



SMART ENERGY
CONSUMER COLLABORATIVE

SECC Research Brief WEBINAR SERIES

2023 State of the Consumer

Wednesday, March 29 at 3 p.m. (ET)

Housekeeping

You will receive a copy of the slides & a link to the recording

- To the email you used to register.
-

You can ask questions as we go along

- Simply type into the question box now or during the Q&A.
-

We will answer all the questions submitted

- If we are unable to get to all the questions, they will be answered individually after the presentation.

Today's Agenda



Steven Nadel
Executive Director
**American Council for an
Energy-Efficient Economy
(ACEEE)**



Mark Wolfe
Executive Director
**National Energy
Assistance Directors'
Association (NEADA)**



Jason McGrade
Deputy Director
**Smart Energy Consumer
Collaborative (SECC)**

Background



Executive Director, ACEEE

- Steven Nadel joined ACEEE in 1989 and has served as executive director since 2001.
- Before his promotion he served as deputy director and director of ACEEE's Utilities and Buildings programs.
- Before ACEEE, Steve worked for Massachusetts' largest electric utility and largest environmental group and worked with an inner-city housing organization in Connecticut.
- He has worked in the energy efficiency field for more than 40 years and has over 200 publications.

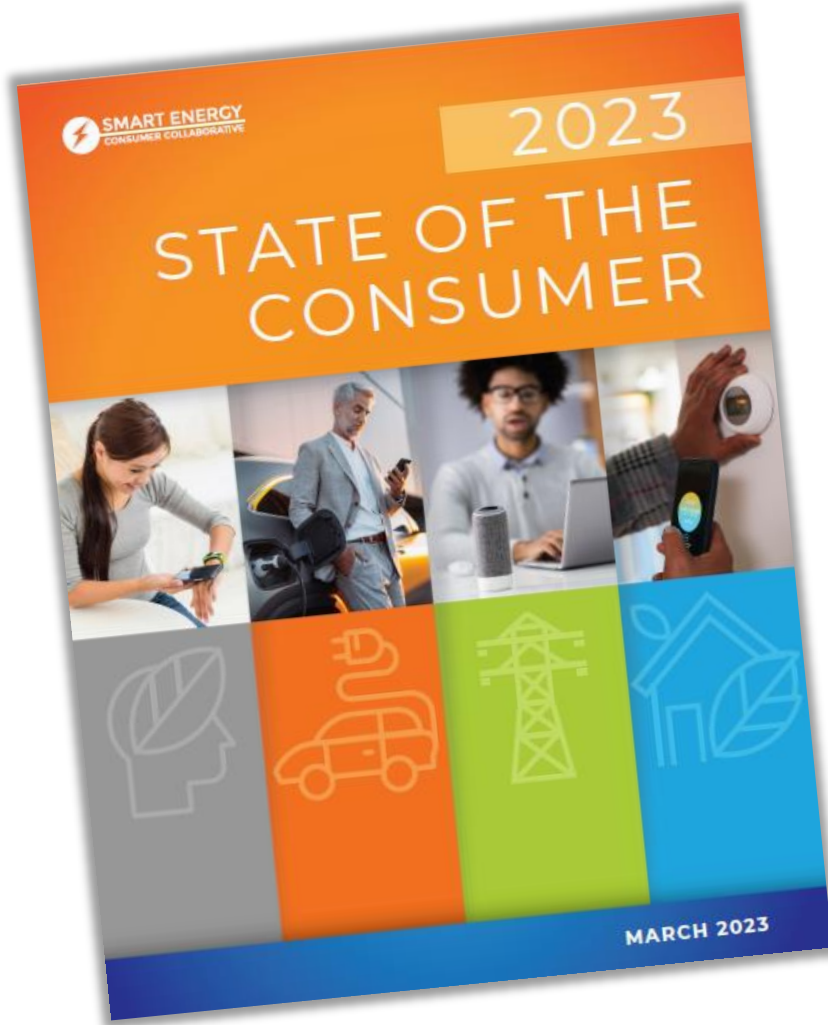
Background



Executive Director, NEADA

- As Executive Director, Mark Wolfe directs all activities including representing NEADA before Congress, developing and administering policy research activities and managing national outreach and education programs.
- Mark also directs the activities of the Energy Programs Consortium (EPC), an energy policy research organization sponsored by NEADA and three other national organizations representing state energy program and regulatory officials.
- Previous positions have included serving as a Senior Advisor to the US Treasury Department, Deputy Director for the Coalition of Northeastern Governors and Senior Analyst for the Congressional Research Service.

SECC's "2023 State of the Consumer"



