

THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY DISCONNECT FOR SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN



Claire McKenna, School for Environment & Sustainability, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
 Parth Vaishnav, School for Environment & Sustainability, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
 Carina Gronlund, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What factors shape decision making to adopt energy efficiency for households in SE Michigan?

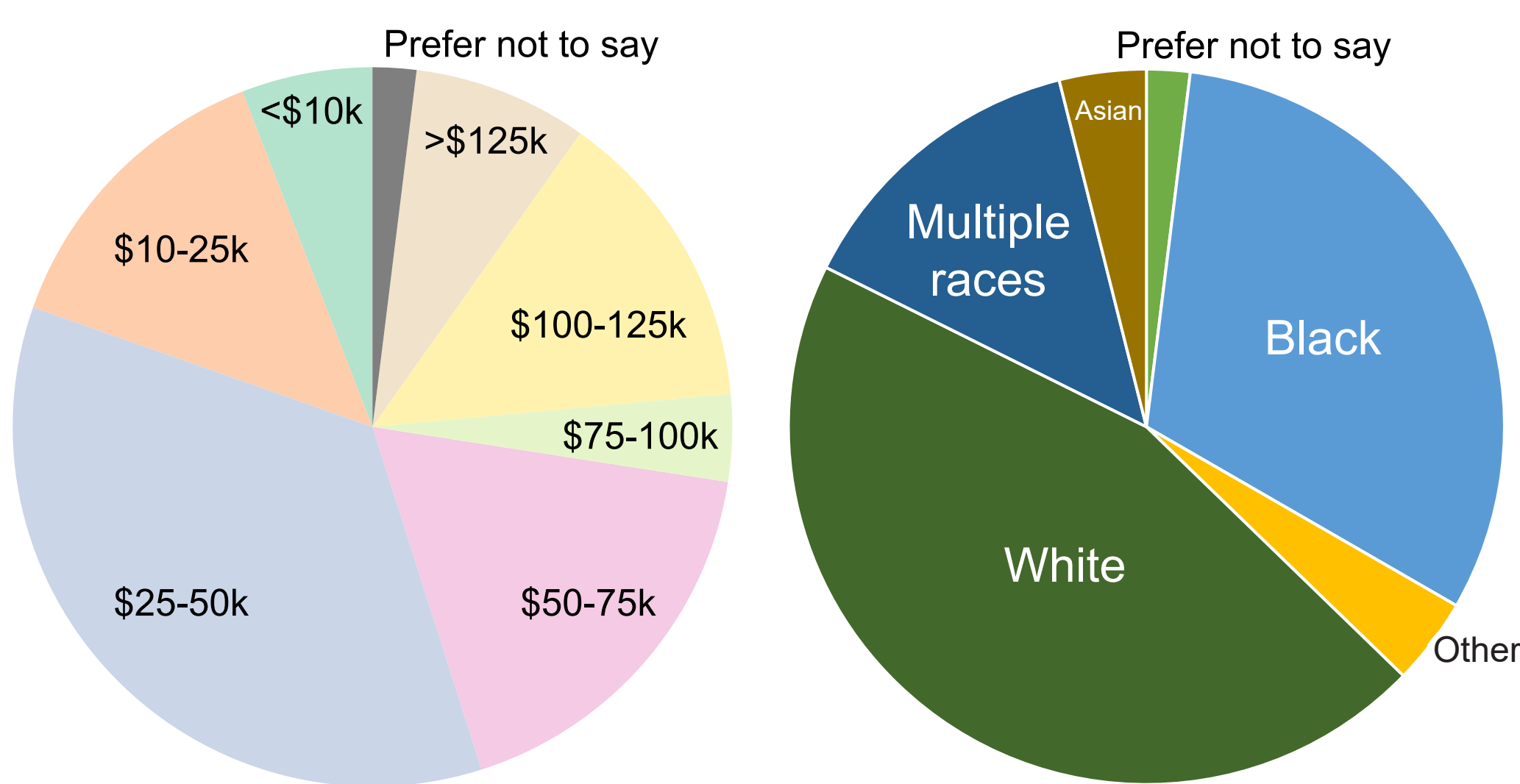
What steps do households take once given access to a energy retrofit recommendations for their home?

