FY20 energy burden estimates for the WAP-eligible population using available RECS and EIA data sets

Methodology adapted from Eisenberg 2014

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Joel's reports can be found at: https://weatherization.ornl.gov/reports/

Prior Reports on Energy Projections, Use and Burden -by Joel Eisenberg

- 2014 Technical Memorandum
 Background Data and Statistics On Low-Income Energy Use and Burdens
- 2014 Impacts of colder than usual 2013-14 winter
- 2010 Energy and cost savings and program benefit-to-cost ratios (before national evaluation performed)
- 2007 2008 forecasted energy price increases and cap-and-trade carbon policy
- 2005 Impact of projected fuel prices

- Update projected energy characteristics (energy consumption + expenditures) and energy burden of WAP eligible households in FY 2020
- By proxy, reflect energy burden of clients served by WAP
- Assist with measuring the need for WAP and the program's effectiveness in meeting its statutory mandate to:

"reduce [...] total residential energy expenditures" while prioritizing assistance to targeted households including "high-residential energy users" and "households with high energy burden"

 These estimates provide insight into the potential for reductions in energy burden through energy savings as a result of WAP.

Purpose

Calculating Energy Burden

- (Home) energy burden = the percent of a household's income spent on energy expenditures
- For this analysis, energy expenditures drawn from RECS 2009 included:
 - Space heating
 - Space cooling
 - Water heating
 - Lighting
 - Refrigerator and 'Other' appliances
- The average income of the WAP eligible population for FY 2020 (using an income adjusted RECS 2009 dataset) is estimated to be about \$22,243

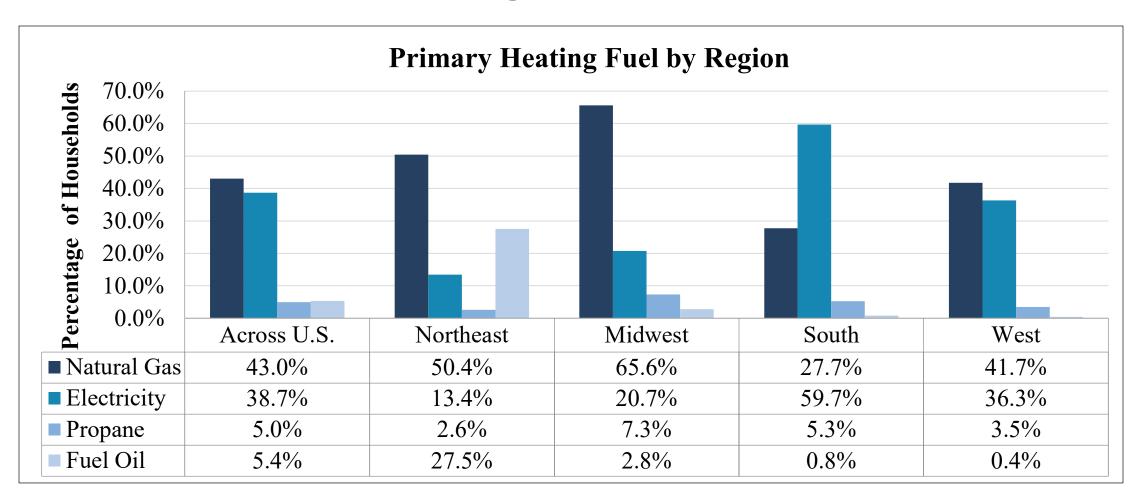
Methodology

- 2009 RECS data continues to be used as the basis for energy consumption data and other house/occupant information
 - 2015 RECS not used; income bands too wide to determine poverty thresholds
 - 2020 RECS; in process
- Energy consumptions (based on actual utility bills in RECS 2009) normalized to standard/typical weather conditions
- Energy costs adjusted to account for changing fuel prices from 2009 to present (since actual bills reflect 2009 weather)
- Household income adjusted for inflation
- Energy burden calculated at the household level