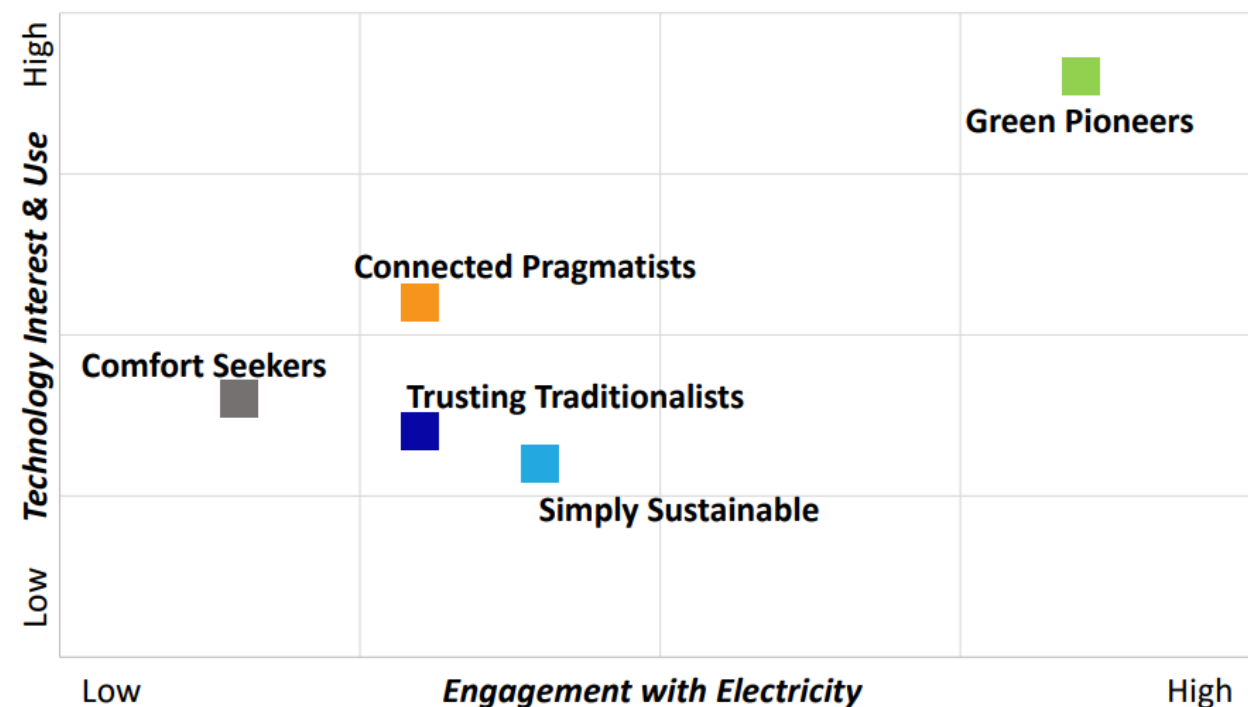
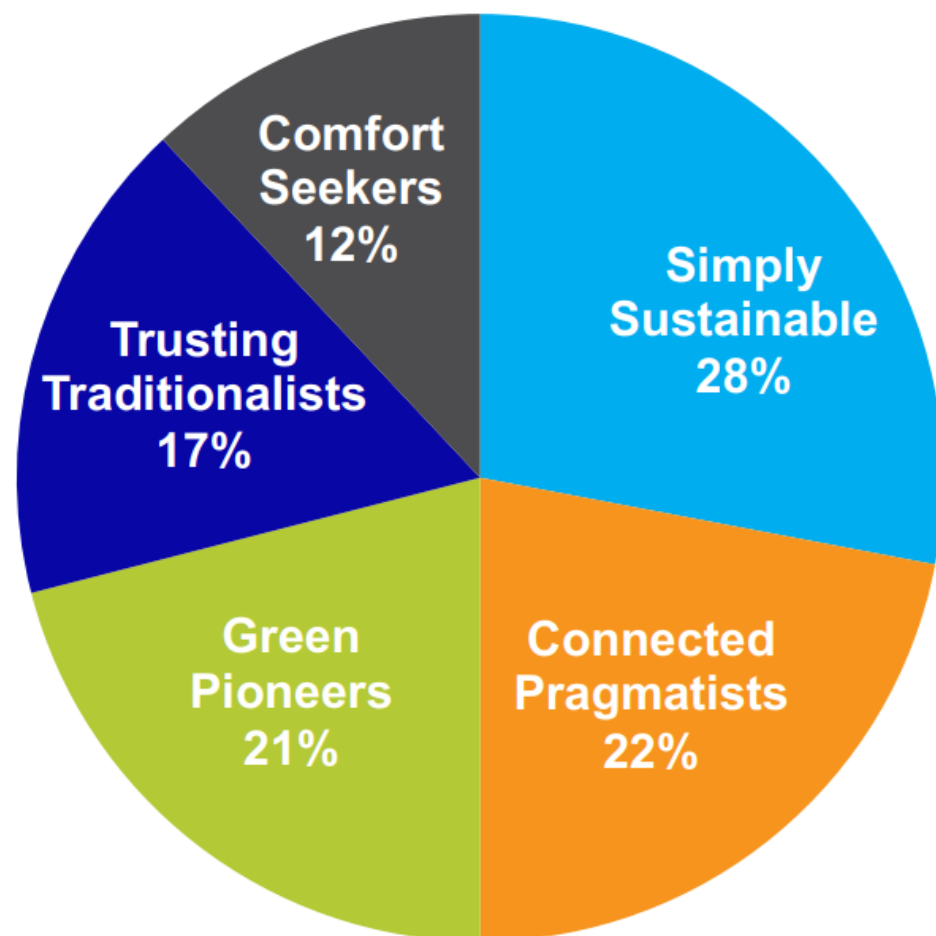
Highlights the major themes that emerged from SECC's 2022 consumer research reports and relevant efforts from ACEEE and NEADA

Consumer Pulse and Market Segmentation – Wave 8



- 8th version of SECC's consumer segmentation framework
- First following the COVID-19 pandemic
- Focusing on consumer adoption of technologies and willingness to engage with their utility

Introducing the Five New Segments



Simply Sustainable

SEGMENT 1: Simply Sustainable

Consumers who value the environment and are open to using technology.

Representing the largest segment (28% of the general population), these consumers have some understanding of the impact of their energy use on the environment and on the grid. They are not tech-savvy but want to save energy, and they're willing to use technology to do it.



VALUES:

Simplicity
Environment
Open to technology

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS:

Older
Female
Homeowners

Connected Pragmatists

SEGMENT 2: Connected Pragmatists

Tech-savvy consumers who lack urgency for efficiency.

Representing 22% of the general population, these consumers are not overly concerned about the impact of their electricity usage but are interested in energy-saving offers and opportunities. They have potential to become more proactive with the correct messaging and technologies that do not require large, upfront or permanent changes to their homes.



VALUES:

Tech-savvy
Realistic/sensible
Flexible

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS:

Younger
Well-Educated
Renters

SEGMENT 3: Green Pioneers

The ideal consumer that values technology and energy efficiency.

As SECC has studied consumers and their relationship to energy-related topics for over a decade, there has always been a segment of consumers that highly value energy efficiency and environmental stewardship. As we revisited our segmentation, this remains the case with the Green Pioneers who represent 21% of the general population. Yes, they are still green and, perhaps even more relevant today, very tech-savvy. They understand how technology works and the impact their electric usage can have on the grid.



VALUES:

Knowledgeable about energy
Technology leaders
Engaged

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS:

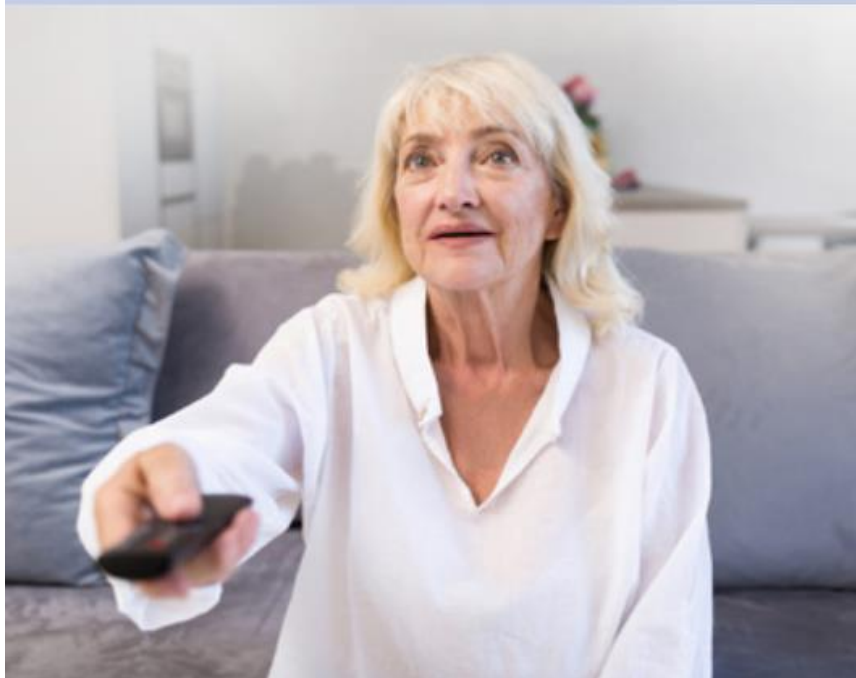
Mid-career
Homeowners with kids

Trusting Traditionalists

SEGMENT 4: Trusting Traditionalists

Consumers intimidated by technology, but trusting of their electricity providers.

Seventeen percent of the general population are what we have called Trusting Traditionalists. These consumers understand the impact of their electricity usage on the environment, but do not see how technology can help. They have the lowest adoption rates and interest in technology because it often overwhelms them.