RESEARCH GAPS

- Focus on behaviors that drive consumption, rather than retrofits [1, 2]
- Decision-makers are assumed to be or compared against a rational optimizer [3, 4, 5]
- Behavioral, cognitive limitations, emotional context ignored [6]
- Analysis of systemic barriers and social change outcomes not present [7, 8, 9, 10]

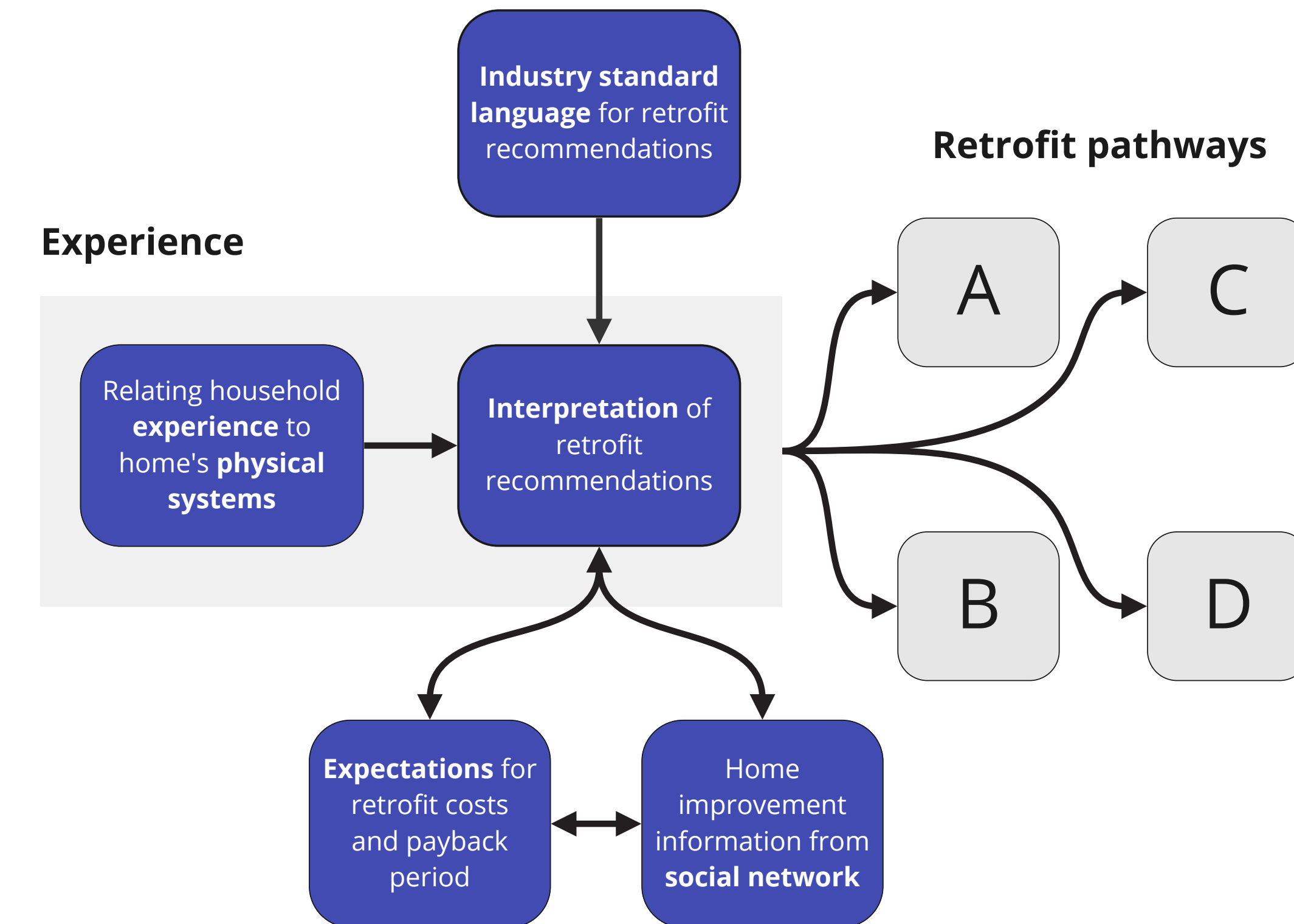
METHODS

- 1 Recruit 40 single family households
- 2 Perform home energy audit with contractor
- 3 Interview participants 12-18 mos. after audit
- 4 Transcribe interviews with otter.ai, validate
- 5 Code transcripts with nVIVO; analyze ICR



After receiving a home energy audit, home energy literacy, access to skilled labor, and social networks are a **catalyst for retrofit pathways**. Income, contractor mistrust, and lack of access to information **inhibit change**.

