



California Energy Commission

# **CONSULTANT REPORT**

# 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Study (RASS)

**Volume 2: Results** 

Prepared for: California Energy Commission Prepared by: DNV GL Energy Insights USA, Inc.



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# **California Energy Commission**

### **Primary Authors:**

Claire Palmgren, Project Manager Bob Ramirez, Project Sponsor DNV GL Energy Insights USA, Inc. 155 Grand Avenue, Suite 600 Oakland, CA 94612 www.dnvgl.com/energy

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#### Prepared for:

#### **California Energy Commission**

Glen Sharp Le-Huy Nguyen Contract Managers

Le-Huy Nguyen Project Manager

Amanda Poletti Office Manager

### DATA INTEGRATION AND POLICY OFFICE

Siva Gunda

#### **Deputy Director**

#### **ENERGY ASSESSMENTS DIVISION**

Drew Bohan Executive Director

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Christine Otis

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• David Carroll, Dan Bausch

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• Ken Parris

GC Green, Inc.

• Rick Halperin, Elizabeth Perez

Other DNV GL Energy Insights staff

• Jarred Metoyer, Paula Ham-Su, Robert Langton, Mikisha Doop, Tim Hennessy, Amber Watkins, Micaela Brown, Soofia Gilbert, Noel Stevens

# ABSTRACT

From 2018 to 2020, the California Energy Commission funded and administered a Residential Appliance Saturation Study (RASS) that serves as an update to the *2009 RASS*, with the following utilities participating: Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Southern California Gas Company, and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. DNV GL Energy Insights (formerly KEMA, Inc.) was the prime consultant for this study as well as the 2009 and 2003 studies.

The research team implemented the study as online and mailed paper surveys. The surveys requested households to provide information on appliances, equipment, and general consumption patterns, including electric vehicle charging and the presence of renewable energy technology such as a solar photovoltaic system. The research team completed data collection in early 2020 just before the full impact of COVID-19 events.

The study yielded energy consumption estimates for 28 electric and nine natural gas residential end uses and appliance saturations for households. The project team developed these consumption estimates using a conditional demand analysis, an approach that applied statistical methods to combine survey responses, household energy consumption data, and weather information to calculate average annual consumption estimates per appliance. The *2019 RASS* resulted in end-use saturations for 39,682 individually metered and 303 mastermetered households. The team weighted survey and conditional demand analysis results to provide population-level estimates, representative of the participating utilities that allow comparison across utility service territories, forecasting climate zones, and other variables of interest including dwelling type, dwelling age group, and income.

**Keywords**: California Energy Commission, conditional demand analysis, CDA, unit energy consumption, UEC, residential, energy survey, online survey, appliance, saturations, degree-day normalization, AMI data, hourly load shapes, electric vehicles, EVs

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# CHAPTER 1: RASS Results Introduction

From 2018 through 2020, the California Energy Commission (CEC) funded and administered a Residential Appliance Saturation Study (RASS) that was implemented across the territories of the large investor-owned utilities (IOUs) and two of the largest municipal utilities. The 2019 study served as an update to the *2009 RASS*. Participating utilities included Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E), Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas), Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). DNV GL was the prime consultant.

The research team initiated the study the end of 2018 with the sampling plans and implementation beginning in the fall of 2019. The team collected data using online and direct mail approaches to a representative sample of California households. The survey asked households to provide information on appliances, equipment, and general usage patterns. The *2009 RASS* survey was updated to reflect changes in available energy-consuming and generation-storage technologies in households, including new questions about electric vehicles (EV), photovoltaic (PV) systems, and battery storage systems. A smaller and more focused nonresponse follow-up recruitment effort was implemented to a sample of the nonrespondents after the initial contact methods were exhausted. The nonresponse effort consisted of telephone calls and in-person assistance with completing the survey. The team completed data collection in early 2020 just before the full impact of COVID-19 events.

The study yielded unit energy consumption (UEC) estimates for 28 electric and 9 natural gas residential end uses and appliance saturations for households. A UEC represents the amount of energy an appliance is estimated to use in a year. The team developed the UEC estimates using a conditional demand analysis, an approach that applied statistical methods to combine survey data, household energy consumption data, and weather information to calculate average annual consumption estimates per appliance. Details of the conditional demand analysis method are presented in Volume One.

The *2019 RASS* resulted in end-use saturations for 39,682 individually metered and 303 master-metered households. UEC estimates were provided for individually metered households only, while end-use saturations reflected both individually and master-metered households. The research team weighted survey and conditional demand analysis (CDA) results to provide population-level estimates representative of the participating utilities that allow comparison across utility service territories, forecasting climate zones, and other variables of interest such as dwelling type, dwelling age group, and income.

By using a statewide survey instrument, the research team provided the CEC and other parties with a consistent set of questions and study results to use for statewide planning and crossutility comparisons. The project required a joint effort among the study partners, as they collaborated on a research plan, program materials, and implementation strategy. Each utility provided the data necessary to create a unified sampling plan, as well as household-specific information for households that were selected for the sample. The research team provided anonymity to survey participants by assigning a generic identification code that represented the sampling stratification variables. Each participating utility was provided a key to the identification code that allowed the utilities to link survey respondents to a specific account.

Because the study was designed to support interests of a variety of users, the final report included a collection of research products:

- The **Executive Summary** presents a summary of key findings.
- The **Project Overview** presents a detailed summary of key findings.
- Volume One describes the study design and implementation methods, along with a detailed description of the data cleaning process, CDA method, and development of hourly electric and daily gas loads.
- **Volume Two** provides a brief description of the CDA along with tabulated results for end-use UECs and saturations and an overview of hourly electric and daily gas loads.
- All referenced **appendices** have been compiled into one document for convenience.
- The **RASS Website**, an updated version of the 2009 web tool, supports customized queries of the survey data, including the ability to compare 2019 results to 2009 and 2003 results.

**Volume Two** provides a description of the CDA and detailed UEC tables for 28 electric and 9 natural gas end uses, overarching electric load profile and daily gas usage results, followed by a series of cross tabulations presenting results for all the survey questions. The team weighted the survey responses to the population of the participating utilities in the tabulations. The numbers displayed on the cross tabs representing the population are the number of households divided by 1,000 to conserve space on the page. The number of households that responded to a question are displayed as the actual numbers. For example, the number of respondents would be displayed as 22,000, but if the number represented the population, it would be displayed as 22 (22,000 divided by 1,000). The cross tabs contain responses to all the survey questions as well as some final plugged/cleaned values as noted in the survey documentation, presented by group. There are seven sets of cross tabs ("banners"): one for all participating utilities combined and a separate set for each of the six participating utilities. Each set contains five groups of survey results:

- Group 1 presents results from the Home and Lifestyle, Electric Vehicle, Renewable Energy Technologies, and Household Information sections of the survey.
- Group 2 covers results from the Space Heating and Space Cooling sections of the survey.
- Group 3 includes results from the Water Heating, Laundry, Spas and Hot Tubs, and Pools sections of the survey.
- Group 4 has results from the Food Preparation, Refrigerators, and Freezers sections of the survey.
- Group 5 contains results from the Entertainment and Technology, Lighting, and Miscellaneous Equipment sections of the survey.

Within each of these five groups, responses are reported by each of the following:

- Total for respondents to the question
- Dwelling type
- Home ownership
- Dwelling age
- Electric utility
- Gas utility
- Square footage
- Primary heating fuel
- Type of space cooling system
- Primary water-heating fuel
- Primary language spoken in the home
- Education level completed by head of household
- Ethnicity of the head of household
- Presence of children and seniors
- Household Income
- Net-metering status
- Forecasting climate zone

# CHAPTER 2: Conditional Demand Analysis Results

The CDA analysis used a statistically adjusted engineering (SAE) model to produce UEC estimates for electric and natural gas end uses. The parameter estimates from the SAE model provided scalar adjustments to engineering estimates. The research team estimated the SAE model using only individually metered households with 12 months of energy usage and significant degree-day normalization (DDN) weather normalization models. The model was fit to all individually metered households, regardless of whether normalized consumption data were available, by multiplying the scalar adjustments for each end use by the respective engineering estimates.

The team calibrated the estimated UECs to electric and gas consumption data at the sampling stratum level for all individually metered survey respondents, regardless of whether normalized consumption data were available. The following steps were used in the calibration.

- The team estimated UECs for all individually metered households. The individual end-use UECs within a household were combined to provide an estimated total UEC for that household.
- The team defined energy consumption for each household as follows:
  - Where an estimated DDN model was available, the annual consumption from the DDN model was used to represent the actual consumption.
  - In cases where a DDN model was not available but limited billing data were available, an average use per day from the available billing series was calculated and used to estimate 12-month consumption.
  - For cases where average use per day could not be constructed from the available billing data, then the team used the mean annual consumption for households in the same sample stratum, the sample cell from the sample design that represents the combination of attributes of the home.
- The team calculated calibration factors at the sample stratum level by dividing normalized annual consumption (NAC) for the stratum by the predicted household UEC for the stratum. This calculation was done for electric and gas separately. Because some of the strata had no customers with valid NAC estimates and others had relatively few, the team collapsed the strata together to ensure more stable calibration factors. The calibration factors were calculated only for households that had electric or gas NAC estimates.
- The calibration factors for each stratum were multiplied by each of the respective UECs to provide calibrated UEC estimates. All individually metered gas and electric households were included in the UEC estimates, regardless of whether billing data were available.
- Once UECs were calibrated, the team determined the weighted average UECs for various household segments using case weights.

**Table 1** through **Table 10** present the electric and gas calibration ratios by sampling stratum for each electric utility. The tables also include the number of records included in the calculation of each of the respective electric and gas calibration factors and the total number of households for which UECs were calculated. A calibration ratio of one would indicate that the estimated household UEC provides a perfect estimate for actual household consumption. Deviations from one result from survey response bias, but the proximity of the calibration ratios to one indicates that such bias was limited. The gas calibration ratios in some cases are further from one, but this result is most likely because the stratification was based on electric usage, so did not necessarily group customers with similar gas usage together.

Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Electric Calibration Factor	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total Responses
018	18	No	1	No	MF	High	0.95	153	193
019	18	No	1	No	MF	Low	0.95	94	151
020	18	No	1	No	MF	Middle	0.95	228	275
024	18	No	1	Yes	MF	NA	0.95	0	9
049	18	Yes	1	No	MF	High	0.95	441	678
050	18	Yes	1	No	MF	Low	0.95	197	443
051	18	Yes	1	No	MF	Middle	0.95	494	799
055	18	Yes	1	Yes	MF	NA	0.95	0	25
021	21	No	1	No	SF	High	0.96	226	273
022	21	No	1	No	SF	Low	0.96	300	362
023	21	No	1	No	SF	Middle	0.96	514	604
025	21	No	1	Yes	SF	NA	0.96	0	104
052	21	Yes	1	No	SF	High	0.96	406	626
053	21	Yes	1	No	SF	Low	0.96	474	702
054	21	Yes	1	No	SF	Middle	0.96	995	1,410
056	21	Yes	1	Yes	SF	NA	0.96	0	507
026	26	No	2	No	MF	NA	0.91	97	137
029	26	No	2	Yes	MF	NA	0.91	0	3
057	26	Yes	2	No	MF	NA	0.91	162	294
060	26	Yes	2	Yes	MF	NA	0.91	0	6
027	27	No	2	No	SF	High	1.13	86	107
028	27	No	2	No	SF	Low	1.13	263	362
030	27	No	2	Yes	SF	NA	1.13	0	34
058	27	Yes	2	No	SF	High	1.13	100	174
059	27	Yes	2	No	SF	Low	1.13	463	758
061	27	Yes	2	Yes	SF	NA	1.13	0	140
031	31	No	3	No	MF	NA	1.25	14	24
062	31	Yes	3	No	MF	NA	1.25	29	65
032	32	No	3	No	SF	NA	1.09	127	172
033	32	No	3	Yes	SF	NA	1.09	0	15
063	32	Yes	3	No	SF	NA	1.09	150	262
064	32	Yes	3	Yes	SF	NA	1.09	0	57
034	34	No	4	No	MF	NA	1.15	114	149
037	34	No	4	Yes	MF	NA	1.15	0	1
065	34	Yes	4	No	MF	NA	1.15	167	279
069	34	Yes	4	Yes	MF	NA	1.15	0	10
035	35	No	4	No	SF	High	1.10	134	160
036	35	No	4	No	SF	Low	1.10	406	528
038	35	No	4	Yes	SF	NA	1.10	0	92
066	35	Yes	4	No	SF	High	1.10	164	278
067	35	Yes	4	No	SF	Low	1.10	228	384
068	35	Yes	4	No	SF	Middle	1.10	485	739
070	35	Yes	4	Yes	SF	NA	1.10	0	328

Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Electric Calibration Factor	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total Responses
039	39	No	5	No	MF	NA	1.11	90	118
042	39	No	5	Yes	MF	NA	1.11	0	1
071	39	Yes	5	No	MF	NA	1.11	99	225
074	39	Yes	5	Yes	MF	NA	1.11	0	3
040	40	No	5	No	SF	High	1.11	74	102
041	40	No	5	No	SF	Low	1.11	224	305
043	40	No	5	Yes	SF	NA	1.11	0	61
072	40	Yes	5	No	SF	High	1.11	100	167
073	40	Yes	5	No	SF	Low	1.11	326	547
075	40	Yes	5	Yes	SF	NA	1.11	0	183
044	44	No	6	No	MF	NA	0.85	87	119
047	44	No	6	Yes	MF	NA	0.85	0	2
076	44	Yes	6	No	MF	NA	0.85	118	237
079	44	Yes	6	Yes	MF	NA	0.85	0	4
045	45	No	6	No	SF	High	1.02	69	90
046	45	No	6	No	SF	Low	1.02	197	268
048	45	No	6	Yes	SF	NA	1.02	0	31
077	45	Yes	6	No	SF	High	1.02	110	166
078	45	Yes	6	No	SF	Low	1.02	319	500
080	45	Yes	6	Yes	SF	NA	1.02	0	119

#### Table 2: PG&E Calibration Ratios — Gas

Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Gas Calibration Factor	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total Responses		
018	18	No	1	No	MF	High	1.08	99	139		
019	18	No	1	No	MF	Low	1.08	80	110		
020	18	No	1	No	MF	Middle	1.08	154	206		
024	18	No	1	Yes	MF	NA	1.08	7	9		
049	18	Yes	1	No	MF	High	1.08	331	498		
050	18	Yes	1	No	MF	Low	1.08	196	341		
051	18	Yes	1	No	MF	Middle	1.08	379	596		
055	18	Yes	1	Yes	MF	NA	1.08	17	24		
021	21	No	1	No	SF	High	1.09	222	262		
022	21	No	1	No	SF	Low	1.09	307	352		
023	21	No	1	No	SF	Middle	1.09	511	588		
025	21	No	1	Yes	SF	NA	1.09	93	102		
052	21	Yes	1	No	SF	High	1.09	437	599		
053	21	Yes	1	No	SF	Low	1.09	497	660		
054	21	Yes	1	No	SF	Middle	1.09	1,027	1,384		
056	21	Yes	1	Yes	SF	NA	1.09	399	500		
026	26	No	2	No	MF	NA	0.94	70	95		
029	26	No	2	Yes	MF	NA	0.94	1	1		
057	26	Yes	2	No	MF	NA	0.94	139	242		
060	26	Yes	2	Yes	MF	NA	0.94	1	2		
027	27	No	2	No	SF	High	1.19	48	58		
028	27	No	2	No	SF	Low	1.19	207	257		
030	27	No	2	Yes	SF	NA	1.19	21	26		
058	27	Yes	2	No	SF	High	1.19	61	94		
059	27	Yes	2	No	SF	Low	1.19	417	593		
061	27	Yes	2	Yes	SF	NA	1.19	72	93		
031	31	No	3	No	MF	NA	0.92	11	15		
062	31	Yes	3	No	MF	NA	0.92	29	57		
032	32	No	3	No	SF	NA	1.06	59	77		
033	32	No	3	Yes	SF	NA	1.06	7	8		

Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Gas Calibration Factor	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total Responses
063	32	Yes	3	No	SF	NA	1.06	78	118
064	32	Yes	3	Yes	SF	NA	1.06	19	27
034	34	No	4	No	MF	NA	1.15	76	108
037	34	No	4	Yes	MF	NA	1.15	1	1
065	34	Yes	4	No	MF	NA	1.15	142	218
069	34	Yes	4	Yes	MF	NA	1.15	5	6
035	35	No	4	No	SF	High	1.07	56	67
036	35	No	4	No	SF	Low	1.07	287	331
038	35	No	4	Yes	SF	NA	1.07	51	60
066	35	Yes	4	No	SF	High	1.07	97	142
067	35	Yes	4	No	SF	Low	1.07	187	261
068	35	Yes	4	No	SF	Middle	1.07	386	529
070	35	Yes	4	Yes	SF	NA	1.07	190	240
039	39	No	5	No	MF	NA	1.70	80	101
042	39	No	5	Yes	MF	NA	1.70	0	0
071	39	Yes	5	No	MF	NA	1.70	108	196
074	39	Yes	5	Yes	MF	NA	1.70	2	3
040	40	No	5	No	SF	High	1.34	59	74
041	40	No	5	No	SF	Low	1.34	191	246
043	40	No	5	Yes	SF	NA	1.34	37	47
072	40	Yes	5	No	SF	High	1.34	89	116
073	40	Yes	5	No	SF	Low	1.34	295	424
075	40	Yes	5	Yes	SF	NA	1.34	117	152
044	44	No	6	No	MF	NA	1.76	74	97
047	44	No	6	Yes	MF	NA	1.76	2	2
076	44	Yes	6	No	MF	NA	1.76	111	187
079	44	Yes	6	Yes	MF	NA	1.76	2	3
045	45	No	6	No	SF	High	1.12	50	61
046	45	No	6	No	SF	Low	1.12	187	243
048	45	No	6	Yes	SF	NA	1.12	16	21
077	45	Yes	6	No	SF	High	1.12	77	105
078	45	Yes	6	No	SF	Low	1.12	289	423
080	45	Yes	6	Yes	SF	NA	1.12	62	85

Table 3: SDG&E Ca	libration Ratios — Electric
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Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Electric Calibration Factor	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total Responses
130	130	No	12	No	MF	NA	0.95	158	196
133	130	No	12	Yes	MF	NA	0.95	0	1
135	130	Yes	12	No	MF	High	0.95	196	284
136	130	Yes	12	No	MF	Low	0.95	183	323
137	130	Yes	12	No	MF	Middle	0.95	372	548
141	130	Yes	12	Yes	MF	NA	0.95	0	9
131	131	No	12	No	SF	High	0.97	82	102
132	131	No	12	No	SF	Low	0.97	385	470
134	131	No	12	Yes	SF	NA	0.97	0	29
138	131	Yes	12	No	SF	High	0.97	405	641
139	131	Yes	12	No	SF	Low	0.97	513	780
140	131	Yes	12	No	SF	Middle	0.97	917	1,343
142	131	Yes	12	Yes	SF	NA	0.97	0	446

Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Gas Calibration Factor	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total Responses
130	130	No	12	No	MF	NA	0.93	75	105
133	130	No	12	Yes	MF	NA	0.93	0	0
135	130	Yes	12	No	MF	High	0.93	90	170
136	130	Yes	12	No	MF	Low	0.93	89	176
137	130	Yes	12	No	MF	Middle	0.93	162	301
141	130	Yes	12	Yes	MF	NA	0.93	5	6
131	131	No	12	No	SF	High	0.91	60	84
132	131	No	12	No	SF	Low	0.91	358	448
134	131	No	12	Yes	SF	NA	0.91	19	24
138	131	Yes	12	No	SF	High	0.91	325	532
139	131	Yes	12	No	SF	Low	0.91	478	736
140	131	Yes	12	No	SF	Middle	0.91	847	1,250
142	131	Yes	12	Yes	SF	NA	0.91	257	378

#### Table 4: SDG&E Calibration Ratios – Gas

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

#### Table 5: LADWP Calibration Ratios — Electric

Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Electric Calibration Factor	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total Responses
001	1	No	16	No	MF	High	1.01	73	85
002	1	No	16	No	MF	Low	1.01	288	349
005	1	No	16	Yes	MF	NA	1.01	0	0
010	1	Yes	16	No	MF	High	1.01	94	123
011	1	Yes	16	No	MF	Low	1.01	353	442
013	1	Yes	16	Yes	MF	NA	1.01	0	2
003	3	No	16	No	SF	High	1.04	61	74
004	3	No	16	No	SF	Low	1.04	238	276
006	3	No	16	Yes	SF	NA	1.04	0	23
012	3	Yes	16	No	SF	NA	1.04	294	377
014	3	Yes	16	Yes	SF	NA	1.04	0	34
007	7	No	17	No	MF	NA	1.06	125	160
015	7	Yes	17	No	MF	NA	1.06	189	240
008	8	No	17	No	SF	NA	1.06	221	254
009	8	No	17	Yes	SF	NA	1.06	0	19
016	8	Yes	17	No	SF	NA	1.06	235	303
017	8	Yes	17	Yes	SF	NA	1.06	0	35

Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Gas Calibration Factor	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total Responses
001	1	No	16	No	MF	High	1.30	42	62
002	1	No	16	No	MF	Low	1.30	213	284
005	1	No	16	Yes	MF	NA	1.30	0	0
010	1	Yes	16	No	MF	High	1.30	51	88
011	1	Yes	16	No	MF	Low	1.30	222	316
013	1	Yes	16	Yes	MF	NA	1.30	1	2
003	3	No	16	No	SF	High	1.57	56	73
004	3	No	16	No	SF	Low	1.57	220	261
006	3	No	16	Yes	SF	NA	1.57	18	22
012	3	Yes	16	No	SF	NA	1.57	238	339
014	3	Yes	16	Yes	SF	NA	1.57	26	33
007	7	No	17	No	MF	NA	1.61	76	121
015	7	Yes	17	No	MF	NA	1.61	114	166
008	8	No	17	No	SF	NA	1.25	206	247
009	8	No	17	Yes	SF	NA	1.25	15	17
016	8	Yes	17	No	SF	NA	1.25	203	278
017	8	Yes	17	Yes	SF	NA	1.25	21	32

Table 6: LADWP Calibration Ratios — Gas

				- Callor					
ID	Collapsed Strata	Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered		KVVN	Factor	Factor	Total Responses
081	81	No	7	No	MF	High	1.03	185	266
082	81	No	7	No	MF	Low	1.03	142	267
083	81	No	7	No	MF	Middle	1.03	383	564
087	81	No	7	Yes	MF	NA	1.03	0	4
108	81	Yes	7	No	MF	High	1.03	142	239
109	81	Yes	7	No	MF	Low	1.03	454	824
113	81	Yes	7	Yes	MF	NA	1.03	0	5
084	84	No	7	No	SF	High	1.04	369	506
085	84	No	7	No	SF	Low	1.04	423	640
086	84	No	7	No	SF	Middle	1.04	1,020	1,312
088	84	No	7	Yes	SF	NA	1.04	0	196
110	84	Yes	7	No	SF	High	1.04	354	540
111	84	Yes	7	No	SF	Low	1.04	475	770
112	84	Yes	7	No	SF	Middle	1.04	819	1283
114	84	Yes	7	Yes	SF	NA	1.04	0	423
089	89	No	8	No	MF	NA	1.01	79	111
092	89	No	8	Yes	MF	NA	1.01	0	0
115	89	Yes	8	No	MF	NA	1.01	54	104
090	90	No	8	No	SF	High	0.97	77	101
091	90	No	8	No	SF	Low	0.97	261	349
093	90	No	8	Yes	SF	NA	0.97	0	54
116	90	Yes	8	No	SF	NA	0.97	281	467
117	90	Yes	8	Yes	SF	NA	0.97	0	92
094	90	No	9	No	MF	NA	1.17	19	42
118	94	Yes	9	No	MF	NA	1.17	13	30
095	94 95	No	9	No	SF	High	1.17	41	59
095	95	No	9	No	SF	Low	1.17	155	242
090	95 95	No	9	Yes	SF	NA	1.17	0	39
119	95 95	Yes	9	No	SF	NA	1.17	148	
120	95		9		SF		1.17	0	290 62
		Yes		Yes		NA			
098	98	No	10	No	MF	NA	1.10	79	131
121	98	Yes	10	No	MF	NA	1.10	63	118
099	99	No	10	No	SF	High	1.02	81	107
100	99	No	10	No	SF	Low	1.02	102	171
101	99	No	10	No	SF	Middle	1.02	214	300
102	99	No	10	Yes	SF	NA	1.02	0	67
122	99	Yes	10	No	SF	High	1.02	81	134
123	99	Yes	10	No	SF	Low	1.02	342	562
124	99	Yes	10	Yes	SF	NA	1.02	0	134
103	103	No	11	No	MF	NA	1.27	44	68
106	103	No	11	Yes	MF	NA	1.27	0	1
125	103	Yes	11	No	MF	NA	1.27	40	89
128	103	Yes	11	Yes	MF	NA	1.27	0	0
104	104	No	11	No	SF	High	1.08	73	131
105	104	No	11	No	SF	Low	1.08	327	470
107	104	No	11	Yes	SF	NA	1.08	0	93
126	104	Yes	11	No	SF	High	1.08	66	139
127	104	Yes	11	No	SF	Low	1.08	318	574
129	104	Yes	11	Yes	SF	NA	1.08	0	210