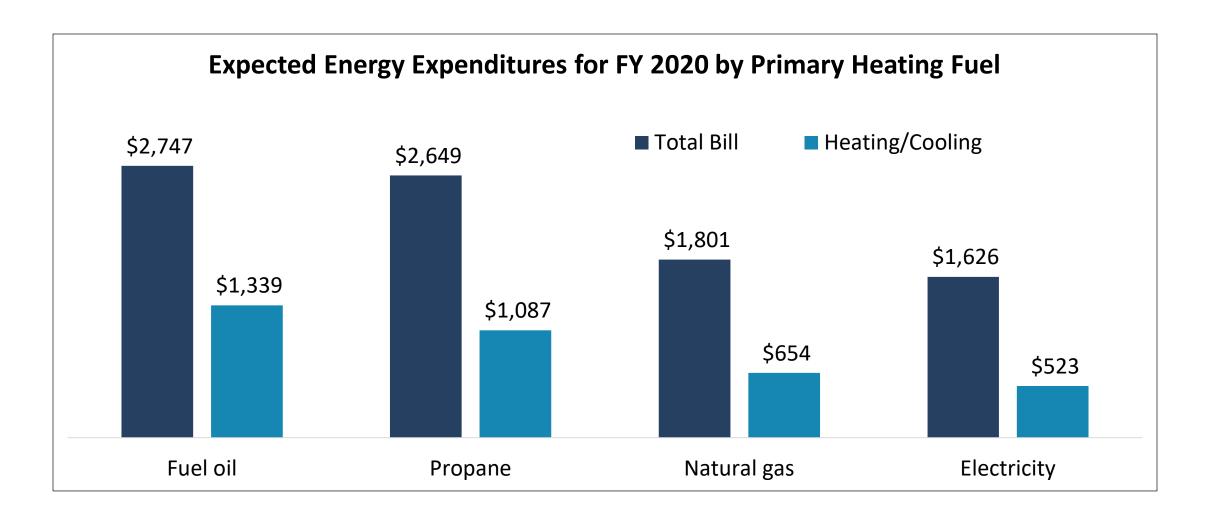
Analysis Using 2009 RECS (adjusted for 2020)



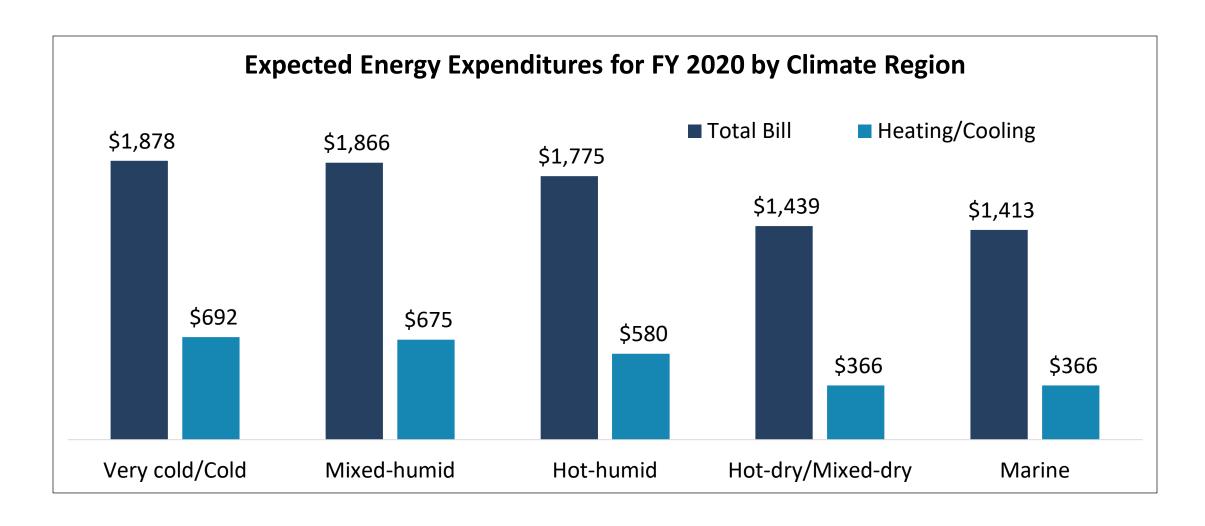
Primary Heating Fuel by Region for WAP Eligible Households