RESULTS

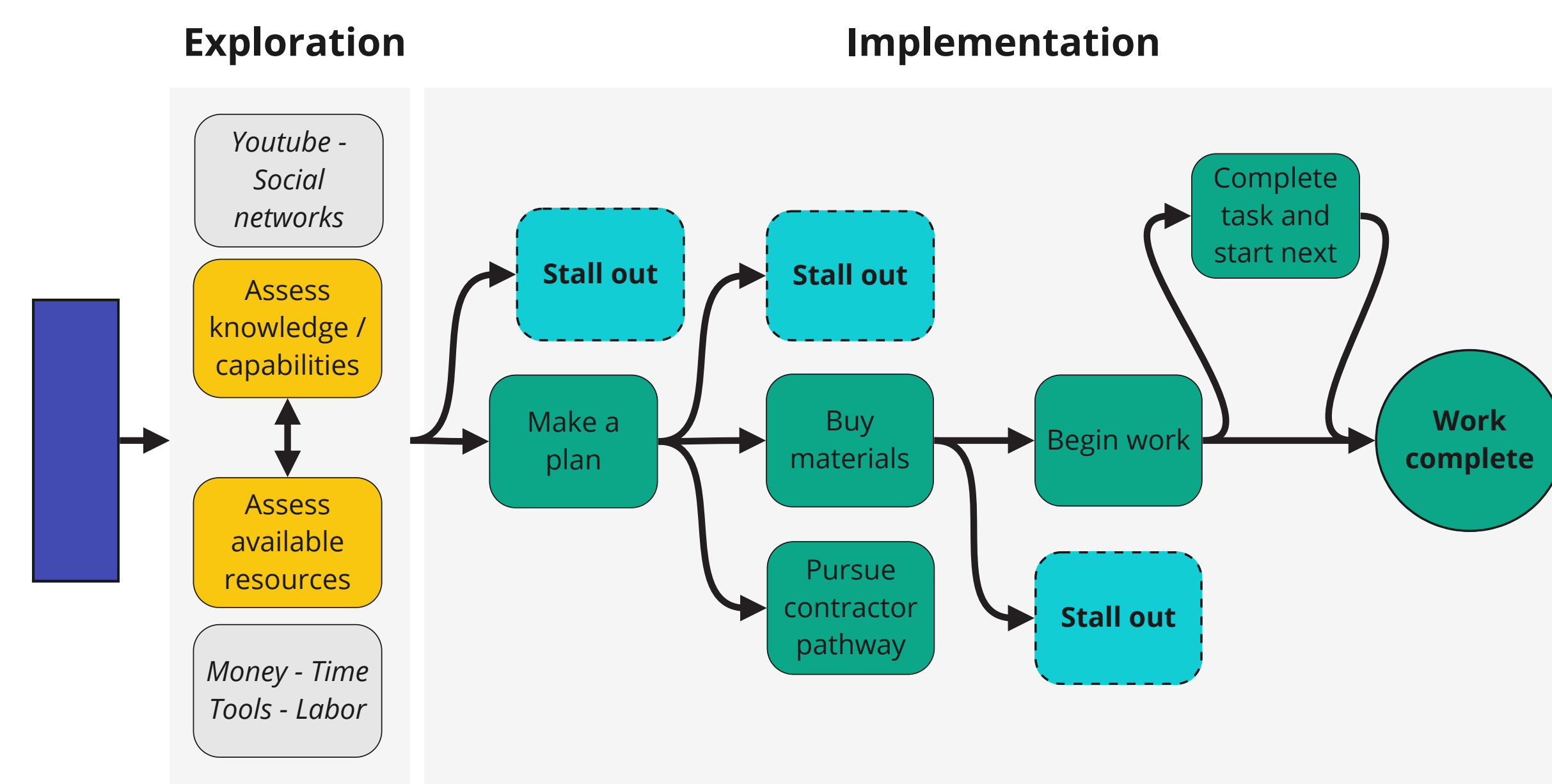


"Yeah, so you get the \$300 rebate, but you still got a kick out like \$5000. That's crazy. I mean, what's your incentive to do that? You know -- if you can afford to do it, this is something that you probably should do, because it is gonna save you money in the long run. But, you know, if you can't afford to do it, you would probably have to take out a loan...it's just not worth it." - P12