 Table 7: SCE Calibration Ratios — Electric

			Table 0. 5				– Gas		
ID		Available	Zone	Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Gas Calibration Factor	Factor	Total Responses
081	81	No	7	No	MF	High	1.17	119	171
082	81	No	7	No	MF	Low	1.17	131	205
083	81	No	7	No	MF	Middle	1.17	271	388
087	81	No	7	Yes	MF	NA	1.17	3	3
108	81	Yes	7	No	MF	High	1.17	94	149
109	81	Yes	7	No	MF	Low	1.17	343	573
113	81	Yes	7	Yes	MF	NA	1.17	3	3
084	84	No	7	No	SF	High	1.11	404	490
085	84	No	7	No	SF	Low	1.11	452	581
086	84	No	7	No	SF	Middle	1.11	1,025	1,243
088	84	No	7	Yes	SF	NA	1.11	152	189
110	84	Yes	7	No	SF	High	1.11	368	501
111	84	Yes	7	No	SF	Low	1.11	467	681
112	84	Yes	7	No	SF	Middle	1.11	840	1,155
114	84	Yes	7	Yes	SF	NA	1.11	291	402
089	89	No	8	No	MF	NA	1.35	62	81
092	89	No	8	Yes	MF	NA	1.35	0	0
115	89	Yes	8	No	MF	NA	1.35	42	66
090	90	No	8	No	SF	High	1.15	70	91
091	90	No	8	No	SF	Low	1.15	275	326
093	90	No	8	Yes	SF	NA	1.15	47	53
116	90	Yes	8	No	SF	NA	1.15	312	416
117	90	Yes	8	Yes	SF	NA	1.15	67	88
094	94	No	9	No	MF	NA	1.15	28	36
118	94	Yes	9	No	MF	NA	1.25	15	24
095	95	No	9	No	SF	High	1.17	33	42
096	95	No	9	No	SF	Low	1.17	140	177
097	95	No	9	Yes	SF	NA	1.17	25	31
119	95	Yes	9	No	SF	NA	1.17	152	210
120	95	Yes	9	Yes	SF	NA	1.17	41	52
098	98	No	10	No	MF	NA	0.94	67	99
121	98	Yes	10	No	MF	NA	0.94	57	87
099	99	No	10	No	SF	High	1.00	59	89
100	99	No	10	No	SF	Low	1.00	68	124
100	99	No	10	No	SF	Middle	1.00	155	239
101	99	No	10	Yes	SF	NA	1.00	42	60
122	99	Yes	10	No	SF	High	1.00	69	109
122	99	Yes	10	No	SF	Low	1.00	267	458
123	99	Yes	10	Yes	SF	NA	1.00	70	113
124	103	No	10	No	MF	NA	0.95	41	54
105	103	No	11	Yes	MF	NA	0.95	1	1
125	103	Yes	11	No	MF	NA	0.95	45	67
123	103	Yes	11	Yes	MF	NA	0.95	- 45	07
120	103	No	11	No	SF	High	1.00	80	114
104	104	No	11	No	SF	Low	1.00	332	421
105	104	No	11	Yes	SF	NA	1.00	72	86
107	104	Yes	11	No	SF		1.00	72	107
126	104	Yes	11	No	SF	High	1.00	340	517
127	104	Yes	11	Yes	SF SF	Low NA	1.00	131	185
			I I Iontial Appliar			1	1.00	131	100

## Table 8: SCE Calibration Ratios — Gas

Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	E IECTITIC	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total Responses
143	143	No	13	No	MF	NA	1.28	58	96
147	143	Yes	13	No	MF	NA	1.28	115	256
150	143	Yes	13	Yes	MF	NA	1.28	0	1
144	144	No	13	No	SF	High	1.22	69	95
145	144	No	13	No	SF	Low	1.22	276	395
146	144	No	13	Yes	SF	NA	1.22	0	12
148	144	Yes	13	No	SF	High	1.22	142	275
149	144	Yes	13	No	SF	Low	1.22	602	1,123
151	144	Yes	13	Yes	SF	NA	1.22	0	113

Table 9: SMUD Calibration Ratios - Electric

		-							
Strata ID	Collapsed Strata	Email Available	CEC Forecasting Climate Zone	Net Metered	Dwelling	Annual kWh	Gas Calibration Factor	Responses Used in Calibration Factor	Total
143	143	No	13	No	MF	NA	1.31	47	71
147	143	Yes	13	No	MF	NA	1.31	86	140
150	143	Yes	13	Yes	MF	NA	1.31	1	1
144	144	No	13	No	SF	High	1.02	69	77
145	144	No	13	No	SF	Low	1.02	334	367
146	144	No	13	Yes	SF	NA	1.02	9	10
148	144	Yes	13	No	SF	High	1.02	160	204
149	144	Yes	13	No	SF	Low	1.02	770	1,020
151	144	Yes	13	Yes	SF	NA	1.02	82	102

#### Table 10: SMUD Calibration Ratios — Gas

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

# **Estimated UECs**

This section presents electric and natural gas UEC estimates by household segment. Saturations presented in each of the tables were divided by 1,000. While UEC estimates were provided for the following segmentation variables, the discussion that follows focuses primarily on segmentation by residence type.

- Residence type Single-family homes, townhomes, 2–4-unit apartments, 5+ unit apartments, and mobile homes
- New dwellings (defined as built in 2013 through 2019) and old dwellings (defined as those built before 2013)
- Utility service area
- Weather-sensitive end uses only
- CEC forecasting climate zones along with residence type

UEC estimates based on either low saturations or ones that are reported for small segments or both may not accurately reflect the actual energy usage for the end use. The authors recommend that caution is used when examining UECs from end uses that are the result of fewer than 25 observations and that extreme care is employed if fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate the end-use UEC for the segment. The number of observations needed to accurately determine the end-use UEC for a segment will be larger for non-weather-sensitive end uses than for space-conditioning and weather-sensitive end uses.

# **Estimated Electric UECs**

The average annual household electricity consumption was estimated as 6,174 kWh for individually metered households in the study population, based on *2019 RASS* normalized interval data for 39,682 households. This section presents results for the calibrated electric UECs, segment frequencies, and the associated saturations.

- **Table 11** shows estimated UECs by residence type.
- **Table 12** and **Table 13** present estimated UECs by age of dwelling.
- **Table 14** presents estimated UECs by electric utility service area.
- **Table 15** through **Table 17** show weather-sensitive end-use estimated UECs by CEC forecasting climate zone.
- **Table 18** through **Table 32** present estimated UECs for space conditioning end uses by CEC forecasting climate zone and residence type.

# Space Heating

Separate electric space heating UECs were estimated for conventional (resistance) electric space heating and heat-pump space heating.

As presented in **Table 11**, conventional space heating UECs varied from 1,509 kilowatt-hours (kWh) for single-family homes to 582 kWh for apartments in buildings with five or more units. Heat-pump UECs showed similar variation ranging from 1,221 kWh for single-family homes to 461 kWh for apartments in buildings with five or more units. Auxiliary heating UECs varied from 825 kWh for single-family homes to 99 kWh for apartments in buildings with two to four units.

# Ventilation

Furnace fans, used to blow forced hot air from a gas heating system, had estimated UECs that ranged from 159 kWh for single-family homes to 45 kWh for apartments in buildings with five or more units.

# Air Conditioning

Air-conditioning UECs were estimated separately for central air conditioning (CAC), room air conditioning (RAC), and evaporative coolers. Key findings included the following:

Central air conditioning — UECs were higher than the *2009 RASS*, ranging from 1,372 kWh for single-family homes to 594 kWh for apartments in buildings with five or more units.

Room air conditioning — The average room air conditioning UEC for single-family homes was 828 kWh, and mobile homes were 1,026 kWh.

Evaporative cooling — UECs ranged from 1,488 kWh for mobile homes to 453 kWh for apartments in buildings with five or more units.

### Water Heating

Water heating UECs were estimated for conventional electric water heating and solar water heat with electric backup. For conventional water heat, UECs ranged from a high of 2,539 kWh for single-family homes to 1,153 kWh for townhomes.

The UEC for solar water heating with electric backup for single-family homes was roughly half of conventional water heating at 1,297 kWh. Solar water heating was also estimated for townhomes, but not for either type of apartment buildings or mobile-home residences types. Solar water heat UECs were reported with extreme caution, due to the relatively low saturations.

### Dishwashers, Clothes Washers, and Dryers

Dishwasher UECs range from 93 kWh for single-family homes to 51 kWh for mobile homes. Clothes washer UECs reflected only the consumption attributed to the motor loads, as water heating for clothes washers was captured by the water heating UECs. The estimated UECs for clothes washers ranged from 94 kWh for single-family homes to 62 kWh for apartments in buildings with five or more units. Electric dryer UECs ranged from 552 kWh to 354 kWh across residence types.

### **Refrigerators and Freezers**

UECs for first refrigerators ranged from 1,209 kWh for single-family homes to 968 kWh for apartments in buildings with five or more units. Meanwhile, UEC estimates for second refrigerators (which reflect the usage of all secondary units) showed considerable variation by residence type. Estimates for second refrigerators for single-family and mobile homes were 1,161 kWh and 1,110 kWh, respectively. Townhomes and the two types of apartments had estimated UECs for second refrigerators of 641 kWh and 566/565 kWh, respectively.

Freezer UECs ranged between 853 and 760 kWh.

### **Pools and Spas**

The estimated pool pump UEC was 2,895 kWh for single-family homes, with some variation by utility. Pool pumps reported the highest UEC for SMUD territory at 3,468 kWh, followed by SCE at 2,939 kWh and LADWP at 2,898. SDG&E and PG&E territories had the lowest estimated pool pump UECs at 2,723 and 2,775, respectively.

Spa UECs were estimated separately for filter pumps and spa heat. The estimated UEC for spa filter pumps ranged from 322 kWh for single-family homes to 106 for mobile homes. Spa heating UECs were much higher, ranging from 1,032 kWh for single-family homes to 683 kWh for townhomes to 679 kWh for mobile homes. The research team estimated both spa UECs for mobile homes using a small sample. Caution should be used when interpreting this UECs estimate.

### **Outdoor Lighting**

The estimated UECs for outdoor lighting for single-family homes was 251 kWh, which was lower compared to an estimate of 388 kWh from the *2009 RASS*. The estimated outdoor lighting UEC for townhomes of 156 kWh was also lower than the 2009 estimate of 210 kWh. The outdoor lighting UEC estimates for the remaining three residence types were all lower than the 2009 estimates at 144 kWh, 116 kWh, and 164 kWh for small and larger apartment

buildings and mobile homes, respectively. The 2009 estimates for these residence types were 168 kWh, 196 kWh, and 204 kWh, respectively.

### Cooking

The electric range/oven UECs varied from 404 kWh for single-family homes to 256 kWh for larger apartment buildings.

### Televisions

Television UECs were lower than in the *2009 RASS*. Estimates presented in **Table 11** show that television UECs ranged from 483 kWh for single-family homes to 389 kWh for apartments in buildings with five or more units. These estimates compare to 2009 estimates of 738 kWh and 611 kWh, respectively.

### **Personal Computers and Home Offices**

Personal computer (PC) UECs decreased dramatically from the *2009 RASS* for all residence types. The average UEC for PCs in the current study ranged from 298 kWh for single-family homes to 180 kWh for mobile homes. Homeoffice UECs also decreased across all residence types, ranging from 53 kWh for single-family homes down to 24 kWh for mobile homes.

### Well Pumps

The estimated UECs for well pumps for single-family homes, townhomes, and mobile homes were 1,358 kWh, 1,329 kWh, and 1,121 kWh respectively. UECs were also estimated for small and large multifamily homes, 1,031 kWh and 1,474 kWh, respectively. The multifamily estimates are based on small sample sizes, may reflect usage of more than one unit, and should be treated with caution.

### **Electric Vehicles**

The team estimated electric vehicle UECs for households with EV charging the first time in this year's study. The average EV charging UEC ranged from 1,062 kWh for single-family homes to 599 kWh for apartments in buildings with two to four units. Caution should be used with the UECs that are based on small sample sizes, such as with mobile homes.