VALUES:

Knowledgeable about energy
Overwhelmed by technology
Trust electricity provider

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS:

Senior
Non-working
Homeowners

Comfort Seekers

SEGMENT 5: Comfort Seekers

Consumers who focus on their needs first, not prioritizing technology or efficiency.

Representing only 12% of the general population, Comfort Seekers show the least amount of interest in technology and energy. Their priority at home is their comfort. It is possible to say that these consumers have a “me first” attitude. They do not put in the effort to learn about technology and to control the amount of energy they consume.



VALUES:

Comfort at home
Convenience
My needs first

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS:

Older
Middle-income
Male

Segment Technology Attitudes

Green Pioneers are the most comfortable with technology, with Connected Pragmatists understanding its importance and being less price sensitive. All other segments do not prioritize having the latest technology.

Attitudes Towards Technology
% Strongly Agree

		SEGMENT				
		SIMPLY SUSTAINABLE	CONNECTED PRAGMATISTS	GREEN PIONEERS	TRUSTING TRADITIONALISTS	COMFORT SEEKERS
I compare prices between retailers between purchasing a new technology	49%	53%	33%	69%	41%	51%
I like to see and touch devices in-person before purchasing them	40%	37%	32%	34%	53%	51%
I enjoy learning about new technologies I can use at home	31%	16%	31%	76%	3%	20%
I wait till others have tried a new technology before adopting it	29%	33%	10%	2%	65%	33%
I can easily understand technical reviews of devices	27%	17%	22%	63%	1%	22%
I don't mind spending a lot of money on technology if it improves my quality of life	20%	7%	28%	46%	2%	9%
Friends and family ask me for opinions and advice on technology	17%	3%	21%	45%	-	10%
It is important to me to have the latest technology	14%	<0.5%	18%	33%	-	-
When purchasing a new device/technology, I often don't know where to begin	13%	3%	19%	-	34%	2%

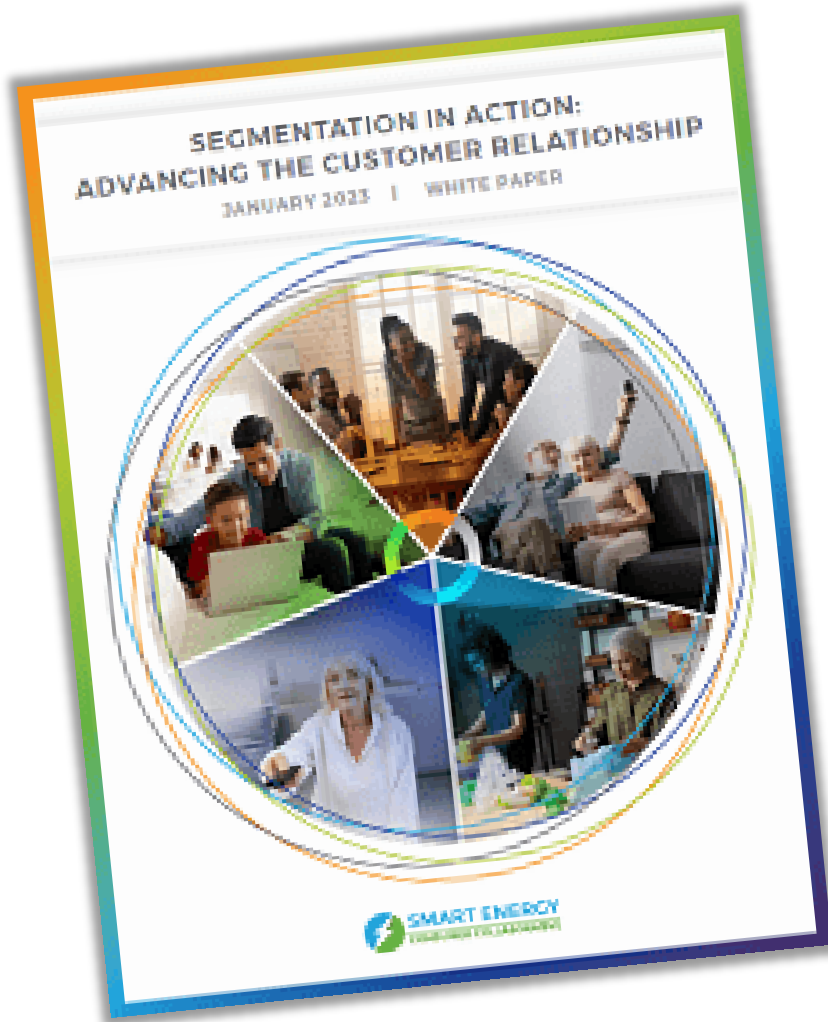
Segment Electricity Attitudes

Green Pioneers and Comfort Seekers strongly value reliability but for different reasons. Green Pioneers are environmentally motivated, while Comfort Seekers are comfort driven. The Simply Sustainable are also more environmentally motivated to reduce electricity than Trusting Traditionalists or Connected Pragmatists.

Attitudes Towards Electricity Usage *% Strongly Agree*

		SEGMENT				
		SIMPLY SUSTAINABLE	CONNECTED PRAGMATISTS	GREEN PIONEERS	TRUSTING TRADITIONALISTS	COMFORT SEEKERS
It is important that my electricity is never interrupted	58%	61%	31%	71%	61%	74%
Reducing my electricity helps the environment	43%	57%	28%	61%	44%	2%
I am always looking for ways to save money on my electricity bill	43%	50%	30%	57%	35%	25%
Reducing my electricity reduces my carbon footprint	39%	51%	27%	54%	37%	1%
It is important that I can use as much electricity as I want and when I want	25%	16%	20%	33%	17%	46%
There is a lot of technology available to help people manage their electricity usage	24%	19%	23%	37%	17%	10%
I wish I had access to technology that could help me manage my electricity usage	24%	21%	26%	37%	13%	4%

“Segmentation in Action” White Paper



Companion resource
sharing tips on how to
identify with each
segment through real
utility examples

