallons

shower
62.4 gallons

bath
6.5 gallons

bath
6.5 gallons

toilet
78.4 gallons

bathroom sink 1
3.2 gallons

bathroom sink 1
4.2 gallons

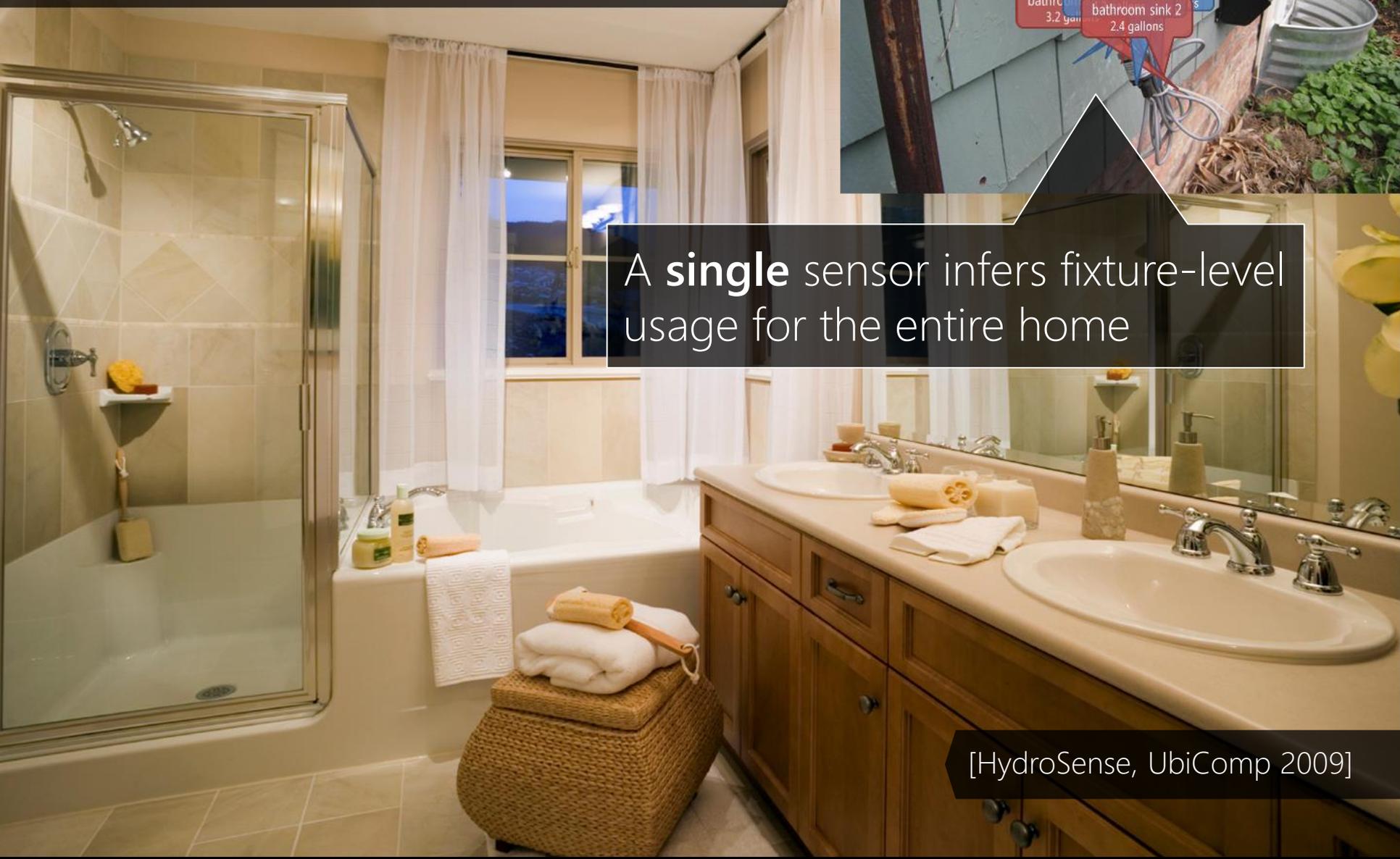
bathroom sink 2
0.8 gallons

bathroom sink 2
2.4 gallons

indirect sensing



A **single** sensor infers fixture-level usage for the entire home



[HydroSense, UbiComp 2009]

This data presents new,
rich opportunities for...



eco-feedback

sensing and visualizing behavior to reduce environmental impact

What do we do with all this data?



Key Questions

- ① **What** are the key gaps in water usage understanding?
- ② **What** aspects of disaggregated data are potential users interested in and what sort of reactions do the visualizations provoke?
- ③ **How** might these visualizations impact behavior?

Key Questions

- ① **What** are the key gaps in water usage understanding?
- ② **What** aspects of disaggregated data are potential users interested in and what sort of reactions do the visualizations provoke?
- ③ **How** might these visualizations impact behavior?

Two sets of designs:

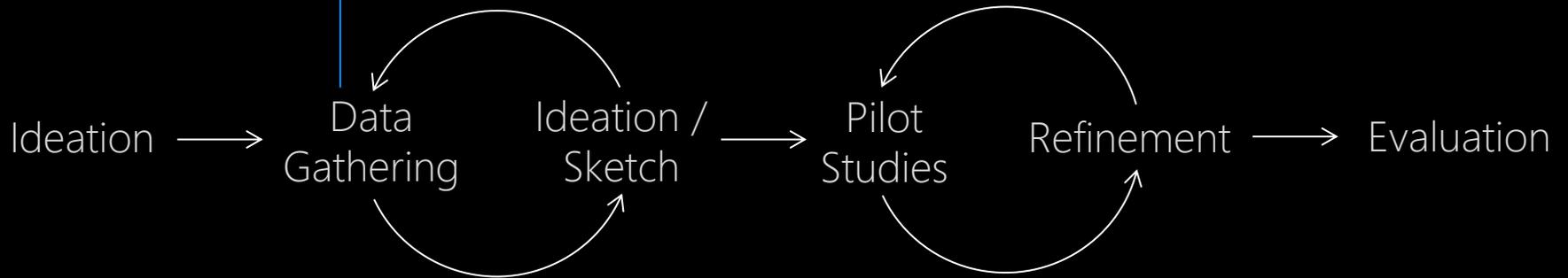
1 Design Dimensions

Isolate eco-feedback design dimensions in the context of water usage

2 Design Probes

Meant to elicit reactions about how displays would fit within a household and investigate issues such as privacy, competition, family dynamics.

Informal interviews with water experts (e.g., SPU, Amy Vickers)
UW Environmental Practicum on water
Literature review of water resource management, environmental psychology
Our own online survey of water usage attitudes & knowledge (N=656 respondents)



Respondents (N=651) dramatically **underestimated** the amount of water used in common everyday activities.

underestimate

toilet : by 15%

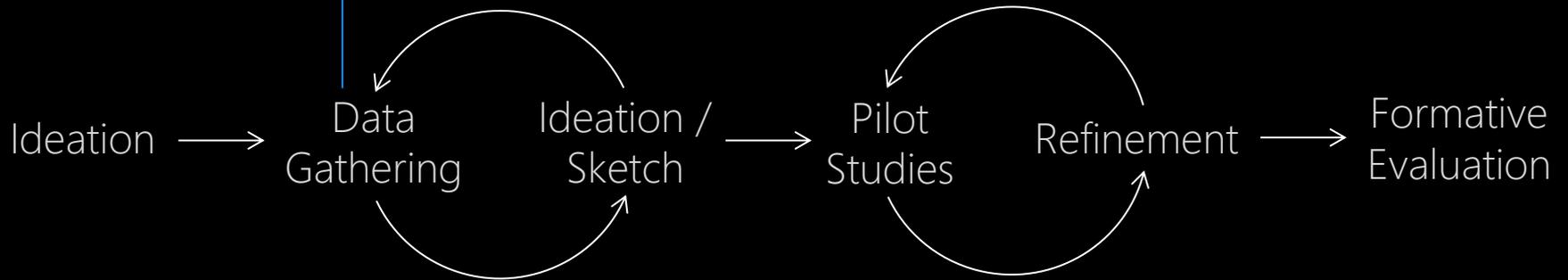
shower : by 30%

bath : by 55%

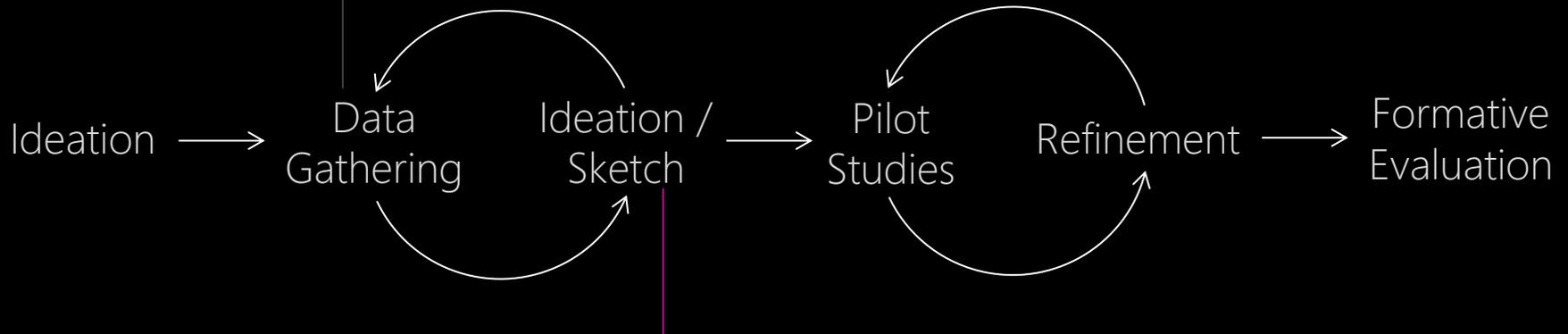
low-flow shower : by 60%

outdoor yard watering : by 83% to 95%

Informal interviews with water experts (e.g., SPU, Amy Vickers)
UW Environmental Practicum on water
Literature review of water resource management, environmental psychology
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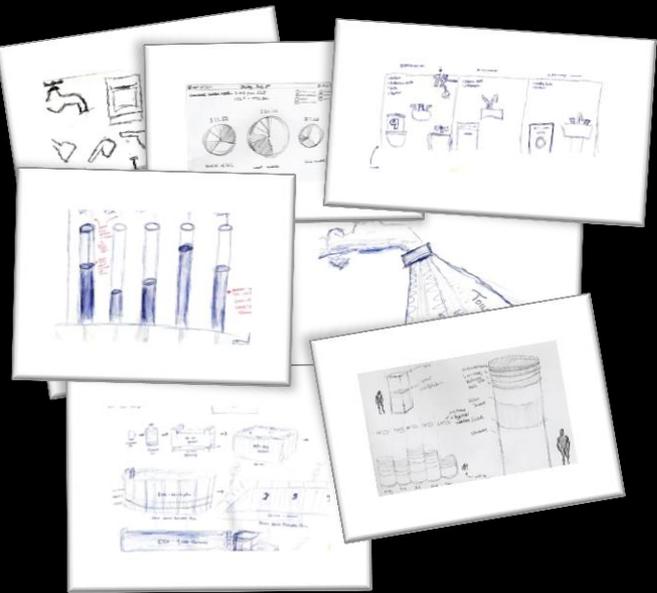


Informal interviews with water experts (e.g., SPU, Amy Vickers)
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Informed by gathered data
Guided by eco-feedback design space

Iterative Design Process



Sketch



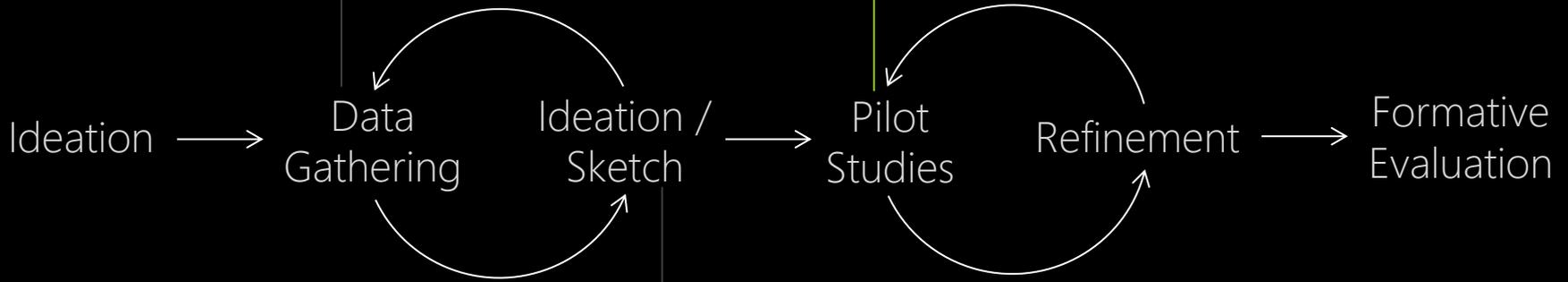
Lo-to-Mid Fidelity Mockup



Higher Fidelity Mockup

Informal interviews with water experts (e.g., SPU, Amy Vickers)
UW Environmental Practicum on water
Literature review of water resource management, environmental psychology
Our own online survey of water usage attitudes & knowledge (N=656 respondents)

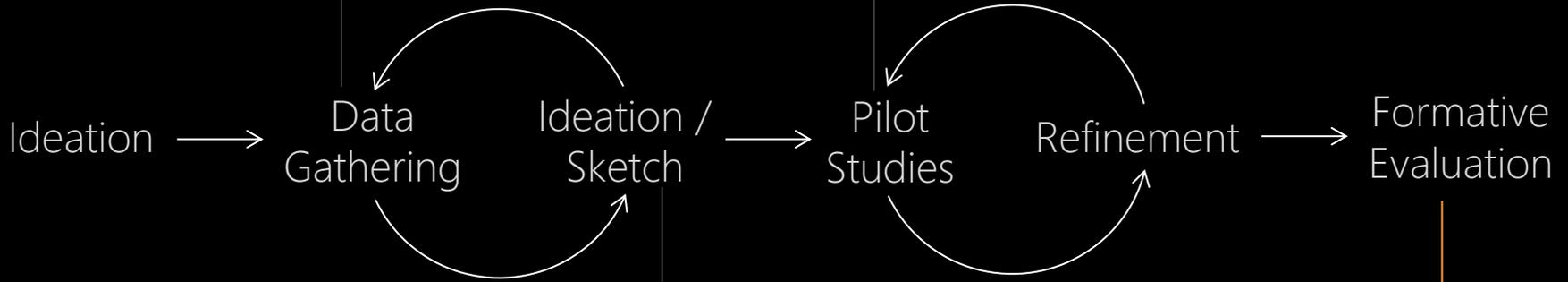
Design critique sessions with team
Three sets of pilot studies



Informed by gathered data
Guided by eco-feedback design space

Informal interviews with water experts (e.g., SPU, Amy Vickers)
UW Environmental Practicum on water
Literature review of water resource management, environmental psychology
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Design critique sessions with team
Three sets of pilot studies



Informed by gathered data
Guided by eco-feedback design space

Online interactive survey of designs (N=651 respondents)
In-home interviews (10 households, 20 adults)

Webcam

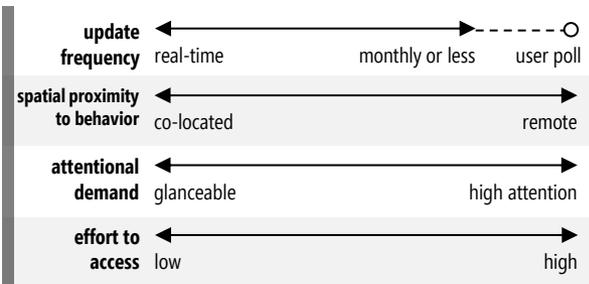


Designing the Eco-Feedback Interfaces

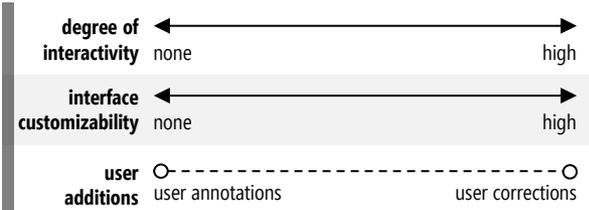
How does one go about the process of designing interfaces for eco-feedback?

Eco-Feedback Design Space

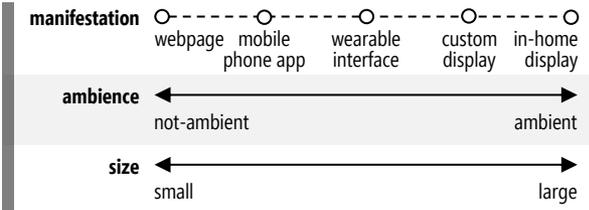
INFORMATION ACCESS



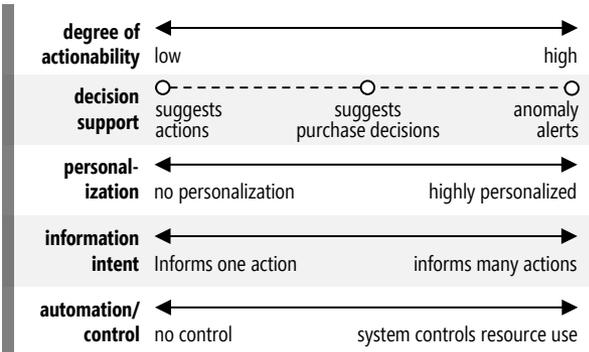
INTERACTIVITY



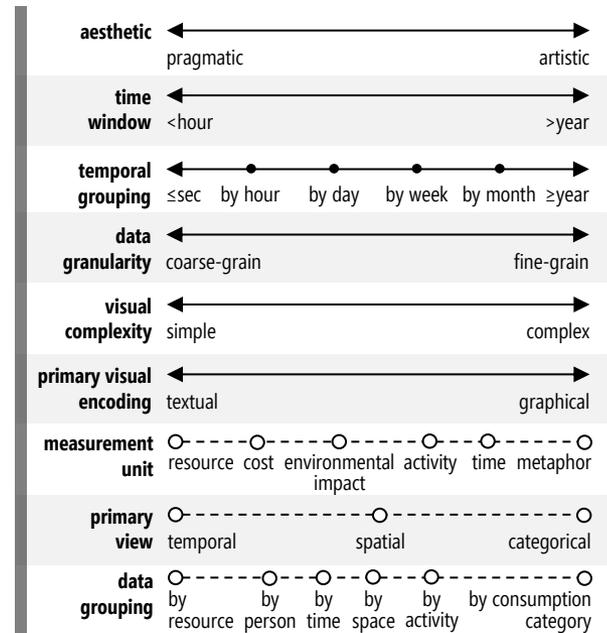
DISPLAY MEDIUM



ACTIONABILITY/UTILITY



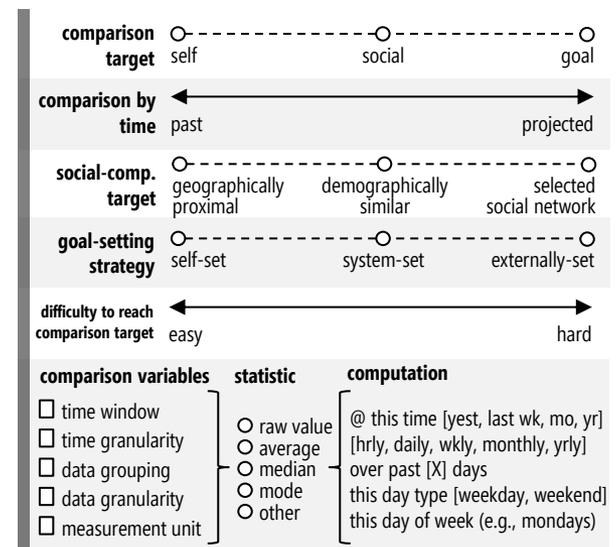
DATA REPRESENTATION



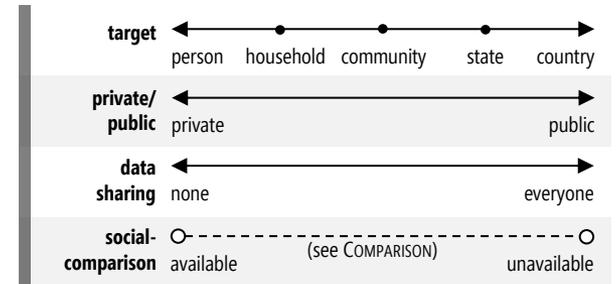
MOTIVATIONAL/PERSUASIVE STRATEGIES



COMPARISON



SOCIAL ASPECTS



Activity Sensing in the Wild: A Field Trial of UbiFit Garden

Sunny Consolo^{1,2}, David W. McDonald², Tammy Tosco², Mike Y. Chou¹, Jon Froehlich¹, Beverly Harrison¹, Predrag Klasnja¹, Anthony LaMarca¹, Louis LeGrand¹, Ryan Libby¹, Ian Smith¹, & James A. Landay¹

Flowers or a Robot Army? Encouraging Awareness & Activity with Personal Mobile Displays

Sunny Consolo^{1,2}, Predrag Klasnja¹, David W. McDonald², Louis LeGrand¹, Ryan Libby¹, Kevin Averbach¹, Jon Froehlich¹, Sunny Consolo^{1,2}, Tammy Tosco², Mike Y. Chou¹, Beverly Harrison¹, Anthony LaMarca¹, Louis LeGrand¹, Ryan Libby¹, Ian Smith¹, & James A. Landay¹

Promoting Energy Efficient Behaviors in the Home through Feedback: The Role of Human-Computer Interaction

April 7th, 2009 - Boston, MA, USA

UbiGreen: Investigating a Mobile Tool for Tracking and Supporting Green Transportation Habits

Jon Froehlich¹, Tawanna Dillaband¹, Predrag Klasnja¹, Jennifer Maskoff¹, Sunny Consolo^{1,2}, Beverly Harrison¹, James A. Landay¹

The Design of Eco-Feedback Technology

Jon Froehlich¹, Leah Fiedler¹, James Landay¹



Figure 1: Example of an eco-feedback technology. Left to right: The information display seen on-screen and being pushed to provide feedback about recycling and waste disposal [29].