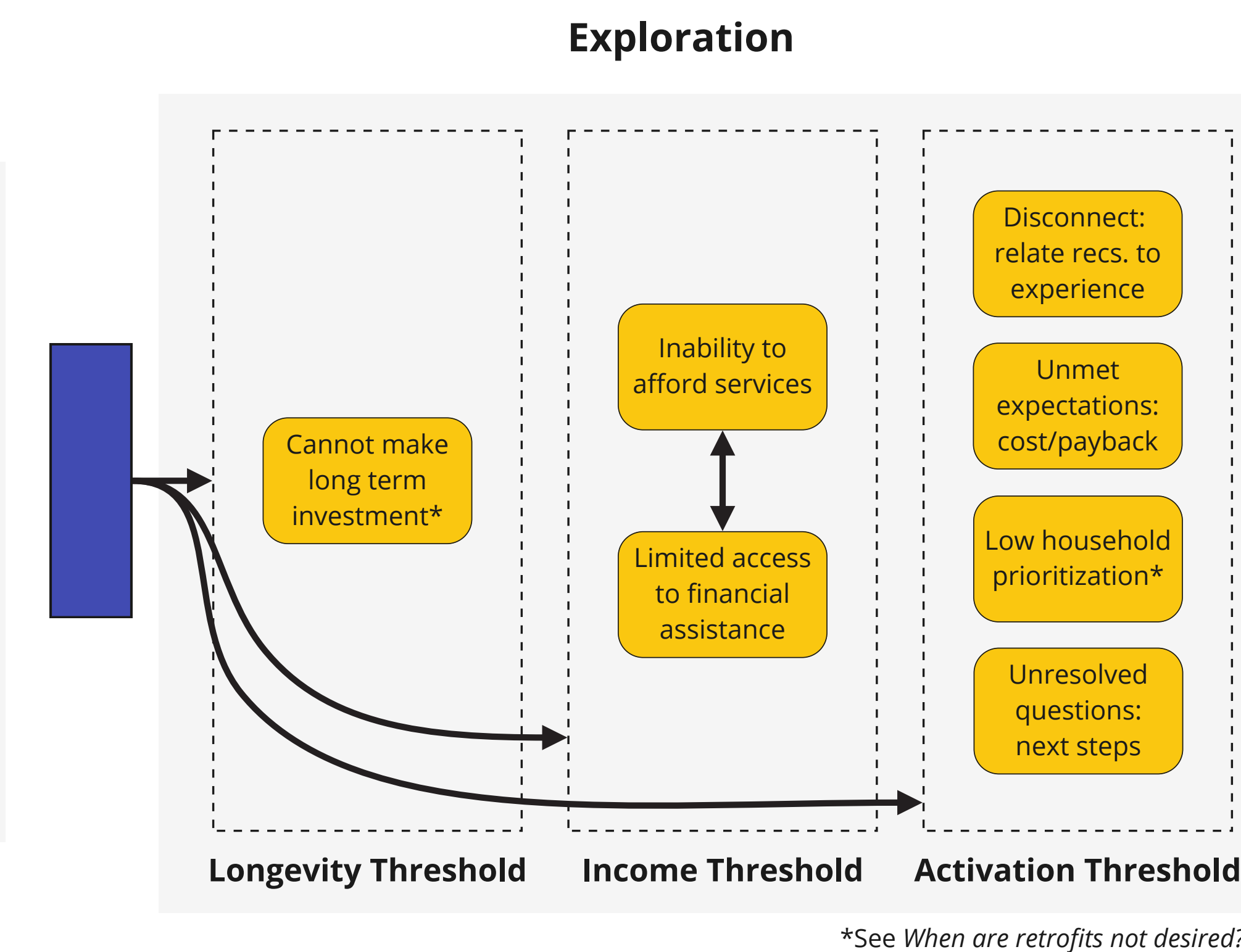


CODE FOR QUOTES & PATHWAY DETAIL

Do-it-yourself Pathway (A)

