Who is Participating, and Who is Not?

An analysis of demographic data from California residential energy-efficiency programs, 2010-2012

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BECC Conference October 2015

Research Question

How do the **demographic characteristics** of participants compare to the general population?

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Characteristics of the . . .

Household	Home
Income	Туре
Education	Size
Ethnicity/race	Age
Primary language	Recent remodel
Own v. rent	
Occupant age & #	
Children in home	
Years lived in home	

Methods

Approach Research synthesis (meta-study)

Sources Published research/evaluation reports

Sample frame CALMAC filtered search – 54 reports

Sample size 18 reports

40 programs, 5 utilities, 2010-2012

SCE, PG&E, SDG&E, SCG, LADWP

Comparison pop. U.S. Census ACS/California, 2012

CA Res. Appliance Sat. Study (RASS), 2009

Evaluation gen pop/non-part surveys

Findings: Focus on Four Program Types

	Whole- house Retrofit	Refrigerator Recycling	Plug Load/ Appliances	Online/ Paper Audits
Authorized Budget, 2010-2012	\$100m	\$68m	\$141m	\$32m

* These four programs represent **43**% (\$341m) of authorized residential program budgets, 2010-2012

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- * Excluded out of scope: Low-income

Findings: Participants vs. Comparison Population

Income > \$100,000

College degree

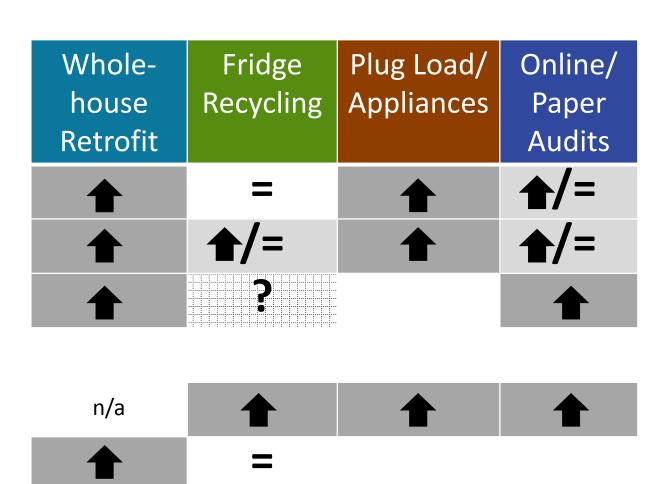
White

English speakers

Homeowners

Children in home

Yrs in home

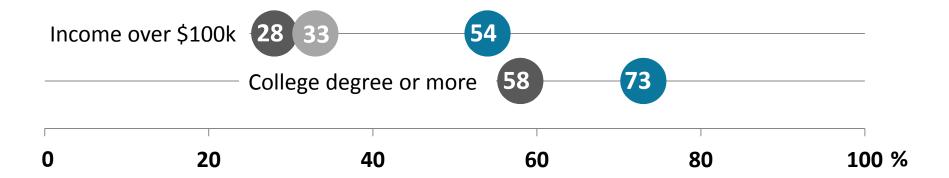


Whole-house Retrofit

Whole-house Retrofit: SCE, PG&E, SDG&E

More participants had high incomes, college degrees

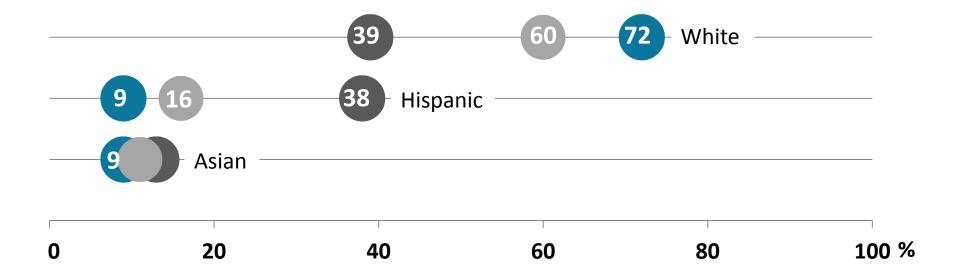
Compared to California ACS census data and RASS single-family homeowners



Whole-house Retrofit: SCE, PG&E

Many more participants were white, fewer were Hispanic, and about the same percent were Asian

Compared to California ACS census data and RASS single-family homeowners



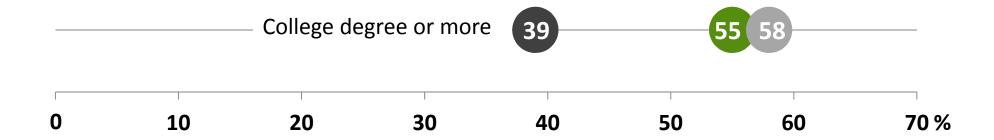
Refrigerator Recycling

Refrigerator Recycling: SCE, PG&E, SDG&E

Participants' educational attainment was similar to RASS singlefamily homeowners

And higher than California ACS census data

Combine with income slide



Refrigerator Recycling: SCE, PG&E, SDG&E

Process and impact evaluations found very different proportions of white participants

