

COLLECTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY DATA IN THE UK

Approaches using administrative data and surveys – some of the challenges and opportunities

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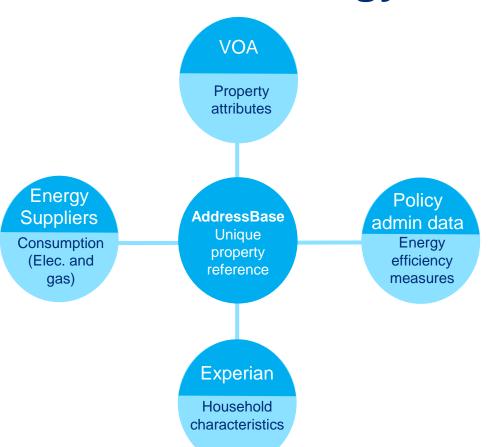
Household energy efficiency data

"Bottom-up" administrative data

- Annual gas and electricity consumption at household level
 - From energy company billing system data sharing agreement
- Data on energy efficiency policy delivery at household level
 - From policy administrator data sharing agreement
- Property characteristics (rooms, wall type, area)
 - From property tax records data sharing agreement
- Modelled data on occupants
 - Commercially available data £ \$ € ¥



Household energy efficiency analysis



- NEED is a bottom-up approach for combining data from existing admin data sources
- Provides insights into how energy is used
- Impact of installing energy efficiency measures on energy consumption



Challenges along the way

Practical issues:

- Legal framework
- Getting data providers on board!
- Ensuring data sharing agreements are watertight!

Technical issues:

• Large database issues: data imports sometimes fail; run time can be slow.



Challenges along the way.....continued

Data issues:

- Energy consumption to measure the impact based on meter readings, many of which are estimated.
- Measure installation is binary: there is no record of the percentage of a house covered with insulation.
- Missing data eg no record of DIY installations of measures.
- Data accuracy modelling of some data sources.
- Address matching can be difficult for some types of property eg appartment blocks.



Opportunities

- Development of supplier obligations: estimates of savings from insulation measures inform estimates of energy and carbon savings delivered through policies.
- Fuel poverty analysis: consumption by income and tenure to inform policy and understand the extent of under-heating.
- Inform development of other policies: heat; RHI, FITs, future policies etc.
- Understanding behavioural aspects of the housing market.
- More accurate understanding of the impact of policies on Carbon Budgets, including likely rebound effects.



Non-domestic buildings energy efficiency

Research Aim:

- Update the evidence base for energy use and abatement in Non-Domestic buildings across England and Wales.
- Needed because non-domestic buildings use around one-quarter of energy consumption and produce around one-eighth of end-use GHG emissions

Research Questions:

- Update understanding of how energy is used (for different end uses in each building type and in aggregate), for a snap-shot in time.
- Update understanding of how energy use can be abated.
- Understand the barriers and facilitators of energy abatement.



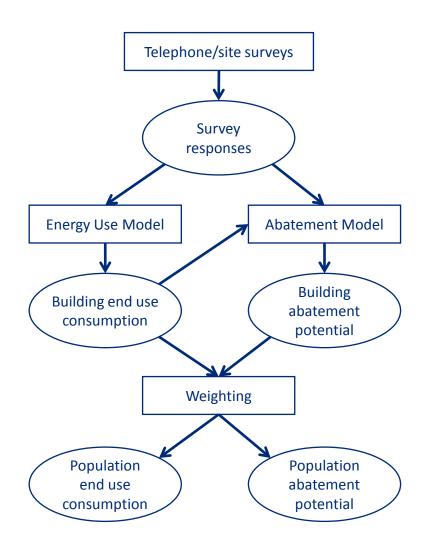
Methodology

Problem:

 Expensive and time consuming to measure the end use energy consumption of a building (let alone several thousand).

BEES approach:

- Informed by pilot study into different methodology options.
- Use a telephone survey to remotely gather key information about a building and its occupants.
- Use a relatively simple calculation methodology to convert the telephone survey responses into energy end use consumption.
- Weight and aggregate the buildings in the BEES sample up to the population.
- Repeat for every sub-sector.





Surveys

3,690 telephone surveys

- 20-25 minutes in length.
- Aimed at Energy/Facilities managers.
- Collects basic data on building, equipment, usage & energy management.
- 'Core' questions and 'Sector Specific' questions tailored to building type.

214 site surveys

- Recruited from telephone survey respondents.
- 0.5-1.5 days depending on building type and complexity.
- Validates data and collects more detailed building energy data.
- Helps calibrate subsector specific parameters in energy use model.
- 1 hour qualitative interview on barriers to and drivers of energy efficiency.





Challenges along the way

Resource intensive

- Challenging research that has taken much longer than hoped.
- Diversity of non-domestic stock requires a heavily tailored approach.

Securing response

- Resource intensive/complex data collection:
 - 50 surveys; Non-standard approaches to data collection; Maximising response; and Respondent appetite/burden on organisations.
- Sub-sectors dropped e.g. banks, post offices; and sub-sectors not achieved e.g. data centres.
- Some quotas not reached.

Project handling (and resource intensive - on both sides).

 Contractor skills (consultancy and market research organisation) & subcontractor relationship.





Challenges along the way.....continued

Complex data processing

- Models for each sub-sector.
- Data validation and QA discoveries.
- Weighting complexity and sub-contractor skills (e.g. moving sub-sectors).

Reporting issues

Making expectations clear, agreeing report outline specifications early;
 adherence to DECC style, templates etc.

Data and documentation production

Agreeing an early specification on requirements, and scrutinising interim data.

High cost to conduct research of this nature, and changing costs (price increase).



Opportunities

- Understand better how to target policies to different customers and how they might react to various policy levers
 - For example: the role of energy managers, the relative merits of targeting owner occupiers vs private rented sector
- Understand better the impact of policy proposals
 - For example: better understanding of what measures might be used to improve energy efficiency in particular segments eg rented sector, SMES...
- Start to understand how various policy levers might interact
 - For example: How Buildings level policy levers such as building regulations overlap with organisational level policies such as reporting



Thank you for your attention!

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/ national-energy-efficiency-data-needframework

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-energy-efficiency-survey-bees