ABSTRACT Personal mobile displays, such as those on mobile phones and PDAs, are becoming increasingly available. This paper presents a field experiment that investigated the effectiveness of these displays as a means for encouraging energy-efficient behaviors in the home.

CHI 2009 - Sustainability 2

ABSTRACT The greatest environmental impact of American households is electricity consumption in their homes. This paper presents a field experiment that investigated the effectiveness of these displays as a means for encouraging energy-efficient behaviors in the home.

INTRODUCTION In 2005, American households used 1.5 quadrillion kilowatt-hours of electricity, or about 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours per household. This is a significant amount of energy, and it is a significant portion of the total energy consumed in the United States.

INTRODUCTION As environmental issues such as climate change, air pollution, and water scarcity become more salient in the global consciousness, so too have they become more active topics of research within HCI and Ubiquitous Computing [1, 19, 37]. One particularly popular strand of environmental HCI research is the design and study of eco-feedback technology, which we define as technology that provides feedback on individual or group behaviors with a goal of reducing environmental impact (adapted from [19] and [23], see Figure 1 for examples). Despite this work, few HCI eco-feedback studies have even attempted to measure behavior change. Although the field has seen an extension of research in persuasive technology [17], it actually extends much further to cover 40 years of research in environmental psychology. This leads to two questions: (1) what can HCI learn from environmental psychology and (2) what role should HCI have in designing and evaluating eco-feedback technology?

INTRODUCTION Our work in this area has grown out of our contribution to high-profile sustainable learning projects: the first, *Nudge House*, was a residential energy audit of the U.S. Department of Energy Solar Decathlon 2009, an international competition to design and build the most energy-efficient and sustainable house. We developed the *Avaya Living Interface Systems (ALIS)*, an

CHI 2009, April 18-21, 2009, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Copyright 2009 ACM 978-1-60559-239-6... \$10.00

Design Requirements for Technologies that Encourage Physical Activity

Sunny Consolo^{1,2}, Katherine Everett¹, Ian Smith¹, & James A. Landay^{1,3}

CHI 2006 - Creative Thought and Self-Improvement April 6th, 2009 - Boston, MA, USA

Theory-Driven Design Strategies for Technologies that Support Behavior Change in the Home

Sunny Consolo^{1,2}

Available online at www.infodivision.com ScienceDirect Energy and Buildings 19 (2007) 495-500

Energy-use information transfer for intelligent homes: Design strategies for technologies that support behavior change in the home with central and local displays

Technology-Enabled Feedback on Domestic Energy Consumption

Simon Fraser University, School of Interactive Arts & Technology

ABSTRACT Providing effective feedback on resource consumption in the home is a key challenge of environmental conservation efforts. However, existing approaches have relied on a variety of metaphors, some effective, others not, without a unifying theoretical foundation, or a means of reliably comparing the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches. This is a design space in need of some attention. We present a comprehensive framework for the analysis and design of tools that provide feedback on residential energy use. We use this framework on our research experience in three contexts: (1) the design and implementation of energy management systems in two high-profile residential homes; (2) an ongoing review of the relevant literature; and (3) an analysis of energy products and tools in the marketplace and research community. We propose the use of a taxonomy of energy management systems, and a taxonomy of energy management systems, and a taxonomy of energy management systems.

Residential Energy Use Feedback Technology: A Framework for Design

Simon Fraser University, School of Interactive Arts & Technology

ABSTRACT Providing effective feedback on resource consumption in the home is a key challenge of environmental conservation efforts. However, existing approaches have relied on a variety of metaphors, some effective, others not, without a unifying theoretical foundation, or a means of reliably comparing the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches. This is a design space in need of some attention. We present a comprehensive framework for the analysis and design of tools that provide feedback on residential energy use. We use this framework on our research experience in three contexts: (1) the design and implementation of energy management systems in two high-profile residential homes; (2) an ongoing review of the relevant literature; and (3) an analysis of energy products and tools in the marketplace and research community. We propose the use of a taxonomy of energy management systems, and a taxonomy of energy management systems, and a taxonomy of energy management systems.

KEYWORDS Sustainability, residential energy consumption, feedback technology, energy management systems

1. INTRODUCTION A key challenge of environmental conservation efforts is the support of sustainable resource use in the home. Efforts to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency are essential to addressing the environmental challenges of the 21st century. This paper presents a framework for the design and implementation of energy management systems in the home. We use this framework on our research experience in three contexts: (1) the design and implementation of energy management systems in two high-profile residential homes; (2) an ongoing review of the relevant literature; and (3) an analysis of energy products and tools in the marketplace and research community. We propose the use of a taxonomy of energy management systems, and a taxonomy of energy management systems, and a taxonomy of energy management systems.

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A Focus Theory of Normative Conduct: Recycling the Concept of Norms to Reduce Littering in Public Places
Robert R. Cialdini and Raymond R. Reno
Arizona State University
Call A. Kallgren
Pennsylvania State University, Behavioral Culture

Research Article
The Constructive, Destructive, and Reconstructive Power of Social Norms

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
REVISED AND EXPANDED EDITION

A NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
A BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR
The Economist
Nudge
Improving Decisions About Health, Wealth, and Happiness
Richard H. Thaler and Cass R. Sunstein
Revised and Expanded Edition
"One of the few books I've read recently that fundamentally changes the way I think about the world." —Steven D. Levitt, coauthor of *Freakonomics*

My own experiences Existing frameworks Psychology (in persuasive tech and novels) (particularly behavioral economics and environ. psych)

INPUTS (SENSING)

- automated user self-report
- Data granularity
- User annotations
- User corrections

SOCIAL ASPECTS

- Design for person vs. design for household
- Social sharing of information over internet
- public or private display
- Comparison to others *

DATA REPRESENTATION

- views of data - historical view, by day, by room or fixture
- Grouping / clustering by time of day or by room or by fixture
- visual encoding of sensed data
 - ↳ textual, chart, iconic, abstract
- simple → complex
 - scale
 - value type: relative/absolute
- aesthetic
 - ↳ **Korin, presents spectrum of aesthetic**

MEDIUM

- display medium: screen, orb, mobile, desktop, watch
- ambient vs. non-ambient (maybe this goes in Information Access)
- display size

PERSUASIVE TOOLBOX

- projected future
 - ↳ project a trend to foreshadow where they will end up
- progress
 - loss aversion
- goal-setting
- see word doc for more
- anticipation
- negative vs. positive feedback

* could also have group called Comparison & have comparison to others & comparison to self
 ** might have a few more specific things for home resource consumption feedback like "it's fit into the home"

MODELS

- Explicit encoding of behavior change themes
 - ↳ what motivates us?
- personalization
 - ↳ does system adapt to person based on sensed data or demographics
- Designer's agenda?
 - ↳ inform to teach to change behavior
- Does person have reason to care

INFORMATION ACCESS

- Update frequency
- push/pull
- Degree of interactivity
- Spatial proximity to behavior
 - ↳ how easy is interface to immediately understand
- Approachability or learnability
 - ↳ maybe this goes in data representation?
- Attentional Need
 - ↳ digressibility
 - ambient vs. non-ambient
 - availability (highly available)
 - ↳ effort to access

COMPARISON

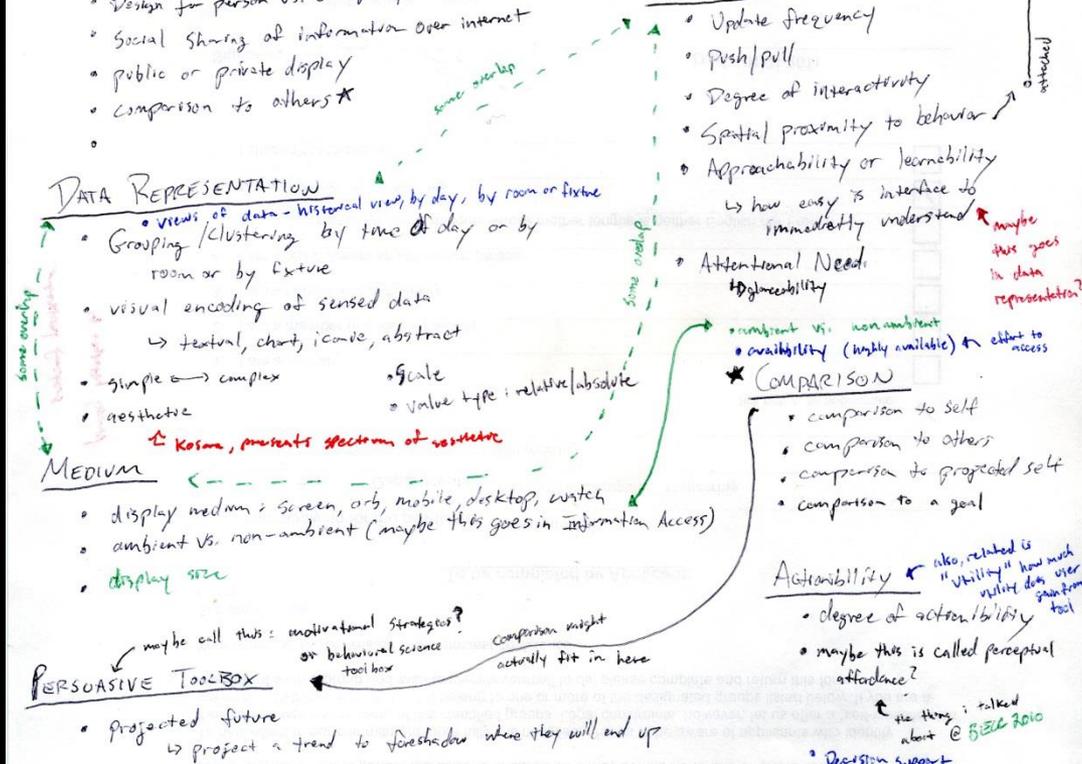
- comparison to self
- comparison to others
- comparison to projected self
- comparison to a goal

ACTIVABILITY

- degree of activation/bility
 - ↳ also, related to "utility" how much utility does user gain from tool
- maybe this is called perceptual affordance?
- Decision support
 - ↳ the thing I talked about @ B&E 2010

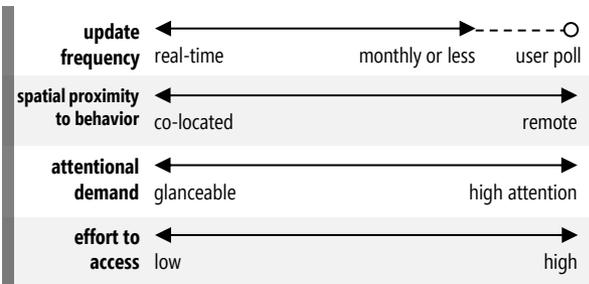
- where would customizability go?
- what about perceived levels of trust?
- unintended positive reinforcement of visualizations
- role of information vs. role of persuasion

how do these things fit into design space?
 When I talk about the pairs I talk about
 • immediate
 • simple
 • educatos
 • constrained environment
 • reason to care
 • informs only one action

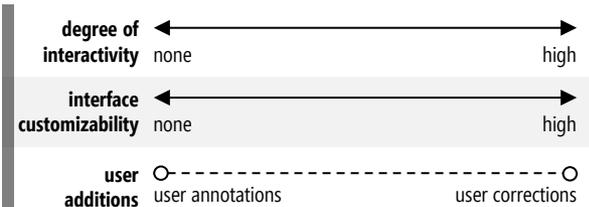


Eco-Feedback Design Space

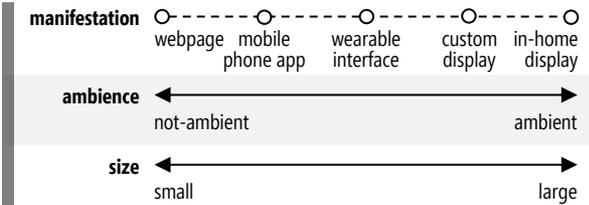
INFORMATION ACCESS



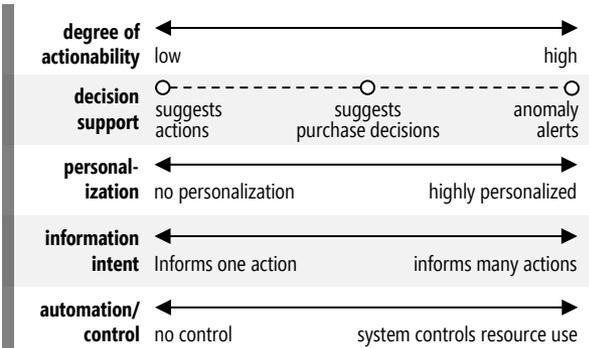
INTERACTIVITY



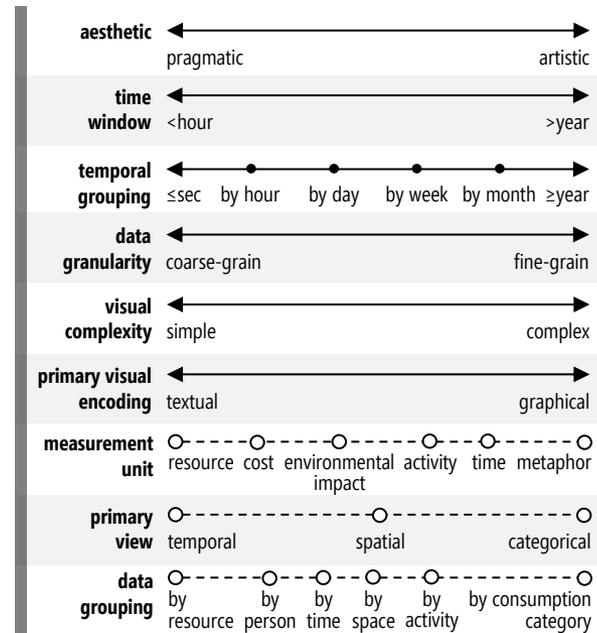
DISPLAY MEDIUM



ACTIONABILITY/UTILITY



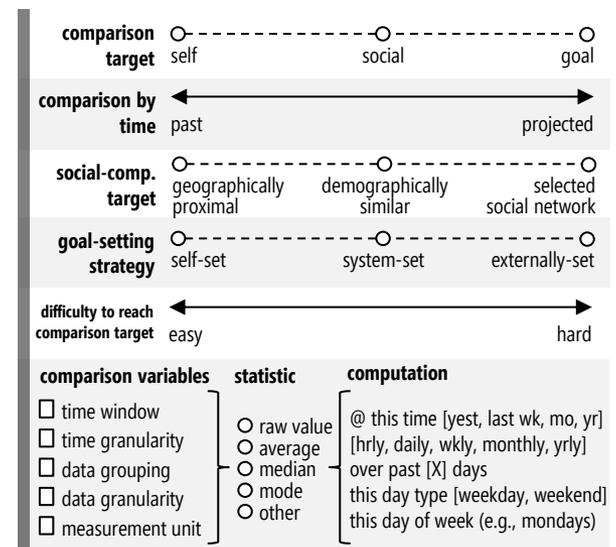
DATA REPRESENTATION



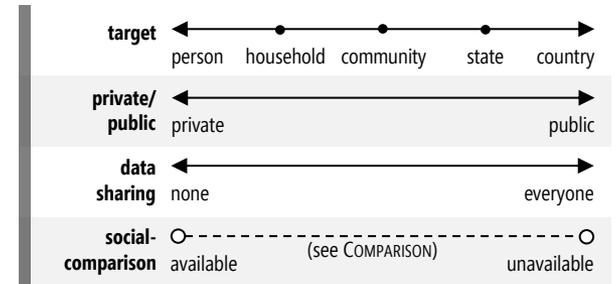
MOTIVATIONAL/PERSUASIVE STRATEGIES



COMPARISON



SOCIAL ASPECTS





Two sets of designs:

1 Design Dimensions

Isolate eco-feedback design dimensions in the context of water usage

2 Design Probes

Meant to elicit reactions about how displays would fit within a household and investigate issues such as privacy, competition, family dynamics.

