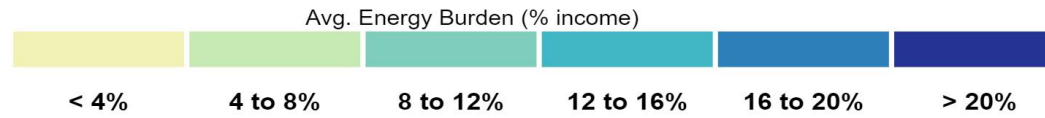




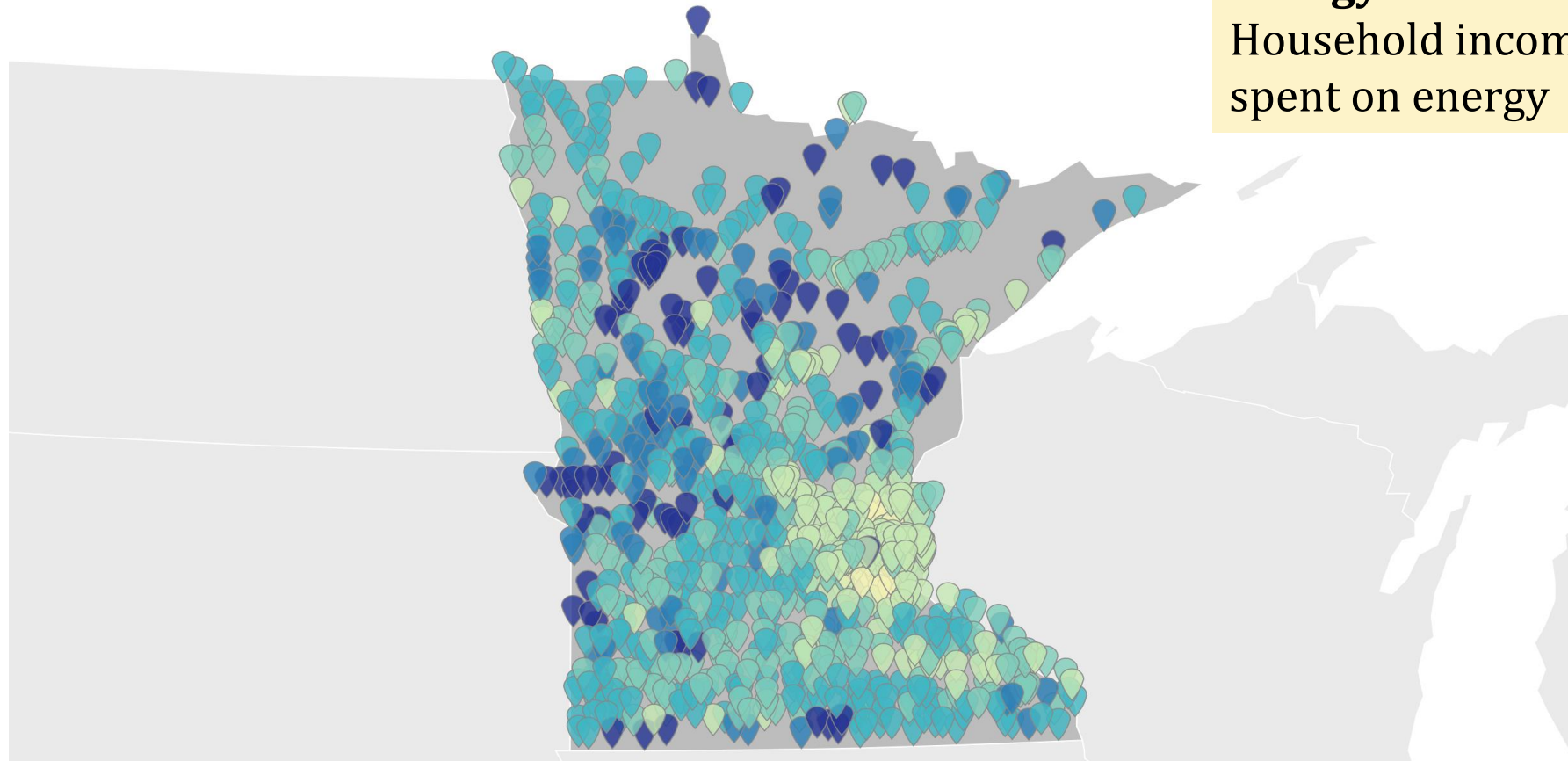
Energy and Housing Affordability

Mari Ojeda (she/her)
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ENERGY BURDEN IN MINNESOTA

