

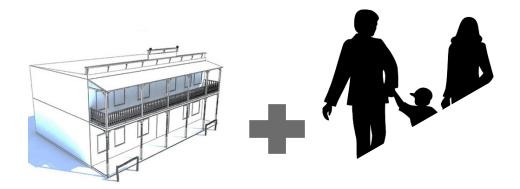
City of Seattle + Seattle City Light Earth Advantage Institute Home Performance Collaborative Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Puget Sound Energy Portland State University + Survey Research Research Into Action, Inc.

PROBLEM: EXPECTATIONS & DISAPPOINTMENTS OF HOME ENERGY AUDITS

•	Utilities & governmentLong list of promised benefitsEchoed by media	"Save	"Learn al	"The be
•	PeopleLong history of low uptake, low renovation rateQuestions about accuracy, relevance	money, save	bout how muchome is us	est \$75 a ho spend"
•	 All What should we expect? What energy savings are we getting? What other benefits and costs? Can home energy audits be seen, done differently? 	the earth"	uch energy your using"	omeowner can

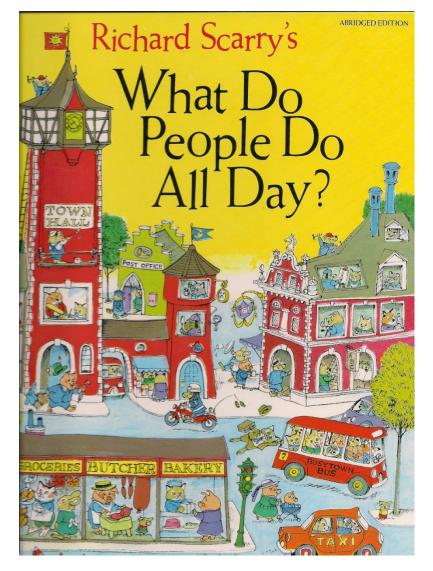
WHAT'S CURRENTLY ON OFFER

- Energy modeling + trained auditors
 - From lite to comprehensive
- Asset orientation
 - HERS, Home Energy Score, labels ...
 - Focus on durable systems
 - Devised for "average" homeowners
 - Improving building stock, Negawatts
- What homeowners typically get
 - Subsidized participation
 - Advice on how to invest in *efficiency*
 - Co-benefits, perhaps
 - Info on various financial incentives
 - Swag
 - Connections to contractors



RE-DIRECTION

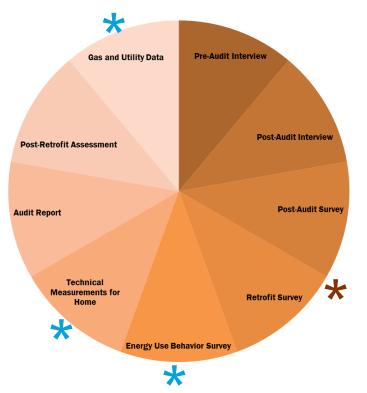
- Do homeowners seek asset efficiency, or something else?
- From "asset" to more operational perspective
 - House \rightarrow home
 - Technology → technology + behavior/practice
 - Investment-orientation \rightarrow user-orientation
 - Efficiency → energy + performance
 - "Average" life \rightarrow own circumstances
- By adding in behavior can we get:
 - Better technical recommendations?
 - Compelling behavioral recommendations?
 - People who better understand energy use and comfort in their homes?
 - Stronger connection between what audits offer and what people want?



