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The Advantages & Limitations of Using Data to Identify Hard-to-Reach Markets

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Overview

- Can be defined using data
- Can be identified using data
- Can be understood better using data

However, data alone won't improve our ability to break into HTR segments....

Today's topics

1. What is the HTR market, according to available data?
2. Why are they hard-to-reach?
3. What should we do to leverage data to improve program participation?

Types of data needed for current HTR analysis

Program participation

- Address
- Trade area
- Sales data

Building stock

- Commercial Building Stock Analysis (CBSA)
- Residential Building Stock Analysis (RBSA)
- Real property information (Core Logic)

Population studies

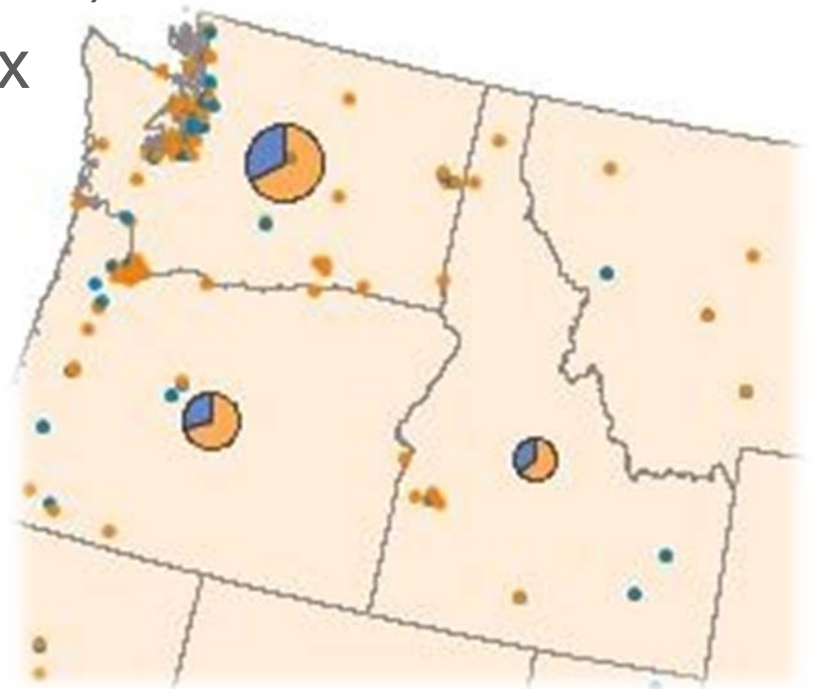
- Census
- Demographic (Experian)
- 'Firmographic' (Dunn & Bradstreet)
- Psychographic (Experian)

Energy usage data

- Annual energy use
- Bill payment program participation

Types of tools needed for this analysis

- Data blending (Alteryx and R)
- Geospatial plotting (Alteryx and ESRI)
- Data visualization & exploration (Tableau)
- Curious minds



Defining HTR with data

We can build a composite picture of the HTR with:

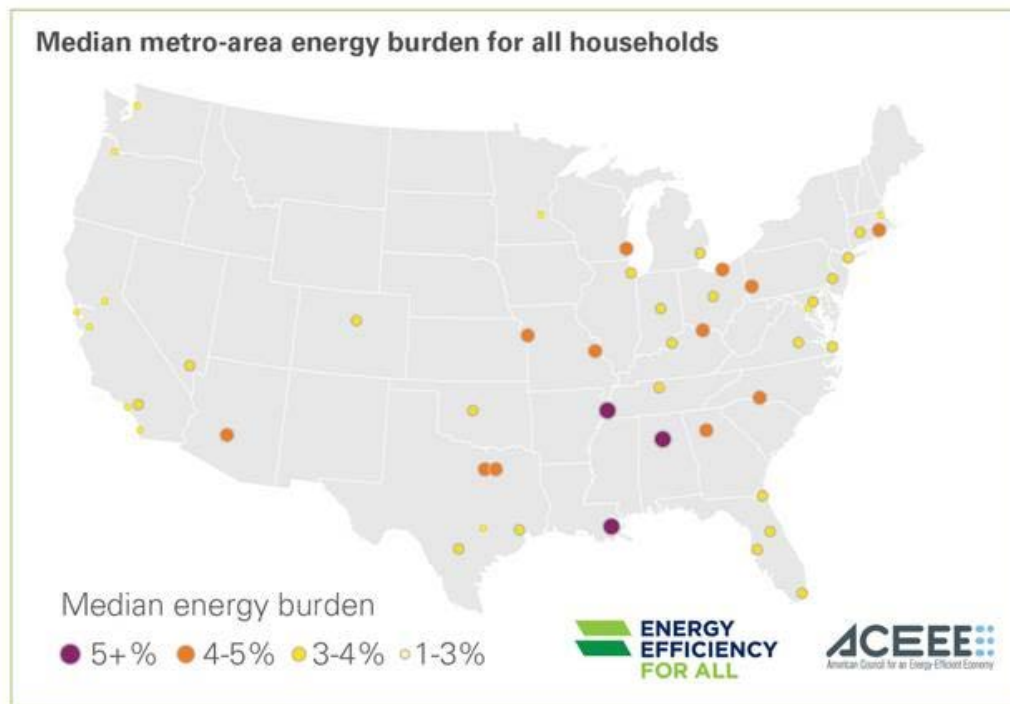
1. Program participation analysis
2. Identifying billing:income ratios
3. Geolocation of intended program participants
4. Other indicators that flag a lack of participation