New Research on Bills and Rates



Quantitative study on
residential consumers

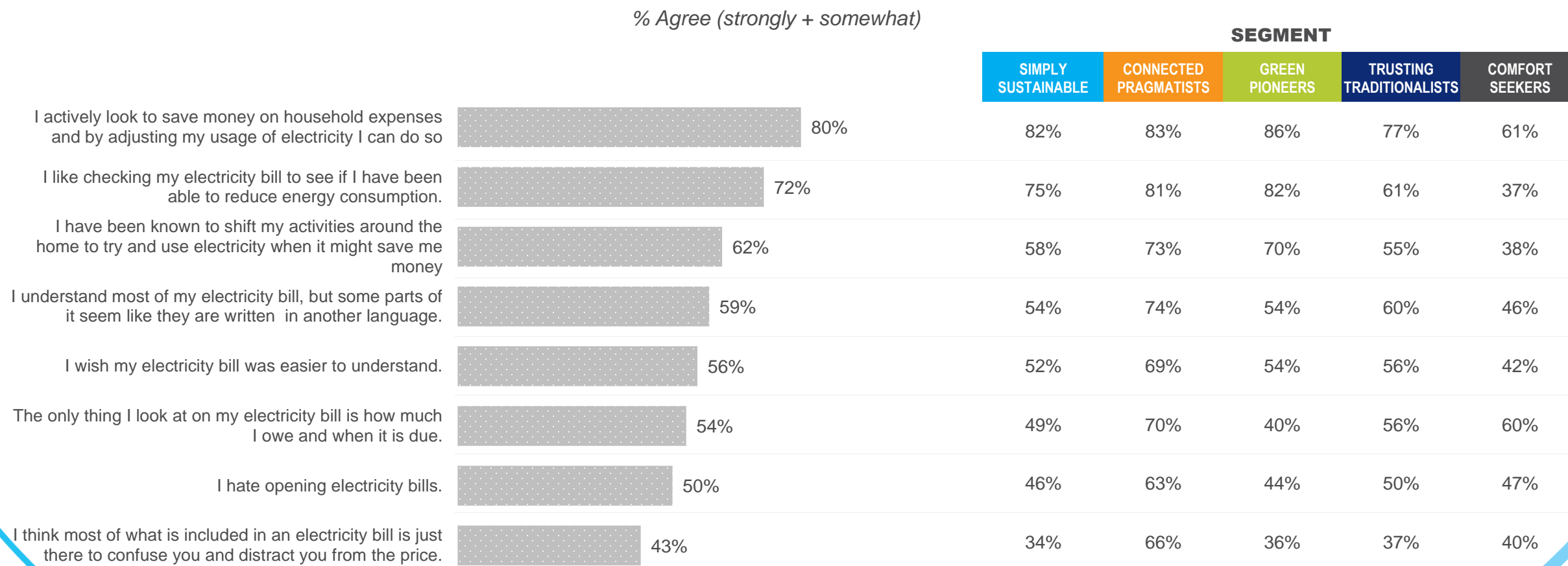
Attitudes toward electric bills

Rate plan satisfaction and
understanding

Interest in prepay and green
rates

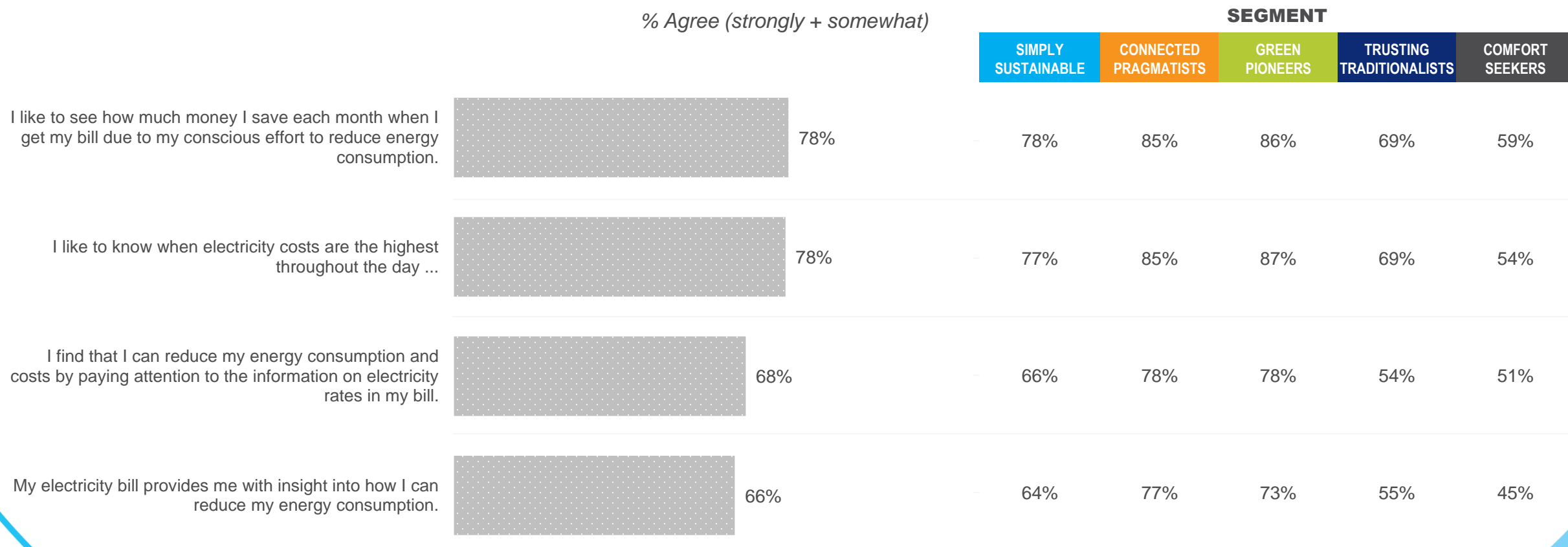
How Do Consumers Feel About Their Bills?

Most are looking to save by reducing consumption and recognize their bill can be tool to that end. Bills are not popular, however. About half struggle to understand their bill and are quite skeptical about the motives of utilities. Connected Pragmatists are more interested in their bills, but they are also more negative.



Are Bills Seen as a Cost-Saving Tool?

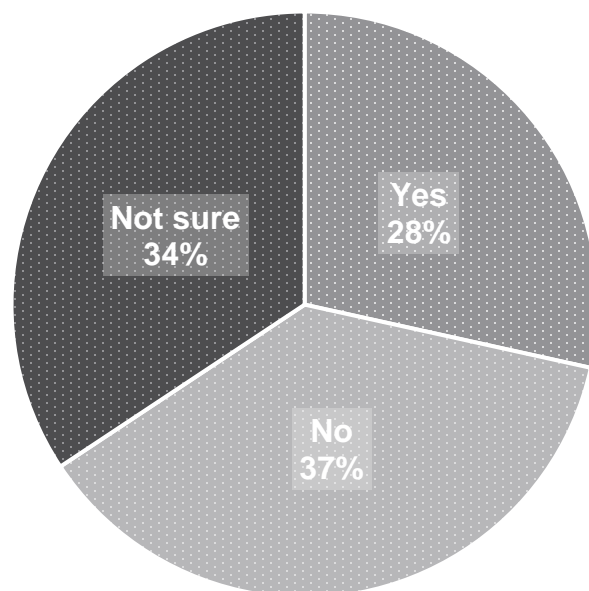
Most find that paying attention to their electric bills can be helpful in lowering consumption and costs. Comfort Seekers are least likely to see a benefit in their bill. Trusting Traditionalists share the Comfort Seekers' ambivalence but to a lesser degree.



Do Consumers Know If They Have a Choice?

Three-in-ten say they have a choice of rate plans, but a similar number don't even know. The segments do not differ much, but the Trusting Traditionalists and Comfort Seekers were slightly less likely to say they have a choice of rate plans.