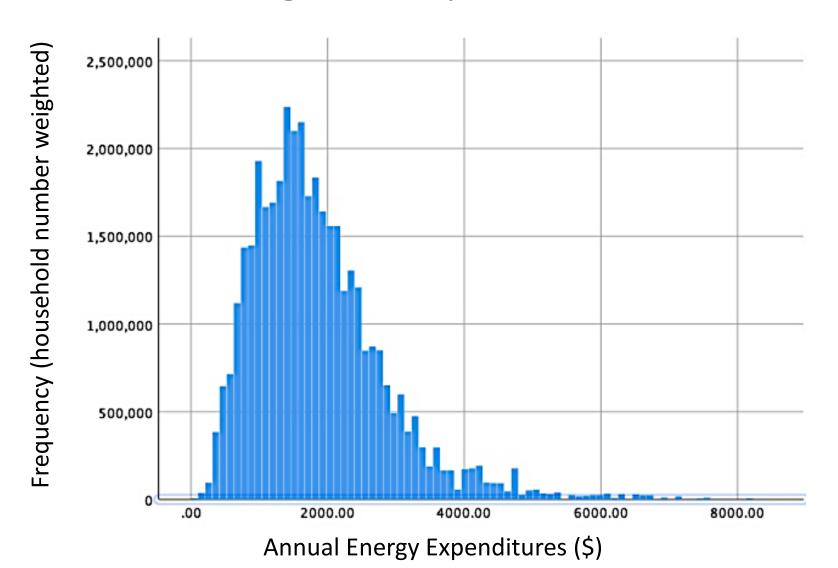
Energy Expenditures by Primary Heating Fuel