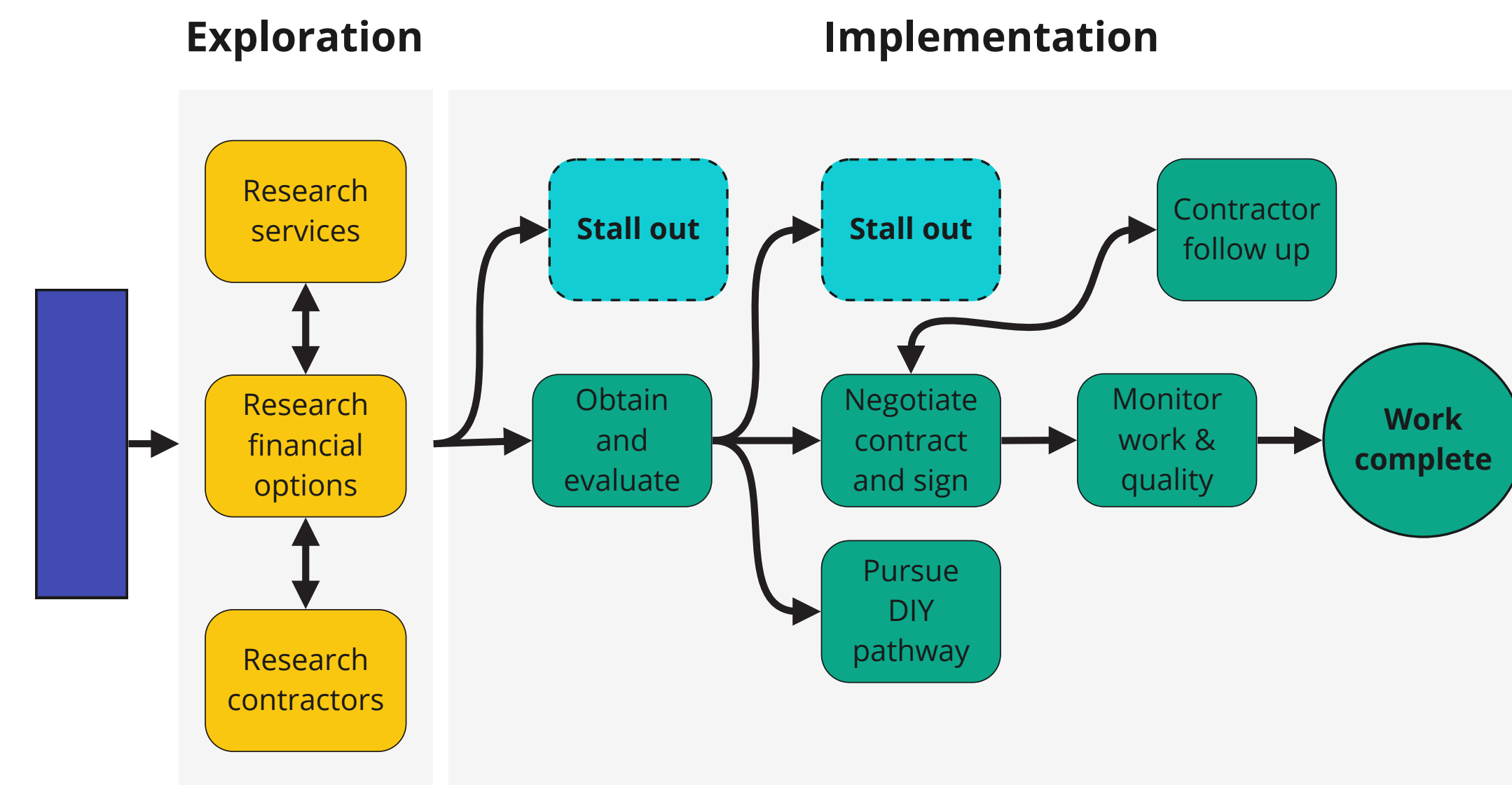


No Retrofit Pathway (C)