DESIGN SET 1: ISOLATING DESIGN DIMENSIONS

Design Dimensions Explored

- ① **Data** Granularity
 - ② **Time** Granularity
 - ③ **Measurement** Unit
 - ④ **Comparison**
- Part of "Data Representation" in the eco-feedback design space





data
representation

don
s

aesthetic

pragmatic

artistic

visual complexity

simple

complex

time granularity

< hour

> year

data granularity

coarse-grain

fine-grain

measurement unit

resource

cost

environmental
impact

time

activity

metaphor

primary view

temporal

spatial

categorical

data
representation

don
s

aesthetic

← pragmatic

→ artistic

visual complexity

← simple

→ complex

time granularity

← < hour

→ > year

data granularity

← coarse-grain

→ fine-grain

measurement unit

○ resource

○ cost

○ environmental
impact

○ time

○ activity

○ metaphor

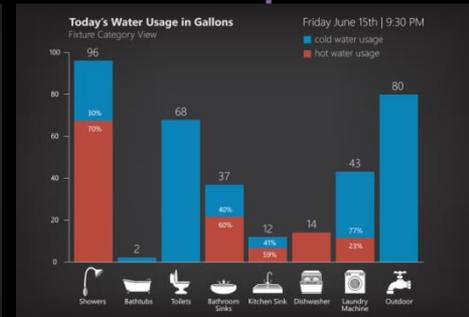
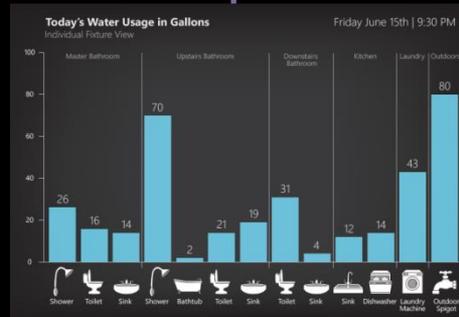
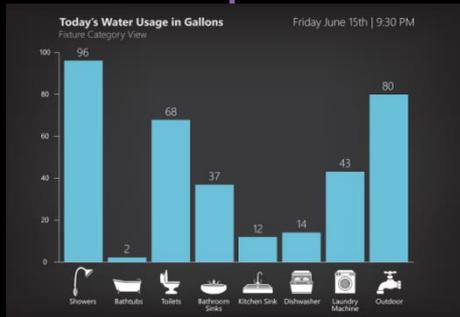
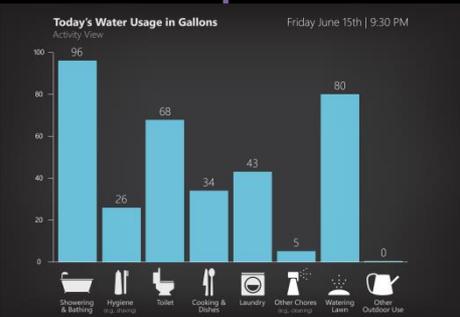
primary view

○ temporal

○ spatial

○ categorical

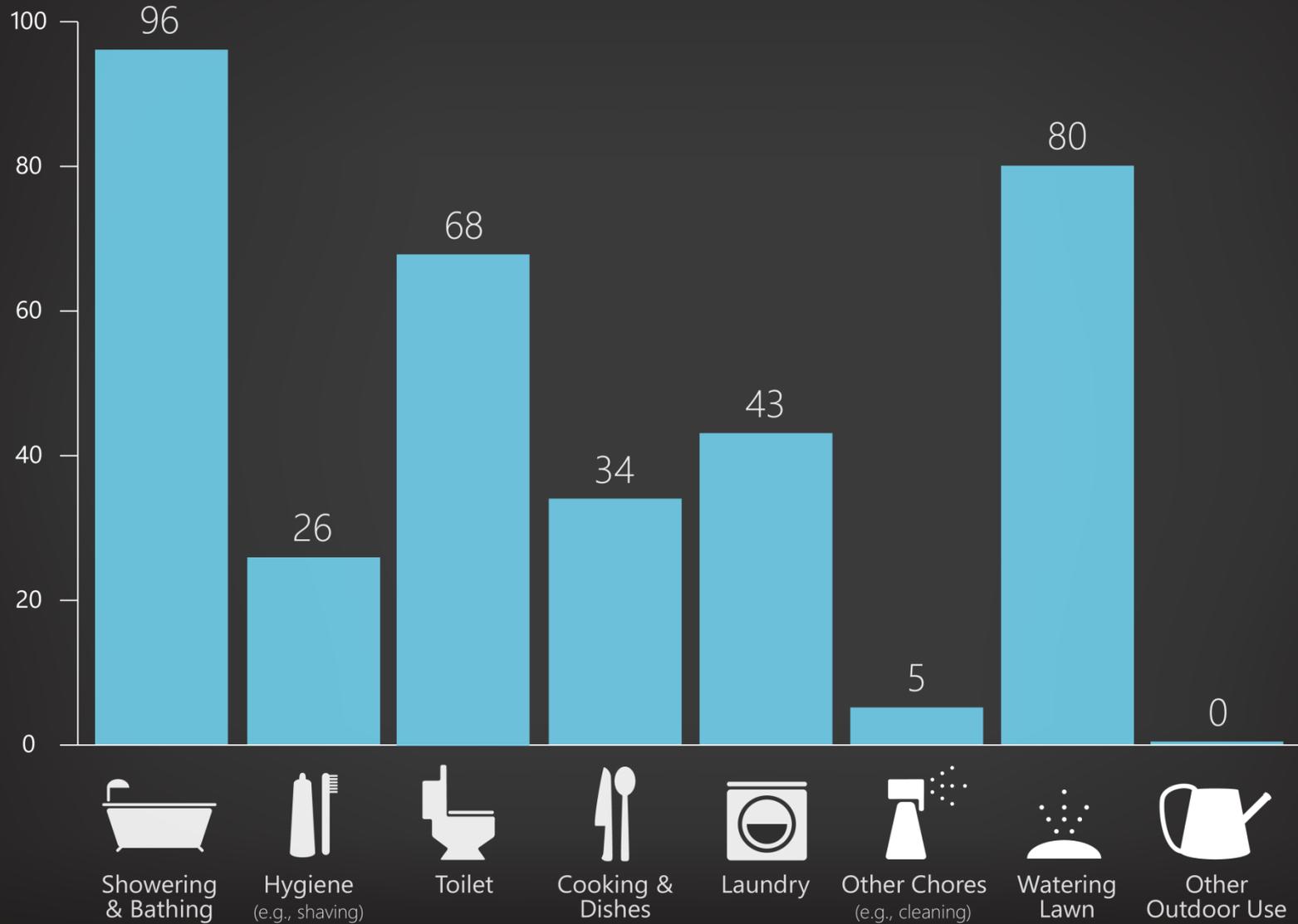
Data Granularity



Today's Water Usage in Gallons

Activity View

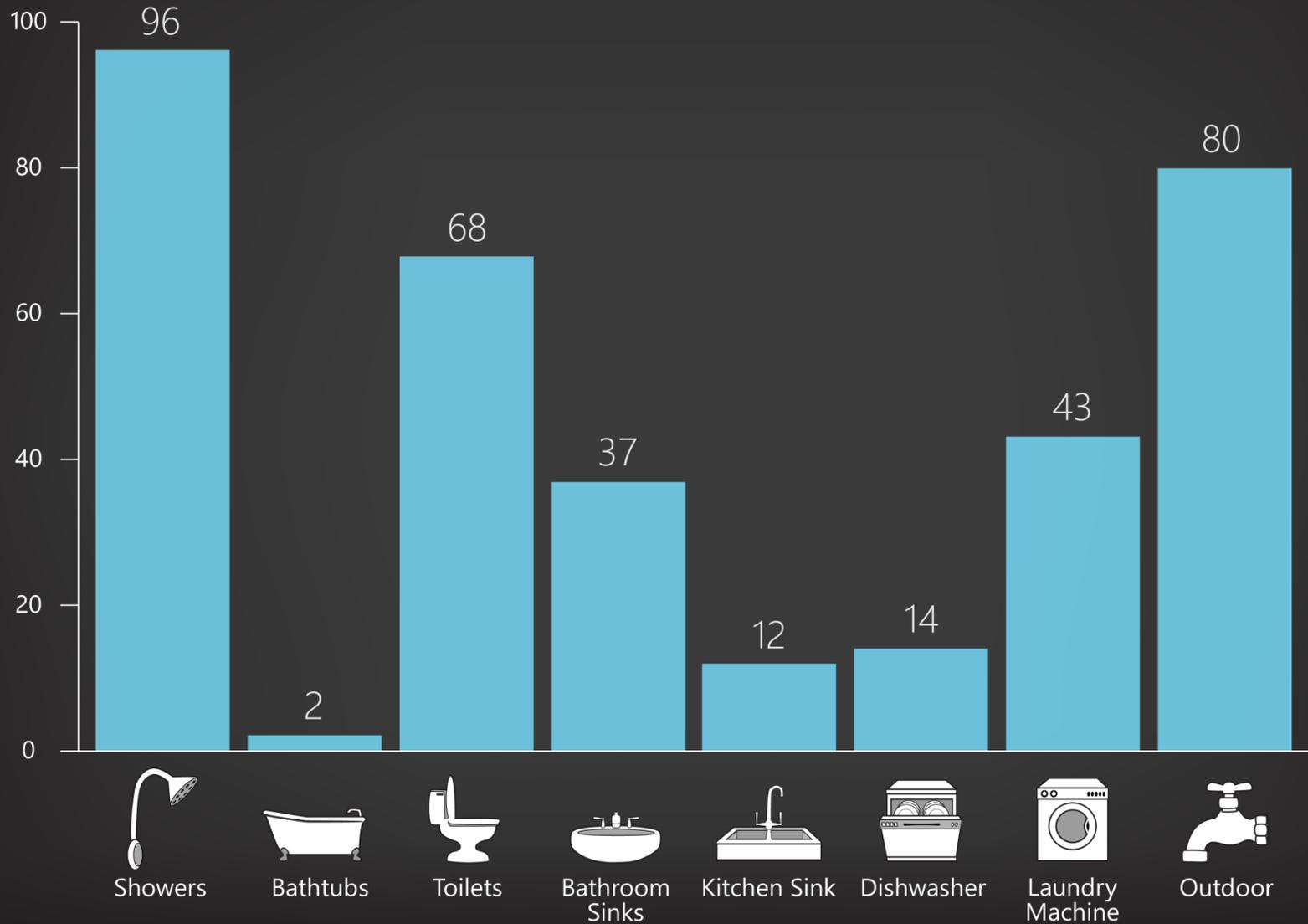
Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM



Today's Water Usage in Gallons

Fixture Category View

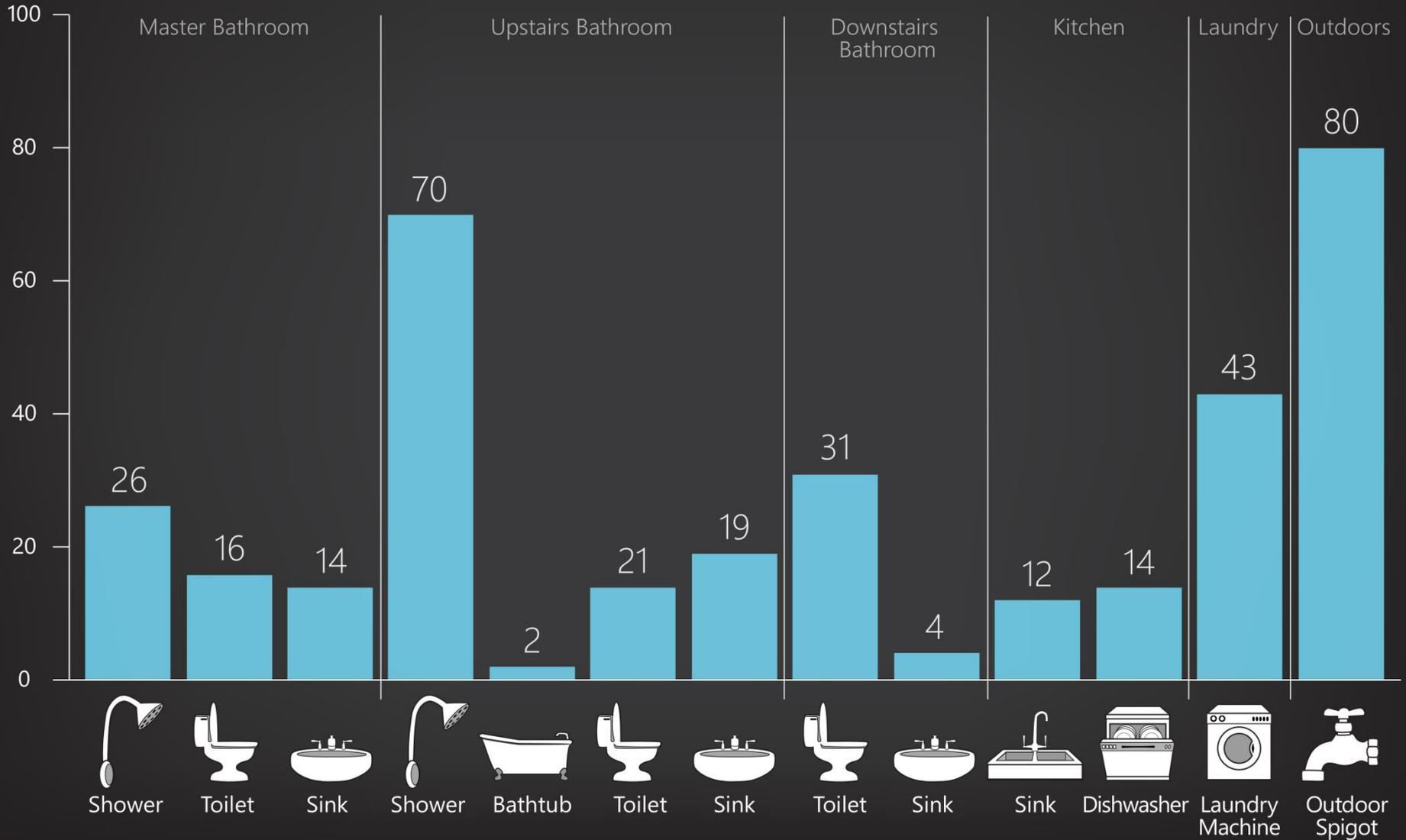
Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM



Today's Water Usage in Gallons

Individual Fixture View

Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM

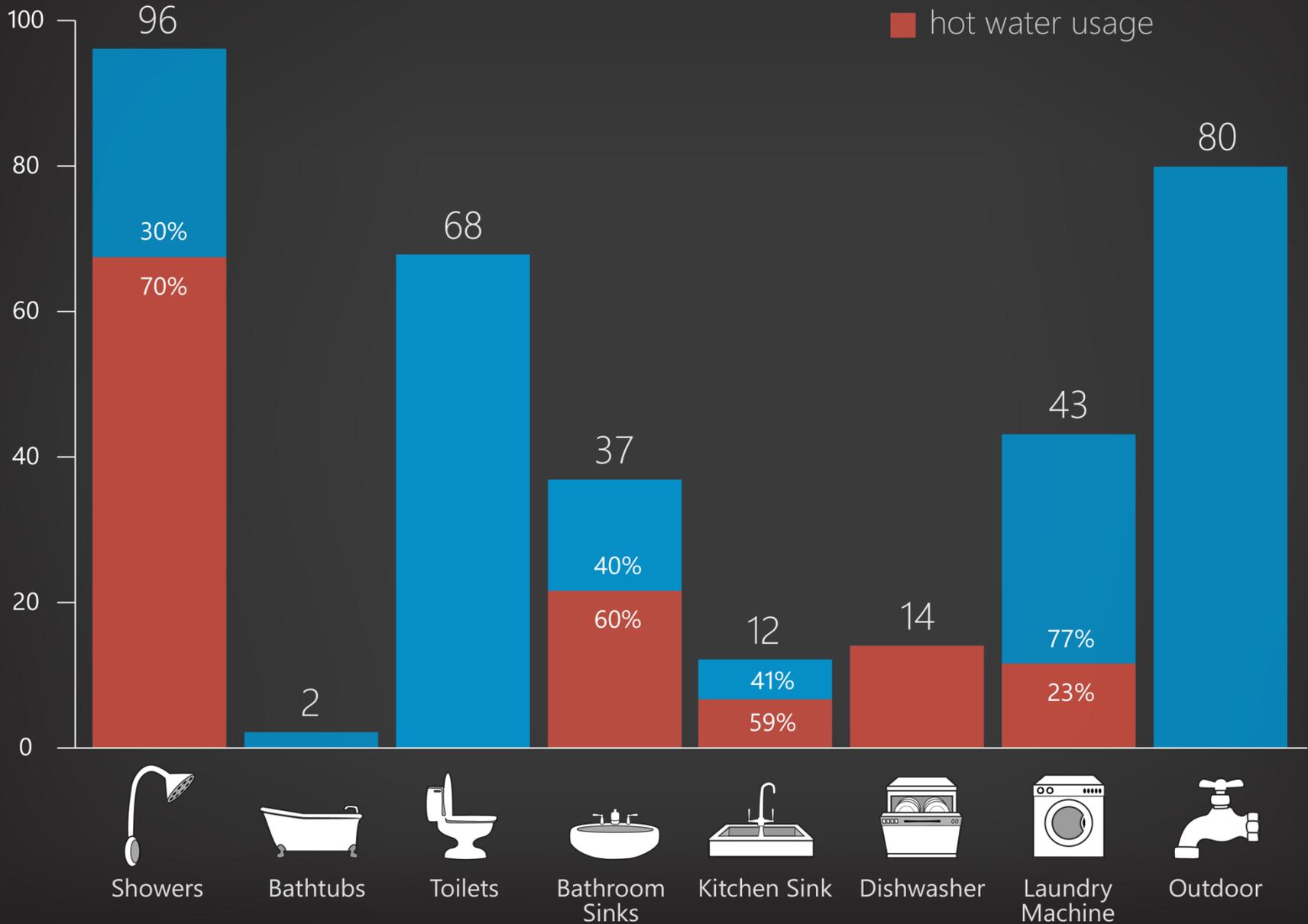


Today's Water Usage in Gallons

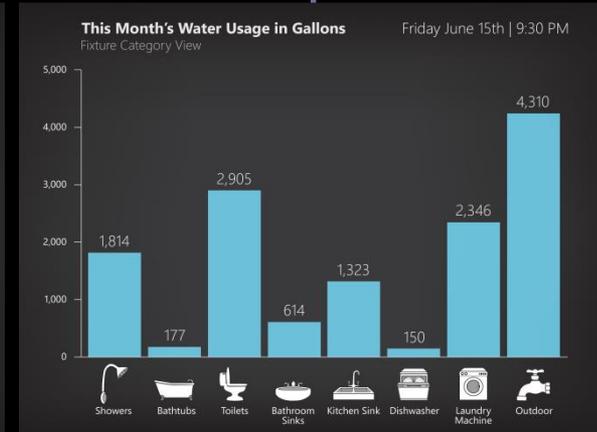
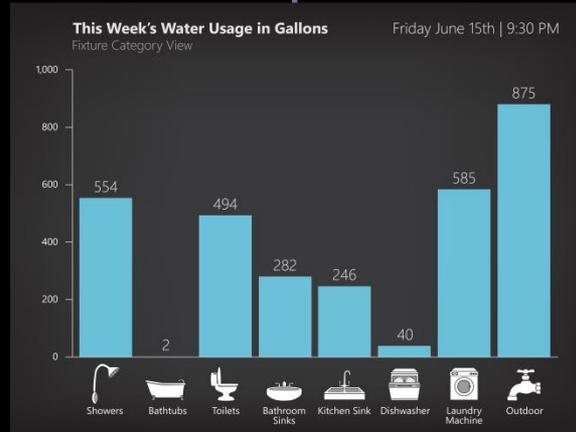
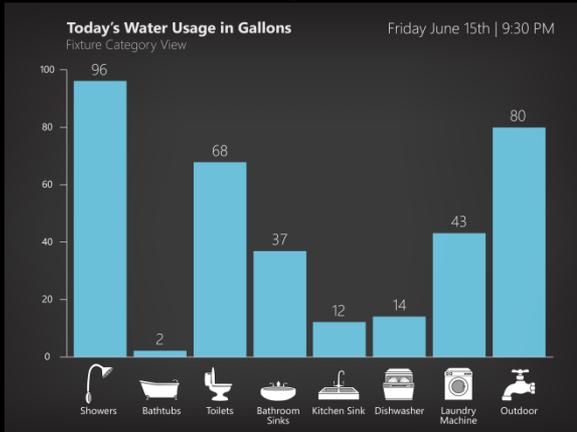
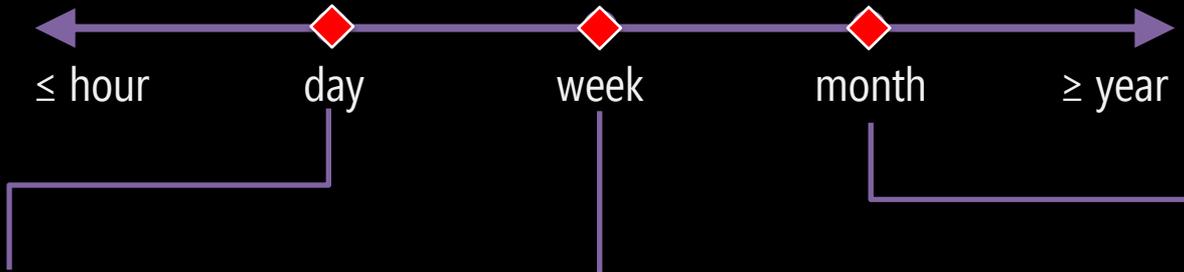
Fixture Category View: Hot vs Cold

Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM

■ cold water usage
■ hot water usage



Time Granularity



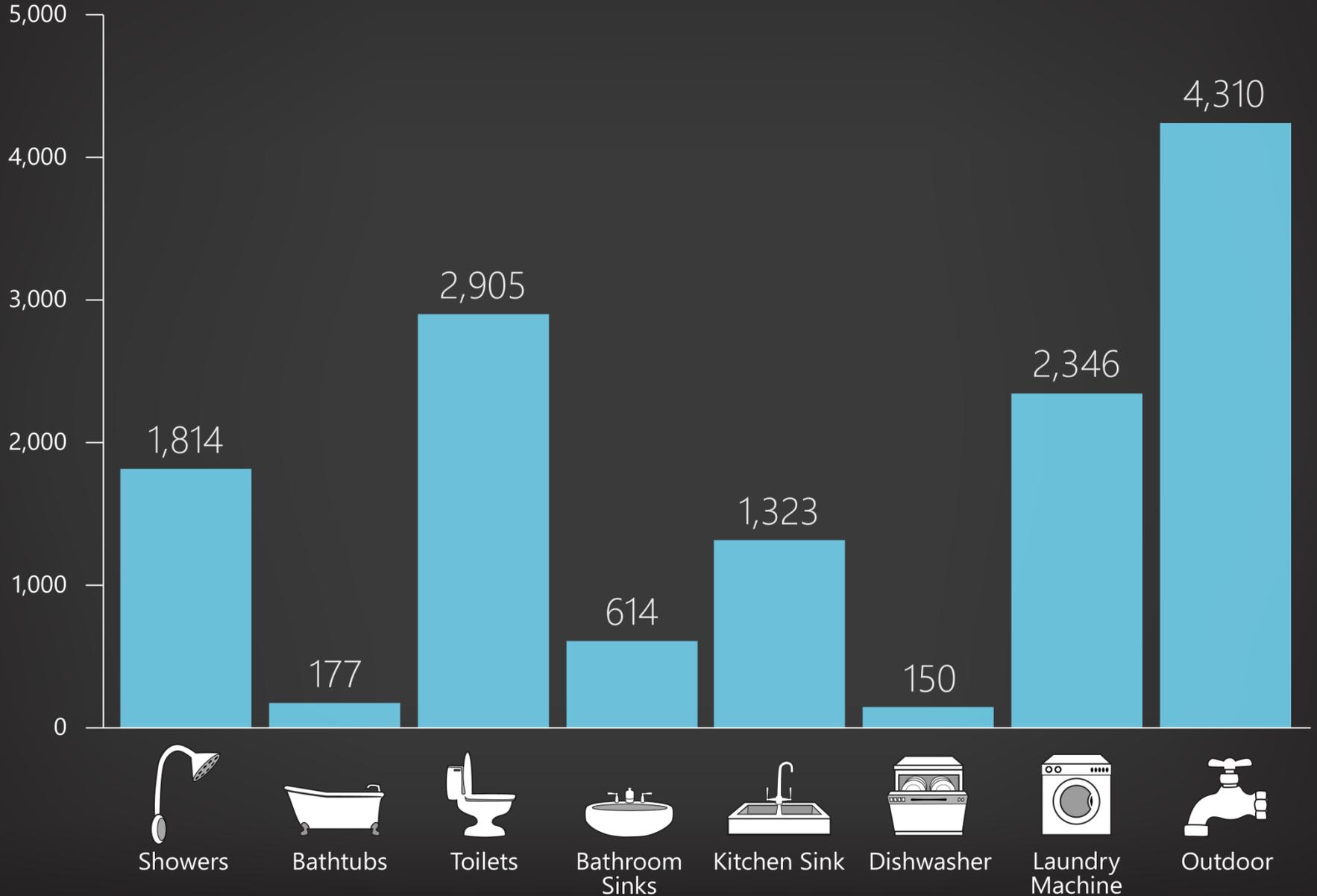
Measurement Unit



This Month's Water Usage

Fixture Category View | In Gallons

Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM



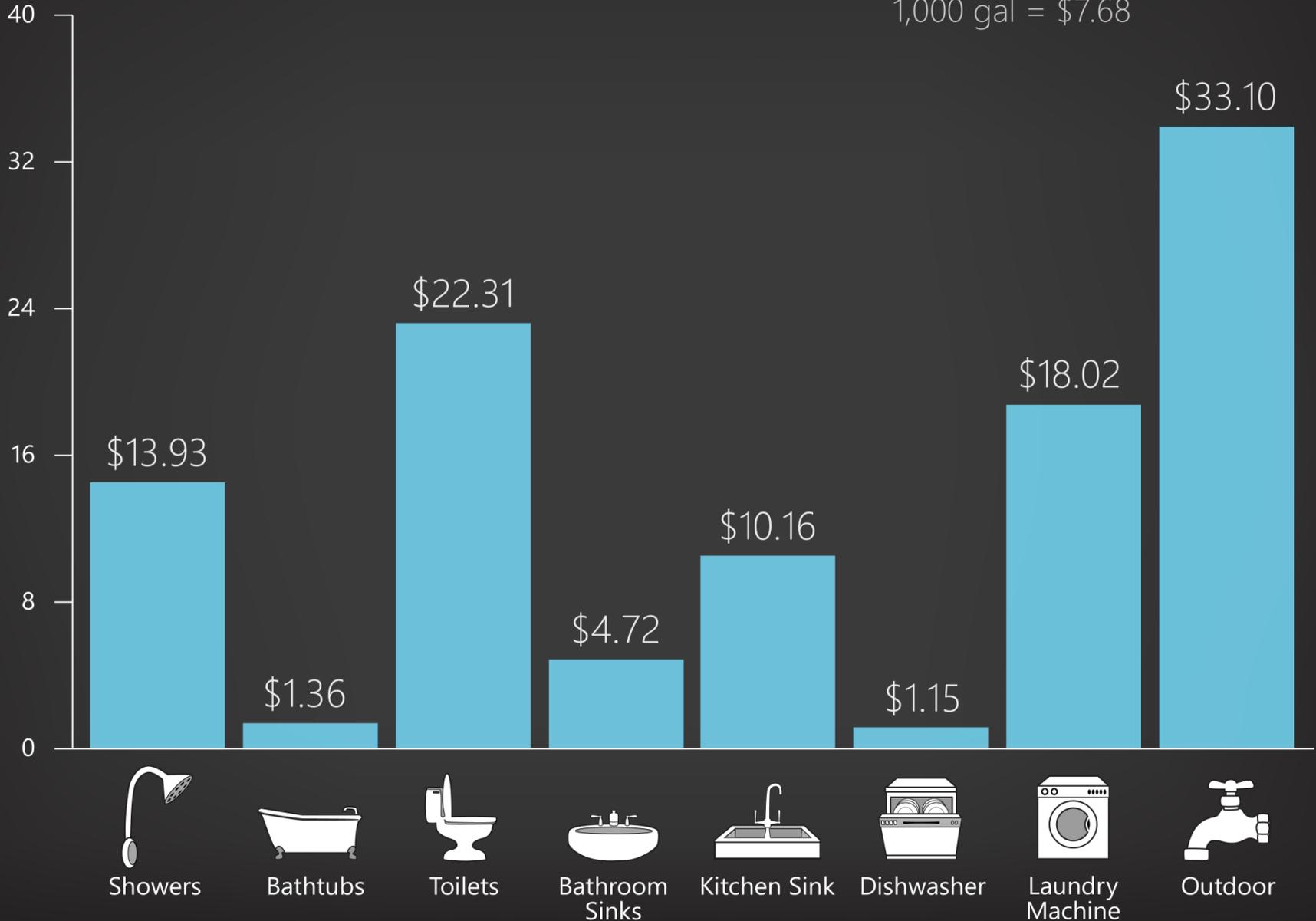
This Month's Water Usage

Fixture Category View | In Dollars

Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM

Your Current Water Rate:

1,000 gal = \$7.68



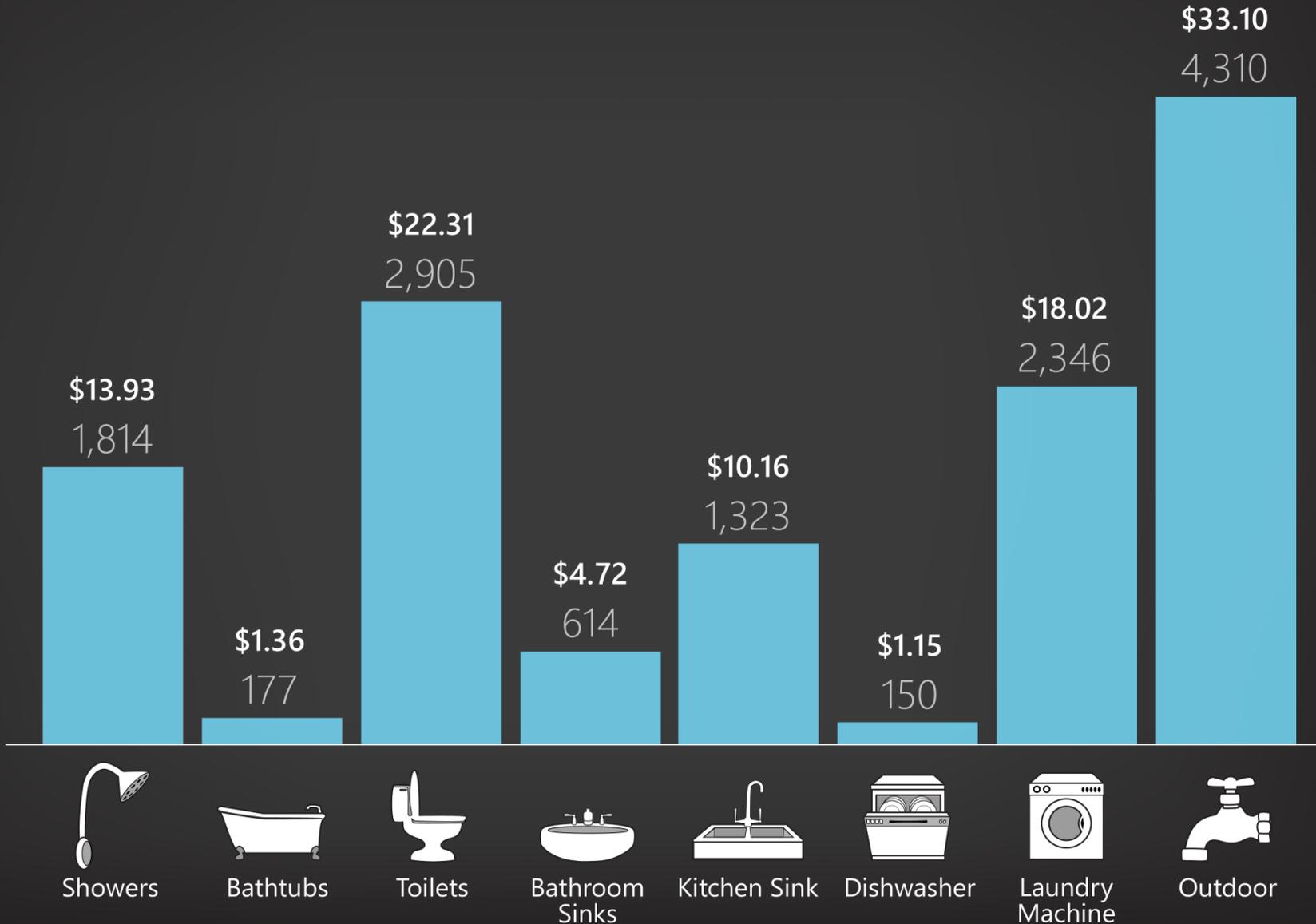
This Month's Water Usage

Fixture Category View | In Dollars & Gallons

Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM

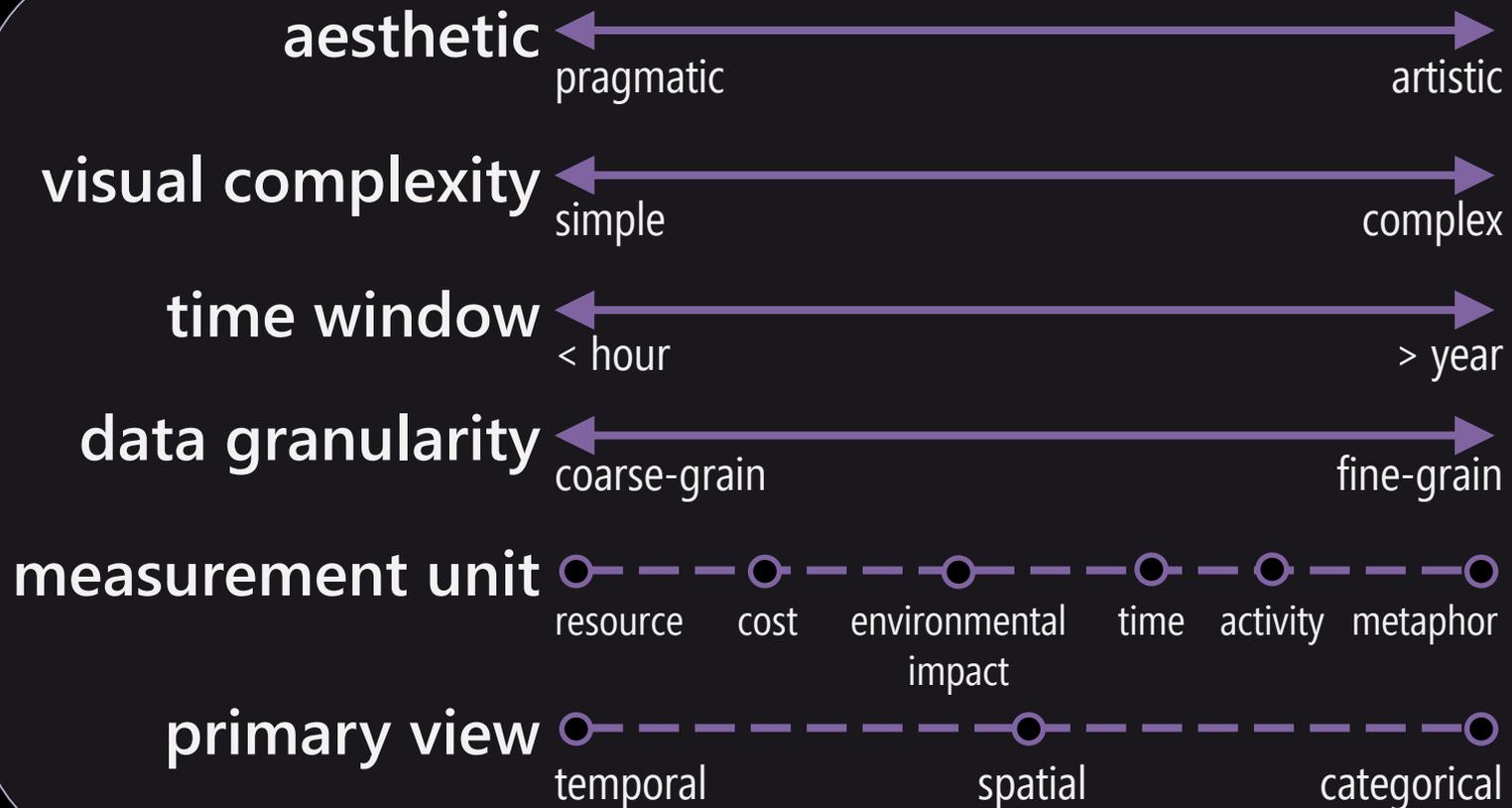
Your Current Water Rate:

1,000 gal = \$7.68



DESIGN SET 1: ISOLATING DESIGN DIMENSIONS

data
representation



DESIGN SET 1: ISOLATING DESIGN DIMENSIONS



data
representation

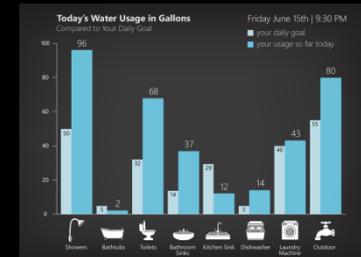
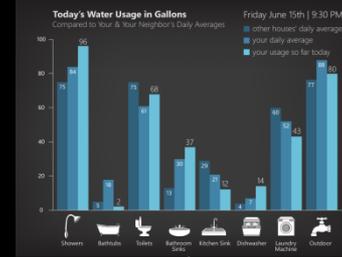
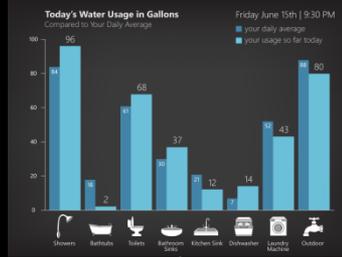
tion
s

DESIGN SET 1: ISOLATING DESIGN DIMENSIONS

comparison



comparison



comparison target

self

social

goal

comparison by time

past

projected

social comparison target

geographically proximal

demographically similar

selected social network

goal-setting strategy

self-set

system-set

externally set

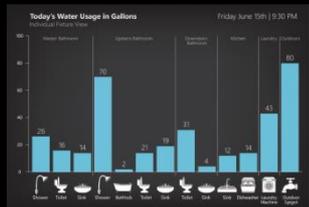
difficulty to reach comparison target

easy

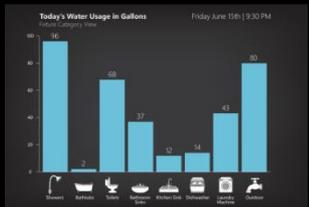
hard

Design Dimensions Explored

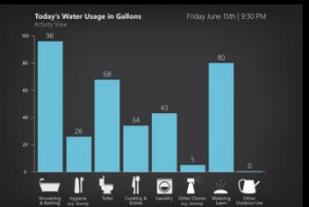
Data Granularity



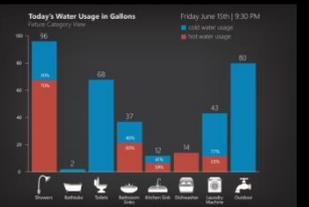
Individual Fixture



Fixture Category

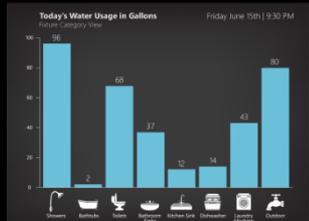


Activity

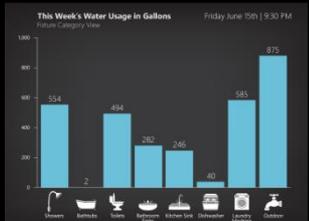


Hot and Cold

Time Granularity



So Far Today

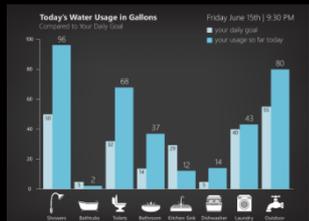


So Far This Week

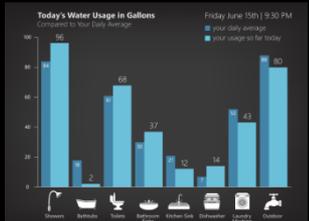


So Far This Month

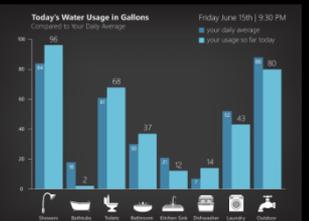
Comparison



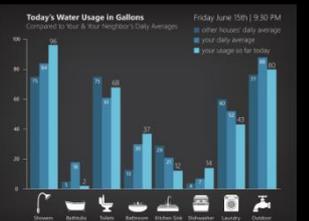
Self Comparison



To Others

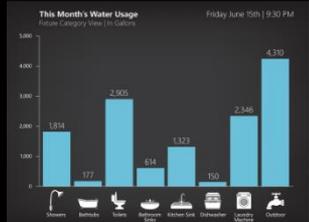


To A Goal



Social/Self

Measurement Unit



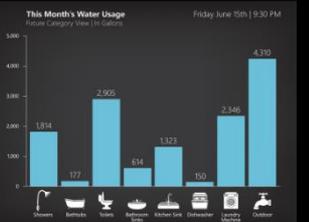
In Gallons



In Dollars



Dollars / Gallons



Including Sewage

Two sets of designs:

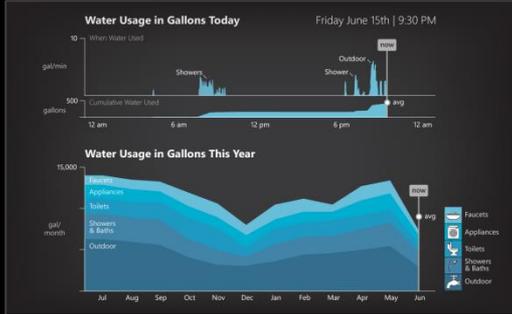
1 Design Dimensions

Isolate eco-feedback design dimensions in the context of water usage

2 Design Probes

Meant to elicit reactions about how displays would fit within a household and investigate issues such as privacy, competition, family dynamics.