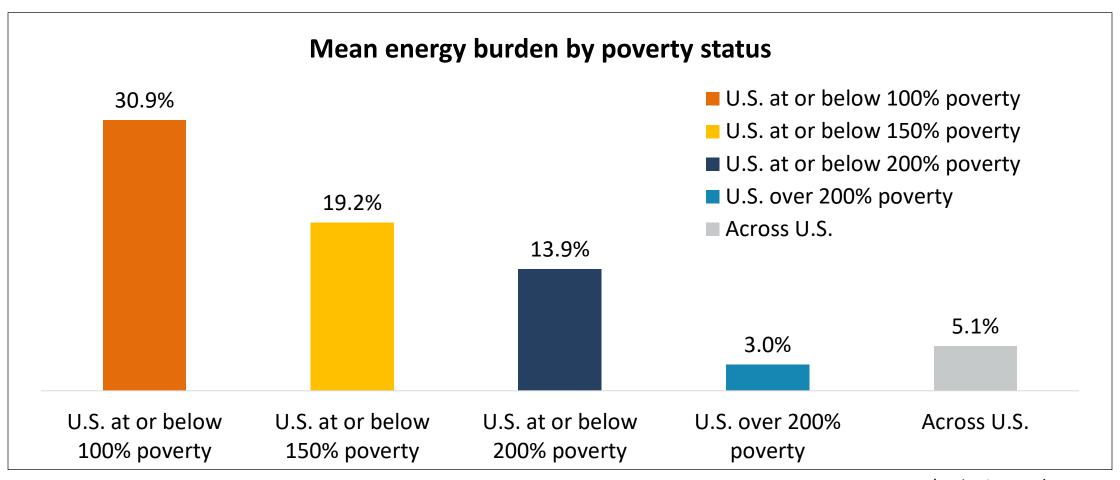
Energy Expenditures by Climate Region



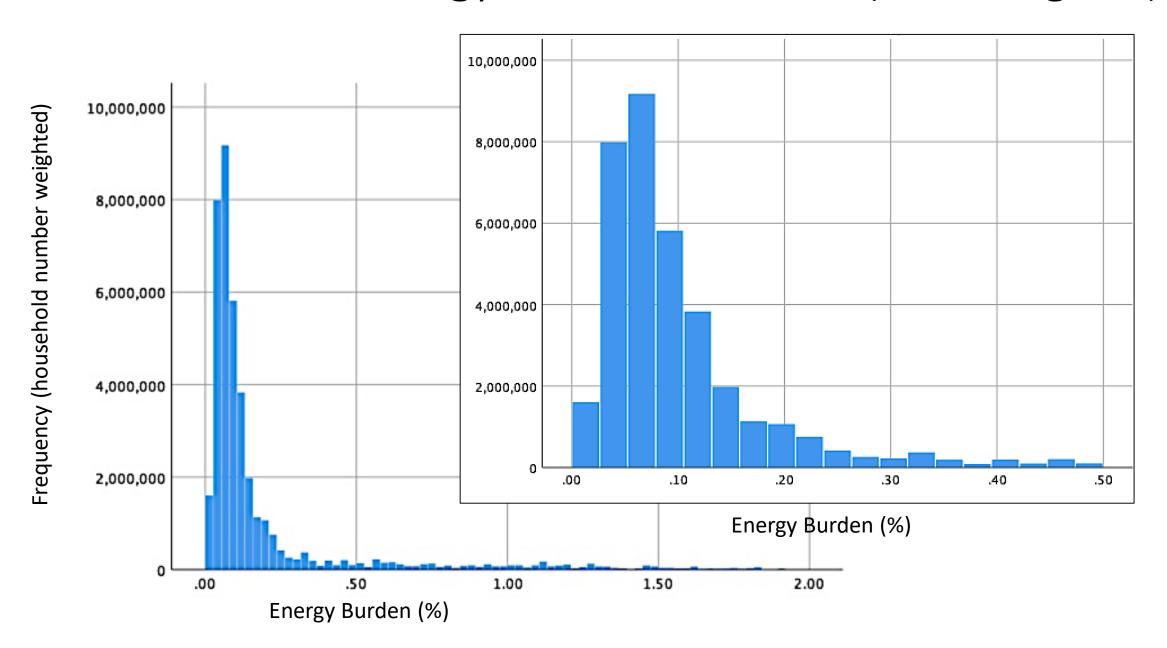
Distribution of Energy Bills Estimated for FY20 for the WAP Eligible Population



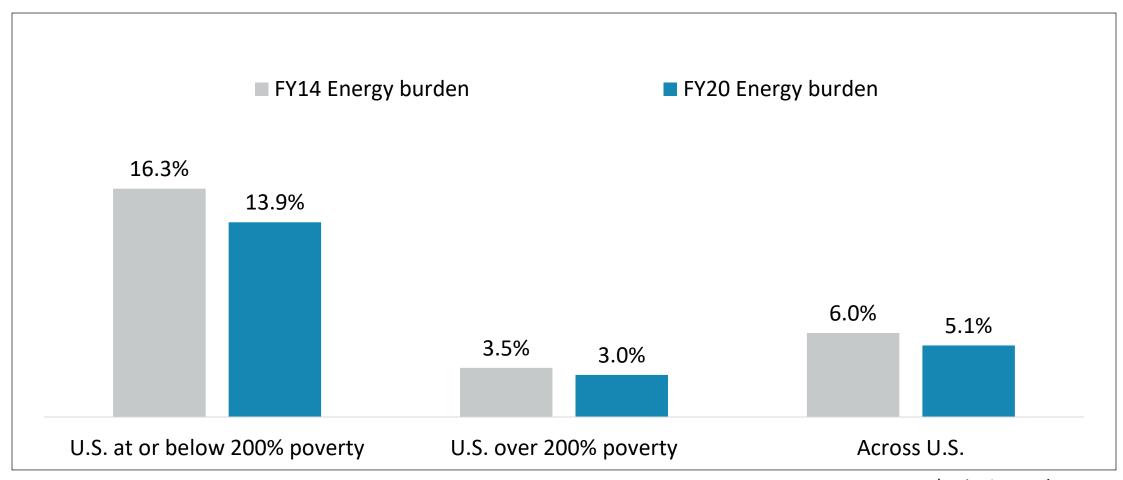
Energy burden in the U.S. by poverty status (RECS)



