

Unlocking Behavior-Based Energy Savings Through Employer Engagement

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Introduction

Northwest Energy Efficiency Council (NEEC), non-profit trade association of the energy efficiency industry and administrator of Building Operator Certification (BOC®) program since 1997.

- * Awards skills certification to eligible building operators
- * Provides skills development in energy efficient O&M
- * Oversee recertification through continuing education (CE)
- * Certified over 10,000 building operator professionals

Presentation Overview

- 1 Background and Rationale
- 2 Interventions
- 3 Experimental Design and Sampling
- 4 Data Collection and Analysis
- (5) Conclusions, Lessons Learned
- 6 References

Background & Rationale

- * Impact studies attribute energy savings & link persistence of energy savings to CE
- * NEEC simplified the re-certification process
- * Certificants cited "employer support" as key motivator for CE and maintenance of Certification (MOC)
- * Above background led to rationale for this NEEC study:

What effect does direct communication with the certificants' employers have on MOC rates?

Is the intervention cost effective for BOC to implement?



Behavioral Interventions

- * Emailed on-page letter to facility managers / supervisors
 - * NOTIFY employee's credential is expiring
 - * INFORM benefits and value of CE/MOC
 - * ENCOURAGE support
- * Followed-on with phone calls
 - * CONFIRM receipt / contact info
 - * REVIEW benefits & value
 - * ASK for their support

Experimental Design and Sampling

Group 1: "control", standard outreach to certificant via postcards & email reminder

Group 2: "basic intervention", post card/email to certificant plus email and letter to supervisor

Group 3: "enhanced intervention", post card/email to certificant, email+letter to supervisor plus follow-up call

Data Analysis Highlights

- 41% supervisors reached / 49% confirmed receipt / 56% didn't receive
- 25% supervisors intended to help and follow up with certificants
- 15% supervisors cited MOC as certificants' decision
- 7% supervisors cited barriers to CE associated with MOC
- <1% supervisors cited initial training as more valuable than CE/MOC

Recertification Rate - All Groups

Number of certificants by study group who maintained their certification

	Total in Study	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Total eligible (n_x)	1154	379	403	372
Maintained (M_x)	265	83	96	86
Maint. Rate (%)	23.0%	21.9%	23.8%	23.1%

Development & Implementation Costs

Labor and Material Costs					
Development	\$16,270.00				
Implementation	\$3,584.93				
TOTAL BUDGET	\$19,854.93				

Conclusions

- Interventions not effective in improving MOC rates
- Hence, not cost effective
- Sample size too small, increase to 2,000
- Accuracy of employment data can be improved
- Segment of employers don't see the value in CE or energy efficiency

Potential Impacts on Electrical and Therms

ANNUAL GROSS ELECTRICAL IMPACTS						
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3			
Maintained	83	96	86			
EstimatedAnnual kWh Savings*	2,905,000	3,360,000	3,010,000			
GROSS IMPACT kWh		455,000	105,000			
Estimated Electrical Cost Savings**	\$427,035	\$493,920	\$442,470			
GROSS IMPACT \$		\$66,885	\$15 <i>,</i> 435			
IMPACT GHG Emissions		314 mt	72 mt			

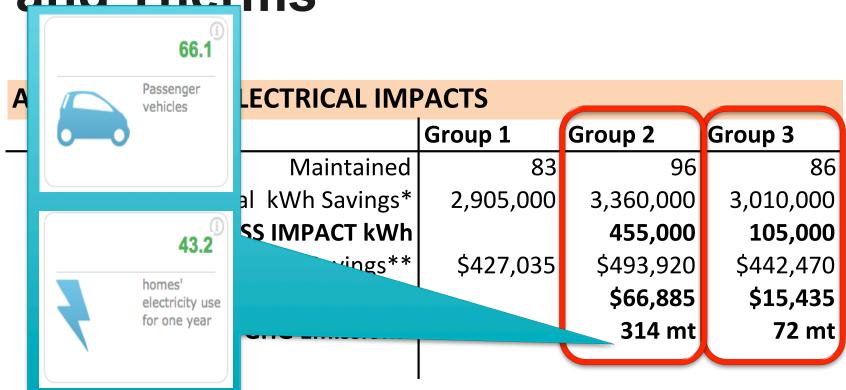


^{*}Source: Opinion Dynamics, 2014 Estimates are based annual electric impacts by BOC participant reported 35 MWh

^{**} Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Average Prices for Electricity Jan - Aug 2014: \$0.147/kWh



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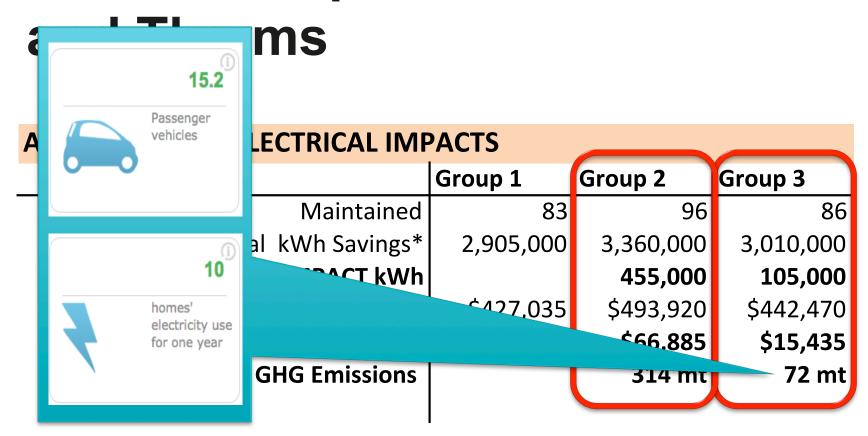


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Potential Impacts on Electrical





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Lessons Learned | Further Research

- More effective/timely/regular communication w/ employers
- Opportunities to better understand employer attitudes/ decision making about CE in EE
- How job performance expectations and goals around EE are established for certificants
- Demographic and psychographic profile of certificant
- Determine whether certificants maintain in future years

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