1. *Program participation*

- With our current data sources & tools, we just need one piece of program data to gain some analytical insight
 - Address, geolocation, building type, or demographic info for residential HTR
 - NAICS code, building stock type, address, or geolocation for commercial/industrial HTR
- Compare participants to the rest of population to identify unaddressed groups

2. Energy cost-to-income analysis

By establishing a median energy bill amount and analyzing it relative to household income, a defacto identification of individual HTR homes can be identified.

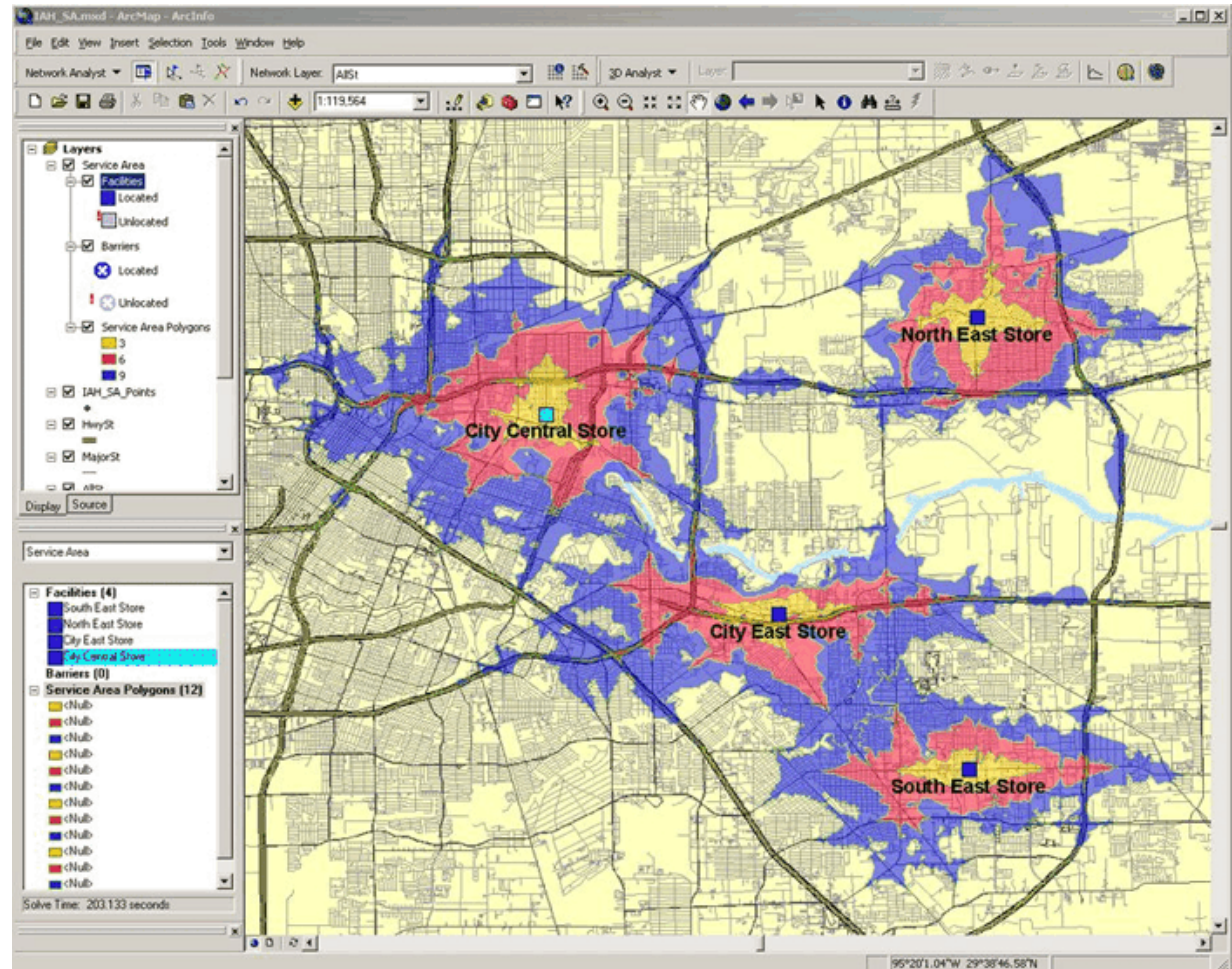


ACEEE April 2016 study:
'Lifting the High Energy Burdens in America's Largest Cities'

- Many low income households spend 2-3x more income on utility bills
- Older housing with poor ventilation and aging, inefficient appliances and heating systems are a major factor

3. Geolocation

If program participation is dependent on retail or trade ally availability, identify HTR through geoanalysis