### Miscellaneous

Estimates for the miscellaneous UEC ranged from 2,099 kWh for single-family homes to 1,150 kWh for apartments in buildings with five or more units. These estimates compare to estimates from the *2009 RASS* that ranged from 2,177 kWh for single-family homes to 1,141 kWh for larger apartment buildings.

Table 11: Electric UECs by Residence Type

1	<u>.</u>					Table TT. Liecult OLCS by Residence Type				
	Single Family UEC	Single Family Saturation	Townhome UEC	Townhome Saturation	2-4 Unit Apt. UEC	2-4 Unit Apt. Saturation	5+ Unit Apt. UEC	5+ Unit Apt. Saturation	Mobile Home UEC	Mobile Home Saturation
All Household	7,553	26,263 homes	4,691	3,297 homes	4,139	2,723 homes	3,670	6,563 homes	5,798	836 homes
Conv. Heat	1,509	0.10	951	0.18	592	0.24	582	0.26	1,193	0.06
Heat Pump	1,221	0.03	593	0.03	559	0.05	461	0.09	980	0.01
Aux. Heat	825	0.08	226	0.08	99	0.06	113	0.06	528	0.06
Furnace Fan	159	0.76	66	0.58	59	0.43	45	0.39	116	0.63
Attic Ceiling Fan	133	0.03	129	0.01	285	0.01	185	0.01	442	0.03
Central Air Conditioning	1,372	0.66	735	0.51	911	0.44	594	0.48	1,246	0.53
Room AC	828	0.14	435	0.18	430	0.20	289	0.21	1,026	0.29
Evap. Cooler	1,001	0.12	518	0.08	553	0.09	453	0.06	1,488	0.27
Water Heat	2,539	0.04	1,153	0.05	1,196	0.07	1,163	0.10	2,107	0.05
Solar Water Heat	1,297	0.00	1,258	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Dryer	552	0.35	429	0.38	430	0.23	354	0.21	478	0.40
Clothes Washer	94	0.94	82	0.83	79	0.51	62	0.36	73	0.92
Dishwasher	93	0.74	79	0.64	69	0.48	63	0.56	51	0.53
First Refrigerator	1,209	1.00	1,109	1.00	1,002	1.00	968	1.00	1,034	1.00
Second Refrigerator	1,161	0.38	641	0.21	566	0.09	565	0.05	1,110	0.20
Freezer	853	0.23	799	0.11	760	0.10	782	0.05	818	0.30
Pool Pump	2,895	0.15		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Spa	322	0.13	129	0.03		0.00		0.00	106	0.04
Outdoor Lighting	251	0.76	156	0.56	144	0.38	116	0.25	164	0.53
Range/Oven	404	0.43	359	0.46	294	0.52	256	0.59	269	0.31
TV	483	0.66	471	0.62	425	0.68	389	0.57	571	0.68
Spa Electric Heat	1,032	0.06	683	0.02		0.00		0.00	679	0.03
Microwave	157	0.90	141	0.84	145	0.82	131	0.81	136	0.91
Home Office	53	0.19	49	0.14	51	0.13	44	0.13	24	0.06
PC	298	0.86	250	0.83	217	0.75	227	0.74	180	0.68
Well Pump	1,358	0.05	1,329	0.00	1,031	0.01	1,474	0.01	1,121	0.10
Elec Vehicle	1,062	0.06	690	0.06	599	0.04	734	0.04	901	0.01
Miscellaneous	2,099	1.00	1,494	1.00	1,290	1.00	1,150	1.00	1,473	1.00

Note: Apt. = apartment

UEC Saturation UEC Sa	
Conv. Heat9550.19952Heat Pump8060.08763Aux. Heat1010.03512Furnace Fan1500.75129Attic Ceiling Fan1190.02154Central Air Conditioning1,1930.851,160	Dwelling turation
Heat Pump8060.08763Aux. Heat1010.03512Furnace Fan1500.75129Attic Ceiling Fan1190.02154Central Air Conditioning1,1930.851,160	283 homes
Aux. Heat1010.03512Furnace Fan1500.75129Attic Ceiling Fan1190.02154Central Air Conditioning1,1930.851,160	0.15
Furnace Fan         150         0.75         129           Attic Ceiling Fan         119         0.02         154           Central Air Conditioning         1,193         0.85         1,160	0.04
Attic Ceiling Fan         119         0.02         154           Central Air Conditioning         1,193         0.85         1,160	0.08
Central Air Conditioning 1,193 0.85 1,160	0.63
•	0.02
	0.57
ROUTLAC 501 0.10 022	0.17
Evaporative Cooler 938 0.11 887	0.10
Water Heat         1,963         0.03         1,787	0.06
Solar Water Heat         1,226         0.00         1,300	0.00
Dryer 456 0.38 506	0.31
Clothes Washer         85         0.83         89	0.77
Dishwasher 90 0.86 84	0.66
First Refrigerator         1,094         0.99         1,132	1.00
Second Refrigerator 1,049 0.26 1,083	0.27
Freezer 834 0.12 841	0.18
Pool Pump 2,540 0.07 2,911	0.09
Spa 347 0.11 311	0.08
Outdoor Lighting         251         0.55         223	0.60
Range/Oven 393 0.46 348	0.47
TV 499 0.64 459	0.64
Spa Electric Heat         847         0.06         1,031	0.04
Microwave 156 0.91 149	0.87
Home Office         54         0.16         50	0.16
PC 296 0.88 270	0.82
Well Pump         1,504         0.03         1,339	0.04
Elec Vehicle 1,095 0.09 956	
Miscellaneous 1,550 1.00 1,783	0.05

# Table 12: Electric UECs by Home Age

	New Dwelling Household UEC	New Dwelling Count of Households	Old Dwelling Household UEC	Old Dwelling Count of Households
All	6,292	2,399	6,166	37,283
All PG&E	5,742	1,050	6,304	14,917
Single Family PG&E	8,247	626	7,497	10,252
Multifamily PG&E	4,014	424	3,968	4,665
All SCE	7,584	769	6,360	12,612
Single Family SCE	8,874	503	7,510	8,431
Multifamily SCE	4,369	266	4,461	4,181
All SDG&E	5,571	323	5,203	4,849
Single Family SDG&E	8,794	169	6,376	3,034
Multifamily SDG&E	3,359	154	3,721	1,815
All SMUD	7,128	149	8,305	2,217
Single Family SMUD	8,033	111	9,621	1,750
Multifamily SMUD	5,171	38	5,141	467
All LADWP	4,826	108	5,124	2,688
Single Family LADWP	9,786	23	7,361	1,364
Multifamily LADWP	3,586	85	3,822	1,324

### Table 13: Electric Household UECs by Home Age, Electric Utility, and Residence Type

	PG&E UEC	PG&E Saturation	SCE UEC	SCE Saturation	SDG&E UEC	SDG&E Saturation	SMUD UEC	SMUD Saturation	LADWP UEC	LADWP Saturation
All Household	6,266	15,967 homes	6,424	13,381 homes	5,230	5,172 homes	8,246	2,366 homes	5,112	2,796 homes
Conv. Heat	1,302	0.16	635	0.13	541	0.19	1,329	0.18	452	0.14
Heat Pump	1,163	0.03	565	0.04	433	0.05	1,160	0.10	542	0.06
Aux. Heat	655	0.09	123	0.06	90	0.06	776	0.08		0.08
Furnace Fan	171	0.65	101	0.67	90	0.61	201	0.79	73	0.46
Attic Ceiling Fan	133	0.02	171	0.02	145	0.02	159	0.02	136	0.01
Central Air Conditioning	1,132	0.51	1,344	0.68	599	0.54	1,194	0.89	1,021	0.52
Room AC	682	0.13	665	0.18	374	0.15	849	0.07	529	0.29
Evap. Cooler	809	0.10	1,109	0.12	525	0.08	801	0.13	587	0.09
Water Heat	2,071	0.07	1,443	0.04	1,290	0.06	2,677	0.08	1,538	0.05
Solar Water Heat	1,325	0.00	916	0.00	1,392	0.00	1,396	0.00	1,301	0.00
Dryer	511	0.46	491	0.20	420	0.24	602	0.59	438	0.17
Clothes Washer	82	0.81	95	0.79	83	0.78	112	0.81	89	0.62
Dishwasher	81	0.69	89	0.67	79	0.72	92	0.76	80	0.51
First Refrigerator	1,121	1.00	1,145	1.00	1,044	1.00	1,398	0.99	1,083	1.00
Second Refrigerator	1,080	0.27	1,093	0.30	922	0.26	1,442	0.24	1,062	0.20
Freezer	858	0.20	836	0.16	722	0.14	950	0.22	798	0.10
Pool Pump	2,775	0.08	2,939	0.11	2,723	0.08	3,468	0.14	2,898	0.07
Spa	319	0.07	314	0.10	332	0.11	305	0.09	243	0.04
Outdoor Lighting	214	0.62	229	0.61	225	0.62	275	0.67	219	0.46
Range/Oven	344	0.58	359	0.37	335	0.52	433	0.58	328	0.36
TV	442	0.63	508	0.64	397	0.64	543	0.66	404	0.65
Spa Electric Heat	1,102	0.05	911	0.03	985	0.05	1,023	0.05	822	0.02
Microwave	145	0.87	155	0.87	139	0.90	174	0.91	146	0.82
Home Office	47	0.16	50	0.15	55	0.19	59	0.17	54	0.19
PC	274	0.81	269	0.83	268	0.86	308	0.79	268	0.80
Well Pump	1,321	0.07	1,418	0.02	1,101	0.02	1,776	0.01	1,828	0.01
Elec Vehicle	929	0.06	1,142	0.06	772	0.06	1,632	0.02	719	0.06
Miscellaneous	1,772	1.00	1,804	1.00	1,700	1.00	2,097	1.00	1,582	1.00

	Zone 1 UEC	Zone 1 Saturation	Zone 2 UEC	Zone 2 Saturation	Zone 3 UEC	Zone 3 Saturation	Zone 4 UEC	Zone 4 Saturation	Zone 5 UEC	Zone 5 Saturation	Zone 6 UEC	Zone 6 Saturation
All Household	4,987	7,161 homes	6,346	2,015 homes	8,339	595 homes	7,793	2,948 homes	8,154	1712 homes	5,720	1,536 homes
Conv. Heat	880	0.16	1,518	0.18	1,371	0.11	1,962	0.14	1,353	0.15	1,498	0.18
Heat Pump	773	0.02	1,441	0.03	1,283	0.02	1,515	0.05	1,076	0.03	1,462	0.01
Aux. Heat	224	0.10	566	0.06	545	0.06	1,160	0.06	497	0.09	776	0.10
Furnace Fan	148	0.62	222	0.64	171	0.82	207	0.73	146	0.69	186	0.59
Attic Ceiling Fan	77	0.01	29	0.02	104	0.09	84	0.01	357	0.03	55	0.00
Central Air Conditioning	539	0.40	412	0.35	2,083	0.82	1,134	0.77	2,186	0.74	836	0.19
Room AC	268	0.12	256	0.14	1,331	0.19	723	0.15	1,515	0.20	346	0.05
Evaporative Cooler	337	0.07	261	0.07	1,180	0.12	869	0.15	1,488	0.18	181	0.03
Water Heat	1,142	0.03	1,794	0.14	2,469	0.09	2,579	0.12	2,273	0.04	2,356	0.11
Solar Water Heat	1,275	0.00	1,243	0.00	1,877	0.00	1,161	0.00	1,906	0.00	1,156	0.00

 Table 15: Electric UECs for Weather-Sensitive End Uses in Forecasting Climate Zones 1-6

#### Table 16: Electric UECs for Weather-Sensitive End Uses in Forecasting Climate Zones 7-12

	Zone 7 UEC	Zone 7 Saturation	Zone 8 UEC	Zone 8 Saturation	Zone 9 UEC	Zone 9 Saturation	Zone 10 UEC	Zone 10 Saturation	Zone 11 UEC	Zone 11 Saturation	Zone 12 UEC	Zone 12 Saturation
All Household	5,669	7,839 homes	5,740	1,279 homes	7,828	764 homes	7,177	1,724 homes	8,882	1,775 homes	5,230	5,172 homes
Conv. Heat	552	0.16	566	0.12	1,480	0.10	707	0.10	1,049	0.09	541	0.19
Heat Pump	455	0.04	604	0.01	1,383	0.05	574	0.03	746	0.03	433	0.05
Aux. Heat	133	0.06	283	0.07	332	0.05	75	0.08	139	0.06	90	0.06
Furnace Fan	82	0.60	92	0.72	200	0.72	106	0.74	126	0.84	90	0.61
Attic Ceiling Fan	165	0.03	116	0.02	443	0.01	143	0.03	280	0.01	145	0.02
Central Air Conditioning	979	0.60	914	0.57	1,807	0.70	1,519	0.83	2,296	0.90	599	0.54
Room AC	534	0.22	399	0.10	1,447	0.17	1,039	0.13	1,097	0.10	374	0.15
Evap. Cooler	722	0.10	505	0.05	1,287	0.20	1,335	0.20	2,081	0.13	525	0.08
Water Heat	1,198	0.05	1,192	0.04	2,401	0.07	2,010	0.02	1,992	0.04	1,290	0.06
Solar Water Heat	836	0.00		0.00	1,385	0.00	739	0.00		0.00	1,392	0.00