Compared California ACS census data and RASS single-family homeowners

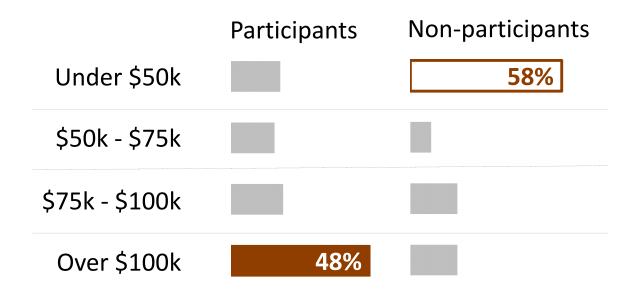


Plug-load and Appliances

Appliances: SCE, PG&E, LADWP

Nearly half of participants had incomes over \$100k

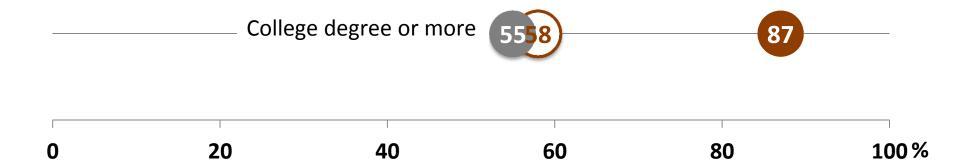
A majority of non-participants had incomes under \$50k



Appliances: SCE, PG&E

Most participants had a college degree

Non-participants were similar to RASS single-family homeowners

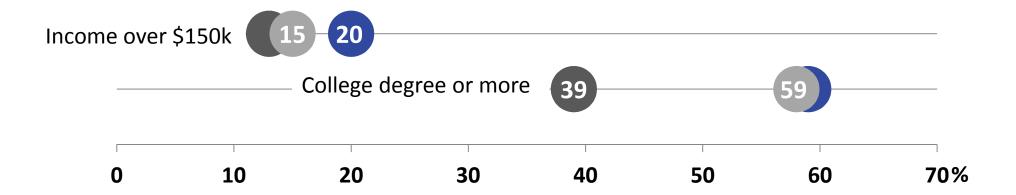




Online/Paper Audits: SCE

Slightly more participants had high incomes

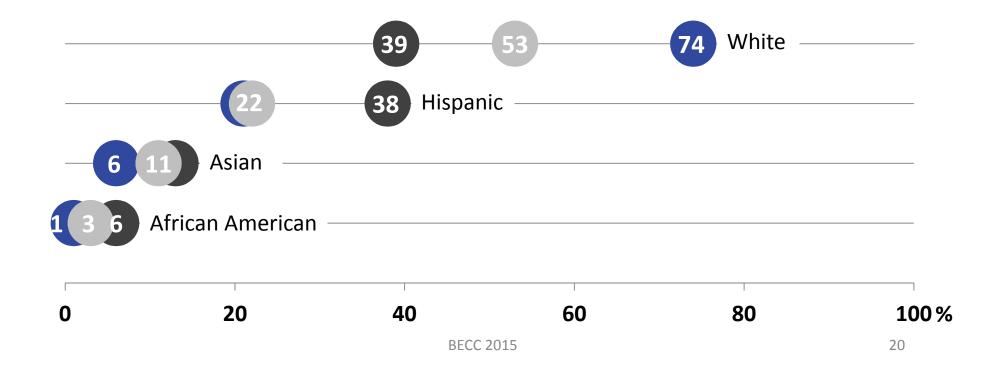
The percent with college degrees is comparable to RASS single-family homeowners and much higher than California ACS census data



Online/Paper Audits: SCE

Many more participants were white, fewer were Hispanic, Asian and African American

The size of the difference varies by comparison population, California ACS census data vs. RASS single-family homeowners



Four Program Comparisons

Targeted Program Community Language Education &

Outreach (CLEO)

Tagged Program Manufactured and Mobile Homes

Experiment: Appliance Recycling Retailer Trial

Implementation Approach

Accidental Experiment: Whole-house ARRA funding

Incentive Amounts

Findings: Participants vs. Comparison Population

	Language Outreach (CLEO)	Mfg. & Mobile Homes	Recycling Retailer Trial	Whole- house ARRA\$
Income > \$100,000	•	•	1 /=	•
College degree	=	•		
White	•	•		
English speakers	•			
Homeowners	=	n/a		
Children in home		=		
Yrs in home	=			