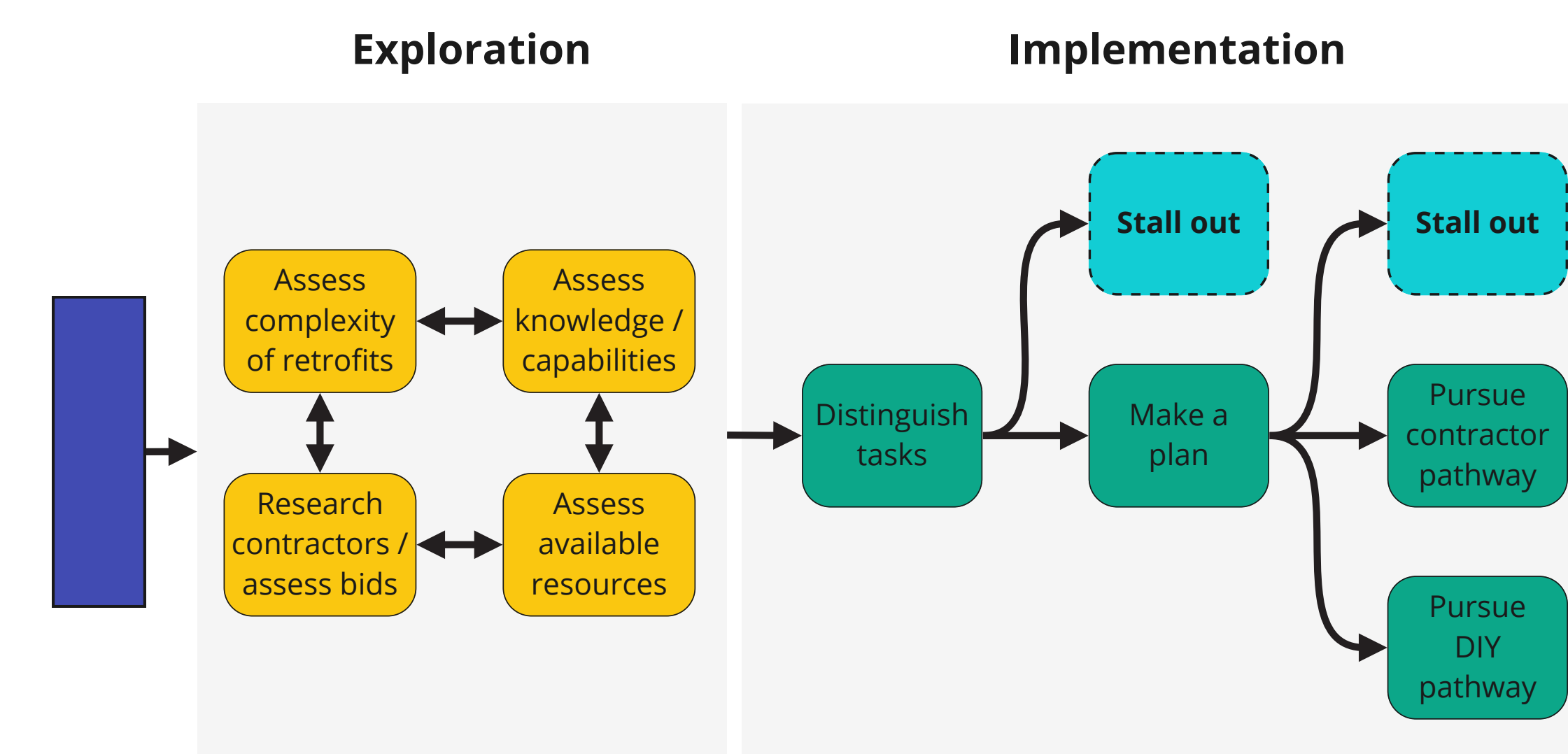


*See When are retrofits not desired?

Contractor Pathway (B)



Hybrid Pathway (D)



What makes retrofits feasible?

"I would have to either ask my uncle [professional contractor], maybe go on Facebook, community boards and everything and say, Hey, who can suggest some companies. We have a neighborhood Facebook too that I'm part of in the Ypsilanti area." - P11

- Employment / income
- Knowledge of home systems
- Access to skilled labor
- Friend / family / neighborhood networks
- Desired benefits

What stands in the way?