				V		
	Zone 13 UEC	Zone 13 Saturation	Zone 16 UEC	Zone 16 Saturation	Zone 17 UEC	Zone 17 Saturation
All Household	8,246	2,366 homes	4,768	1,785 homes	5,840	1,011 homes
Conv. Heat	1,329	0.18	513	0.13	364	0.14
Heat Pump	1,160	0.10	460	0.05	658	0.07
Aux. Heat	776	0.08	-	0.06		0.10
Furnace Fan	201	0.79	70	0.41	78	0.58
Attic Ceiling Fan	159	0.02	98	0.01	161	0.03
Central Air Conditioning	1,194	0.89	887	0.42	1,183	0.73
Room AC	849	0.07	435	0.27	689	0.34
Evap. Cooler	801	0.13	511	0.09	779	0.08
Water Heat	2,677	0.08	1,556	0.04	1,510	0.06
Solar Water Heat	1,396	0.00	1,301	0.00		0.00

 Table 17: Electric UECs for Weather-Sensitive End Uses in Forecasting Climate Zones 13, 16, and 17

## Table 18: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for Single-Family Homes in Forecasting Climate Zones 1-6

Single- Family	Zone 1 UEC	Zone 1 Saturation	Zone 2 UEC	Zone 2 Saturation	Zone 3 UEC	Zone 3 Saturation	Zone 4 UEC	Zone 4 Saturation	Zone 5 UEC	Zone 5 Saturation	Zone 6 UEC	Zone 6 Saturation
All Household	6,313	4,277 homes	7,465	1,427 homes	9,441	426 homes	8,489	2,377 homes	9,098	1,259 homes	6,407	1,112 homes
Conv. Heat	1,455	0.10	2,102	0.16	1,607	0.11	2,149	0.13	1,571	0.13	1,569	0.15
Heat Pump	1,302	0.00	1,589	0.03	1,503	0.02	2,057	0.04	1,589	0.02	1,578	0.02
Aux. Heat	366	0.12	785	0.05	822	0.02	1,213	0.05	558	0.11	807	0.12
Central Air Conditioning	644	0.51	488	0.35	2,312	0.89	1,217	0.78	2,378	0.74	1,004	0.19
Room AC	397	0.10	326	0.13	1,790	0.08	816	0.14	1,658	0.21	382	0.06

Table 13. Opace Contrationing Electric DE03 for Onigie-1 anny Homes in Forecasting Onimate Zones 7-12												
Single- Family	Zone 7 UEC	Zone 7 Saturation	Zone 8 UEC	Zone 8 Saturation	Zone 9 UEC	Zone 9 Saturation	Zone 10 UEC	Zone 10 Saturation	Zone 11 UEC	Zone 11 Saturation	Zone 12 UEC	Zone 12 Saturation
All Household	6,900	4,807 homes	6,494	900 homes	9,079	602 homes	8,019	1,311 homes	9,605	1,314 homes	6,508	3,203 homes
Conv. Heat	824	0.09	983	0.04	2,024	0.08	935	0.07	1,244	0.06	1,291	0.09
Heat Pump	619	0.03	711	0.01	1,737	0.04	855	0.02	1,081	0.02	734	0.03
Aux. Heat	398	0.07	523	0.09	667	0.06	137	0.09	143	0.04	243	0.08
Central Air Conditioning	1,174	0.67	987	0.57	1,937	0.80	1,674	0.86	2,380	0.93	757	0.61
Room AC	731	0.19	406	0.13	1,829	0.15	1,143	0.13	946	0.07	493	0.16

#### Table 19: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for Single-Family Homes in Forecasting Climate Zones 7-12

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

#### Table 20: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for Single-Family Homes in Forecasting Climate Zones 13, 16, and 17

	V					
Single-Family	Zone 13 UEC	Zone 13 Saturation	Zone 16 UEC	Zone 16 Saturation	Zone 17 UEC	Zone 17 Saturation
All Household	9,545	1,861 homes	6,846	788 homes	8,439	599 homes
Conv. Heat	1,627	0.15	923	0.07	964	0.06
Heat Pump	1,519	0.07	700	0.02	1,152	0.08
Aux. Heat	861	0.07		0.09		0.08
Central Air Conditioning	1,382	0.93	1,398	0.53	1,705	0.83
Room AC	1,056	0.06	645	0.21	1,285	0.24

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

#### Table 21: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for Townhomes in Forecasting Climate Zones 1-6

Townhome	Zone 1 UEC	Zone 1 Saturation	Zone 2 UEC	Zone 2 Saturation	Zone 3 UEC	Zone 3 Saturation	Zone 4 UEC	Zone 4 Saturation	Zone 5 UEC	Zone 5 Saturation	Zone 6 UEC	Zone 6 Saturation
All Household	4,328	777 homes	4,137	171 homes	5,114	25 homes	5,091	121 homes	5,233	56 homes	3,863	113 homes
Conv. Heat	1,564	0.14	924	0.32	3,358	0.08	927	0.03	979	0.54	1,504	0.36
Heat Pump	549	0.03	1,005	0.01	706	0.05	630	0.01	608	0.01	776	0.00
Aux. Heat	160	0.15	189	0.11	504	0.22	192	0.02		0.02	243	0.03
Central Air Conditioning	430	0.29	266	0.42	1,397	0.38	775	0.88	1,251	0.81	411	0.27
Room AC	112	0.11	179	0.11	764	0.18	338	0.24	916	0.05	167	0.03

Townhome	Zone 7	Zone 7	Zone	Zone 8	Zone 9	Zone 9	Zone 10	Zone 10	Zone 11	Zone 11	Zone 12	Zone 12
rownnome	UEC	Saturation	8 UEC	Saturation	UEC	Saturation	UEC	Saturation	UEC	Saturation	UEC	Saturation
All Household	5,079	756 homes	5,068	132 homes	5,679	30 homes	5,192	87 homes	8,262	75 homes	4,300	528 homes
Conv. Heat	452	0.21	796	0.16	1,468	0.40	634	0.12	809	0.04	728	0.21
Heat Pump	386	0.02	745	0.01	488	0.04	787	0.06	861	0.01	323	0.06
Aux. Heat	130	0.09	102	0.02		0.06	-	0.04	198	0.00	115	0.02
Central Air	827	0.61	858	0.68	1.141	0.77	1.032	0.83	1.943	0.88	310	0.53
Conditioning	021	0.01	000	0.00	1,141	0.11	1,002	0.00	1,040	0.00	010	0.00
Room AC	352	0.18	291	0.02	525	0.17	779	0.05	1,230	0.45	181	0.12

#### Table 22: Space Conditioning Electric UECs and Saturations for Townhomes in Forecasting Climate Zones 7-12

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

# Table 23: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for Townhomes inForecasting Climate Zones 13, 16, and 17

Townhome	Zone 13 UEC	Zone 13 Saturation	Zone 16 UEC	Zone 16 Saturation	Zone 17 UEC	Zone 17 Saturation
All Household	5,751	179 homes	3,868	177 homes	4,808	70 homes
Conv. Heat	1,186	0.27	673	0.09	904	0.20
Heat Pump	1,271	0.12	141	0.02	553	0.01
Aux. Heat	231	0.02		0.05	-	0.12
Central Air Conditioning	724	0.79	445	0.33	939	0.80
Room AC	559	0.03	438	0.40	843	0.18

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

#### Table 24: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for 2-4 Unit Apartments in Forecasting Climate Zones 1-6

2-4 Unit Apartment	Zone 1 UEC	Zone 1 Saturation	Zone 2 UEC	Zone 2 Saturation	Zone 3 UEC	Zone 3 Saturation	Zone 4 UEC	Zone 4 Saturation	Zone 5 UEC	Zone 5 Saturation	Zone 6 UEC	Zone 6 Saturation
All Household	3,460	655 homes	3,227	119 homes	4,617	25 homes	5,367	112 homes	4,982	110 homes	3,883	105 homes
Conv. Heat	698	0.17	663	0.17	813	0.04	1,132	0.17	785	0.19	1,379	0.30
Heat Pump	575	0.01	1,116	0.01	707	0.01	1,006	0.22	372	0.08	558	0.01
Aux. Heat	160	0.06	118	0.20	160	0.03	222	0.20	130	0.07	211	0.02
Central Air Conditioning	401	0.23	237	0.08	1,639	0.89	875	0.83	1,754	0.77	353	0.03
Room AC	146	0.16	112	0.09	1,085	0.74	577	0.21	858	0.15	20	0.02

2-4 Unit Apartment	Zone 7 UEC	Zone 7 Saturation	Zone 8 UEC	Zone 8 Saturation	Zone 9 UEC	Zone 9 Saturation	Zone 10 UEC	Zone 10 Saturation	Zone 11 UEC	Zone 11 Saturation	Zone 12 UEC	Zone 12 Saturation
All Household	4,055	645 homes	4,437	82 homes	4,707	35 homes	4,089	85 homes	7,096	110 homes	3,759	349 homes
Conv. Heat	438	0.25	519	0.61	476	0.10	570	0.08	1,072	0.31	306	0.36
Heat Pump	429	0.04	552	0.03	376	0.05	250	0.25	402	0.04	504	0.08
Aux. Heat	91	0.03	112	0.02		0.15	160	0.06		0.28	66	0.07
Central Air Conditioning	622	0.49	1,072	0.67	1,058	0.68	879	0.81	2,540	0.81	370	0.35
Room AC	428	0.26	271	0.03	1,139	0.19	605	0.12	604	0.03	206	0.07

 Table 25: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for 2-4 Unit Apartments in Forecasting Climate Zones 7-12

# Table 26: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for 2-4 Unit Apartments inForecasting Climate Zones 13, 16, and 17

2-4 Unit Apartment	Zone 13 UEC	Zone 13 Saturation	Zone 16 UEC	Zone 16 Saturation	Zone 17 UEC	Zone 17 Saturation
All Household	4,823	85 homes	4,083	158 homes	3,906	48 homes
Conv. Heat	703	0.27	336	0.26	1,146	0.04
Heat Pump	929	0.14	704	0.01	303	0.26
Aux. Heat	202	0.02		0.01		0.03
Central Air Conditioning	738	0.78	576	0.31	678	0.58
Room AC	794	0.18	381	0.30	431	0.53

5+ Apartment	Zone 1 UEC	Zone 1 Saturation	Zone 2 UEC	Zone 2 Saturation	Zone 3 UEC	Zone 3 Saturation	Zone 4 UEC	Zone 4 Saturation	Zone 5 UEC	Zone 5 Saturation	Zone 6 UEC	Zone 6 Saturation
All Household	3,192	1,414 homes	3,266	231 homes	4,899	50 homes	4,208	257 homes	4,460	217 homes	4,048	167 homes
Conv. Heat	715	0.30	884	0.16	703	0.33	1,029	0.40	524	0.21	1,281	0.19
Heat Pump	755	0.07	663	0.02	625	0.05	431	0.11	564	0.04	555	0.01
Aux. Heat	142	0.07	365	0.05		0.20	187	0.06	207	0.01	188	0.07
Central Air Conditioning	278	0.30	182	0.37	1,022	0.74	474	0.60	1,274	0.73	442	0.18
Room AC	150	0.11	87	0.21	416	0.21	289	0.16	452	0.15	76	0.02

Table 27: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for 5+ Unit Apartments in Forecasting Climate Zones 1-6

#### Table 28: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for 5+ Unit Apartments in Forecasting Climate Zones 7-12