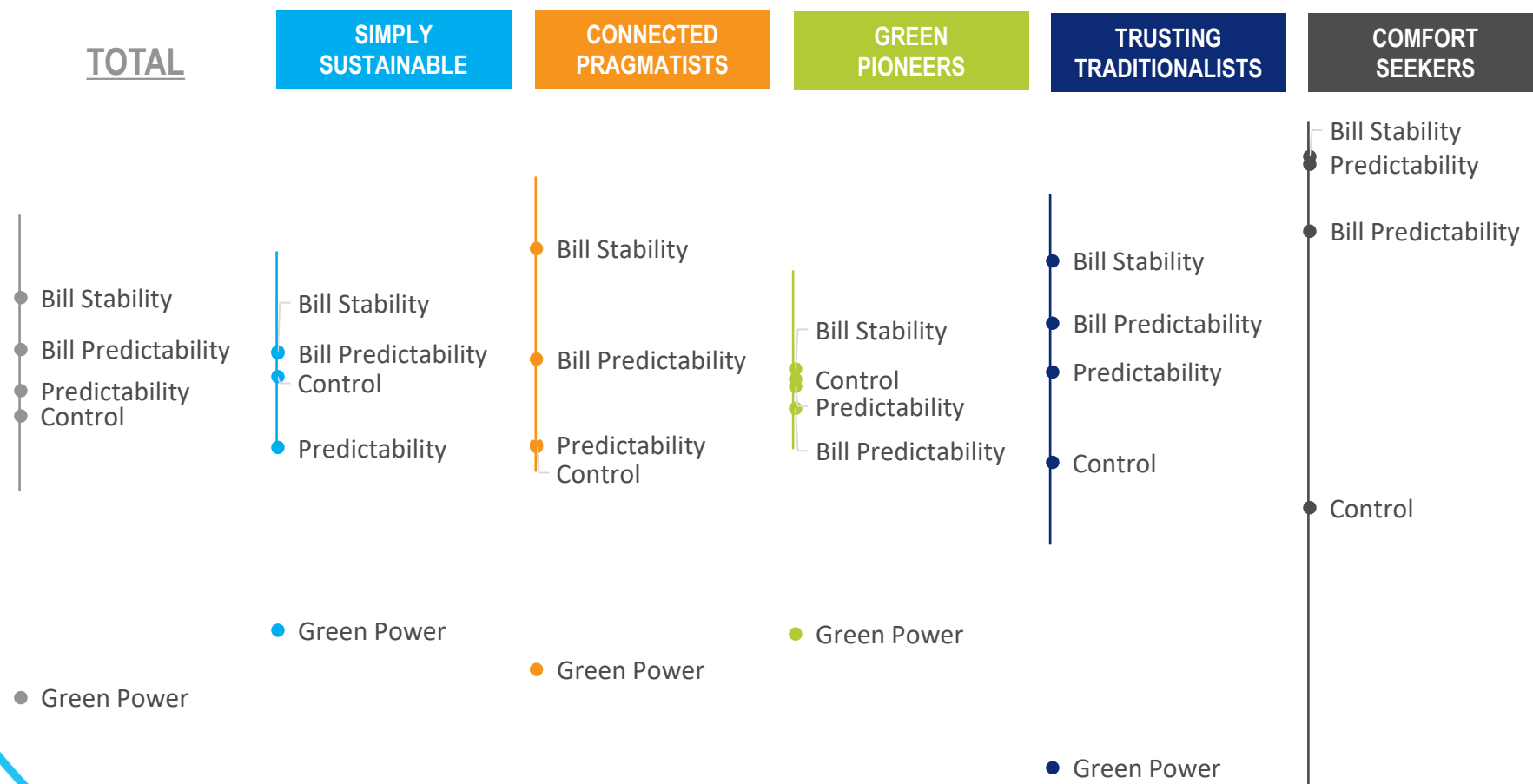
Do you have a choice?
Among Total



	Simply Sustainable	Connected Pragmatists	Green Pioneers	Trusting Traditionalists	Comfort Seekers
Yes	28%	31%	32%	24%	23%
No	35%	41%	36%	33%	45%
Not sure	37%	28%	32%	43%	32%

What's Important in a Rate Plan?

People want a rate plan to provide Bill Stability and Bill Predictability. Predictability and Control are a solid third and fourth.



DEFINITIONS

Bill Stability

"Bill does not change from month to month"

Bill Predictability

"Bill amount known ahead of time"

Green Power

"Electricity sourced from zero emission, renewable resources."

Control

"Ability to manage bills through shifting load or automating when/how I use electricity."

Predictability

"Ability to use as much as I need in the month without impact on my bill."

Base: Total (n=2,013); Simply Sustainable (n=551), Connected Pragmatists (n=442), Green Pioneers (n=477), Trusting Traditionalists (n=345), Comfort Seekers (n=198)
QMAXDIFF_ASPECTS_RATE_PLAN. Please rank the importance of each aspect below to you.

Recent ACEEE Research on Low-Income Programs and on Decarbonization Options

Steven Nadel
Executive Director, ACEEE
March 2023



Study Background and Objectives

- Update to our 2017 report
- New report uses data from 2019
- How have results changed in the five years since our previous study?
- How do the utility programs compare across spending, savings, and customers served?
- How well are utilities serving their low-income populations? What % of the low-income population receive services from each utility?

MEETING THE CHALLENGE: A REVIEW OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM OFFERINGS FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Diana Morales
and Steven Nadel

November 2022
ACEEE Report

Utilities Included

Electric Utilities



Gas Utilities



Dual Fuel Utilities



Data Findings



- Spending of about \$936 million in 2019 on ratepayer funded low-income energy efficiency programs, up substantially from a similar study based on 2015 data.
- Median electric and gas utility LI spending is about 13% of total energy efficiency program budgets.
 - **This level of spending represents a significant shortfall relative to the approximately 27.5% of the U.S. population who are income-qualified for these programs.**
- Average program spending per participating low-income customer was \$2,059 in 2019 and spending averaged over all income-eligible customers was only \$36. At this current spending rate:
 - **It will take 57 years to offer average program services to all currently income-eligible households.**
 - **To provide average program services to all eligible households over 20 years, spending would need to nearly triple.**

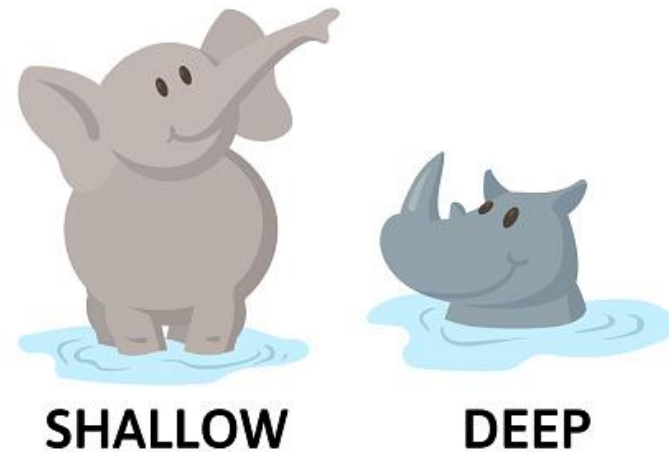
Data Findings (2)



- The programs in our database served about 1.5 million program participants in 2019
 - **Many received low-cost measures such as LED lightbulbs and energy-saving kits; tens of thousands received more comprehensive weatherization services.**
- Average participation rate among LI customers was ~5% (based on households \leq below 200% poverty level).
- Some states have recently established a goal of at least 1% average annual savings for low-income customers
 - **In our study averaged only 0.55%.**
 - **Nationwide, energy efficiency programs across all programs and income levels are reducing energy consumption by 0.72%.**

Deep and Shallow Retrofits

- Low-cost programs with inexpensive measures (light-bulbs, energy-saving kits) can reach many households but savings limited
- Ultimately, to reduce energy burdens, comprehensive retrofits needed that can reduce energy bills by >20% but that might cost over \$5000/home.
- Should seek funding to steadily ramp-up programs so they can serve most eligible households with these comprehensive retrofits over 20 years.