Experiment with behavior

WHAT WE DID: EXPERIMENT USING AN UNUSUAL DATA COLLECTION

- Seattle Audits, 2009-2011
 - Asset focused
 - Typical results for a well-executed program
 - 1000+ audits, 300+ surveys
 - n=101 with tech, behavior, and utility data
- Data collection
- Home energy modeling
 - EnergyPlus, Home Energy Saver
 - With and without behavior *
- Comparison to bills
- Comparison of recommendations
- Survey results *



WHAT WE FOUND: PREVIEW

- Adding behavior improves accuracy of total bill estimate and probably costeffectiveness calculations
 - Changes technology recommendations
 - Simple behavioral recommendations
- Could do even better
- Receptivity of homeowners
 - Interested in learning how to better use energy in their homes
 - Not so interested in asset efficiency or ratings per se
 - Need art here too

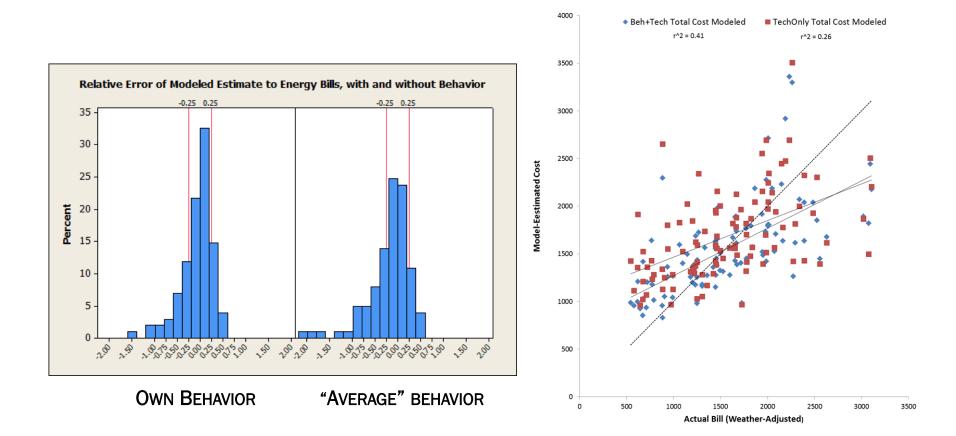
FINDING 1: MODELING WITH BEHAVIOR

Process •

- Modeled using "standard" default behavior versus • survey-reported behavior
- Moderate improvement in how well modeled ٠ estimates match energy bills
 - Reduces overestimation
 - Reduces probability of being way off

Co	oupon #:						louseho	ld Energy U	se Survey
indi	noughout this survey, please select the answers that best reflect your household's practices overall, rather than for any dividual. Please follow the 1skp instructions >> throughout the survey so you only answer the items and sections that explicable to your household.								
	SECTION 1. HEATING YOUR HOME								
1.	In what months do you usually start and stop heating your home? [Please select only one start and one stop]							top]	
		Jan	Feb	Mar Apr	May J	un Jul	Aug S	ep Oct	Nov Dec
	a. START hea	ting 🗆							
	b. STOP heat	ing 🗌							
•	Thinking abou [Please select		that you hea	t your home,	which of the	following bes	st describes	how you heat	your home?
	U We only us	se the main h	eating equip	ment (e.g., ce	ntral furnace,	boiler)			
	We mostly (Supplement					use suppleme ard heaters, or			
	U We mostly	use supplen	nental heatin	g, and somet	imes use the	e main heating	g equipmer	t	
	U We only us	se supplemer	ntal heating e	quipment S	kip to #6 on	next page	>		
J.	. Is the thermostat that controls your main heating equipment programmable? In other words, can you set it so the temperature setting automatically changes at different times of the day and different days of the week?						it so that the		
□ Yes □ No									
4. If you use your home's main heating equipment at all, do you primarily									
	Set the thermostat to a specific temperature and let the heat turn itself on and off								
Use the thermostat as a switch, and manually turn the heat on and off									
	Use programmed settings so that desired temperatures automatically change at different times Other [please specify]: 4a. Do various household members use your household's main heating equipment differently?								
	Yes	No	•						
5.	During the mo	nths you hea	t your home.	please indic	ate vour typi	cal thermosta	t settings.		
	-	Weekdays		·		Weekends			
		Morning	Day (9 am - 6 pm)	Evening	Overnight	Morning	Day (Pam - Spe	Evening	Overnight
	Off								
	59° or less								
	60° - 65°								
	66° - 67°								
	68° - 69°								
	70° - 71°	0							
	70° - 71° 72° - 73°								
	70° - 71° 72° - 73° 74° - 79°								
	70° - 71° 72° - 73°								