5+ Apartment	Zone 7 UEC	Zone 7 Saturation	Zone 8 UEC	Zone 8 Saturation	Zone 9 UEC	Zone 9 Saturation	Zone 10 UEC	Zone 10 Saturation	Zone 11 UEC	Zone 11 Saturation	Zone 12 UEC	Zone 12 Saturation
All Household	3,794	1,554 homes	3,035	141 homes	4,681	38 homes	4,135	185 homes	5,893	148 homes	3,356	1,019 homes
Conv. Heat	472	0.24	501	0.30	789	0.11	565	0.25	559	0.14	403	0.36
Heat Pump	352	0.08	380	0.02	988	0.15	375	0.06	394	0.11	279	0.12
Aux. Heat	93	0.04	68	0.01	232	0.02	69	0.06	70	0.02	95	0.04
Central Air Conditioning	584	0.49	378	0.40	1,489	0.84	852	0.73	1,693	0.90	321	0.46
Room AC	303	0.28	189	0.02	1,153	0.05	537	0.12	941	0.09	214	0.19

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

# Table 29: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for 5+ Unit Apartments inForecasting Climate Zones 13, 16, and 17

5+ Apartment	Zone 13 UEC	Zone 13 Saturation	Zone 16 UEC	Zone 16 Saturation	Zone 17 UEC	Zone 17 Saturation
All Household	4,733	202 homes	3,307	657 homes	3,864	283 homes
Conv. Heat	933	0.23	422	0.17	232	0.23
Heat Pump	698	0.27	424	0.13	232	0.06
Aux. Heat	244	0.19	-	0.08		0.13
Central Air Conditioning	555	0.78	495	0.42	677	0.66
Room AC	502	0.15	253	0.24	342	0.44

Mobile Home	Zone 1 UEC	Zone 1 Saturation	Zone 2 UEC	Zone 2 Saturation	Zone 3 UEC	Zone 3 Saturation	Zone 4 UEC	Zone 4 Saturation	Zone 5 UEC	Zone 5 Saturation	Zone 6 UEC	Zone 6 Saturation
All Household	4,603	38 homes	6,303	67 homes	6,517	69 homes	6,864	81 homes	7,623	70 homes	4,029	39 homes
Conv. Heat	1,568	0.02	1,772	0.24	1,517	0.04	1,457	0.04	987	0.04	1,481	0.07
Heat Pump	837	0.00	1,160	0.07	1,295	0.03	1,345	0.03	1,580	0.01		0.00
Aux. Heat		0.13		0.08	537	0.31	760	0.03	386	0.02	525	0.06
Central Air Conditioning	217	0.31	382	0.37	682	0.44	1,398	0.89	2,128	0.53	379	0.66
Room AC	365	0.52	301	0.12	1,437	0.53	1,330	0.07	1,608	0.43	271	0.04

Table 30: Space Conditioning Electric UECs for Mobile Homes in Forecasting Climate Zones 1-6

#### Table 31: Space-Conditioning Electric UECs for Mobile Homes in Forecasting Climate Zones 7-12

Mobile Home	Zone 7 UEC	Zone 7 Saturation	Zone 8 UEC	Zone 8 Saturation	Zone 9 UEC	Zone 9 Saturation	Zone 10 UEC	Zone 10 Saturation	Zone 11 UEC	Zone 11 Saturation	Zone 12 UEC	Zone 12 Saturation
All Household	4,685	77 homes	3,879	24 homes	5,572	59 homes	5,508	56 homes	7,084	128 homes	3,950	73 homes
Conv. Heat	806	0.12		0.09	849	0.03	515	0.15	651	0.11	1,013	0.05
Heat Pump	211	0.00	325	0.03	1,276	0.00		0.00	530	0.03	680	0.00
Aux. Heat		0.02		0.02		0.01	_	0.04	161	0.07		0.02
Central Air Conditioning	936	0.68	408	0.62	2,235	0.09	1,350	0.56	2,067	0.66	701	0.91
Room AC	709	0.21	552	0.27	840	0.32	1,621	0.13	1,763	0.15	810	0.08

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

#### Table 32: Space-Conditioning Electric UECs for Mobile Homes in Forecasting Climate Zones 13, 16, and 17

Mobile Home	Zone 13 UEC	Zone 13 Saturation	Zone 16 UEC	Zone 16 Saturation	Zone 17 UEC	Zone 17 Saturation
All Household	6,804	39 homes	4,965	5 homes	4,829	11 homes
Conv. Heat		0.01		0.15		0.01
Heat Pump	685	0.02		0.00		0.00
Aux. Heat		0.02		0.00		0.06
Central Air Conditioning	946	0.98	878	0.69	985	0.12
Room AC	826	0.03	669	0.62	1,170	0.92

# **Estimated Natural Gas UECs**

The research team estimated the average annual household natural gas consumption as 360 therms for individually metered households in the study population. This section presents results for the calibrated natural gas UECs, segment frequencies, and associated saturations.

- **Table 33** shows estimated UECs by residence type for all households and homes with gas account data.
- **Table 34** presents estimated UECs by dwelling age for all households and homes with gas account data. New dwellings are those built between 2013 and 2019.
- **Table 35** presents estimated UECs by home age by gas utility and residence type.
- **Table 36** shows estimated UECs by gas utility service area.
- **Table 37** through **Table 40** detail estimates by CEC forecasting climate zone.

Natural gas UECs and saturations were estimated for every household that was found to have a natural gas line, regardless of whether natural gas billing data were available for them. Of the 32,582 households for which natural gas UECs were estimated, normalized annual consumption data were available for 23,606 households, with 8,976 having insufficient or no gas billing data. These 8,976 households either indicated that they received natural gas from the smaller municipal gas utilities, were not included in the account matching process defined in Chapter 4, or did not have sufficient data for the normalization process. Of the 39,682 individually metered households in the study, 7,100 had no gas service, leaving them as electric-only households.

The columns titled Homes w/gas refers to households for which natural gas-normalized annual consumption could be estimated from one of the three participating gas utilities: PG&E, SDG&E, or SoCalGas. The columns titled All Homes includes all households for which gas UECs were estimated, including those that could not be matched to the gas billing records. Households serviced by one of the small providers were also included in the All Homes column, as were households that received gas service from SoCalGas, but could not be matched to the billing data.

### Space Heating

The UECs for primary gas heat showed considerable variation by residence type, ranging from 189 therms for single-family homes to 53 therms for apartments in buildings with five or more units. Secondary space heating UECs varied from 59 therms for single-family homes to 38 therms for apartments in buildings with five or more units.

### Water Heating

Natural-gas water heating UECs ranged from 258 therms for single-family homes to 246 therms for apartments in buildings with two to four units. Solar water heat with gas backup UECs were lower, ranging from 199 therms to 154 therms.

### Dryers

UECs for gas dryers varied between 19 therms for townhomes and 11 therms for single-family homes.

### Ranges/Ovens

Gas range/oven UECs were estimated between 25 therms for single-family homes and 19 therms for mobile homes.

#### **Pools and Spa Heat**

The UEC for gas pool heat for single-family homes was 162 therms, and spa heat was 38 therms per year.

#### **Miscellaneous**

Miscellaneous gas usage for single-family homes, townhomes, and apartments in buildings with two to four units was estimated at 17 therms per year. Apartments in buildings with five or more units and mobile homes had miscellaneous gas usage of 19 therms and 21 therms, respectively.

### Table 33: Gas UECs by Residence Type for All Households and for Households with Gas Account Data

	Single Family All Homes UEC	Single Family All Homes Satura- tion	Single Family Homes w/ Gas Data UEC	Single Family Homes w/ Gas Data Satura- tion	Town- home All Homes UEC	Town- home All Homes Satura- tion	Town- home Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Town- home Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	2-4 Unit Apt. All Homes UEC	2-4 Unit Apt. All Homes Satura- tion	2-4 Unit Apt. Homes w/Gas Data UEC	2-4 Unit Apt. Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	5+ Unit Apt. All Homes UEC	5+ Unit Apt. All Homes Satura- tion	5+ Unit Apt. Homes w/Gas Data UEC	5+ Unit Apt. Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Mobile Home All Homes UEC	Mobile Home All Homes Satura- tion	Mobile Home Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Mobile Home Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion
All Household UEC	434	22,846 homes	443	17,269 homes	301	2,872 homes	306	2,061 homes	221	2,124 homes	225	1,437 homes	173	4,189 homes	202	2,501 homes	324	551 homes	300	338 homes
Primary Heat	189	0.83	191	0.83	83	0.72	81	0.71	69	0.59	69	0.58	53	0.54	53	0.60	144	0.78	136	0.73
Auxiliary Heat	59	0.02	59	0.02	42	0.04	43	0.05	44	0.02	49	0.02	38	0.02	41	0.02	52	0.00	37	0.00
Conv. Gas Water Heat	258	0.93	260	0.94	257	0.83	258	0.85	246	0.64	251	0.64	248	0.50	246	0.60	253	0.84	257	0.85
Solar Water Heat w/Gas Backup	187	0.00	184	0.00	168	0.00	229	0.00	199	0.00		0.00	154	0.00	154	0.00	174	0.00	174	0.00
Dryer	11	0.52	12	0.53	19	0.41	19	0.41	18	0.26	18	0.26	17	0.16	17	0.19	17	0.45	17	0.35
Range/ Oven	25	0.76	25	0.77	22	0.73	22	0.73	24	0.67	25	0.68	21	0.66	22	0.71	19	0.86	20	0.82
Pool Heat	162	0.06	163	0.05	150	0.00	150	0.00	210	0.01	211	0.01	177	0.01	170	0.01	181	0.01	181	0.01
Spa Heat	38	0.07	38	0.08	29	0.01	28	0.02		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	39	0.01	38	0.00
Misc.	17	0.13	17	0.12	17	0.08	17	0.07	17	0.05	17	0.05	19	0.05	19	0.05	21	0.06	27	0.05

Note: Apt. = apartment

	New Dwelling All Homes UEC	New Dwelling All Homes Saturation	New Dwelling Homes w/Gas Data UEC	New Dwelling Homes w/Gas Data Saturation	Old Dwelling All Homes UEC	Old Dwelling All Homes Saturation	Old Dwelling Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Old Dwelling Homes w/Gas Data Saturation
All Household UEC	312	1,929 homes	337	1,254 homes	363	30,653 homes	379	22,352 homes
Primary Heat	178	0.69	179	0.74	153	0.75	157	0.77
Auxiliary Heat	49	0.04	48	0.06	52	0.02	54	0.02
Conv. Gas Water Heat	190	0.80	192	0.87	260	0.83	262	0.86
Solar Water Heat w/Gas Backup	181	0.01	181	0.01	188	0.00	184	0.00
Dryer	14	0.45	14	0.48	13	0.43	13	0.44
Range/Oven	23	0.86	23	0.91	24	0.73	24	0.74
Pool Heat	146	0.03	164	0.02	164	0.04	164	0.04
Spa Heat	60	0.06	71	0.06	36	0.05	35	0.05
Miscellaneous	16	0.11	16	0.11	17	0.10	17	0.10

#### Table 34: Gas UECs by Home Age for All Households and for Households

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

#### Table 35: Gas Household UECs by Home Age by Gas Utility and Residence Type

	New Dwelling Household UEC	New Dwelling Count	Old Dwelling Household UEC	Old Dwelling Count
All	337	1,254	379	22,352
All PG&E	363	582	419	9,756
Single Family PG&E	441	421	482	7,315
Multifamily PG&E	266	161	260	2,441
All SDG&E	350	147	284	2,618
Single Family SDG&E	547	104	325	1,899
Multifamily SDG&E	189	43	201	719
All SoCalGas	308	525	366	9,978
Single Family SoCalGas	395	341	432	7,189
Multifamily SoCalGas	151	184	245	2,789

	PG&E All Homes UEC	PG&E All Homes Satura- tion	PG&E Homes w/Gas Data UEC	PG&E Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	SoCalGas All Homes UEC	SoCalGas All Homes Saturation	SoCalGas Homes w/Gas Data UEC	SoCalGas Homes w/Gas Data Saturation	SDG&E All Homes UEC	SDG&E All Homes Satura- tion	SDG&E Homes w/Gas Data UEC	SDG&E Homes w/Gas Data Saturation
All Household UEC	402	13,480 homes	416	10,338 homes	358	12,922 homes	363	10,503 homes	280	3,629 homes	287	2,765 homes
Primary Heat	202	0.78	207	0.79	127	0.76	128	0.76	100	0.74	101	0.75
Auxiliary Heat	77	0.02	77	0.02	40	0.03	40	0.03	30	0.02	30	0.02
Conv. Gas Water Heat	258	0.86	259	0.89	264	0.83	267	0.84	205	0.88	208	0.88
Solar Water Heat w/Gas Backup	211	0.00	218	0.00	195	0.00	196	0.00	165	0.01	164	0.01
Dryer	13	0.28	13	0.30	13	0.54	13	0.54	10	0.55	10	0.57
Range/Oven	22	0.62	22	0.63	26	0.83	26	0.84	18	0.75	18	0.77
Pool Heat	148	0.02	139	0.03	176	0.05	180	0.05	134	0.04	134	0.04
Spa Heat	34	0.03	34	0.03	38	0.07	39	0.07	37	0.07	37	0.08
Miscellaneous	18	0.08	17	0.08	17	0.11	18	0.11	14	0.15	14	0.16