Low-income Energy Efficiency Program Design Best Practices

- Planning and coordination
 - Community engagement
 - Leverage multiple existing eligibility criteria
 - One-stop shop approach
 - Fuel neutral program
 - Market segmentation
- Funding and financing
 - For LI, grants, not loans
 - Leverage diverse funding sources; braid funds
 - Often need funds for home repairs



Source: City of Denver website, '[Community Engagement](#)'.

Program Design Best Practices (2)



Source: Whillans, S. 2022. Better Weatherization Is Within Sight.
NRDC. <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/sam-whillans/better-weatherization-within-sight>

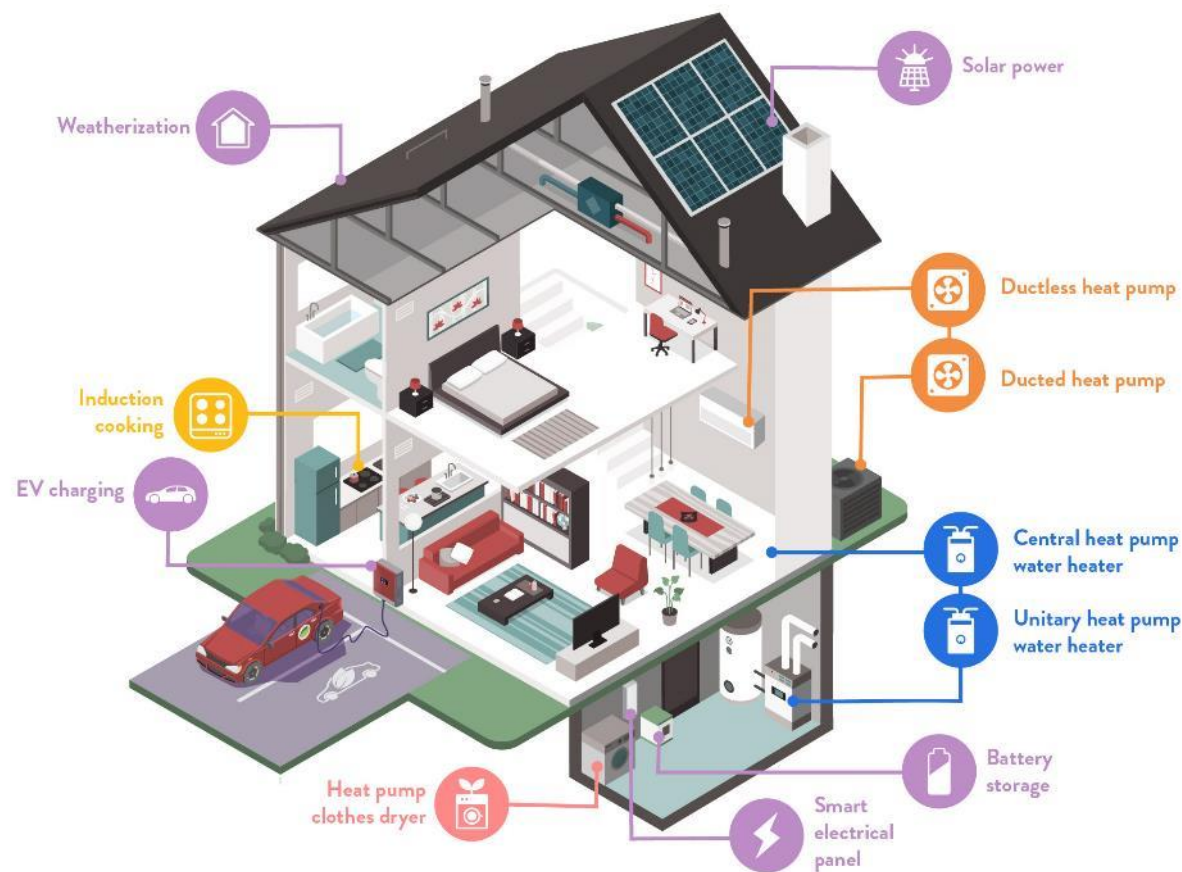
- Effective measures, messaging, and targeting
 - Health and safety measures
 - Direct install and rebate programs
 - Targeting high energy users and vulnerable (high burdens)
 - Work with trusted local groups
- Workforce development and training

READY TO UPGRADE: BARRIERS AND STRATEGIES FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIFICATION

Hannah Bastian
and Charlotte Cohn

October 2022
ACEEE Report

ACEEE
Smart Energy. Clean Planet. Better Lives.



EFFICIENT ELECTRIC TECHNOLOGIES

Induction cooking

An electric stovetop that uses the electromagnetic property of induction to precisely heat cookware

Heat pump clothes dryer

A laundry machine that uses heat pump technology to dry clothes at a low temperature, using up to 28% less energy than a standard dryer

Heat pump *Ducted, ductless, cold-climate models*

An efficient, all-electric heating and cooling system that uses the ambient temperature of outdoor air, water, or ground to heat and cool an indoor space. Consists of an exterior heat exchanger unit and an indoor temperature distribution system

Heat pump water heater *Unitary, central*

Also known as an "air-to-water" heat pump. Stores heated water in a reserve tank for domestic use