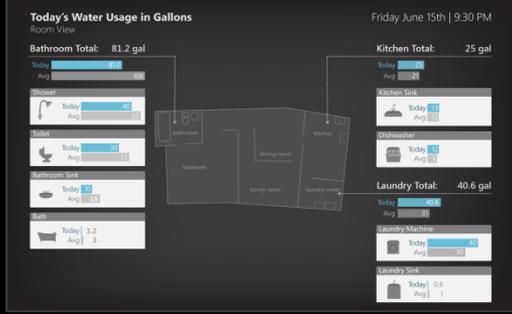
Design Probes Explored



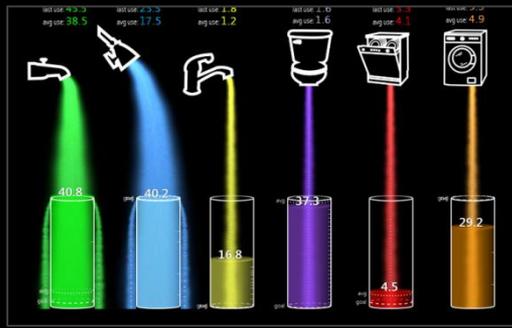
Time-Series



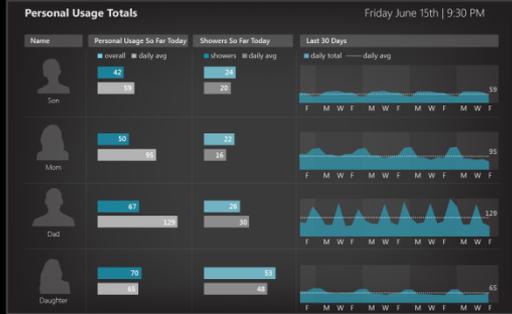
Aquatic Eco-system



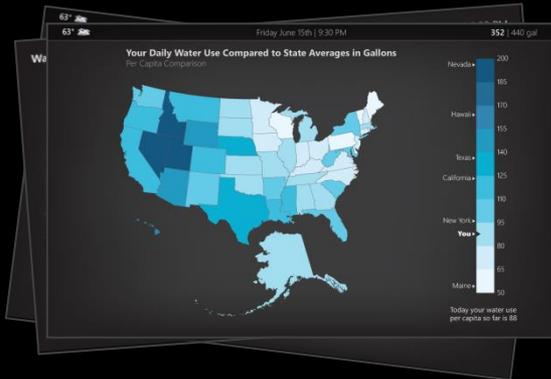
Spatial



Rainflow

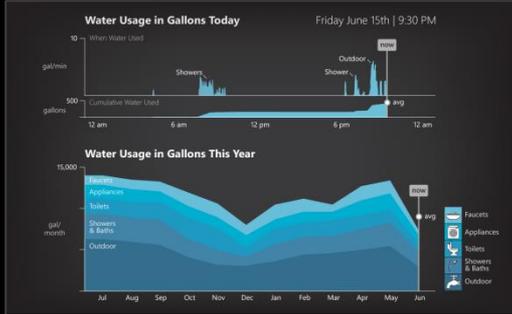


Per-Occupant



Other

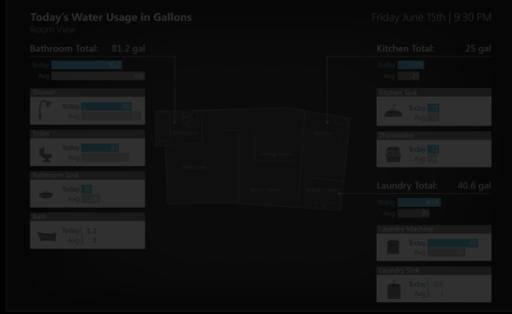
Design Probes Explored



Time-Series



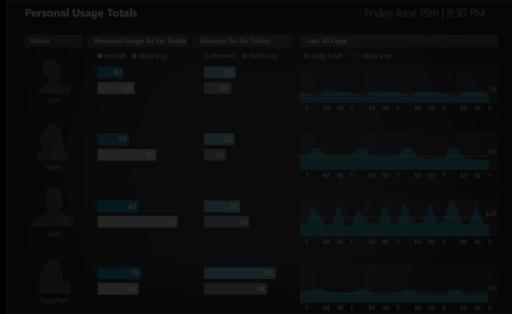
Aquatic Eco-system



Spatial



Rainflow

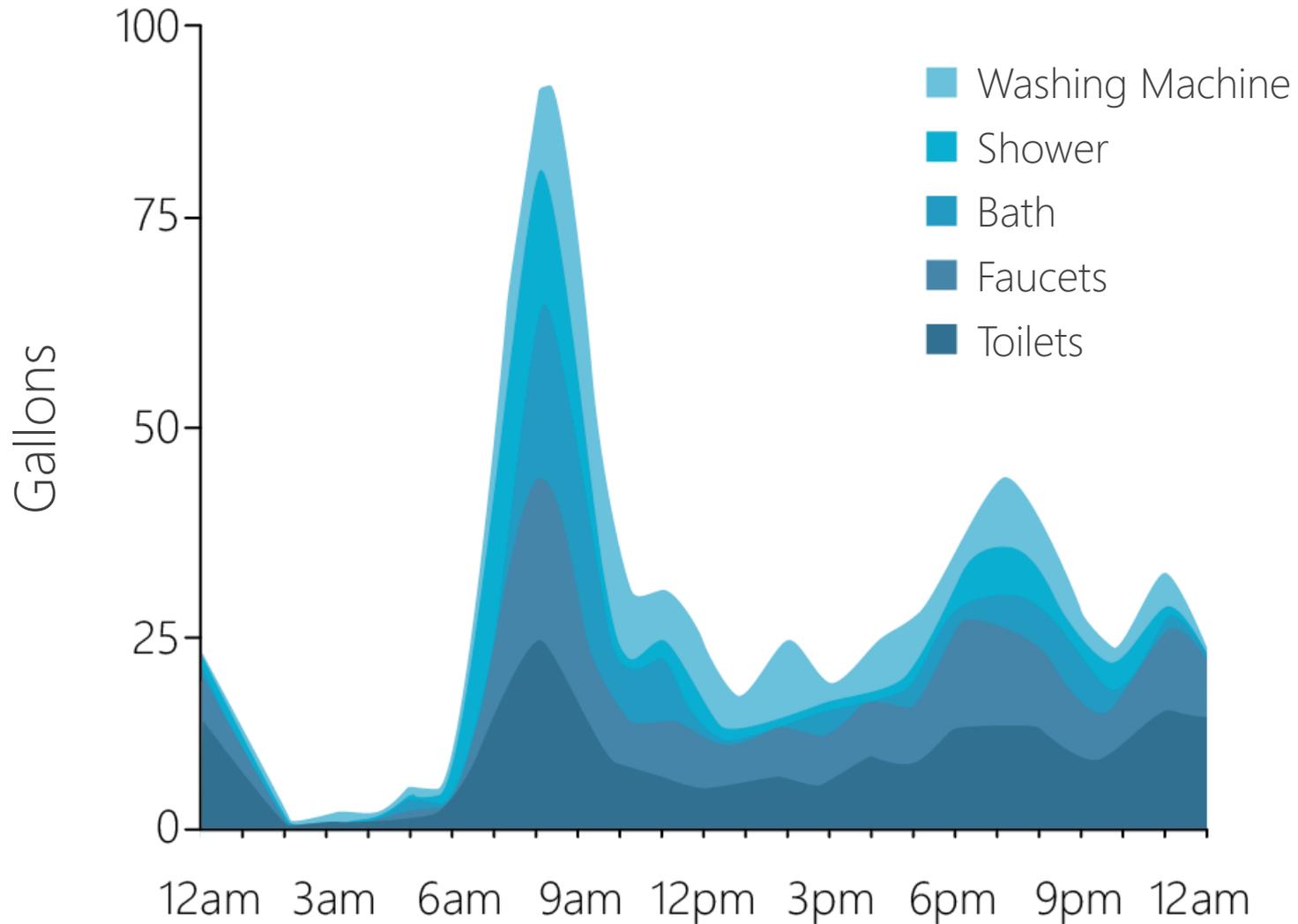


Per-Occupant



Other

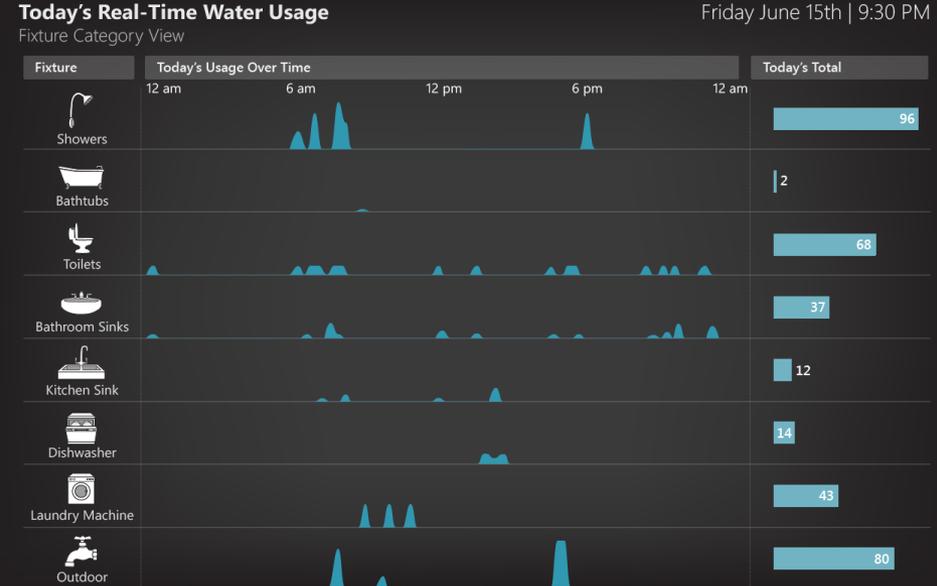
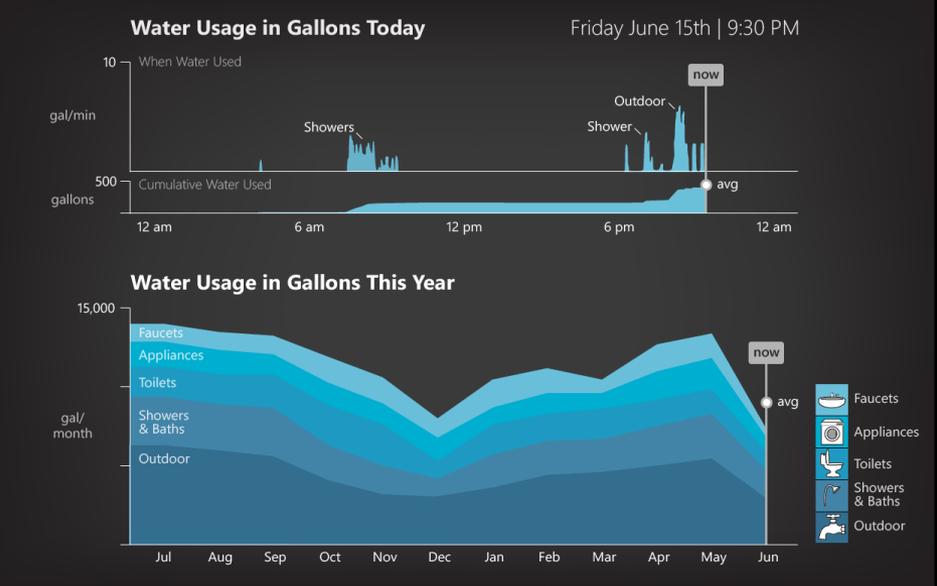
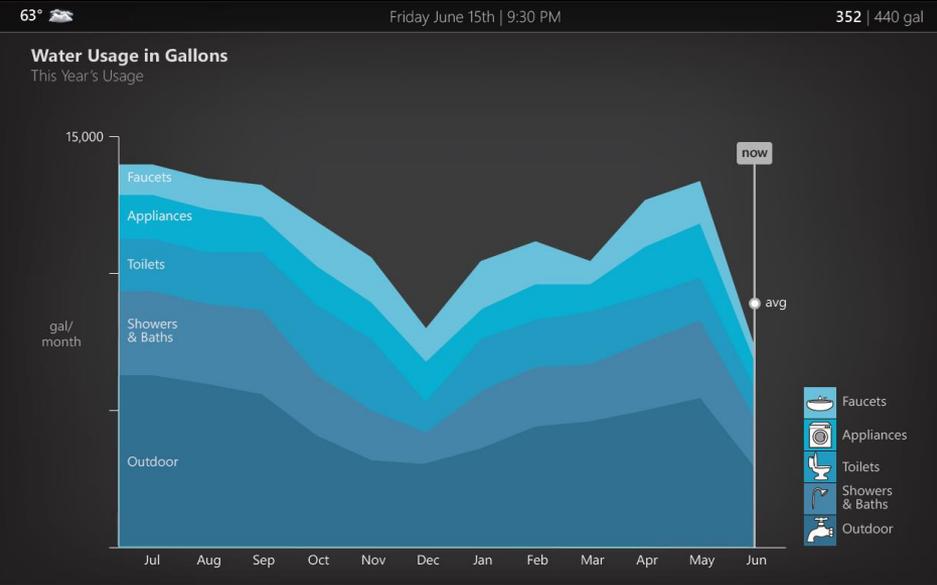
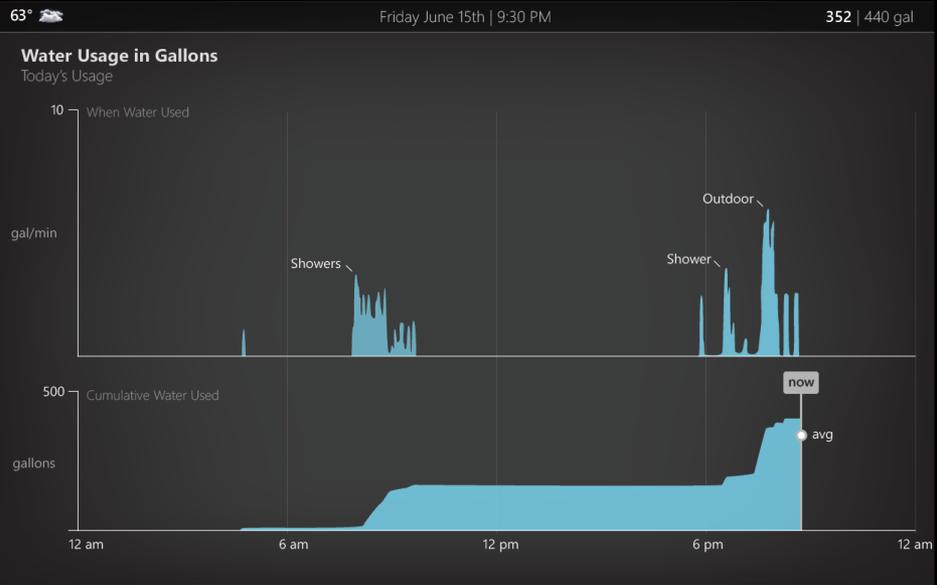
Daily Patterns of Water Usage



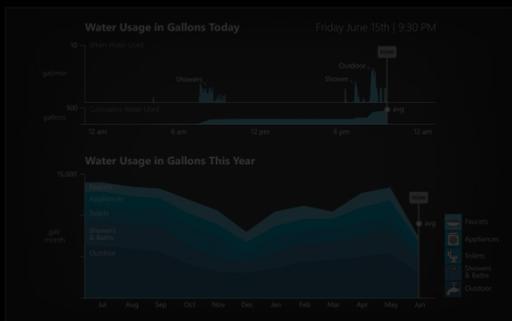
[Adapted from Butler, Building and Environment, 1993]

DESIGN SET 2: DESIGN PROBES

Time-Series Views



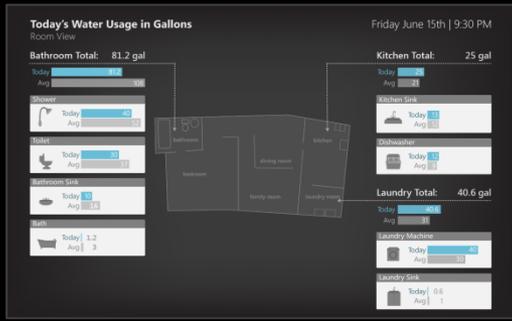
Design Probes Explored



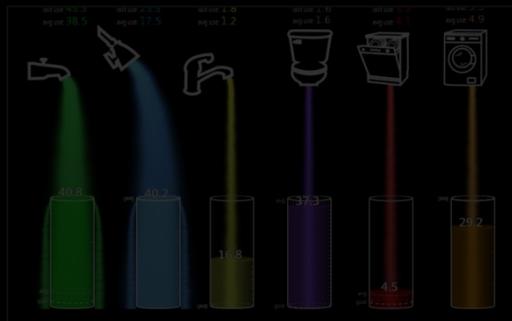
Time-Series



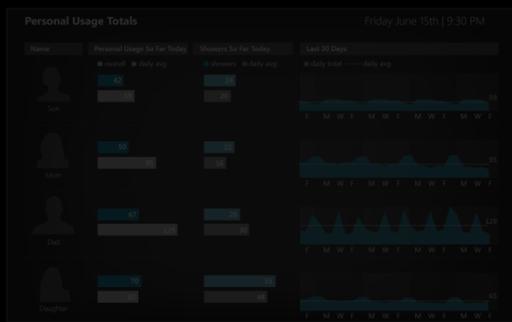
Aquatic Eco-system



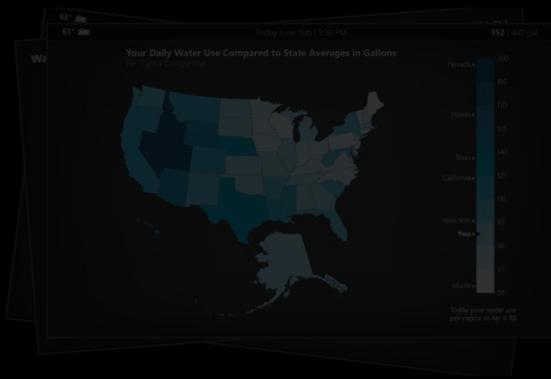
Spatial



Rainflow



Per-Occupant



Other

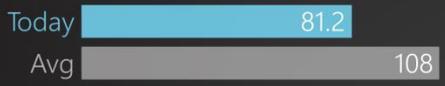
Spatial View

Today's Water Usage in Gallons

Room View

Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM

Bathroom Total: 81.2 gal



Shower



Toilet



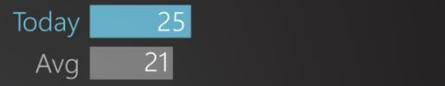
Bathroom Sink



Bath



Kitchen Total: 25 gal



Kitchen Sink



Dishwasher



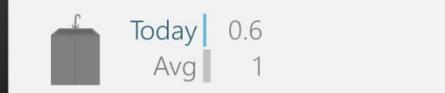
Laundry Total: 40.6 gal



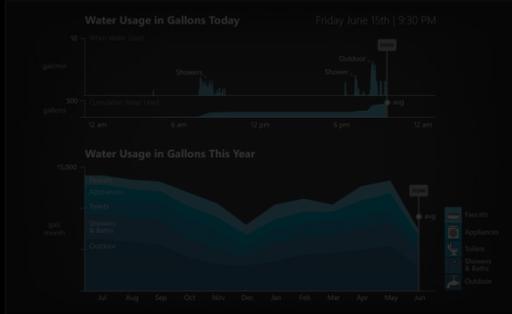
Laundry Machine



Laundry Sink



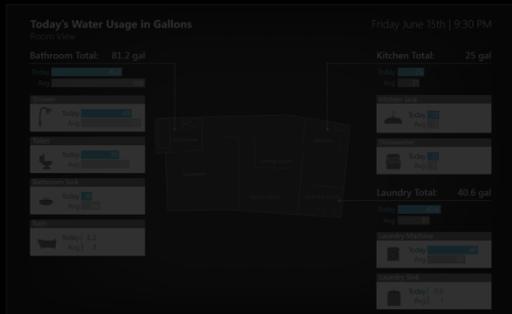
Design Probes Explored



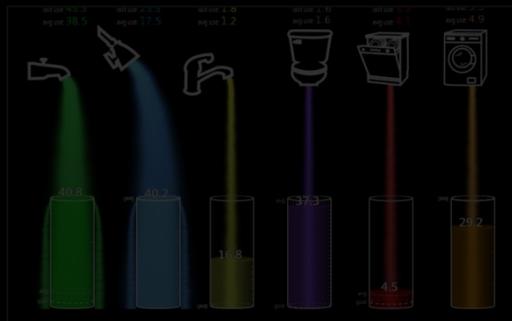
Time-Series



Aquatic Eco-system



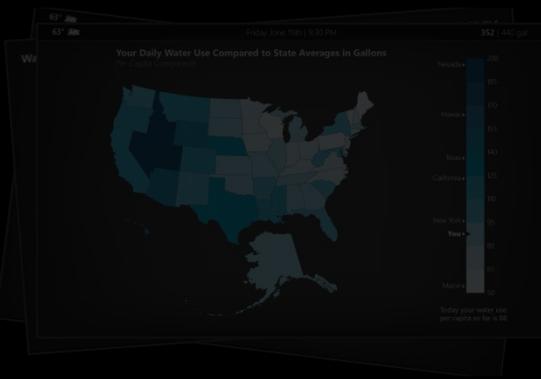
Spatial



Rainflow



Per-Occupant

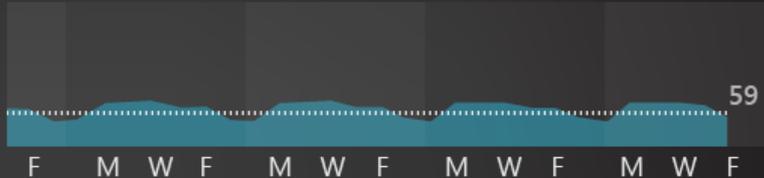
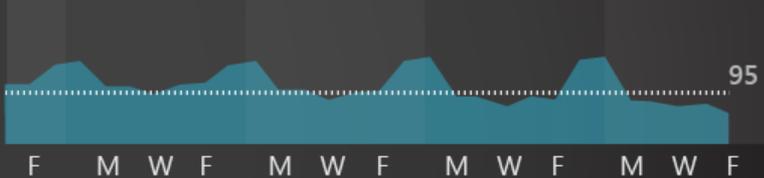
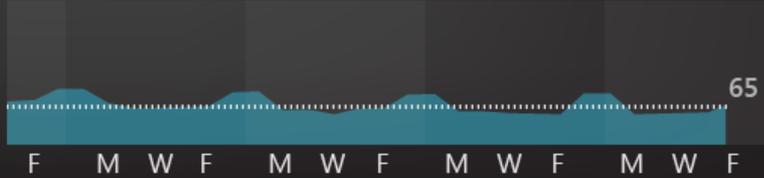