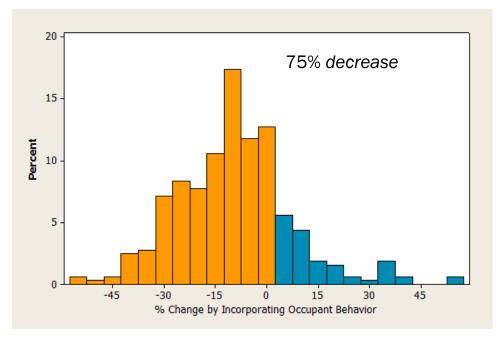
MODEST IMPROVEMENTS



- Could be further improved
 - More refined behavioral data collection
 - Integrating consumption data: monthly or AMI
 - More refined modeling
- Bill estimation is a clue, not a goal

FINDING 2: UPGRADE RECOMMENDATIONS SHIFT WITH END USE ESTIMATES

Change in Heating Cost Estimate Reported Behavior vs. Model Default Behavior



87% report LOWER settings in morning than assumed

- 84% report "" settings overnight than assumed
- 67% report ""
- settings during the day than assumed
- 39% report "" settings during the evening than assumed

- Most say they heat less than model defaults – which are already quite conserving for this tool. Using behavior:
- Median 10% heating estimate decrease
- 25% are more than 21% lower
- And these guys are pretty conservative ...
- Changes in technical recommendations
- For ~ 2/3 measures, adding behavior increased payback time
- Does not often "invalidate" the recommendation
- Does this matter?

MODEST PROPOSAL FOR BEHAVIOR CHANGE



Georg Pedersen http://ytorf.com/2008/10/a-modest-proposal/

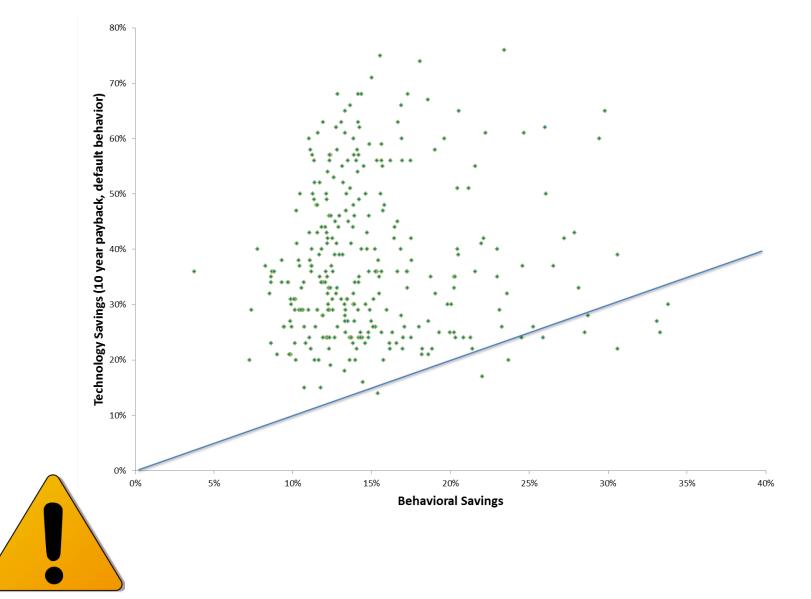
FINDING 3: BEHAVIORAL CHANGES MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Behavioral Change	Average \$ Savings,	Median \$ Savings	% of Cases Rec.
	where recon	nmended	
1. No clothes drying (loads = 0)	\$47	\$41	96%
2. Do not use air conditioning	25	20	9%
3. Set water heater temp to 120F	43	33	32%
4. Wash all clothing loads with cold wash/cold-rinse settings	20	11	56%
During heating season:			
Turn thermostat down 2 degrees below current settings, all hours all days	144	129	100%
6. Overnight, set thermostat to 60 deg	72	50	32%
7. Overnight and during weekday working hours, set thermostat to 60 deg	99	73	31%
8. Set thermostat to 66 morning, day, and evening, and 60 overnight	162	122	34%
Set thermostat to 66 morning & eve; 60 weekday work and overnight	187	163	35%
10. Set thermostat to 63 morning, day, and evening, and turn OFF overnight	319	262	50%
 Set thermostat to 63 morning and eve, and turn OFF weekday work and overnight 	361	300	46%