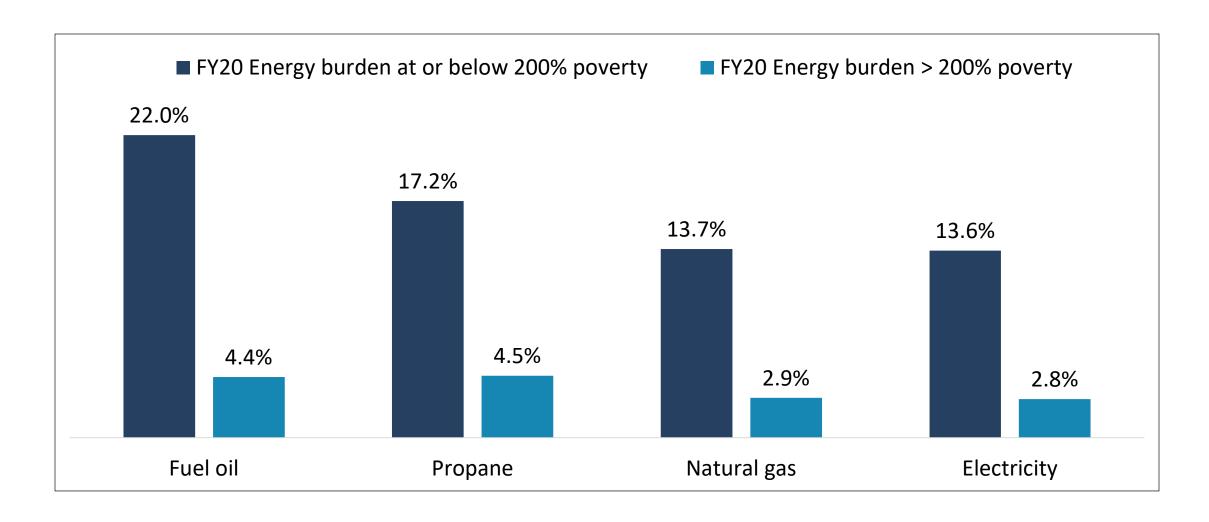
Distribution of Energy Burden for FY20 (WAP Eligible)



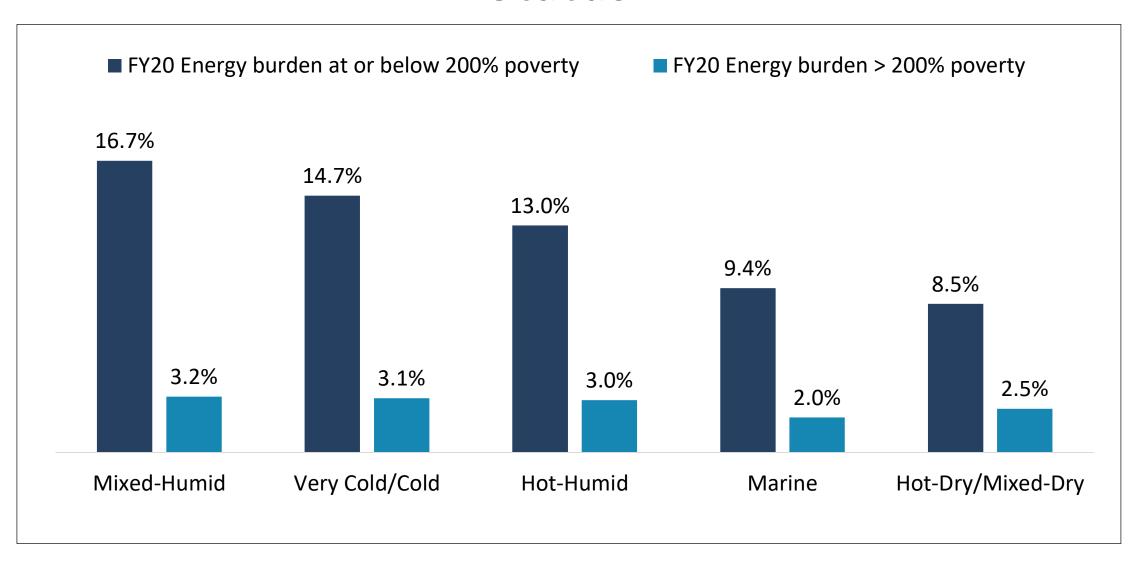
Mean Energy Burden for FY14 and FY20 by Poverty Status