Complementary technologies

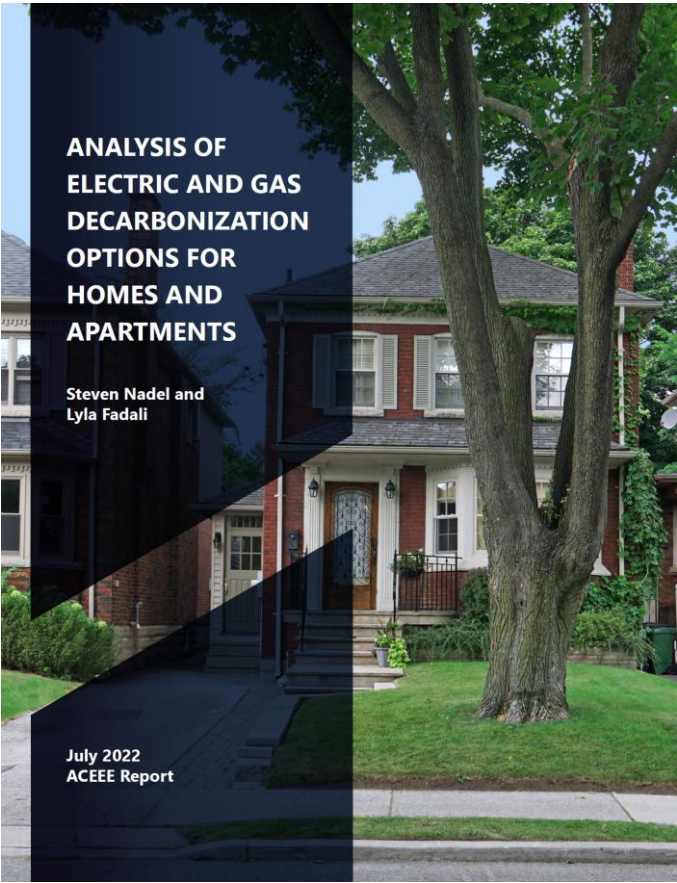
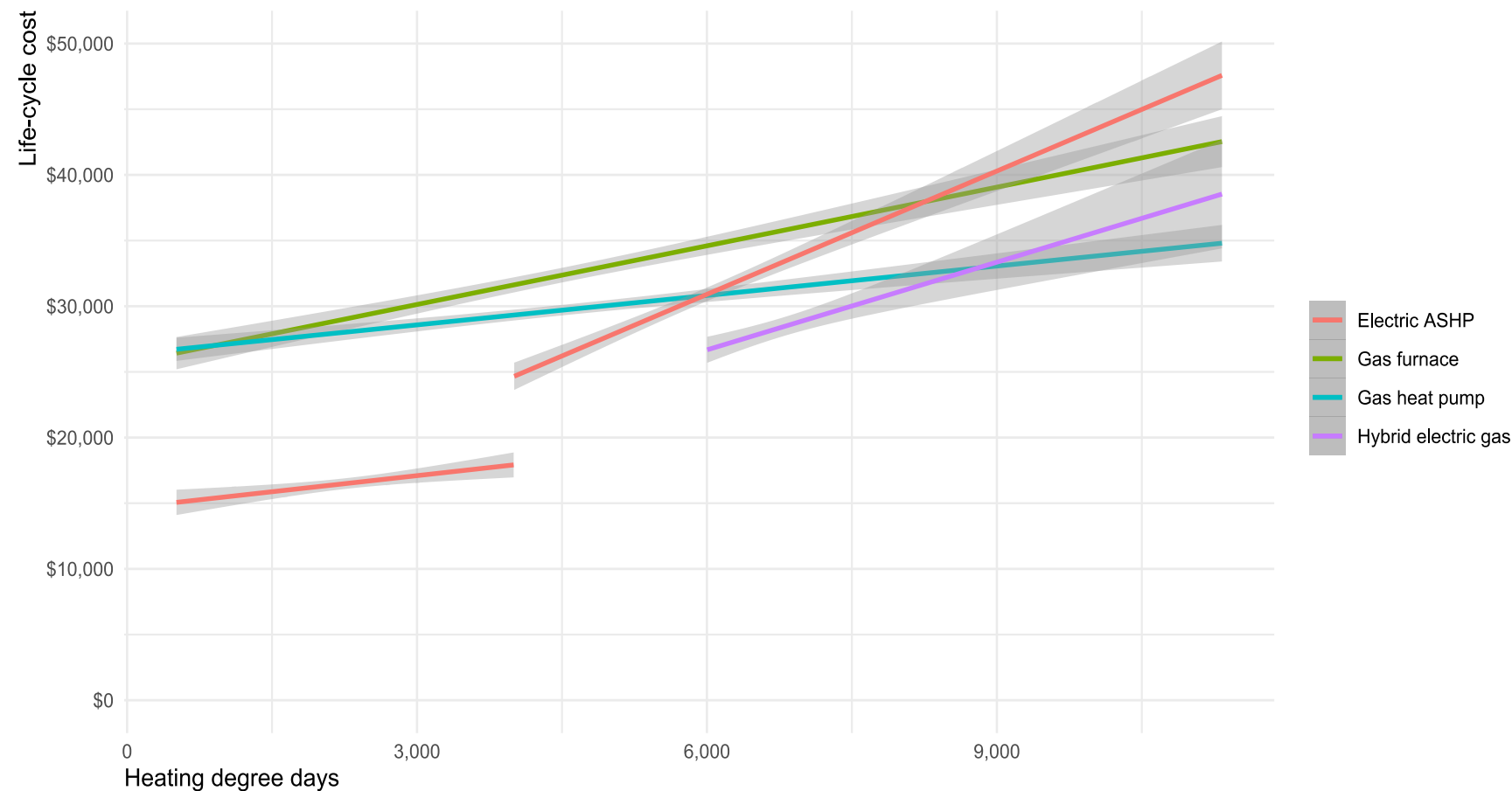
These technologies are often associated with electrification retrofits and can affect project economics, homeowner motivations, and so on.

Findings

- Market barriers include high costs, supply chain challenges (e.g., insufficient stock at distribution centers), contractor shortages, and lack of consumer awareness.
- Programs are addressing these barriers by offering incentives, providing engagement and training to contractors, and working with manufacturers and supply chains.
- High project costs and long payback times are another major barrier.
- Programs are incentivizing both electrification measures and complementary projects (e.g., weatherization and panel upgrades). Many programs work with other organizations and government agencies to combine incentives to improve project economics. Programs also train contractors to design cost-effective systems (e.g., how to avoid a panel upgrade through efficiency measures).



LCC for heating a single-family home in the U.S. assuming decarbonized fuels (best fit lines)



Home Decarbonization Options

Electrify

- Install heat pumps, heat pump water heaters, and perhaps induction ranges and heat pump clothes dryers
- May have to upgrade electric service
- Significant costs but economics best at time existing equipment needs replacement
- LMI households will need technical & financial assistance.
- May need backup heat for existing homes in very cold climates
- Contributes to growing winter peaks
- Efficiency upgrades improve comfort and reduce winter peaks and need for backup heat