#### Table 36: Gas UECs by Gas Utility for All Households and for Homes with Gas Account Data

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

#### Table 37: Gas UECs for Forecasting Climate Zones 1-4

	Zone 1 All Homes UEC	Zone 1 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 1 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 1 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Zone 2 All Homes UEC	Zone 2 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 2 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 2 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Zone 3 All Homes UEC	Zone 3 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 3 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 3 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Zone 4 All Homes UEC	Zone 4 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 4 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 4 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion
All Household UEC	369	6,370 homes	397	4,756 homes	438	1,461 homes	470	1,037 homes	407	302 homes	448	203 homes	401	1,963 homes	412	1,478 homes
Primary Heat	189	0.78	193	0.81	240	0.73	261	0.72	186	0.89	208	0.91	208	0.77	209	0.80
Auxiliary Heat	63	0.01	61	0.01	89	0.05	88	0.07	74	0.01	73	0.00	84	0.03	84	0.04
Conv. Gas Water Heat	247	0.81	248	0.88	273	0.86	278	0.90	236	0.95	247	0.98	247	0.90	246	0.92
Solar Water Heat w/Gas Backup	209	0.00	197	0.00	207	0.00	224	0.00		0.00		0.00	194	0.00	194	0.00
Dryer	12	0.30	12	0.33	13	0.28	13	0.30	9	0.52	9	0.61	13	0.21	14	0.21
Range/ Oven	20	0.64	20	0.66	21	0.58	22	0.58	18	0.64	18	0.63	21	0.53	21	0.56
Pool Heat	148	0.03	136	0.03	138	0.04	130	0.05	117	0.00	117	0.01	164	0.02	167	0.02
Spa Heat	35	0.03	35	0.03	35	0.02	35	0.03	32	0.00	32	0.00	32	0.03	32	0.04
Miscellaneous	16	0.07	16	0.07	18	0.09	19	0.09	16	0.05	16	0.05	17	0.07	17	0.08

#### Table 38: Gas UECs for Forecasting Climate Zones 5-8

	Zone 5 All Homes UEC	Zone 5 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 5 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 5 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Zone 6 All Homes UEC	Zone 6 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 6 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 6 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Zone 7 All Homes UEC	Zone 7 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 7 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 7 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Zone 8 All Homes UEC	Zone 8 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 8 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 8 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion
All Household UEC	411	1,359 homes	420	978 homes	445	1,227 homes	497	870 homes	330	6,734 homes	348	4,963 homes	406	1,121 homes	402	875 homes
Primary Heat	203	0.69	205	0.69	213	0.78	222	0.86	108	0.73	110	0.75	143	0.80	143	0.80
Auxiliary Heat	74	0.03	74	0.04	65	0.02	63	0.02	32	0.02	33	0.03	47	0.04	47	0.05
Conv. Gas Water Heat	308	0.78	310	0.80	298	0.84	303	0.90	259	0.81	260	0.86	279	0.88	276	0.87
Solar Water Heat w/Gas Backup	272	0.00	272	0.00	203	0.00	215	0.00	196	0.00	188	0.00	226	0.00	228	0.00
Dryer	18	0.29	18	0.32	14	0.40	15	0.46	13	0.55	13	0.58	14	0.52	14	0.48
Range/ Oven	35	0.57	35	0.57	27	0.76	29	0.77	26	0.83	26	0.85	23	0.84	24	0.81
Pool Heat	70	0.02	198	0.01	202	0.01	199	0.01	180	0.04	185	0.05	188	0.07	191	0.07
Spa Heat	38	0.02	46	0.01	44	0.02	45	0.02	43	0.06	43	0.06	34	0.09	34	0.11
Miscellaneous	20	0.09	20	0.08	22	0.09	22	0.12	17	0.12	17	0.12	18	0.12	17	0.14

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

#### Table 39: Gas UECs for Forecasting Climate Zones 9-12

	Zone 9 All Homes UEC	Zone 9 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 9 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 9 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Zone 10 All Homes UEC	Zone 10 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 10 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 10 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Zone 11 All Homes UEC	Zone 11 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 11 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 11 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion	Zone 12 All Homes UEC	Zone 12 All Homes Satura- tion	Zone 12 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 12 Homes w/Gas Data Satura- tion
All Household UEC	430	572 homes	415	434 homes	360	1,378 homes	373	854 homes	363	1,552 homes		1,113 homes	279	4,210 homes	287	2,765 homes
Primary Heat	223	0.77	201	0.75	132	0.84	136	0.85	134	0.86	137	0.87	100	0.74	101	0.75
Auxiliary Heat	91	0.00	91	0.01	39	0.02	36	0.02	47	0.03	49	0.04	30	0.03	30	0.02
Conv. Gas Water Heat	268	0.93	275	0.95	230	0.90	229	0.93	220	0.91	228	0.92	206	0.86	208	0.88
Solar Water Heat w/Gas Backup	278	0.00	278	0.00	199	0.00	199	0.00	109	0.00	-	0.00	165	0.01	164	0.01
Dryer	14	0.55	14	0.54	13	0.60	11	0.63	12	0.57	12	0.57	10	0.56	10	0.57
Range/Oven	21	0.80	21	0.80	22	0.78	22	0.77	23	0.83	25	0.87	18	0.74	18	0.77
Pool Heat	143	0.00	138	0.00	167	0.08	168	0.09	155	0.10	157	0.10	138	0.04	134	0.04
Spa Heat	30	0.05	29	0.05	37	0.09	37	0.11	31	0.13	30	0.14	36	0.07	37	0.08
Miscellaneous	17	0.10	17	0.05	15	0.09	15	0.10	15	0.16	15	0.13	14	0.17	14	0.16

	Zone 13 All Homes UEC	Zone 13 All Homes Saturation	Zone 13 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 13 Homes w/Gas Data Saturation	Zone 16 All Homes UEC	Zone 16 All Homes Saturation	Zone 16 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 16 Homes w/Gas Data Saturation	Zone 17 All Homes UEC	Zone 17 All Homes Saturation	Zone 17 Homes w/Gas Data UEC	Zone 17 Homes w/Gas Data Saturation
All Household UEC	390	1,992 homes	417	1,558 homes	351	1,480 homes	346	1,087 homes	326	861 homes	329	635 homes
Primary Heat	211	0.74	220	0.78	128	0.62	128	0.62	111	0.75	106	0.77
Auxiliary Heat	70	0.03	67	0.02	32	0.02	32	0.03	43	0.01	49	0.00
Conv. Gas Water Heat	249	0.86	251	0.89	323	0.72	319	0.72	304	0.65	304	0.68
Solar Water Heat w/Gas Backup	179	0.00	179	0.00	309	0.00	309	0.00	222	0.00	222	0.00
Dryer	12	0.16	11	0.18	15	0.42	15	0.42	17	0.44	17	0.49
Range/Oven	20	0.64	20	0.65	27	0.87	28	0.87	30	0.87	31	0.87
Pool Heat	128	0.03	127	0.04	203	0.04	201	0.03	205	0.04	199	0.02
Spa Heat	29	0.03	29	0.04	55	0.03	53	0.03	44	0.05	38	0.04
Miscellaneous	16	0.09	16	0.09	24	0.05	24	0.05	21	0.15	21	0.17

 Table 40: Gas UECs for Forecasting Climate Zones 13, 16, and 17

# CHAPTER 3: Load Profiles

# **Electric Load Profiles**

Load profiles are estimates of customers' electric usage at the hour level. These estimates require samples of energy use recorded in intervals of 60 minutes or less. Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) offers the ability to collect such data for most customers, which results in high sample sizes that yield high-quality load profiles.

Four utilities provided electric interval data for the *2019 RASS*: PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, and SMUD. The load profiling sample size for these four utilities combined is roughly 27,800 households (actual sample sizes vary from day-to-day), which represents about 11 million residential customers.

This section presents electric load profiles estimated for three categories of interest: Net Energy Metered (NEM) versus Non-NEM households, Single Family versus Multifamily homes, and by Electric Utility.

The linear graphs in this section illustrate energy use on the day of the 2019 California Independent System Operator (California ISO) system peak (August 15, 2019, a Thursday). While utilities do not necessarily peak on the same day or at the same time as the California ISO, this day of the year is when the state's infrastructure and energy resources are most strained due to high energy use. In these graphs the orange line represents average residential energy use from the grid, the vertical band highlights the peak hour, and these are the same from one graph to the next. The hours of the day are presented in the 24-hour clock format.

**Figure 1** illustrates the difference in energy consumption from the grid between net-metered (brown line with the squares) and non-net-metered (blue line with the triangles) residential customers on the day of the California ISO system peak. The orange line represents the average of all residential customers.

Earlier in the day, from midnight to about 8 in the morning, NEM customers have higher energy use than average customers. This finding indicates that on average NEM customers use more energy (perhaps from larger houses, EVs, electric water heaters, swimming pools, and so forth), but a substantial portion of this energy is produced onsite rather than provided by the grid. At around 9 in the morning, solar production starts to ramp up, resulting in a pronounced drop in energy use from the grid. In this graph, negative values represent exports to the grid from NEM households. These exports are maximized at noon, when NEM households exported an average of 1.4 kWh to the grid. As solar production declines later in the day and energy use increases for all households (kids return from school, air conditioning is turned on), NEM households' electric use from the grid increases and returns to a higher level of energy use than non-NEM households. About 6 p.m. (Hour 18 in the **Figure 1**), the time of the California ISO system peak, the grid energy use of NEM households is, on average, 0.4 kWh higher than for the non-NEM counterparts. This difference is greatest at 8 p.m. (Hour 20 in **Figure 1**), when NEM households have an average use of 3.1 kWh per household, compared to 1.6 kWh per non-NEM household.

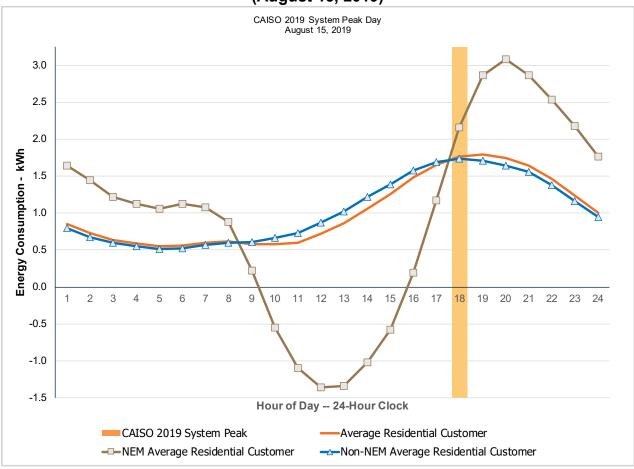


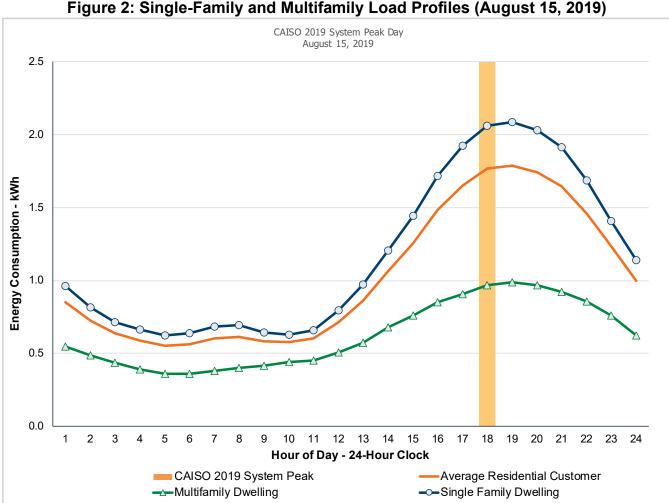
Figure 1: Net-Metered and Non-Net-Metered Electric Load Profiles (August 15, 2019)

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

DNV GL estimated that NEM households used an average of 22.6 kWh of energy from the grid on August 15, 2019, compared to an average of 24.7 kWh for non-NEM households. While the total energy use of NEM households is larger, their energy use from the grid is, on average, lower than that of non-NEM households.

**Figure 2** illustrates the difference in energy consumption from the grid between households in multifamily homes (green line with triangles) and households in single-family homes (blue line with circles) on the day of the California ISO system peak. The average of all residential customers is represented by the orange line.