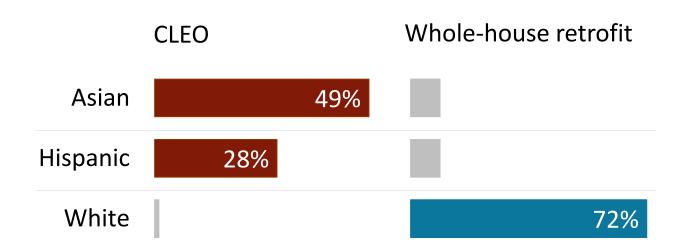
\$5m

Budget allocation 2010-2012

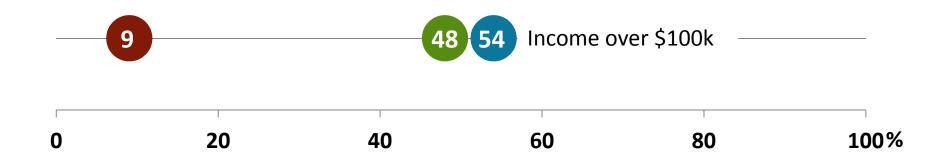
20% decrease



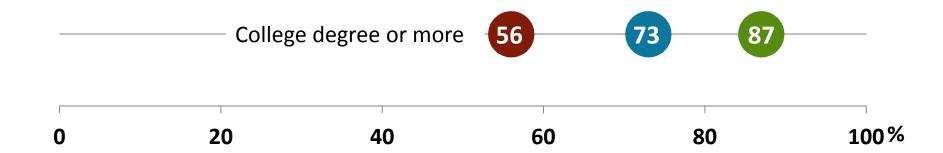
CLEO participants were *very* different from whole-house participants in their racial/ethnic make-up



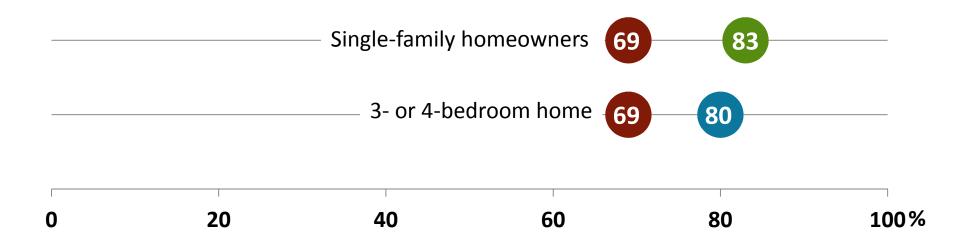
CLEO participants had much lower incomes than plugload/appliance and whole-house participants



Fewer CLEO participants had a college degree than whole-house and plug-load/appliance participants



CLEO participants were still predominantly single-family homeowners, like plug load/appliance participants, and with 3-or 4-bedroom homes, comparable to whole-house participants



Manufactured and Mobile Homes: PG&E, SCE, SDG&E

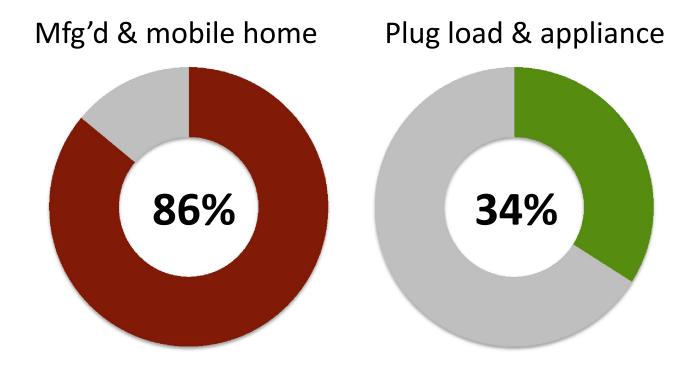


\$18m Budget allocation 2010-2012



Manufactured and Mobile Homes

More mfg'd & mobile home participants had incomes under \$50k than plug-load/appliance participants



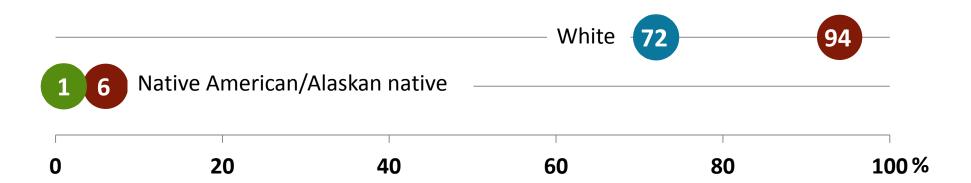
Manufactured and Mobile Homes

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Manufactured and Mobile Homes

More mfg'd & mobile home participants were white, and Native American/Alaskan, than plug-load/appliance participants



Refrigerator Recycling: Retail v. Standard



Refrigerator Recycling: Retail v. Standard



Retail participants had Higher incomes, larger homes

Retail refrigerators were Larger, younger, side-by-side units

Whole-house Retrofit: ARRA funding experiment

Was ARRA funding available for whole-house retrofits?

	YES	NO
Average incentives	\$10,000	\$4,500
Projects initiated per quarter	~800-1,000	~250

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Income Participant Home value	Lower	Higher Higher
Location	Inland	Coastal

Implications

- There are opportunities to broaden program participation to current nonparticipants
- Nonparticipants are demographically diverse.
 They are not necessarily "hard-to-reach"; but we will need to redefine our intentions
- This will require changes in program design and evaluation
- Could we begin program design by asking: which demographic groups lag in measure adoption and program participation?

Our Next Steps

- White paper on California findings to-date
- Expand current study to other U.S. states, non-IOU, multi-family, and low-income programs
- Design/implement new study to explore next research question: Is there an "efficiency divide"?
- Work with program designers to foster program design with demographics in mind

Ask for our data workbook!

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