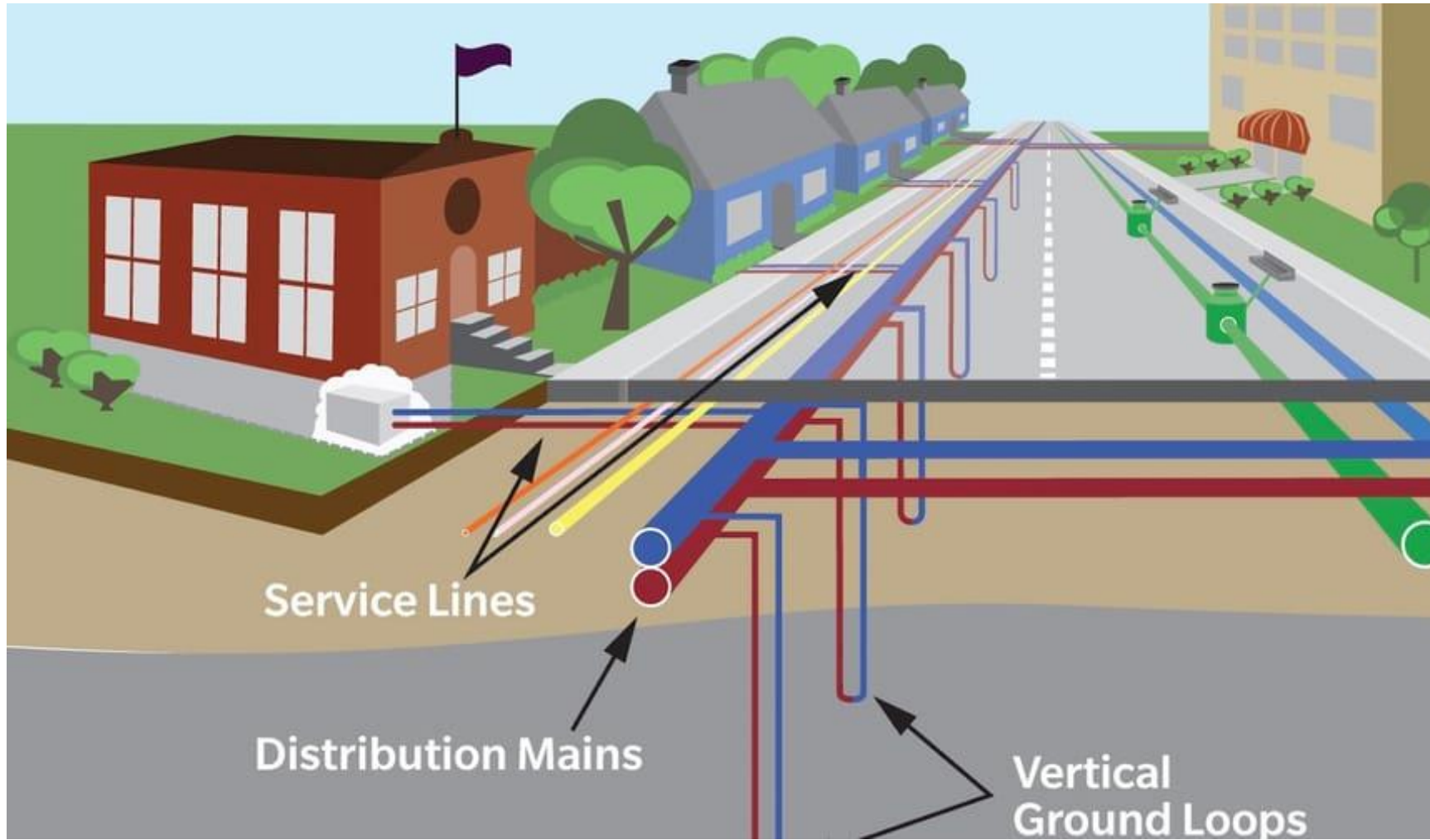


Hybrid Systems/Decarbonized Fuels

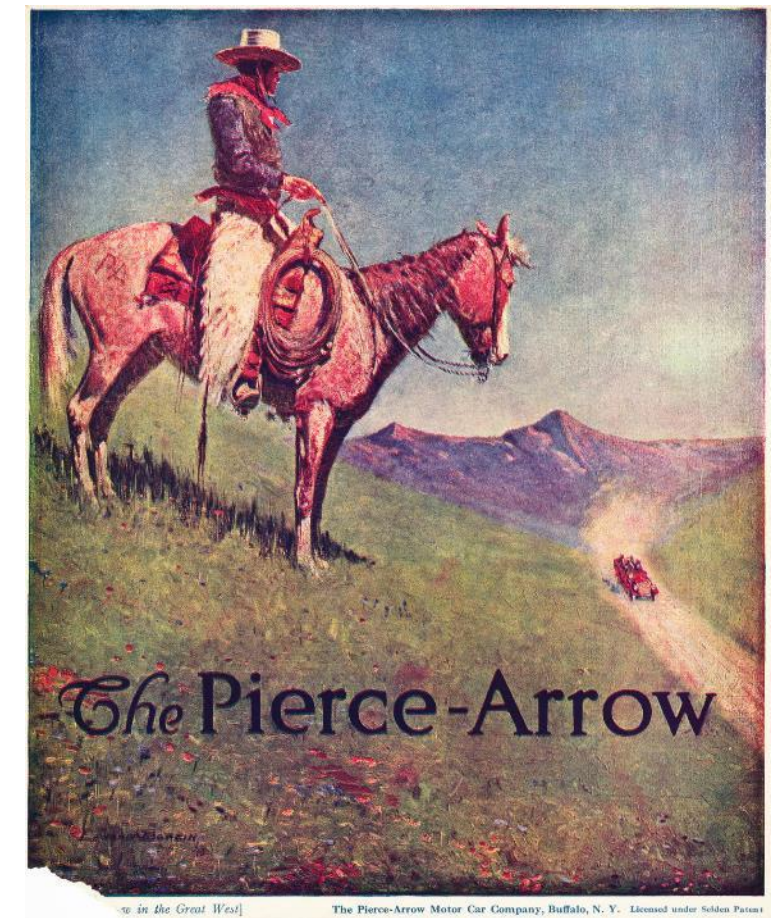
- Low-initial cost to homeowner
- Natural gas restrictions in a growing number of areas; could also be a price on GHG, raising costs of fossil natural gas
- Decarbonized fuels ~3-5X more expensive than natural gas
- In older areas, gas pipes may need replacement soon, which is expensive
- As customers leave the system, costs for other customers increase
- If/when decommission lines, undepreciated fixed costs will need to be recovered
- Gas service will get much more expensive; ACEEE now looking at scenarios



Ground-Source Thermal Network



Source: Eversource



1900 New York 5th avenue



1913 New York 5th avenue



Contact Information

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NATIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION

The Importance of Adequate LIHEAP Funding

MARCH 28, 2023

NATIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

Families Receiving Energy Assistance

- The number of households receiving heating assistance is up by an estimated 1.3 million, up from 4.9 million the previous year to 6.2 million
- This has been the largest increase since 2009

Are the Funds Adequate to Meet the Need?:

- States currently have sufficient funds to help families pay their winter energy bills.
- States could run out of funding if the rate of new applications continues to increase
- Reasons that the increase in the number of applications are not surprising:

1

High home
energy bills

2

High rate of
inflation in
essential goods

3

End of enhanced
child tax credit and
rental assistance
program

Utility Arrearages

Estimated National Arrearages (6/22 to 12/22)

Month	National Arrearages (Billions)	Households in Arrears (Millions)	Arrears Per Household
22-Jun	\$16.3	20.8	\$783
22-Jul	\$16.4	21.1	\$774
22-Aug	\$16.3	20.9	\$778
22-Sep	\$16.6	20.7	\$802
22-Oct	\$16.8	21.2	\$792
22-Nov	\$16.6	21.0	\$791
22-Dec	\$14.1	21.2	\$668

Home Heating Prices are at a 10 Year High

Estimated Winter Heating Costs, 2020-21 to 2022-23

All Fuels is a weighted average of all home heating sources, using the number of households by energy type.

Winter Heating Season	Natural Gas	Electricity	Heating Oil	Propane	All Fuels
2020-21	\$572	\$1,180	\$1,212	\$1,162	\$885
2021-22	\$723	\$1,231	\$1,860	\$1,587	\$1,031
2022-23	\$828	\$1,360	\$2,342	\$1,727	\$1,162
% Difference, 22-23 vs. 21-22	14.5%	10.5%	25.9%	8.8%	12.7%
% Difference, 22-23 vs. 20-21	44.8%	15.3%	93.2%	48.7%	31.2%

Source: [Average Consumer Prices and Expenditures for Heating Fuels During the Winter, U.S. Energy Information Administration Short-Term Energy Outlook](#) • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Appropriations Status

FY 2022	FY 2023
\$3.8 Billion Regular Appropriation	\$4 Billion Regular Appropriation
\$4.5 Billion ARP	1 Billion Short-Term Continuing Resolution
\$100 Million Infrastructure Investment Act	\$1 Billion Full-Year Continuing Resolution
	\$100 Million Infrastructure Investment Act
Total: \$8.4 Billion	Total: \$6.1 Billion

Reasons for Funding concerns:

- Applications are still rising, and weather conditions are colder than last year
- Program purchasing power is declining
- Summer cooling of concern – states will shift funding from summer cooling
- Arrearages remain high
- States still have adequate funds available but might have to start cutting grants if applications continue to grow

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Questions?



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