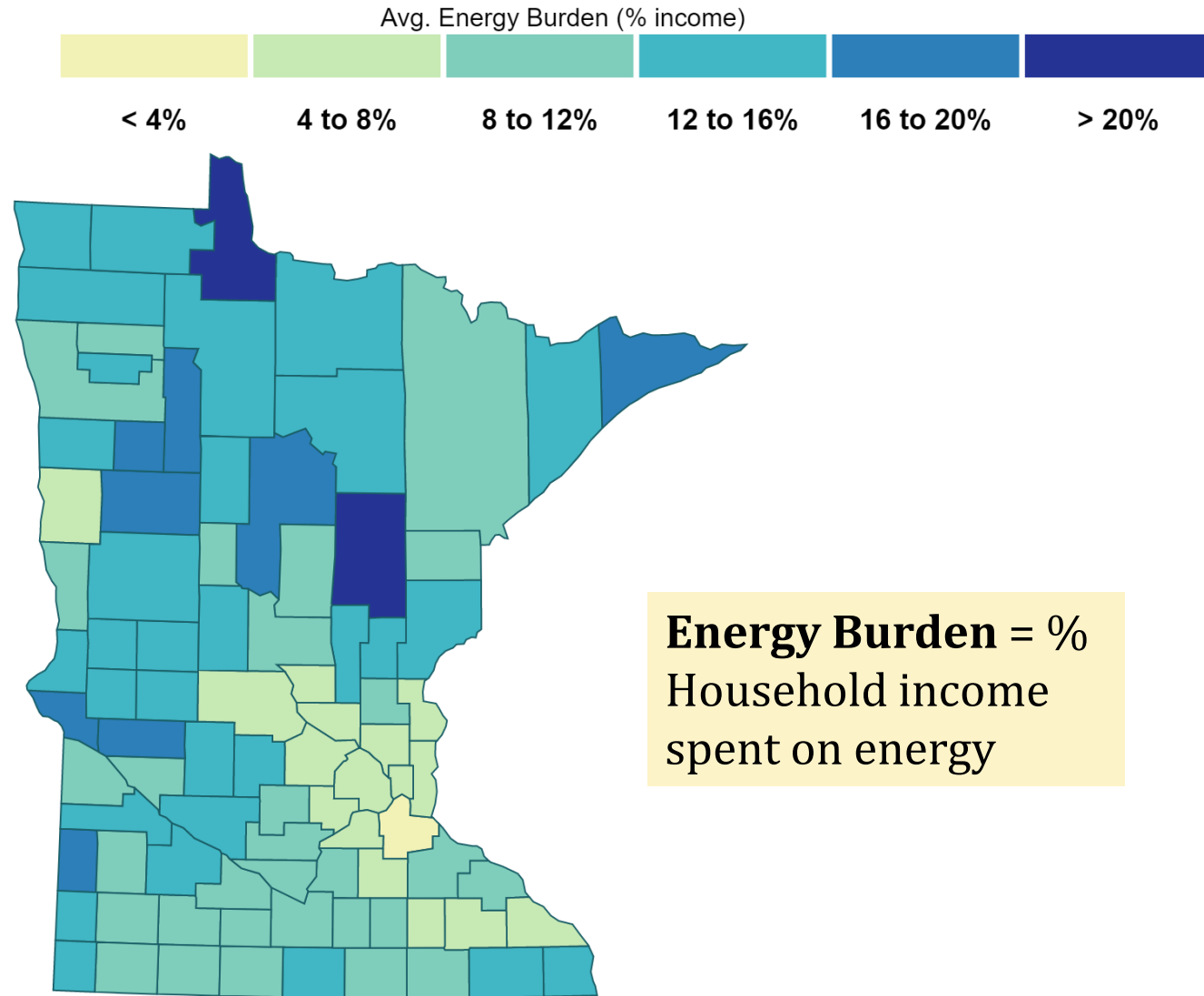


**Energy Burden = %
Household income
spent on energy**



Source: DOE, Low-Income Affordability Data (LEAD) Tool: <https://www.energy.gov/eere/slsc/low-income-energy-affordability-data-lead-tool> (2018)

ENERGY BURDEN IN MINNESOTA



Low-Income Energy Affordability Data Tool Map Export (<https://lead.openei.org/>)

