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The Paradox of Residential Behavior Program Impacts: Precise, yet Unknown



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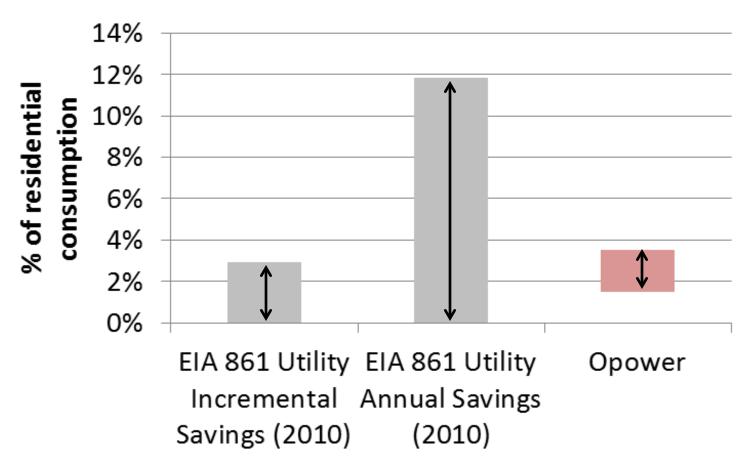
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Residential behavior program impacts are quantifiable and significant.





But <u>what</u> is driving these savings is unclear... and important!

- » Fundamental questions about what types of actions are taken are just starting to be answered.
 - E.g., usage vs. equipment
- » Answers to these questions are crucial to our ability to forecast behavior-based savings potential.
- » Until these questions are answered resource plans should not rely on them.



Opower net impacts are more precisely known than incentive-based EE measures.

Incentive-based EE
Home Energy Report Measure

experimental design	true experimental design	quasi-experimental design (at best)
sample size	10,000s	10s to 1,000s
net savings	implicit in savings estimate	often require net-to- gross adjustment, compounds uncertainty



But what is driving these savings is unknown

Incentive-based EE

Home Energy Report Measure

outcomes

unclear what participants are doing

program outcomes are clear

participants

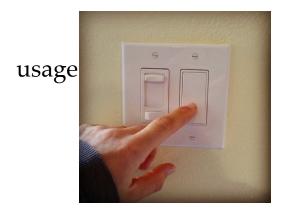
unclear who is "participating"

population of actiontakers is clear, can be studied



Background

- » California Potentials, Goals and Targets study
 - Savings from behavior programs not captured in previous studies
 - Residential savings model leaned heavily on Opower program findings
 - Savings precisely known
 - o Programs scalable
 - Wanted to estimate persistence of impacts
 - But didn't know what actions were driving impacts



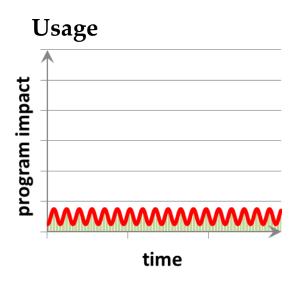
equipment

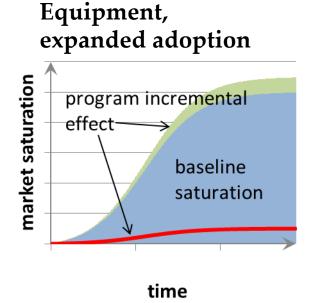


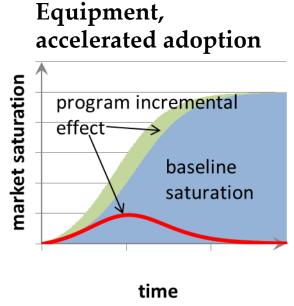
Estimates ranged from 25% usage (me) to 95% usage (Opower)



Impacts of behavior-based outcomes over time







Additional Questions

- » Equipment Savings
 - How will upcoming appliance standards impact savings potential?
 - o E.g., EISA 2007 60 W incandescent off the shelf in 2014 (CA in 2013)
 - Are these net savings being counted a second time in a resource program?
 - Not all program activity is tracked at the customer level
 - > E.g., upstream programs



Additional Questions

» Scalability

- What customers should be excluded from potential?
 - Medical baseline
 - Marketing opt-outs
 - o Low users
 - o Regions in which utilities are concerned about customer satisfaction
 - New residents (approximately 15% of residents move each year)
 - o Customers for which valid neighbor comparisons cannot be generated
- A substantial control group should be set aside in order to verify savings

» Persistence

- How do savings change over time?
 - o BECC 2012



Assumptions for California Potential Study

- » Usage-based savings 2/3 of total savings
 - Not supported by quantitative data
- » Usage-based persistence– 1 year
- » Equipment-based savings Implicit in equipment modules
 - Room for improvement when types of equipment and diffusion signature better understood
- » Market 5% of population
 - scalability not proven for CA IOUs yet
 - Potentials will likely be increased in future studies as programs ramp up



What's next?

» Focus research on

- What actions are being taken?
- By who?
- How will upcoming standards affect savings potential?
- How much of the net savings are also being counted in incentive programs? Particularly upstream incentive programs.
- » Examine interval billing data to inform these questions
- » Consider mid-range (~10 year) planning models capable of capturing these details
- » Use lessons learned to inform estimates of impacts from other residential behavior programs





Questions?

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