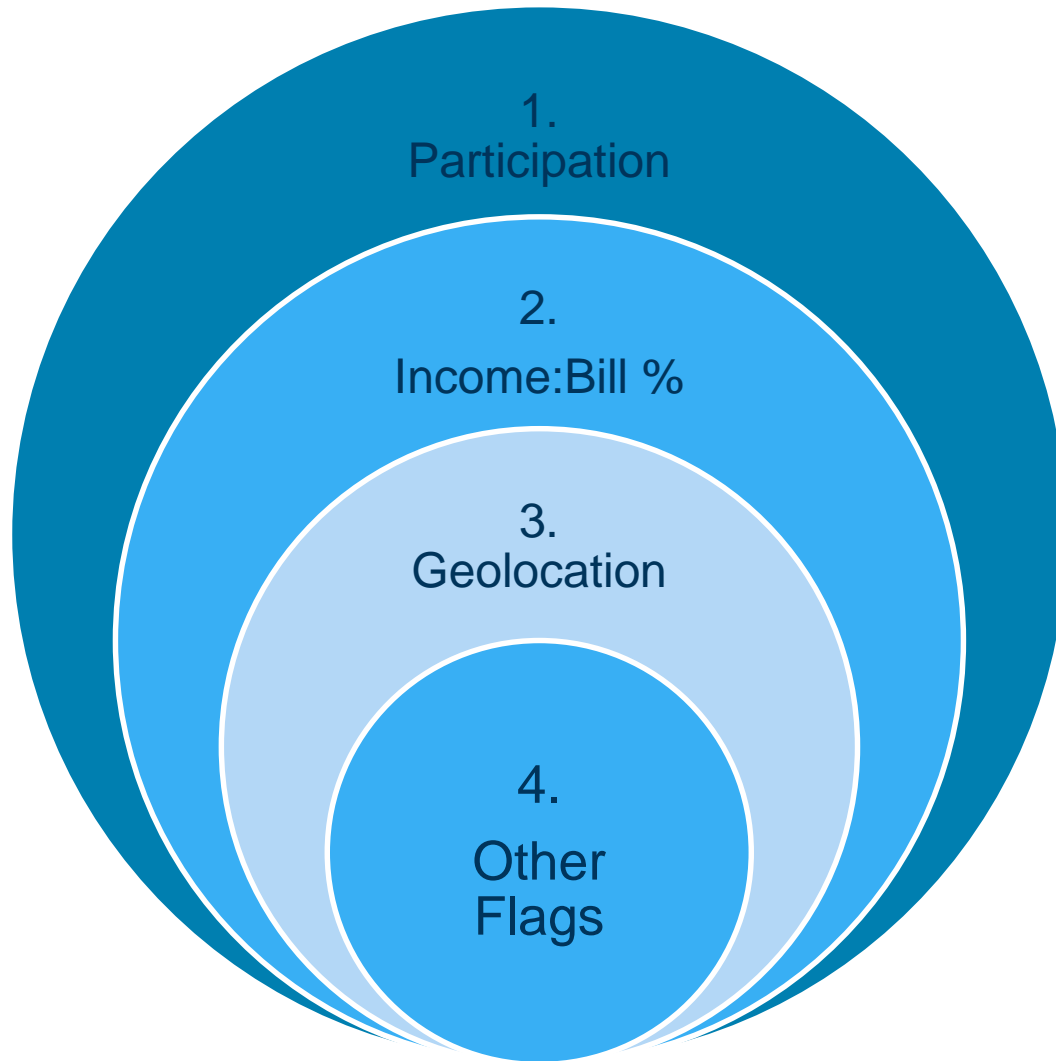


4. Program non-participation flags

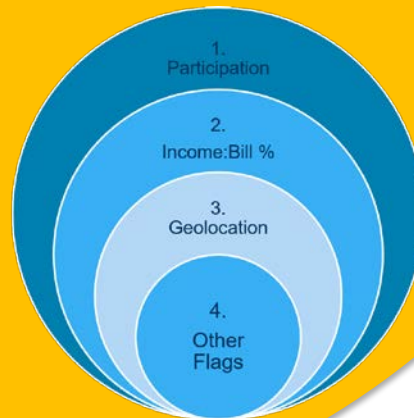
Indicators of a lack of program involvement may include:

- Late bill payment
- Low income assistance with bills
- Reports from social services that identify health issues known to be related to poorly heated or cooled homes (asthma, respiratory problems, heart disease, arthritis, rheumatism)

These four data-enabled approaches build a composite picture of HTR...



...but there is a bigger picture



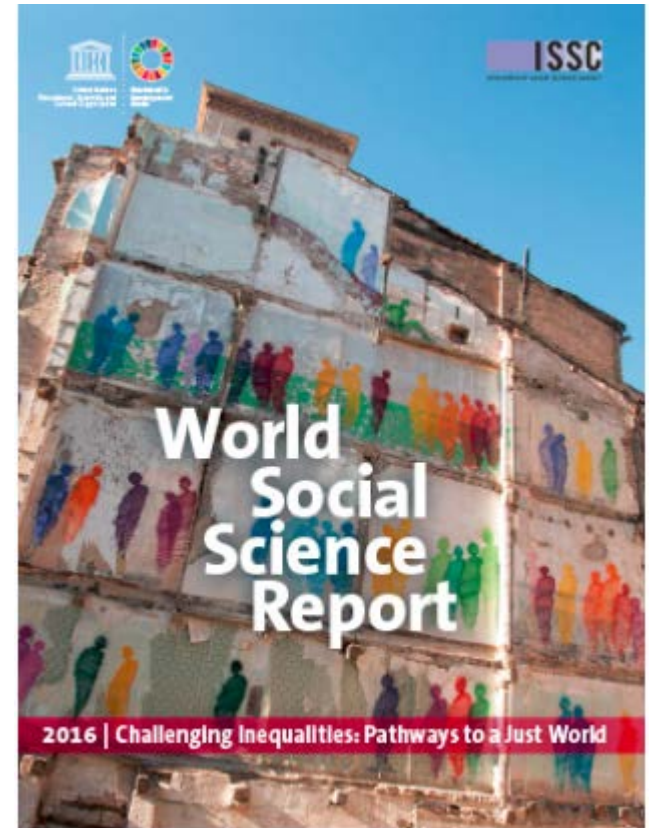
Why are they hard-to-reach?

- If we assume that the HTR are acting in their own best interest with the information they have, then *the source of our problem likely is our communication and program design*
- Are we connecting energy efficient program participation to what **they** value?

The reasons for unequal program participation are complex

According to the 2016 World Social Science Report, there are seven drivers of inequality in the world:

- Economic
- Social
- Cultural
- Political
- Spatial
- Environmental
- Knowledge



Decoding the impact of these drivers on program participation is key to more equitable program involvement

In summary...

- Newly compiled data & tools can enable us to build a composite picture of the HTR market
- However, the reasons for a lack of program participation can only be partially understood with current data
- A deeper appreciation of our audience's current (complex) HTR drivers will likely improve program participation



Leveraging regional data to improve program participation

TOGETHER We Are Transforming the Northwest