Overall (1-4 and max of heating changes 5-11)

17% of household level consumption

FINDING 4: TECHNOLOGY CHANGE VS. BEHAVIOR CHANGE



FINDING 5: TOWARD IMPROVING BEHAVIORAL ADVICE



IMAGES FOR EFFICIENCY









FLICK UFF











USING EXISTING STRENGTHS



SURVEY SAYS: A NEW STORY ABOUT ENERGY?

Liked/Interested	Not So Much
Diagnostic testing	Energy and carbon scores
Auditor's enthusiasm & time	No tie-in to contractors, incentives
Range of things to do, especially DIY	Too few recommendations or TMI
The modeling	Imprecision of results
Hearing about operational changes	Difficulty of actually completing some measures
Safety checks	Appliances & non-standard equipment given short shrift
Individualization of advice	Standardization of advice

WHAT SURVEY RESPONDENTS SAID ABOUT BEHAVIORAL CHANGE

Example comments about why they changed behavior

"We became more aware of how to save energy without struggle"

"Now see the general loss of energy and making changes where we could"

"If I'm going to pay to repair my home, then it means I am more committed and aware"

"It confirmed for us that it really needed to be done if we wanted our house to be a more livable space. Also, there wasn't anything else that could have a significant impact."

Types of changes

Behavioral change not emphasized, but 25% said they made some

"Now we keep doors closed where the drafts were and put up a wool blanket where one of the other drafts was"

"Used a heating pad instead of turning on the central heat"

"We turn off lights more" / "We turn off lights less" (1)

"We found we were only reducing comfort by unplugging things"





Jimmy Carter



Lands' End

- Better hybrid recommendations
 - Closing doors, envelope management, portable heating, targeted air sealing, not wasting time with things that barely make a difference, doing something interesting ...
- Scale and compare savings

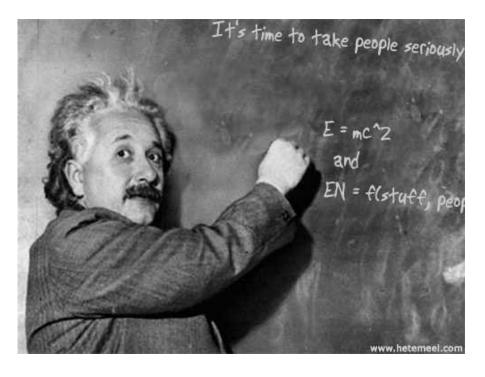
CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Adding in behavior improved bill estimates
- 2. This should improve technical recommendations as well

3. Behavioral recommendations can yield appreciable savings that compare favorably to technology upgrades

- 4. People are interested in good behavioral recommendations and better understanding of energy use in their home
 - But not the same old stuff
 - A new vision backed by convincing technical theory

ADVANCING THE ART



- 1. Improve methods for incorporating behavior
 - More sophisticated integration of usage data, whether annual, monthly, or AMI
 - Experiment with methods of behavioral data collection
 - Models or sub-models that help expose compelling changes
 - Extend to renter-occupied and multi-family situations (48% of dwellings!)

2. Improve behavioral recommendations

- To better match what people want to know
- Rather than standard/average stories
- Provide supporting products
- 3. Home energy audits don't have to be only about selling technical efficiency
 - Could be about better use and understanding options

END



Contact: Mithra Moezzi + mithra@pdx.edu

