## Finding Methods to Estimate Social Benefits of Low-Income Energy Efficiency Programs

Lori M. Megdal, Cambridge Systematic, Inc. Melissa Piper, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation

A search was made to find methods to quantify the social benefits of low-income energy efficiency programs. There were six primary hypothesized social benefits of these programs that were focused upon. These were: (1) reduced arrearages, uncollectible, termination and reconnection costs; (2) reduced public transfer payments; (3) reduced foreclosures and evictions, and delaying elders movement out of own homes; (4) increased health and safety; (5) increased housing stock value and neighborhood preservation; and (6) impact on the local economy. A literature search and snowball survey technique of experts was conducted to find what methodologies had been used in the past (if any), or what methods might prove fruitful, to quantify and monetize these benefits. The greatest inventory of previous work in these areas was found in the reduced arrearages and the economic impacts areas. Citing these works, an overview of the various methods used and their short-comings or difficulties that should be guarded against was made. Several of the other focus areas proved less likely to have viable methods that could be applied at a utility level. An examination of possible methodologies from work in the appropriate field was used to provide recommendations as to what areas had methods which could be applied at the utility level, or should be developed at the regional level, or should be studied at a national level.

## Introduction

The study on which this paper is based was one of four studies being led by the New York State Low-Income Evaluation Task Force. This task force is comprised of representatives from the nine electric and gas utilities in New York State conducting pilot low-income efficiency programs. This study contained a scoping study of previous work as a search for possible methodologies appropriate to quantifyand where possible, monetize the hard to quantifyenefits in six areas identified by the New York State Department of Public Service. Then the study examined possible methods of incorporating this information into the benefit/cost analyses. The causal chain for hypothesized impacts being examined is given in Figure 1.

The scoping study used a literature search and review, and a snowball telephone survey technique (Rubin 1983) of leading experts in the field. This paper highlights the key findings of the methodology search component of the study.

## Reduced Arrearages, Uncollectible, Termination and Reconnection Costs

Energy savings leads to lower customer bills. For lowincome households previously incapable of paying their energy bills, energy efficiency programs may allow more customers the ability to reduce their arrearages. This can reduce the utility's costs for write-offs on uncollectible and lower the number of terminations and reconnection that are made to this group of customers.

The reduced arrearage is clearly also a benefit to the participant. However, if the amount of arrearage reduction is from measure installation, this dollar value is already captured in the participant benefit/cost test within the bill savings. Monetary participant benefits could include reduced termination and reconnection fees. The participant also benefits by being psychologically relieved if arrearages are reduced. This latter benefit, however, is a qualitative one that can not be easily added into a benefit/ cost test.