Exported On: 1/13/2023

AMI: 0% - 30%, 30% - 60%

Building Age: Before 1940, 1940 - 59, 1960 - 79, 1980 - 99, 2000 - 09, 2010+

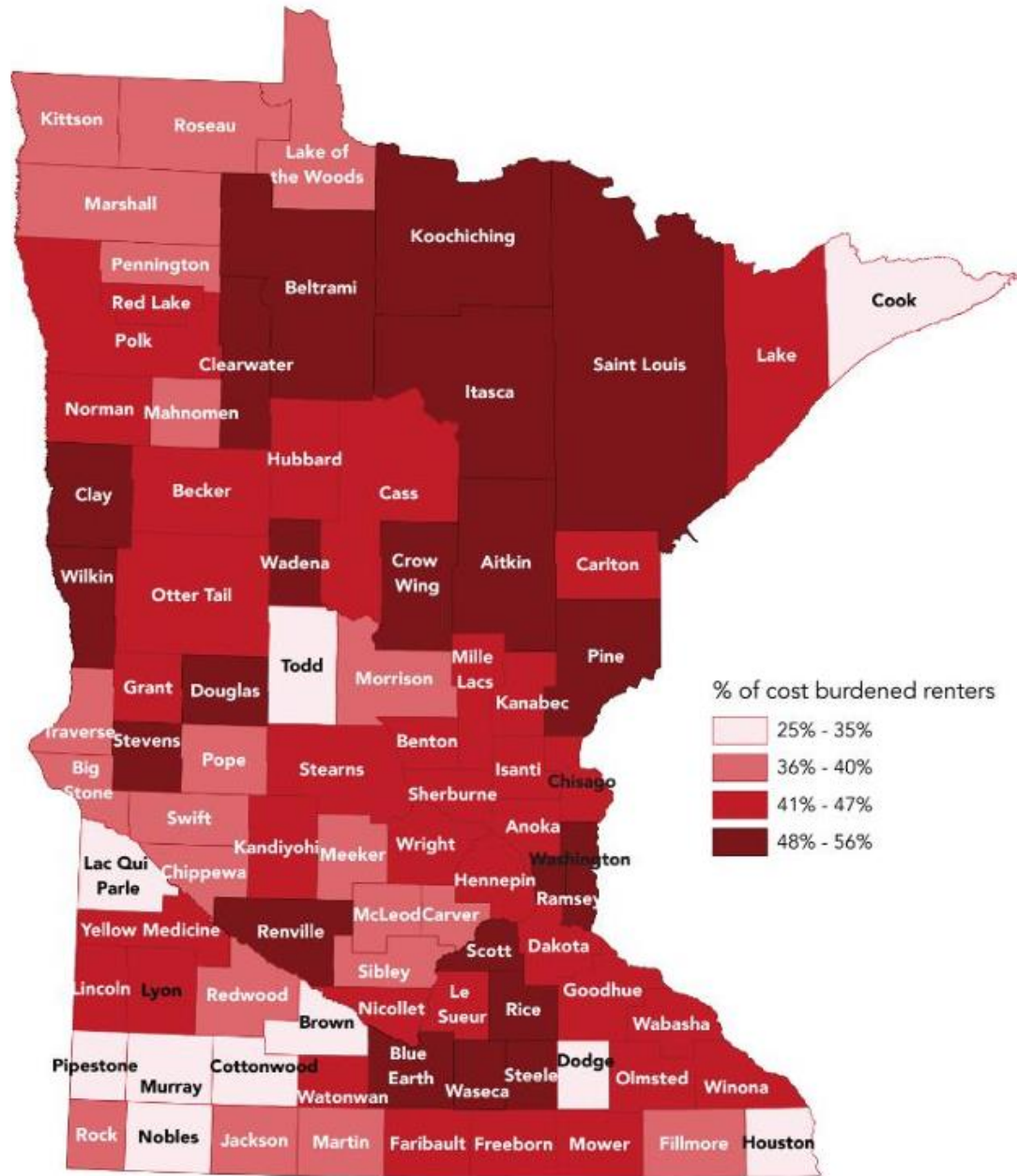
Heating Fuel Type: Utility Gas, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Fuel Oil, Coal, Wood, Solar, Other, None

Building Type: 1 unit detached, 1 unit attached, 2 units, 3 - 4 units, 5 - 9 units, 10 - 19 units, 20 - 49 units, 50+ units, Boat/RV/Van, Mobile/Trailer

Rent/Own: Renter-occupied, Owner-occupied

HOUSING COST BURDEN IN MINNESOTA

Housing Cost Burden
= % Household income
spent on housing



ENERGY AFFORDABILITY

- ▶ Extreme weather events
- ▶ Rising housing costs plus insufficient housing stock (esp. affordable)
- ▶ Rising energy costs (esp. natural gas and gasoline)



REDUCING ENERGY BURDEN

Energy Efficiency helps reduce housing and energy costs

Key Issues:

- ❑ Better data to identify potential gaps
- ❑ Deeper energy savings
- ❑ Increasing access for multifamily housing/renters
- ❑ Supporting “moderate” income customers



SOLUTIONS TO REDUCING COST BURDENS

- ▶ Expand and deepen **energy efficiency**
 - ▶ State Programs (Weatherization Assistance Program, pre-weatherization)
 - ▶ Utility Energy Efficiency Programs (CIP/ECO)
- ▶ Increase investment in **truly affordable (and efficient) housing**

*Prioritize:
residents with
lower incomes,
multifamily
and affordable
housing*





Thank you!

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