Other

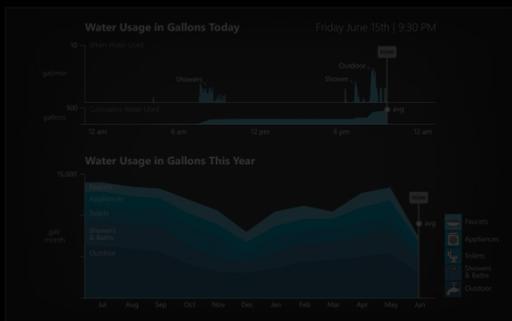
Per-Occupant View

Personal Usage Totals

Friday June 15th | 9:30 PM

Person	Overall Usage So Far Today	Showers So Far Today	Last 30 Days
 Son	■ overall ■ daily avg 42 / 59	■ showers ■ daily avg 24 / 20	■ daily total daily avg  59
 Mom	50 / 95	22 / 16	 95
 Dad	67 / 129	26 / 30	 129
 Daughter	70 / 65	53 / 48	 65

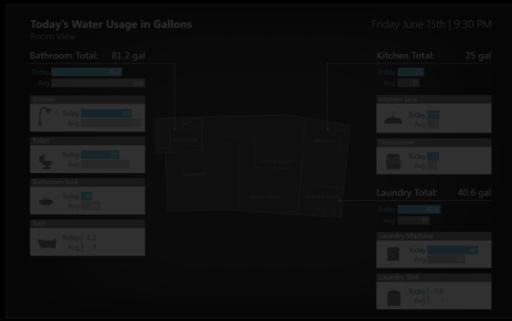
Design Probes Explored



Time-Series



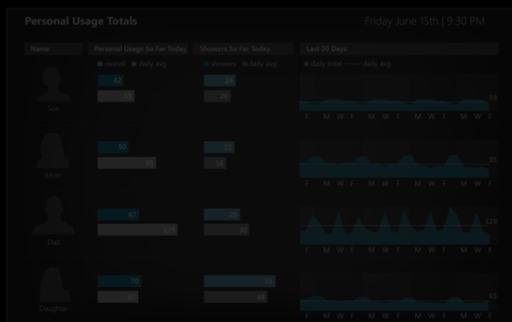
Aquatic Eco-system



Spatial



Rainflow



Per-Occupant



Other

Aquatic Ecosystem Design Influences



ubifit

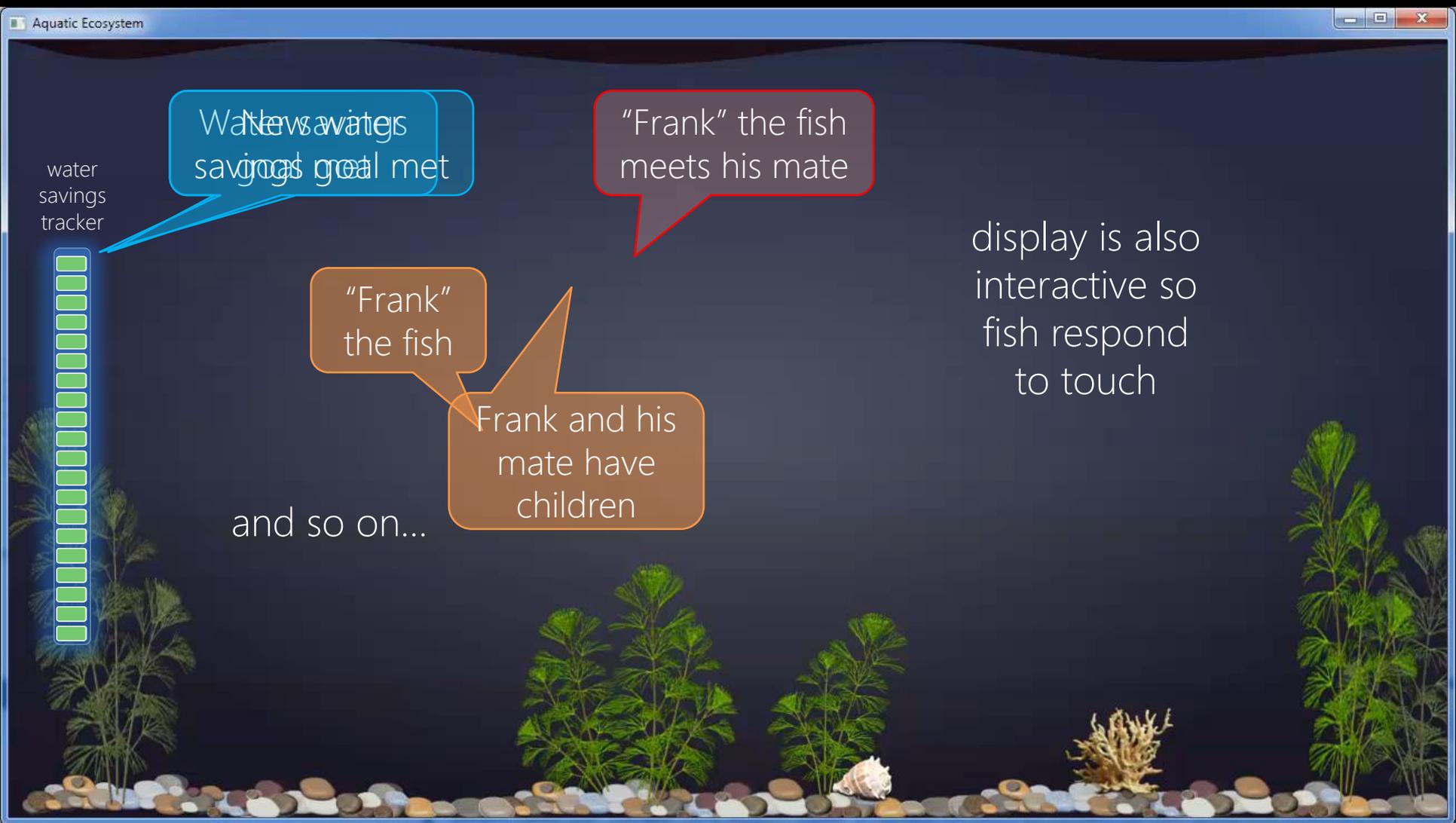
Consolvo *et al.*, CHI2008
Consolvo *et al.*, UbiComp2008



ubigreen

Froehlich *et al.*, CHI 2009

Aquatic Ecosystem View



New water savings goal met

"Frank" the fish meets his mate

"Frank" the fish

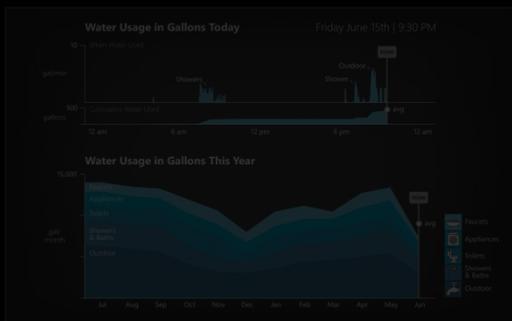
Frank and his mate have children

and so on...

display is also interactive so fish respond to touch

water savings tracker

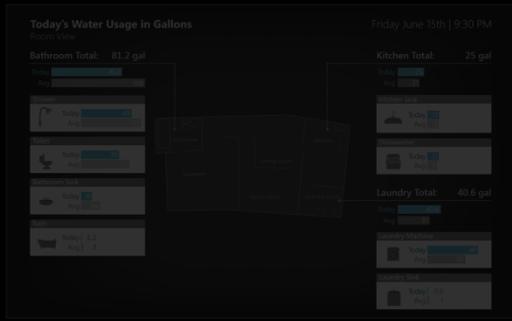
Design Probes Explored



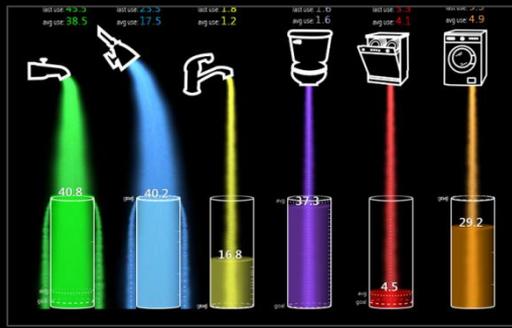
Time-Series



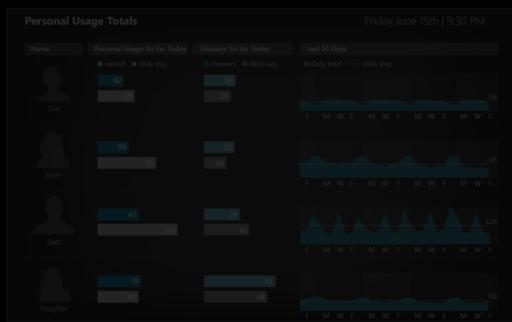
Aquatic Eco-system



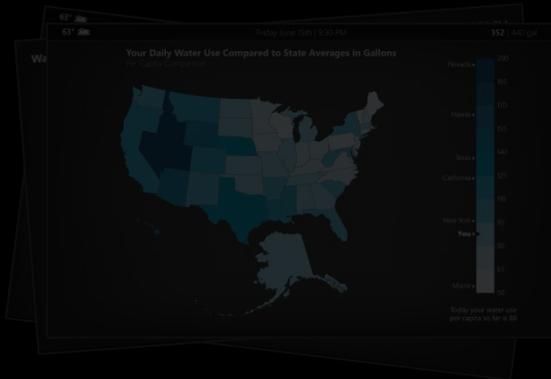
Spatial



Rainflow

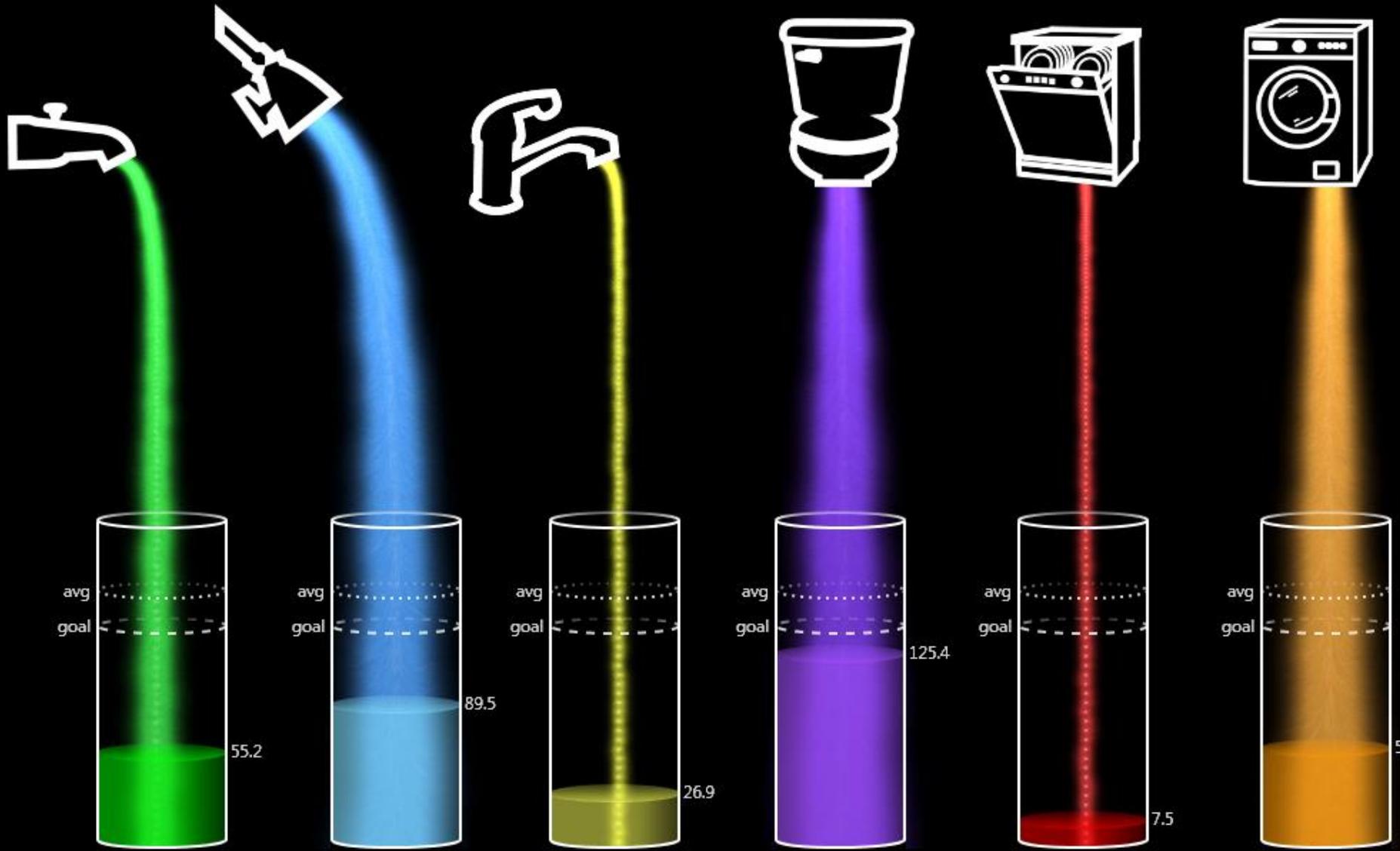


Per-Occupant



Other

Rainflow View



Rainflow View Movie

```

for App.xaml
    bp : Application
        loading _ApplicationLoading;
        at loading applying;
        loading = applying;

void OnStartup(StartupEventArgs e)
{
    Window window = new ReflectSimWindow(_ApplicationLoading);
    loading = null;
}

// Must be set as the startup. See: http://esdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/x3eb7538.aspx

Main(string[] args)
{
    Application app = new Application();
    app.Startup += OnStartup;
    app.Run();
}

```



Value	Type
0	int
1	int
2	int

Output

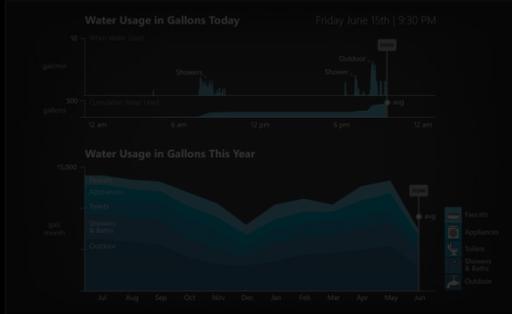
Show output from: Debug

```

The thread 'vshost.NotifyLoad' (0x3bF0) has exited with code 0 (0x0).
The thread 'vshost.LoadReference' (0x1ca4) has exited with code 0 (0x0).
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\ReflectSim.exe', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\Reflect.exe', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\Utils.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\Windows\Microsoft.Net\assembly\GAC_MSIL\System.Configuration\v4.0.0.0__b03f5f7f11d50a3a\System.Configuration.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\Log4Net.Util.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\Log4Net.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\Windows\Microsoft.Net\assembly\GAC_MSIL\PresentationFramework.Aero\v4.0.0.0__31bf3856ad364e3b\PresentationFramework.Aero.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\HydroSense.Inference.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\HydroSense.Inference.Database.dll', Symbols loaded.
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'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\Fray1.UI.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\Utils4.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\Transitional.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\Kent.Boogaart.HelperTrinity.dll', Symbols loaded.
'ReflectSim.vshost.exe' (Managed v4.0.30319): Loaded 'C:\research\HydroSense\Source\Reflect\ReflectSim\bin\Release\PPlane.dll', Symbols loaded.
System.Windows.Data Error: 15 : Cannot convert 'null' from type 'null' to type 'System.Windows.Media.IImageSource' for 'en-US' culture with default conv