"[My wife] lost her job last summer...that might have actually been part of why we didn't get the glass block, I was planning to do the glass block last summer, but then just a number of things happened and it wasn't the time. I will say that I am dreaming and planning to insulate around the exterior walls." - P33

- Access to incentive information
- Employment / income
- First cost affordability
- On going payments
- Contractor mistrust

When are retrofits not desired?

"I'm hoping I can stay another 10 years at least. But I wonder...how long can I manage the stairs, my partner and I? So I kind of look at that like a 10 year horizon. How much more money do I want to sink into this house over the next 10 years?" - P39

- Low household priority (e.g. reroofing or childcare first)
- Cannot make long term investment in home
- Replacement theory - waiting to buy appliances

DISCUSSION

- Many opportunities to stall out on completing retrofits, whether pursuing DIY or contractor services
- Not all households operating within the same decision parameters when choosing retrofits, may lead to lower levels of effectiveness for those in greatest need
- High upfront costs, long payback period, the cost of credit and other spending priorities effectively eliminate the choice to elect retrofits for some, though could remain in their homes for years with high bills, poor health and comfort outcomes

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research is funded by the U.S. DOE Innovation in Buildings (IBUILD) Graduate Student Fellowship & University of Michigan Graham Sustainability Institute and School for Environment and Sustainability

REFERENCES

[1] Abrahamse, W., and Steg, L. 2009. "How Do Socio-Demographic and Psychological Factors Relate to Households' Direct and Indirect Energy Use and Savings?" Journal of Economic Psychology 30 (5): 711-20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joep.2009.05.006>. [2] Chen, C., Xu, X., and Day, J.K. 2017. "Thermal Comfort or Money Saving? Exploring Intentions to Conserve Energy among Low-Income Households in the United States." Energy Research & Social Science 26 (April): 61-71. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2017.01.009>. [3] Liu, X., Wang, Q., Jian, I.Y., Hung-Lin Chi, Dujuan Yang, and Edwin Hon-Wan Chan. 2021. "Are You an Energy Saver at Home? The Personality Insights of Household Energy Conservation Behaviors Based on Theory of Planned Behavior." Resources, Conservation and Recycling 174 (November): 105823. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2021.105823>. [4] Palmer, K., and Walls, M. 2015. "Limited Attention and the Residential Energy Efficiency Gap." American Economic Review 105 (5): 192-95. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.p20151009>. [5] Lades, L.K., Clinch, J.P., and Kelly, J.A. 2021. "Maybe Tomorrow: How Burdens and Biases Impede Energy-Efficiency Investments." Energy Research & Social Science 78 (August): 102154. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2021.102154>. [6] Wilson, C., L. Crane, and G. Chrysochoidis. 2015. "Why Do Homeowners Renovate Energy Efficiently? Contrasting Perspectives and Implications for Policy." Energy Research & Social Science 7 (May): 12-22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2015.03.002>. [7] Bednar, D.J., Reames, T.G., and Keoleian, G.A., 2017. "The Intersection of Energy and Justice: Modeling the Spatial, Racial/Ethnic and Socioeconomic Patterns of Urban Residential Heating Consumption and Efficiency in Detroit, Michigan." Energy and Buildings 143 (May): 25-34. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2017.03.028>. [8] Fournier, E.D., Cudd, R., Federico, F., and Pincett, S. 2020. "On Energy Sufficiency and the Need for New Policies to Combat Growing Inequities in the Residential Energy Sector." Edited by Alastair Iles and Dustin Mulvaney. Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene 8 (January): 24. <https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.419.9>. [9] Israel, B.A., Schulz, A.J., Parker, E.A., and Becker, A.B. 1998. "REVIEW OF COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH: Assessing Partnership Approaches to Improve Public Health." Annual Review of Public Health 19 (1): 173-202. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.publhealth.19.1.173>. [10] Becker, A.B., Israel, B.A., Gustat, J., Reyes, A.G., & Allen, A.J. 2013. "Strategies and Techniques for Effective Group Process in CBPR Partnerships," and "Appendix A: Instructions for Conducting a Force Field Analysis." In Israel, B.A., Eng, E., Schulz, A.J., & Parker, E.A. (Eds.), METHODS IN COMMUNITY BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH FOR HEALTH. 2 Edition. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 69-96 (CH 3), 581-583 (Appendix A).