

An Integrated Model System of Household Transport and Residential Energy Consumption

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http://tomnet-utc.org

http://mobilityanalytics.org



Objective: Compute Total Household Energy Footprint



Inter-relationship: "If people travel more (and spend more time outside home), they may consume more transport energy, but less in-home residential energy"





Data

• National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)

- Year: 2017
- Sample: Random subsample of 5,686 households
- Variables: Sociodemographic, Annual Household Mileage, and Activity Pattern
- Geography: Entire US

• Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)

- Year: 2015
- Sample: 5,686 Households
- Variables: Household characteristics, Electricity and Natural Gas consumption, Derived Transportation Energy Consumption, and Activity-Time Allocation
- Geography: Entire US







MDCEV Model of Household Vehicles and Mileage



Household Energy Consumption Model Results





Energy Consumption Model (Log Regression)

	Electricity	Natural Gas	Total Residential
Explanatory Variable	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
	(N= 5,686)	(N= 3,302)	(N=5,686)
In Home Activity Duration	+	+	+
High Income (>\$100K)	+	+	+
Number of Adults = 3+	+		+
Urban			+
Number of Children = 2+	+	+	+
Detached Housing Unit	+		
Home Owned		+	
At least One Non-Worker Present		+	
Transportation Energy Consumption (in BTU)		+	+
Own Plug-in Electric Vehicle	+		+
Pacific Region (WA, OR, & CA)			





Market Segmentation

Annual Average Residential Energy Consumption/Hhld = 70,961,927 BTU Annual Average Transportation Energy Consumption/Hhld =72,135,531 BTU





Comparison of Low-Low vs High-High (LL vs HH)







Conclusions

- Developed an **integrated model** of **transport and household energy** that can be integrated with any activity-based travel model
- Weak, but significant, net complementary relationship between transport and residential energy consumption
- Fuses information available in travel surveys/models with information in Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)





Thank You

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