```

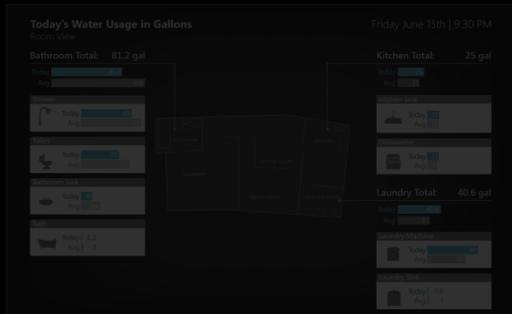
Design Probes Explored



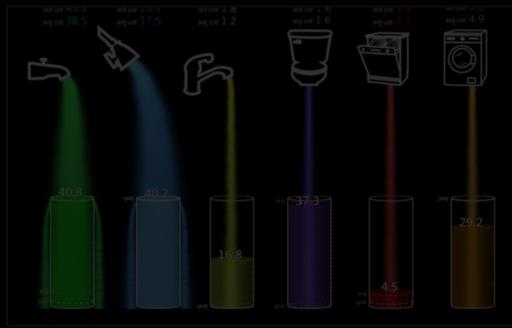
Time-Series



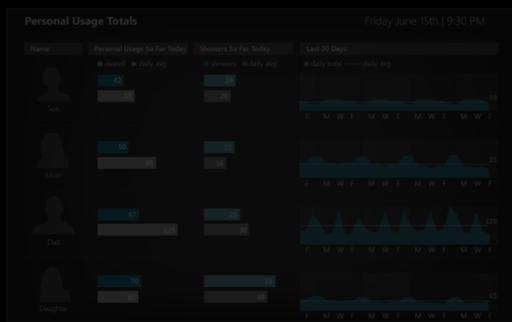
Aquatic Eco-system



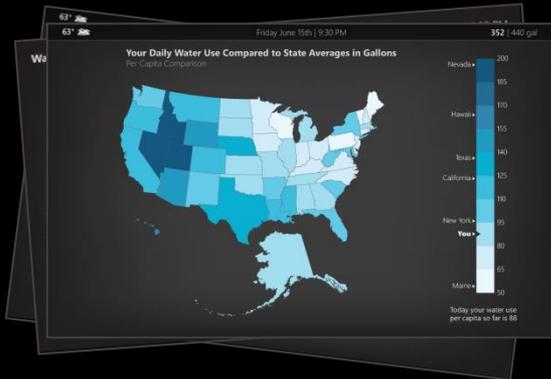
Spatial



Rainflow

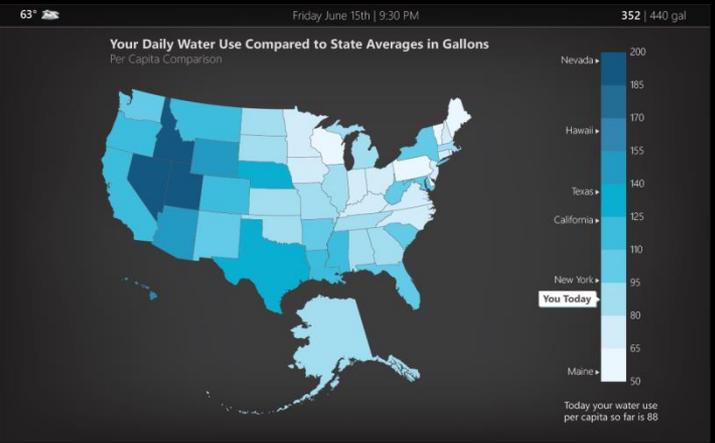


Per-Occupant

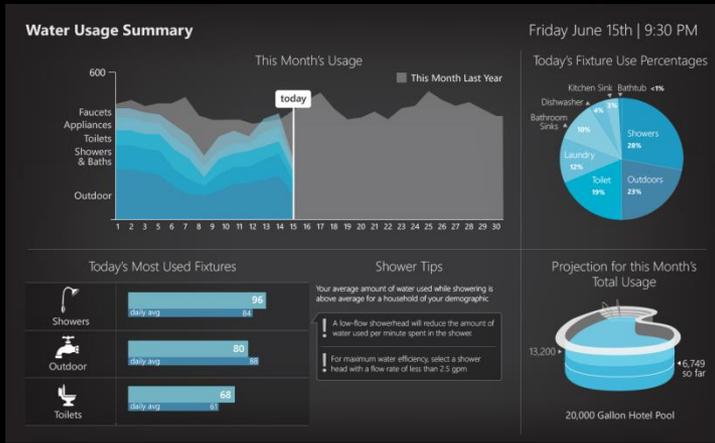


Other

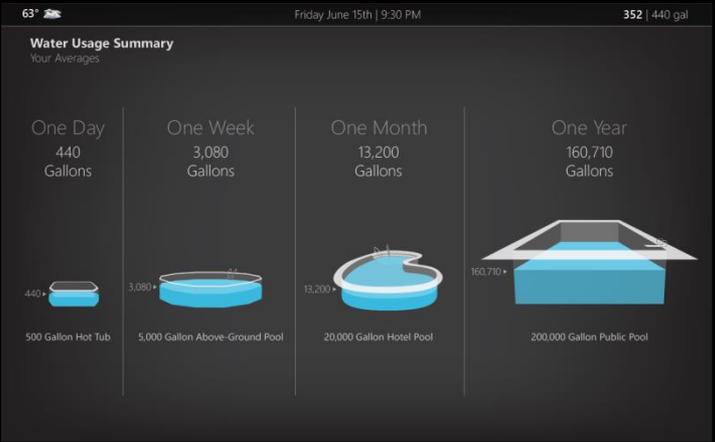
Other Design Probes



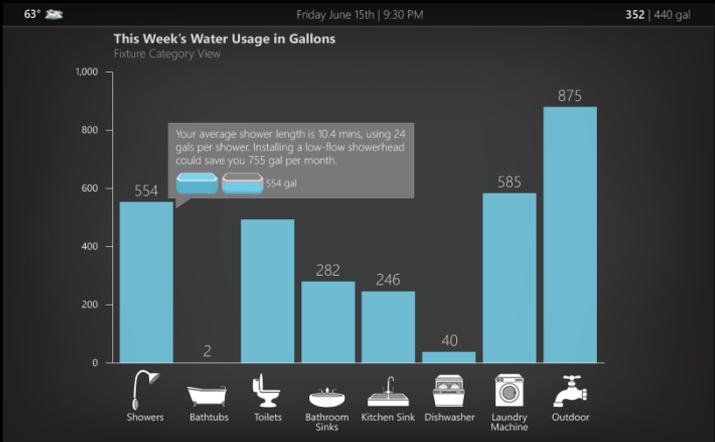
Geographic Comparisons



Dashboards



Metaphorical Unit Designs



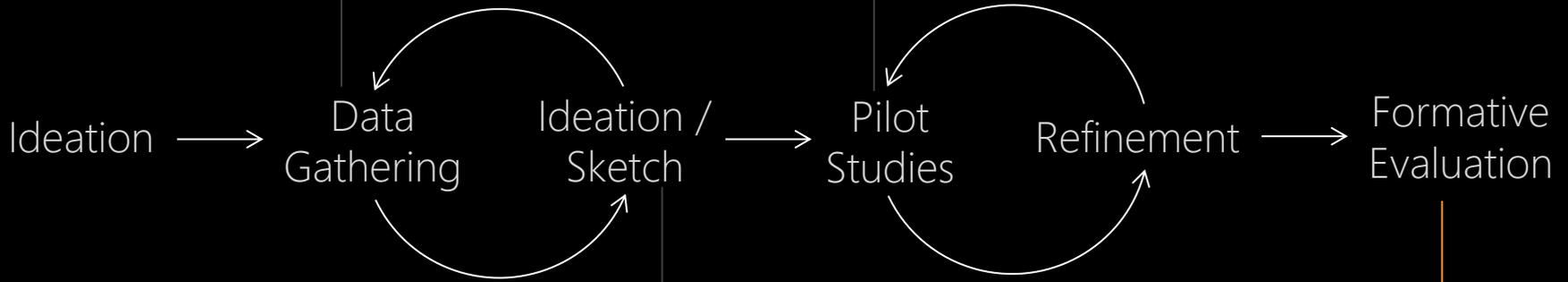
Recommendations

Evaluation



Informal interviews with water experts (e.g., SPU, Amy Vickers)
UW Environmental Practicum on water
Literature review of water resource management, environmental psychology
Our own online survey of water usage attitudes & knowledge (N=656 respondents)

Design critique sessions with team
Three sets of pilot studies



Informed by gathered data
Guided by eco-feedback design space

Online interactive survey of designs (N=651 respondents)
In-home interviews (10 households, 20 adults)

Online Survey

Water Feedback Evaluation Survey
Consent Form

0%



Hi, my name is Jon Froehlich and I'm a graduate student at the University of Washington. The survey you are about to take is for my PhD dissertation on water usage information systems. Your responses will help inform the design of future water conservation programs.

I appreciate you taking the time to fill out this survey.

Jon E. Froehlich
PhD Candidate
University of Washington

RESEARCHERS' STATEMENT
We are asking you to be in a research study. The purpose of this consent form is to give you the information you will need to help you decide whether to be in the study or not. Please read the form carefully. You may ask questions about the purpose of the research, the possible risks and benefits, your rights as a volunteer, and anything else about the research or this form that is not clear by emailing jfroehli@uw.edu. After reading this form, you can decide if you want to be in the study or not. This process is called "informed consent." You can print a copy of this form for your records.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY
We are studying how computer displays (interfaces) can help inform people about their energy, water, and gas usage in the home.

STUDY PROCEDURES
To participate in this study, you simply need to fill out the forthcoming online survey. Please try to answer each question carefully and honestly. The survey should take between 20-35 minutes to complete. At the end of the survey, we will ask you for your email address. You do not need to provide this information. Those respondents that do supply their email addresses will be entered in a raffle to win a **\$100 gift certificate** to Amazon.com. We will not use your email for any other purpose or give out your email address to anyone for any reason.



RISKS, STRESS, OR DISCOMFORT
We do not expect any risks, stresses, or discomforts as a result of this research.

BENEFITS OF THE STUDY
Although you may not directly benefit from this study, we hope that the findings of this study will help to develop new technology that will help the environment.

OTHER INFORMATION
Taking part in this study is voluntary. You can stop filling out the survey at any time. Information about you is anonymous. The information you provide is not linked to your name.

SUBJECTS STATEMENT
This study has been explained to me. I volunteer to take part in this research. If I have questions later about the research, I can email one of the researchers listed above. If I have questions about my rights as a research subject, I can call the University of Washington Human Subjects Division at (206) 543-0098.

The survey should take between **20-35 minutes** to fill out. If you would like to go back to a previous page once you start the survey, please **do not hit the "back" button on your browser**. Instead, use the "back" button located at the bottom of each survey page.

By clicking 'Yes' below, you consent to take part in this study. *

Recruitment

- Online postings and word-of-mouth

Survey Design

- 63 questions (10 optional)
- Question and answer order randomized when possible

Collected Data

- 712 completed surveys (651 from US or Canada)
- Nearly 6,000 qualitative responses

Water Feedback Evaluation Survey

Introduction



Most people receive information on their water usage from a monthly or bi-monthly bill. We are working on a new type of system that can **immediately show people how much water they are using** at each fixture in their home. This information could be viewed, for example, on a mobile phone, on a laptop, a digital picture frame, or on an in-home touchscreen display.



In this survey, we'll explore different ways of visually displaying water usage information. Unless otherwise noted, each design is based on an average North American household of four people with two adults and two teenagers.

First, though, we need to ask some demographic questions.

[Back](#) [Next](#)



Water Feedback Evaluation Survey

Hot and Cold Breakdown



We are also interested in whether people want **information on hot water usage vs. cold water usage**. Display (a) treats all water usage the same (whether hot or cold), while display (b) breaks down water usage by hot water and cold water amounts.

Like before, please mouse over the thumbnails on the left below to see enlarged versions of the display so that you can easily compare the two designs.



(a) Water usage by fixture type.

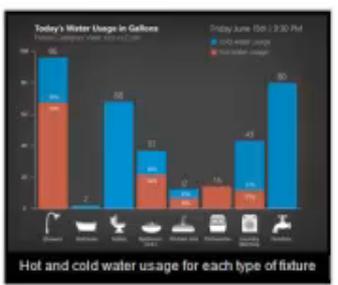


(b) Water usage by fixture type with hot and cold breakdown.

Move your mouse cursor over the image thumbnails on the left to see enlarged versions here.

22. Which display do you prefer? *

Click on the image below to make your selection.



I would prefer to have both displays and be able to switch between them

All of the above

In-Home Interviews



Recruitment

- Online postings and word-of-mouth
- Specifically recruited families

Interview Method

- Semi-structured with two researchers
- 90-minutes, 3-phases
- Data coded by two researchers into themes

Participants

- 10 households (20 adults)
- 11 female/9 male
- Diff. socio-economic backgrounds & occupations
- 18 had college degrees





For both the survey and interviews, **90%** of participants indicated an interest in **conserving water**

Average morning shower
uses 400 gallons of **water**

Findings

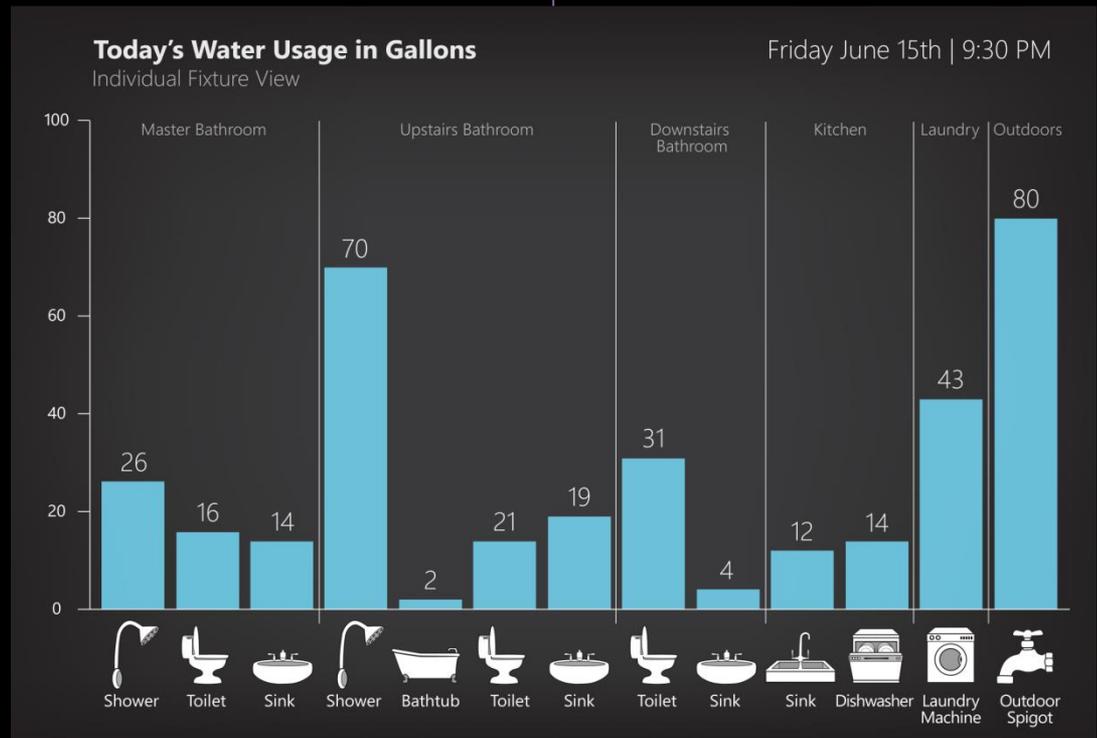
The background features a dark blue gradient with several faint, semi-transparent icons: a spray bottle, a hand holding a tool, a hand holding a device, and a cup. In the lower right, a bar chart is visible with three bars. The second bar from the left is the tallest and is labeled with the value '219.5' in red text. The first bar is labeled '36.7' and the third bar is shorter than the second. The word 'Findings' is written in large white font in the bottom left corner.

Data Granularity



“This display lets you more easily identify the specific areas that need attention”

R536



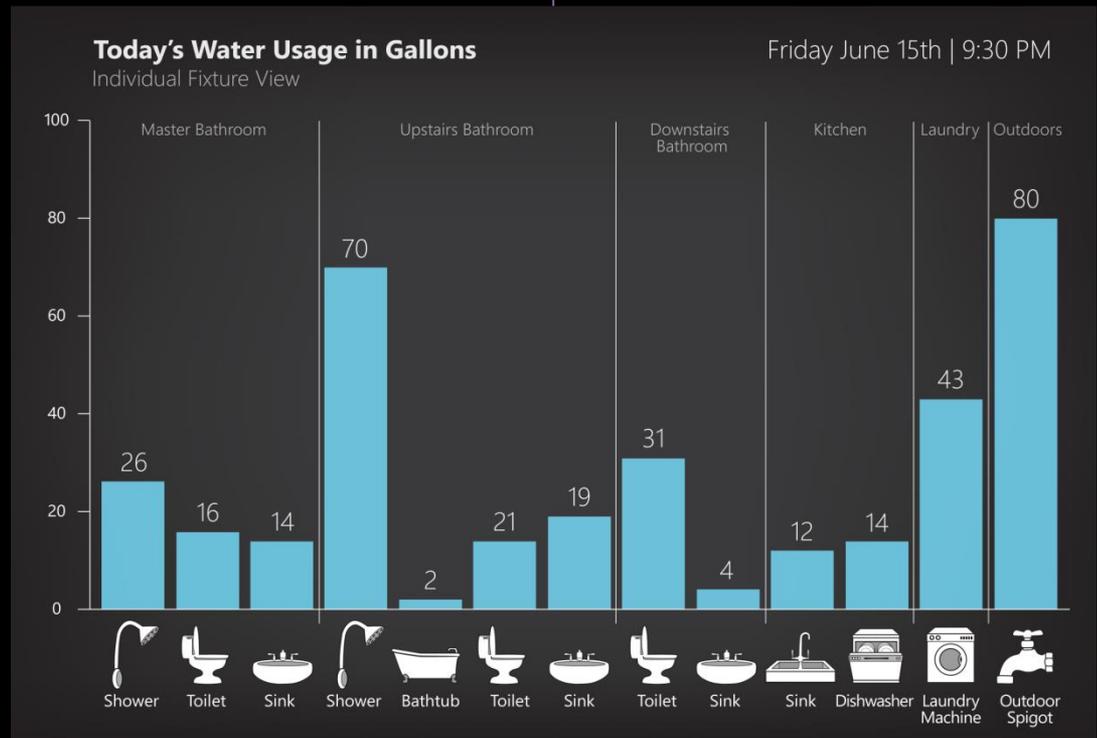
Majority preferred the *Individual Fixture Display*

Data Granularity



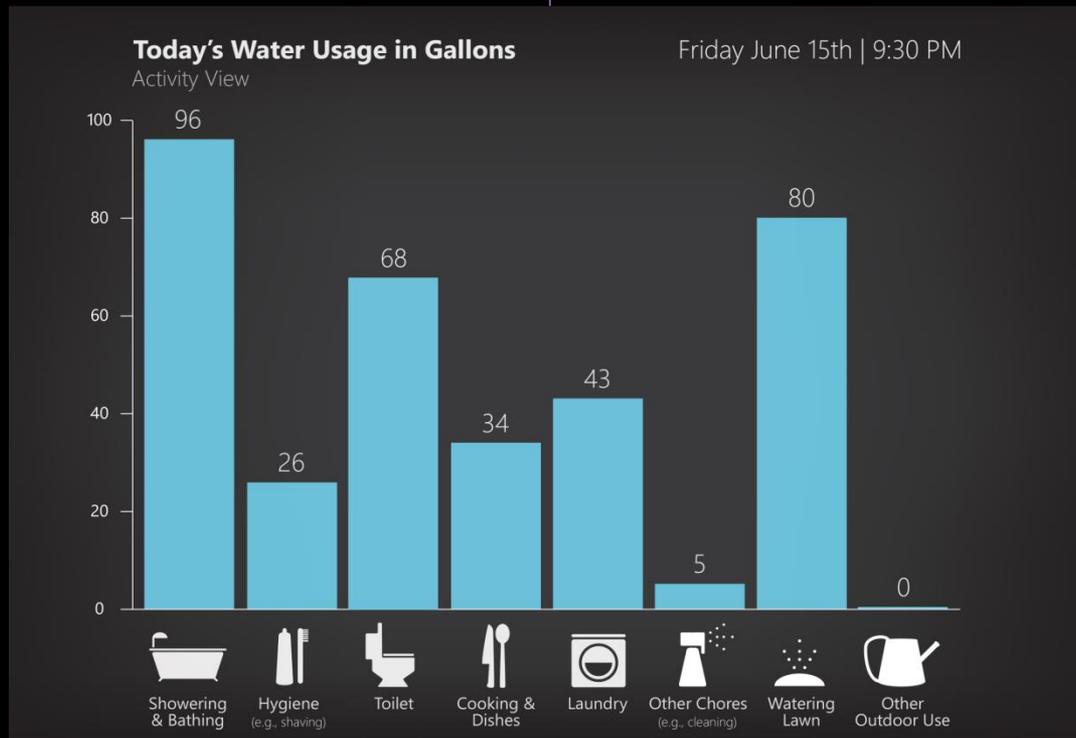
“This display lets you more easily identify the specific areas that need attention”

R536



Majority preferred the *Individual Fixture Display*

Data Granularity



20% preferred the *Activity Display*

Measurement Unit



71% of respondents preferred to see both gallons and cost

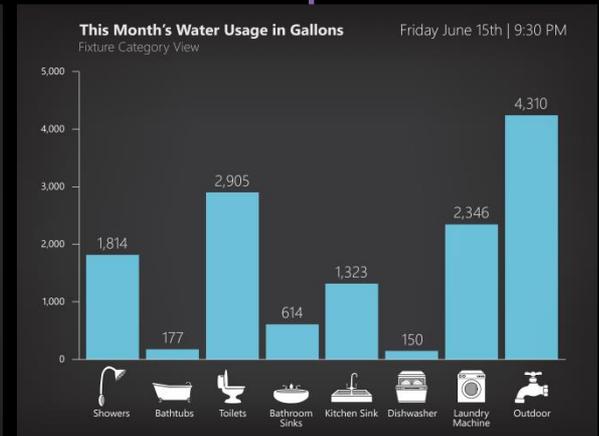
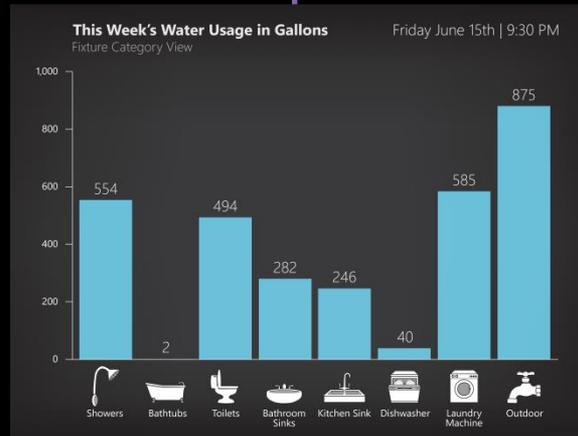
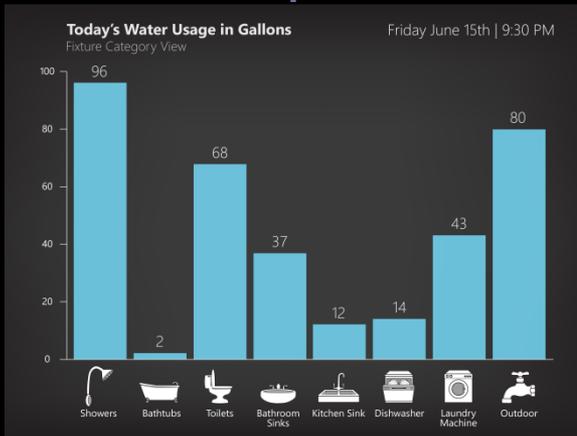
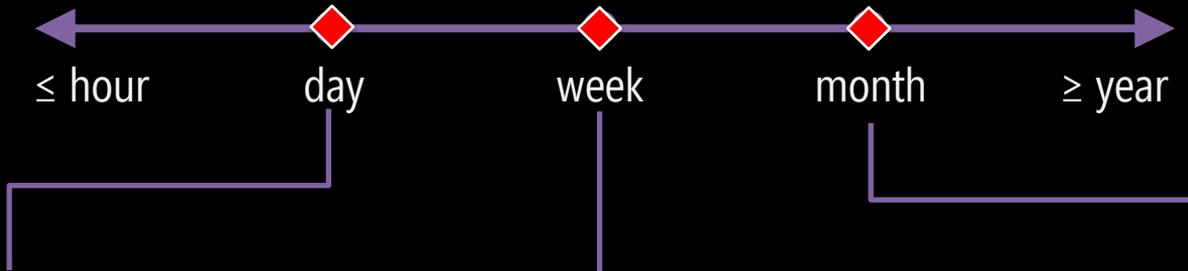
“Seeing the gallon amount triggers the ‘save the environment’ impulse to conserve, while the dollar amount is helpful because almost everyone is motivated by money to some extent”

R143

“I don't think very well in ‘thousands of gallons’, but \$20 I can understand. That’s a case of beer down the drain, if you will”

R48

Time Granularity



Majority of respondents wanted ability to switch between different time granularities

A dimly lit photograph of two women in profile, one in front of the other, looking towards the right. The woman in the foreground has long, wavy blonde hair and is wearing a light-colored top. The woman behind her has dark hair pulled back and is wearing a dark top. The background is dark, with a framed picture on the wall to the left and another framed picture on the wall to the right.