As expected, multifamily homes use less energy than single-family homes. The multifamily homes are smaller on average and benefit from shared walls, which reduces the associated need for space conditioning. Other factors, such as less electronics or amenities, fewer occupants, and lower levels of income may contribute to this effect. The overall average is driven by single-family homes. There are more single-family homes than multifamily homes.



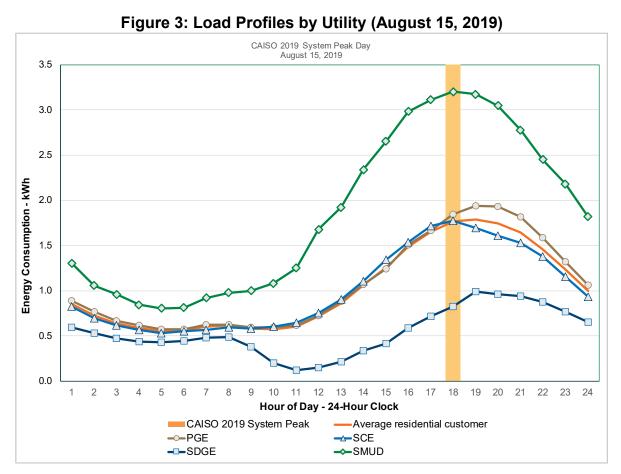
**Figure 3** illustrates the difference in average energy consumption from the grid between households for each of the four electric utilities that provided hourly electric consumption data for the RASS study. The orange line represents the average profile of all households.

PG&E and SCE's load profiles are similar. These two utilities are the largest in the state and account for 83 percent of the customers represented in the overall average profile. As such, they drive this average.

SDG&E's load profile clearly shows the effect of the highest solar penetration of the four utilities represented in these load profiles. SDG&E accounts for 12 percent of the customers represented in the overall average profile.

SMUD's load profile shows that, on average, SMUD customers have higher energy use from the grid than the other three utilities. SMUD accounts for 5 percent of the customers represented in the overall average profile.

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey



Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

# Gas Daily Use

Unlike electricity, for which hourly analysis is common, gas use is often tracked and analyzed at the daily level. This level of tracking is appropriate because gas does not experience extreme hourly price changes the way electricity does and because in many instances, gas meters are set to record intervals that are defined by volume and not by time. For example, if gas meters are set to record increments of 100 cubic feet, Household 1 may record three such units in one day, while Household 2 may take 4 days to record a unit. It does not mean that Household 2 did not use gas for 4 days – only that the gas volume used each day was, on average, about 25 cubic feet. For Household 2, the consumption recorded is not an accurate reflection of daily use.

Analogous to electricity, gas does have peak days. While in California electricity peak use is driven by hot weather in most areas, gas experiences winter peaks driven by cold weather, and summer peaks driven by hot weather that translate into increased gas demand for electric generation. For this section, the research team used the daily estimates produced by the gas RASS analysis to select the week of February 18-24, 2019, as the cold-driven average peak gas use in the study period.

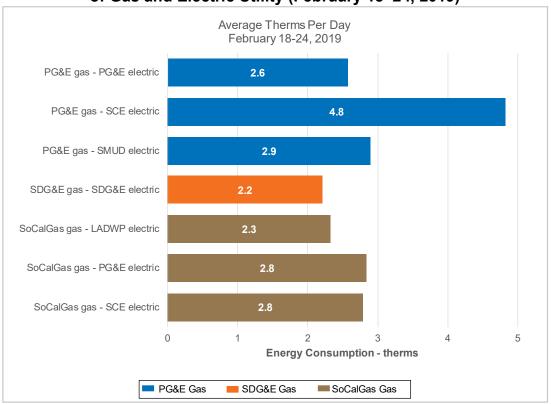
Three utilities provided gas interval data for the *2019 RASS*: PG&E, SDG&E, and Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). The gas daily use sample size for these three utilities combined is nearly 24,600 households (actual sample sizes vary from day to day),

representing about 10 million residential customers in the five electric service territories included in the RASS.

This section presents daily gas use averages estimated for three categories of interest: utility, single-family versus multifamily homes, and for NEM versus non-NEM households.

**Figure 4** shows the average daily therms used the week of February 18–24 for the combinations of gas and electric utilities represented in the RASS. SDG&E (gas and electric) and the combination of SoCalGas with LADWP electric have the lowest gas use (2.2 therms and 2.3 therms per day, respectively). The highest average gas use is for the combination of PG&E gas with SCE electric (4.8 therms per day).

Cold weather drives gas use, which is why it is expected that households in milder weather use less gas. During the peak week, the average SDG&E gas customer used 76 percent of the gas used by the average household that has PG&E gas with SMUD electric , and less than half of the average household that has PG&E gas with SCE electric .



#### Figure 4: Peak Week Average Daily Gas Use by Combinations of Gas and Electric Utility (February 18–24, 2019)

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

**Figure 5** shows the average daily therms by dwelling type for the peak week. As described earlier, multifamily homes use less energy on average than single-family homes. The multifamily dwellings are smaller on average and benefit from shared walls, which reduces the need for space conditioning. Other factors, such as less amenities (for example, less likelihood of having laundry within the unit), fewer occupants, and lower levels of income may contribute to this effect. **Figure 5** shows how large this difference is. For the week with the highest use

in the 12 months analyzed, average single-family dwellings used more than double (about 227 percent) the multifamily dwellings in the same period.

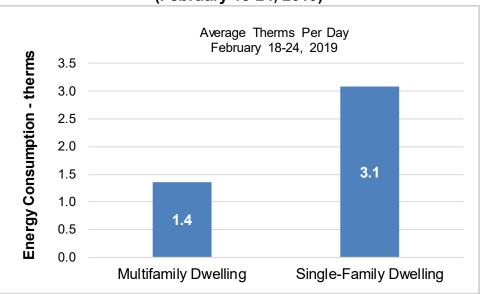


Figure 5: Peak Week Average Daily Gas Use by Dwelling Type (February 18-24, 2019)

Source: 2019 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

**Figure 6** illustrates the difference in gas use among NEM and non-NEM households. While gas use does not directly depend on electricity use, there is a strong correlation between the use of both fuels. Electric interval data show that net-metered customers use more electricity than their non-net-metered counterparts. This usage pattern is true of gas too. NEM households used 37 percent more gas this peak week than the average non-NEM household.

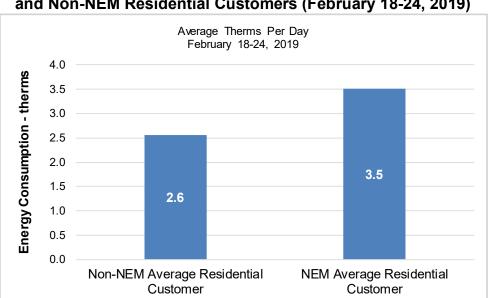


Figure 6: Peak Week Average Daily Gas Use for NEM and Non-NEM Residential Customers (February 18-24, 2019)

Acronym	Definition
AC	Air conditioning — cooling system to control the humidity, ventilation, and temperature in a building.
ACS	American Community Survey — a survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.
AMI	Advanced metering infrastructure — an integrated system of smart meters and other equipment that support two-way communication between the utility and the customer. Smart meters can record energy usage in short intervals throughout the day.
CAC	central air conditioning — a system where air is cooled at a central location and distributed to and from rooms by one or more fans and ductwork.
California ISO	California Independent System Operator — entity that oversees the operation of California's bulk electric power system, transmission lines, and electricity market generated and transmitted by its member utilities in California.
CARE	California Alternative Rates for Energy — is a program that provides discounts on electric and natural gas bills to low-income households.
CDA	conditional demand analysis — a statistical technique that combines utility consumption data with weather information and household survey data to produce energy consumption estimates by end use or equipment.
CDD	Cooling degree days — are a measure of how much (in degrees) and for how long (in days) the air temperature was above a certain reference temperature (i.e. 65°F). CDD are used in calculations of energy consumption for cooling a building.
CEC	California Energy Commission — established in 1975 and based in Sacramento, the CEC is primary energy policy and planning agency for California. It is committed to reducing energy costs, curtailing greenhouse gas emissions, and ensuring a safe, resilient, and reliable supply of energy.
CFL	compact fluorescent lamp — a fluorescent bulb designed to fit into a standard household light fixture. CFLs use less energy than the predecessors, incandescent bulbs.
DDN	degree-day normalization — statistical method of estimating annual energy consumption for normal weather conditions.
DEER	Database for Energy Efficient Resources — database that provides information on the incremental energy savings associated with installing energy-efficient measures or equipment compared to what equipment is commonly installed.

Acronym	Definition
DLP	digital light processing — the use of micromirrors to reflect light and color onto a screen. These micromirrors are positioned in a semiconductor chip and are very small.
DVR	digital video recorder — a consumer electronics device designed for recording video in a digital format within a mass storage device such as USB flash drive, hard disk drive, or any other storage device.
End Use	A category of equipment or appliance that uses energy and provides a benefit or a service to the user, (for example, space heating, space cooling, refrigerators).
EV	electric vehicle — a vehicle, often an automobile, that uses one or more electric motors to create movement.
F	Fahrenheit — a temperature scale based on 32 degrees for the freezing point of water and 212 degrees for the boiling point of water.
FCZ	forecasting climate zones — geographic areas defined by the CEC to assist energy forecasting and planning and sometimes are also called electricity demand forecast zones. The FCZs are specific to electricity providers.
FERA	Family Electric Rate Assistance Program — provides discounts on energy bills to income qualified households. FERA income allowances are slightly higher than CARE allowances.
HDD	Heating degree days — are a measure of how much (in degrees) and for how long (in days) the air temperature was below a certain reference temperature (i.e. 65°F). HDD are used in calculations of energy consumption for heating a building.
IOU	investor-owned utilities — private electricity and natural gas providers whose stock is publicly traded. IOU energy rates are regulated, usually by the state's utility commission.
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power — a publicly owned electric and water utility serving residential and commercial customers in Los Angeles and surrounding communities.
LCD	liquid crystal display — a type of electrically generated image shown on a thin, flat panel. LCD screens are found in consumer electronics like laptops, tablets, and smartphones.
LED	Light-emitting diode — an electronic device that glows when a voltage is applied. Energy-saving LED bulbs are often used instead of CFLs or other light fixtures.
NAC	normalized annual consumption — an estimate of yearly energy consumption that has variations in weather effects removed.

Acronym	Definition
NEM	Net-Energy Metering — billing mechanism that allows customers to generate energy onsite to meet their energy needs and receive a financial benefit for any excess energy sent to their utility.
OLED	organic light-emitting display — a display technology based on the use of an organic substance to produce light. OLED screens are found in consumer electronics like TVs, smartphones, tablets, and watches.
РС	personal computer — a multipurpose computer whose size, capabilities, and price make it feasible for individual use.
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company — an investor-owned electric and natural gas utility serving residential and commercial customers in Northern and Central California.
POU	Publicly owned utility — are publicly-run electric and natural gas providers. POUs include government-run (federal, state, or municipal) and public utility districts that operate independently of city or county government. Unlike IOUs, publicly owned utilities do not issue stock or have shareholders.
PV	Photovoltaic — PV devices, like those found in solar power panels, generate electricity directly from sunlight via an electronic process that occurs naturally in certain types of materials.
RAC	room air conditioning — cooling provided to rooms rather than the entire home or business.
RASS	Residential Appliance Saturation Study — a comprehensive survey of California residents to collect information about characteristics of their homes, their appliances and heating and cooling equipment, use of solar or electric vehicles, and general energy use.
SAE	statistically adjusted engineering — a method of analyzing energy savings that uses statistical modeling and engineering estimates of energy savings.
SAS	statistical analysis system — a software suite that can manipulate, manage, and retrieve data from a variety of sources and perform statistical analysis on it.
SCE	Southern California Edison Company — an investor-owned electric utility serving residential and commercial customers in Southern California.
SDG&E or SDGE	San Diego Gas & Electric Company — an investor-owned electric and natural gas utility serving residential and commercial customers in San Diego and surrounding areas.
SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utility District — a community-owned electric utility serving Sacramento County and parts of Placer County.

Acronym	Definition
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas Company — an investor-owned natural gas utility based in Los Angeles serving residential and commercial customers. SoCalGas is a subsidiary of Sempra Energy, based in San Diego.
T24	Title 24 — California building standards code, a set of standards for new construction and existing buildings.
UEC	unit energy consumption — the amount of energy a single appliance is estimated to use in a year.
USPS	United States Postal Service
VEE	Validation, editing, and estimation — processing information to assess the quality, edit information, and estimate missing values.