Investments in Efficiency Grow

CEE received responses from 361 utility and nonutility program administrators operating efficiency programs in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and seven Canadian provinces.

Expenditures from both ratepayer and other funding sources, which demonstrate the investment made in demand side management in 2012, grew nine percent over 2011. Expenditures made from ratepayer funds grew six percent.

Demand response expenditures grew nine percent from all sources of funding.

Download the whole report from the CEE website.

[cee1.org/annual-industry-reports](cee1.org/annual-industry-reports)
The energy efficiency program industry now reaches across the United States and Canada. Mapping data from these organizations into an aggregate report of funding and savings has been a project CEE members value and that CEE is pleased to perform.

**Budgets Increase**

US and Canadian combined gas and electric DSM program budgets from all sources reached a new peak of $9.6 billion in 2013. Of this total, ratepayers contributed $9.4 billion.

For the first time, CEE asked those program administrators who report multiyear budgets to provide a glimpse into funding planned for the next several years.

These data provide a sense of when portfolios may be revised. Roughly 44 percent of budgets extend past 2013, 18 percent end in 2014, and 17 percent end in 2015. Over half ended in 2013.
In 2012, US administrators spent about $7.2 billion on gas and electric demand side management programs. Ratepayers funded $7 billion of this amount. Adjusting for inflation, US expenditures increased eight percent from all sources of funding.

While the share spent on commercial and industrial programs in 2012 dropped five percent since 2008, these programs still receive the largest amount of funding. Following are residential efficiency, demand response, and low income programs.

Gas program expenditures by customer class in 2012 lead with residential efficiency at 42 percent, followed by commercial and industrial programs and low income programs. Residential expenditures have gone up 12 percent since 2008.
US Electric DSM Expenditures by Customer Class 2012

- Demand Response: 20%
- Residential: 25%
- Cross Sector: 11%
- Low Income: 7%
- Commercial and Industrial: 23%
- Commercial Only: 11%
- Industrial Only: 3%
- Cross Sector: 11%

US Natural Gas Expenditures by Customer Class 2012

- Residential: 42%
- Commercial and Industrial: 23%
- Low Income: 20%
- Multifamily: 3%
- Commercial and Industrial: 23%
- Other: 12%
- Residential: 42%
- Other: 12%
Canadian Program Expenditures

Canadian gas and electric DSM program expenditures remained strong at $800 million USD in 2012. Investment in energy efficiency has increased substantially since 2008 for both electric and gas, with totals near $800 million the past few years.

When electric expenditures are broken out by customer class, commercial and industrial programs received the largest share in Canada, 55 percent, noticeably higher than the US. This is followed by demand response programs at 14 percent, residential programs at 22 percent, and low income programs at two percent.

Commercial and industrial programs accounted for 45 percent of total Canadian natural gas efficiency program expenditures, followed by residential programs, with 17 percent, and low income programs, with 16 percent.
Canadian Electric DSM Expenditures by Customer Class 2012

- Residential: 22%
- Low Income: 2%
- Commercial Only: 31%
- Industrial Only: 20%
- Commercial and Industrial: 4%
- Cross Sector: 7%
- Demand Response: 14%
- Other: 20%

Canadian Natural Gas Expenditures by Customer Class 2012

- Commercial and Industrial: 45%
- Residential: 17%
- Low Income: 16%
- Other: 20%
- Multifamily: 2%
- Multifamily: 2%
SAVINGS
US and Canadian efficiency programs saved 27,000 GWh of electricity and 425 million therms of gas in 2012, resulting in an aggregate 21 million metric tons of avoided CO₂ emissions.

About the CEE Annual Industry Report
Eight years ago, the Consortium for Energy Efficiency initiated a survey of members and other efficiency program administrators to discover the size and momentum of the US and Canadian industry by measuring program spending and savings. Due to the support of the large CEE membership, CEE is able to collect data directly from program administrators, creating a consistent and accurate dataset.

Since 2006, the survey has steadily grown in scope. The 2013 report adds categories of data, including input from electric efficiency funding sources other than ratepayer revenues. CEE joined forces with American Gas Association and the Edison Foundation Institute for Electric Innovation in 2009 to coordinate information needs, develop a comprehensive reporting process, and place a lower burden on respondents.

Further analysis, data, this brochure, and graphics are available on the CEE Forum, ceeforum.org, and on the public site, www.cee1.org.

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