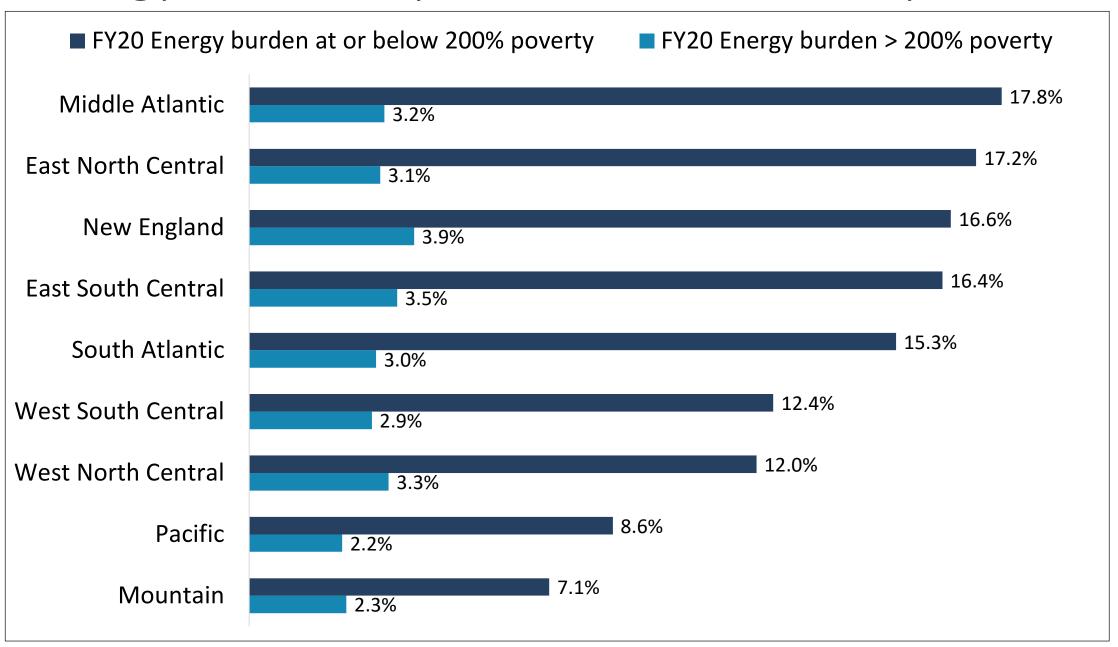
Energy Burden by Fuel Type by Poverty Status



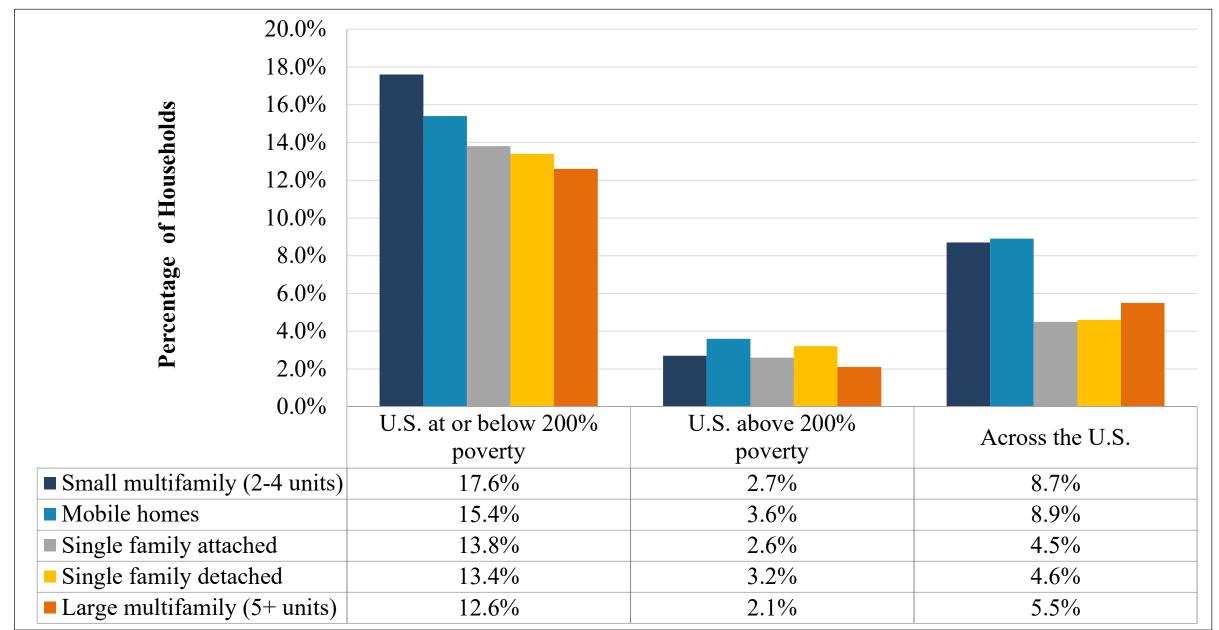
Energy Burden by Climate Region by Poverty Status