Comparisons were the most uniformly desired pieces of information of all the dimensions

Self-comparison
was most preferred

91%

JAKE 2/6/10

JAKE 11/19/09

JAKE 7/6/09

JAKE 4-12-09

JAKE 2/26/09

JAKE 9/26/08

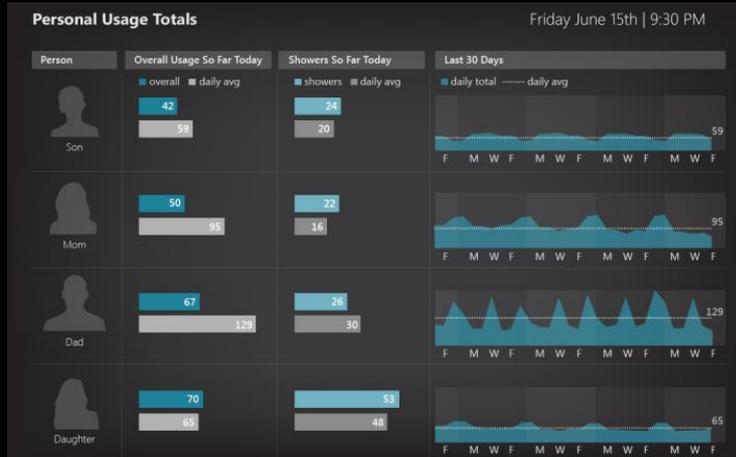
JAKE 1-27-08

JAKE 4/07/07

Emergent Themes

- ① **Competition** and Cooperation
- ② **Accountability** and Blame
- ③ **Playfulness** and Functionality
- ④ Sense of **Privacy**
- ⑤ **Display** Placement

Competition and Cooperation



“You can compare usage to others, and create friendly competition”

R220

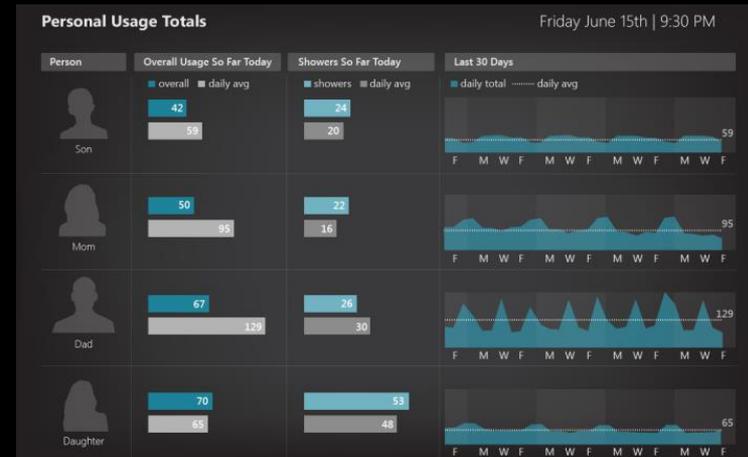
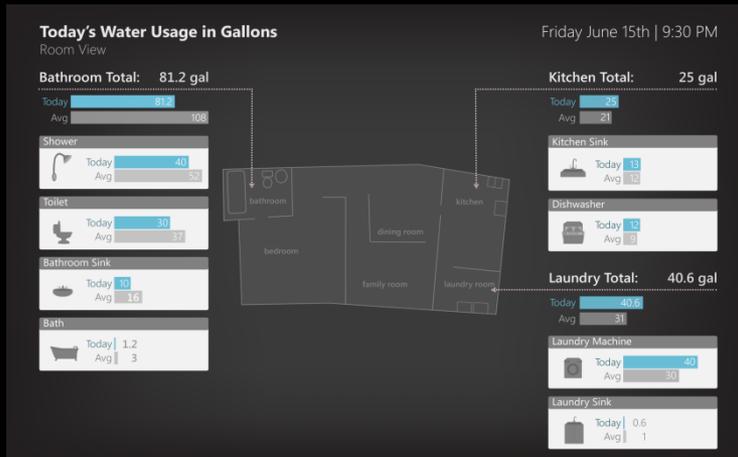
“It pits the family members against each other rather than encouraging collaboration”

R485

“[It] sets up a 'competitive' environment that we are trying not to create in our household”

R493

Accountability and Blame



“It holds each individual accountable for water usage”

R354

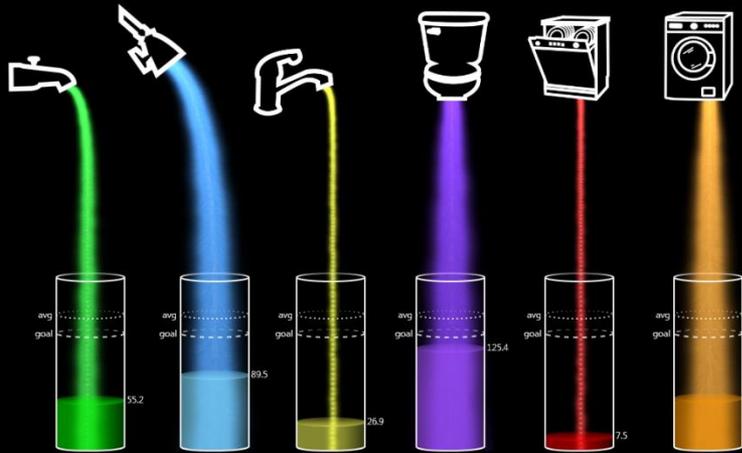
“There’s no reason to add an element of ‘blame’ to conservation efforts within a family”

R98

“Would seem to lead to plenty of arguments about usage”

R144

Playfulness and Functionality



“ I like the idea of getting rewards for saving water ”

18.2

“ It's like unlocking badges in Foursquare. No matter how trivial it can be to make a fish appear on this screen, you still want to do it ”

14.1

“ It doesn't appeal to me as much. I don't do Foursquare. This distracts me a little bit and it doesn't make me think about my usage ”

14.2

Useful as an educational tool?

Analysis - Egypt's Al Jazeera bans channel's k...



CAIRO (Reuters) - Egypt's decision on Sunday to close the offices of Al Jazeera illustrates the leading role the Arabic broadcaster has taken in reporting unprecedented popular revolts against Arab rulers. Egypt...

20 mins | 21529 related articles | Reuters

43° overcast
31° - 45°

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
45° 31°	45° 34°	45° 34°	47° 36°

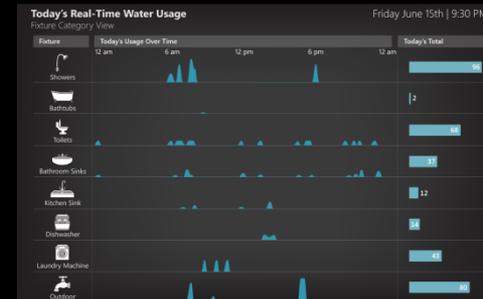
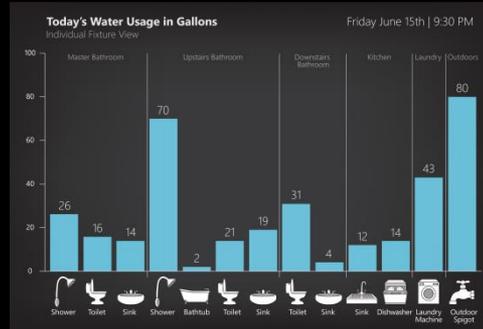
avg

January 30
Sunday

04:39 PM

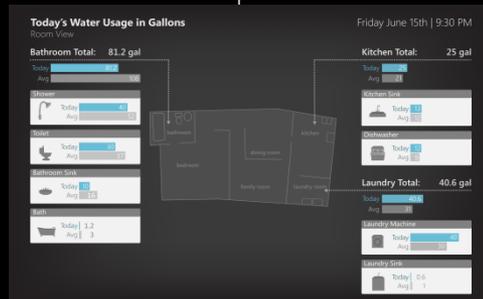
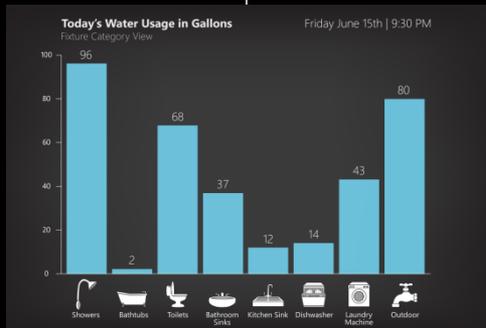


Privacy Spectrum



Least Invasive ←

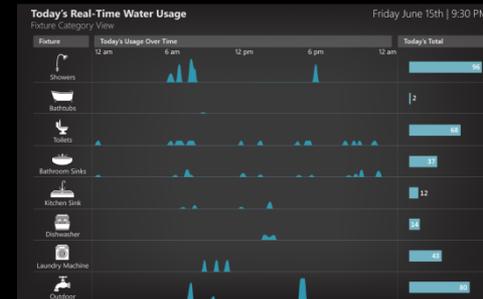
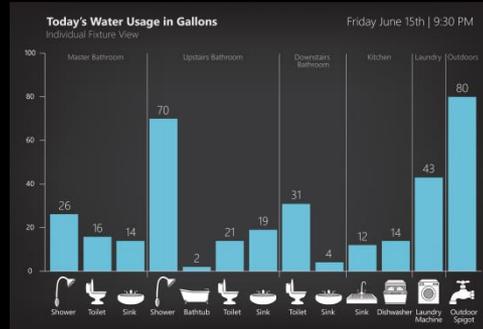
→ Most Invasive



“It’s incredibly invasive.
And other people’s
water consumption is
not my business.”

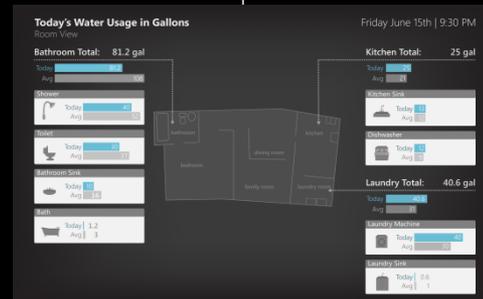
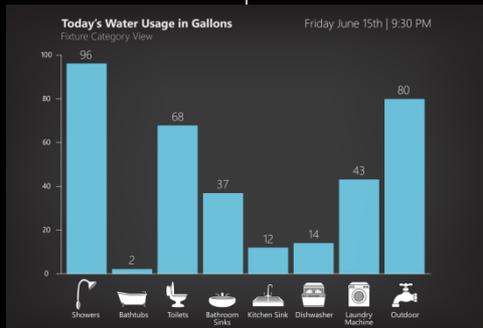
“Water usage for many purposes can be very personal, and shouldn't be automatically shared”

Privacy Spectrum



Least Invasive ←

→ Most Invasive



Display Location Preferences



“ If we placed the display here, the kids couldn't see it. ”

Display Location Preferences

kitchen



near
thermostat



high traffic
areas



accessible
when needed



Primary Contributions

- ① **First work** to design and evaluate feedback visualizations for disaggregated water data
- ② **An iterative design roadmap** for others working in the space of eco-feedback or other behavior change technologies



Sensing and feedback
for water **quality** not
just consumption

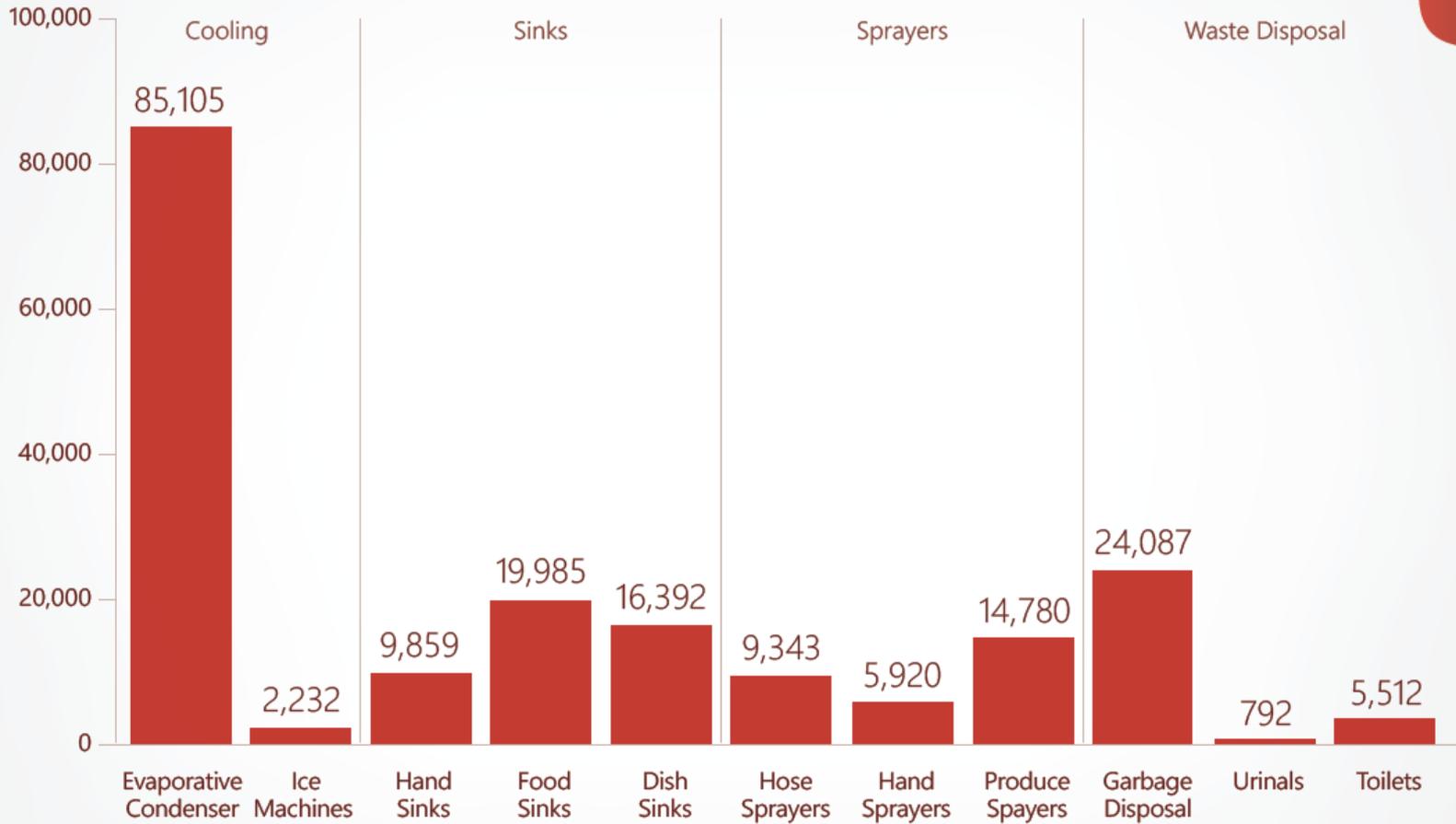
Today's Water Usage in Gallons

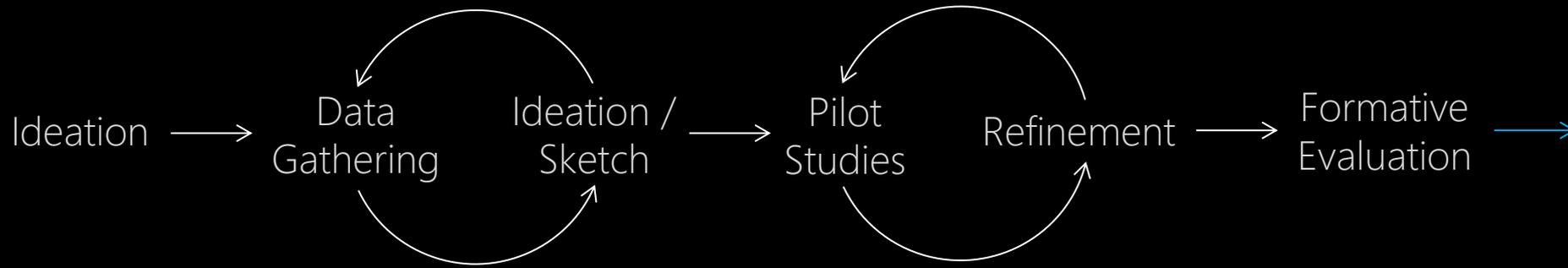
Individual Fixture View



This Month's Water Usage in Gallons

Individual Fixture View

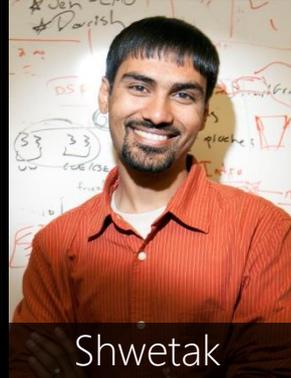
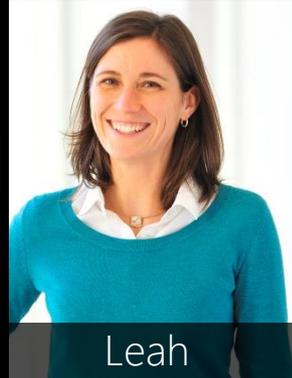




Closing Thought

Eco-feedback displays do not just visualize consumption, they document household activities

The Eco-Feedback Team!



Acknowledgements:

Seattle Public Utilities: Ray Hoffman, Director; Al Diettemann, Water Conservation Expert; Bob Alpers
Amy Vickers, Water Conservation Expert
Austin Polebitski, Assistant Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, UMass
David Hsu, Assistant Professor City and Regional Planning, UPenn
Sara Sheridan for her early design work

Questions?

@jonfroehlich