Energy Burden by Division and Poverty Status



Energy Burden in the U.S. by Housing Type

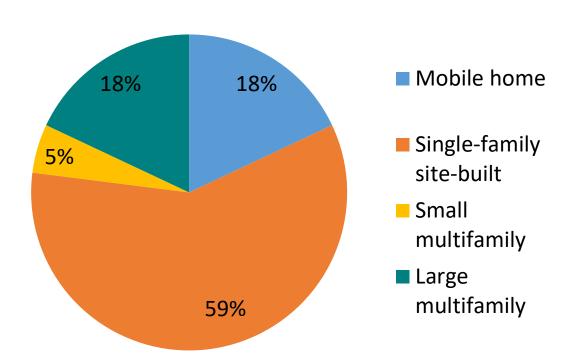


Comparison of: RECS and National WAP Evaluation Findings

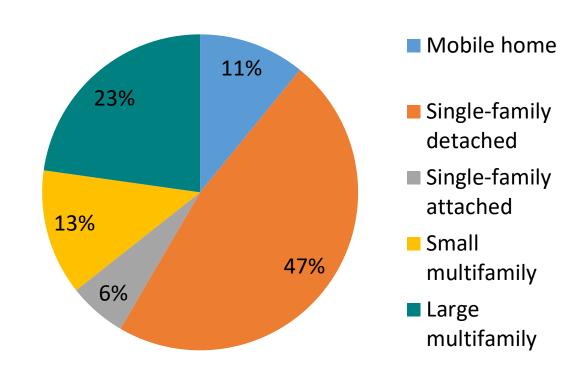


WAP population housing characteristics using RECS and ORNL National WAP Evaluation data

WAP units weatherized (ORNL evaluation PY08)

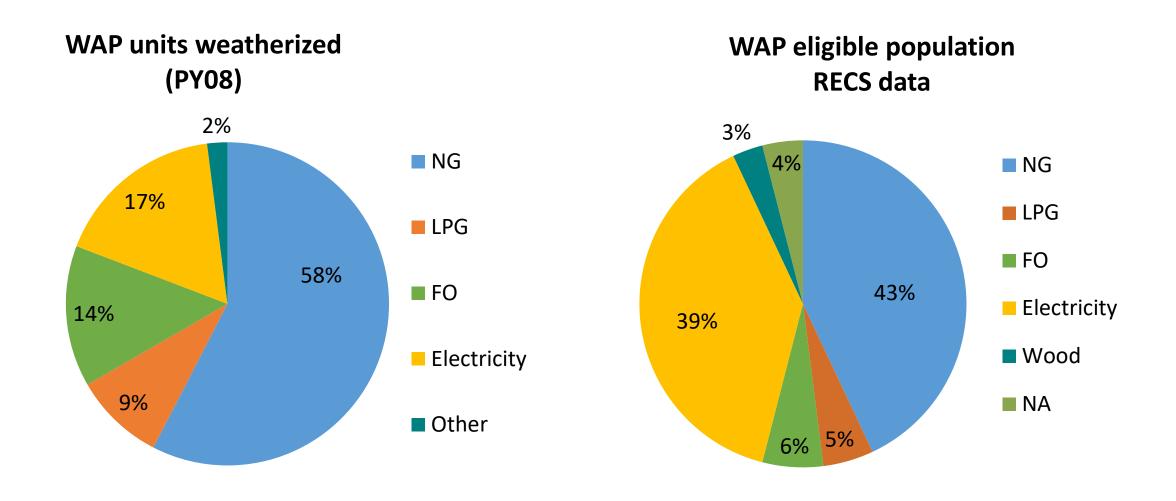


WAP eligible population RECS data



^{*}Single-family site built is a combination of detached and attached housing

WAP population fuel characteristics using RECS and ORNL National WAP Evaluation data



ORNL WAP evaluation occupant survey findings: From pre- to post-weatherization (single-family)

Survey Item	Pre-weatherization incidence	Post- weatherization incidence	Difference
Trade Offs			
It is hard or very hard to pay energy bills	74.6%	58.5%	-16.1%
Did not buy food to pay energy bills	33.2%	23.1%	-10.1%
Did not fill prescriptions to pay energy bills	27.5%	18.5%	-9.0%

Thank you!

Questions?

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