



# CBECS

Commercial Buildings  
Energy Consumption Survey

## Assuring Sample Quality in the 2012 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey

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# CBECS Overview



- **Sponsored by U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Energy Information Administration (EIA)**
- **Mandated by DOE Organization Act of 1977**
- **Sole national estimates of the number, size, energy use and energy costs for U.S. commercial buildings**
- **Provides vital details on energy-related building characteristics, activities, technology trends**
- **Conducted every 3 to 5 years since 1979**
- **2012 data collection performed April - November, 2013**



# CBECS Quality Control Challenges

- **Unique unit of analysis (an entire building)**
- **Large variations in size, configuration, and uses**
- **Unfamiliar concepts for field interviewers**
- **Many “gray areas” and opportunities for error**
- **Sampling and screening procedures are unique, complex, time-consuming, and IMPORTANT**
- **CBECS sampling QC must take all of this into account**

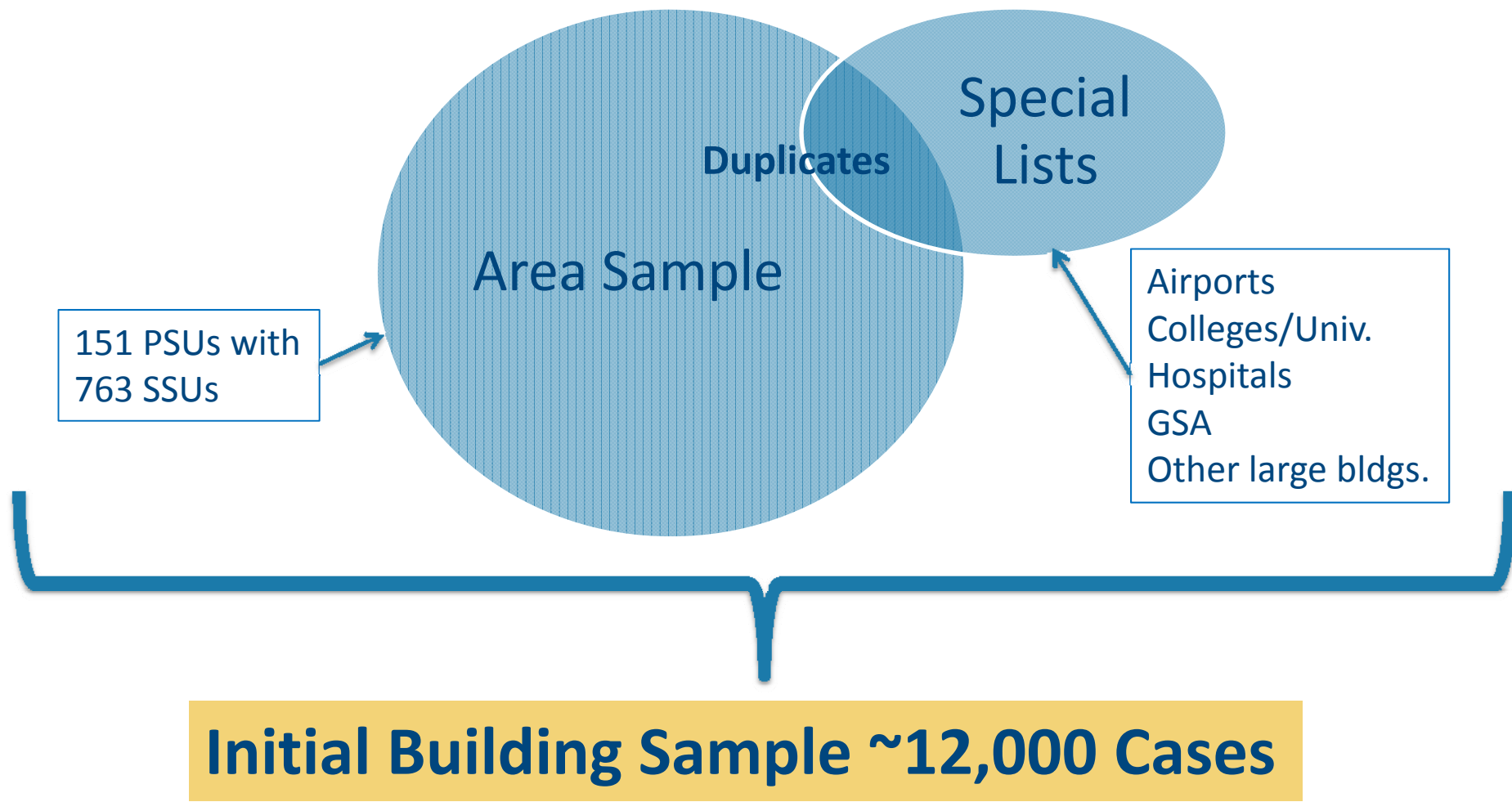


# CBECS Sampling Topics

- 1. CBECS Design Objectives**
- 2. Multiple Buildings**
- 3. Strip Shopping Center**
- 4. Square Footage Edits**
- 5. Conclusions and Future Research**



## 2. CBECS Design Objectives





# What is a Commercial Building?

1. **Structure**: Enclosed with walls that extend from the foundation to the roof
2. **Size**: Larger than 1,000 square feet
3. **Activity**: Used primarily for commercial activities



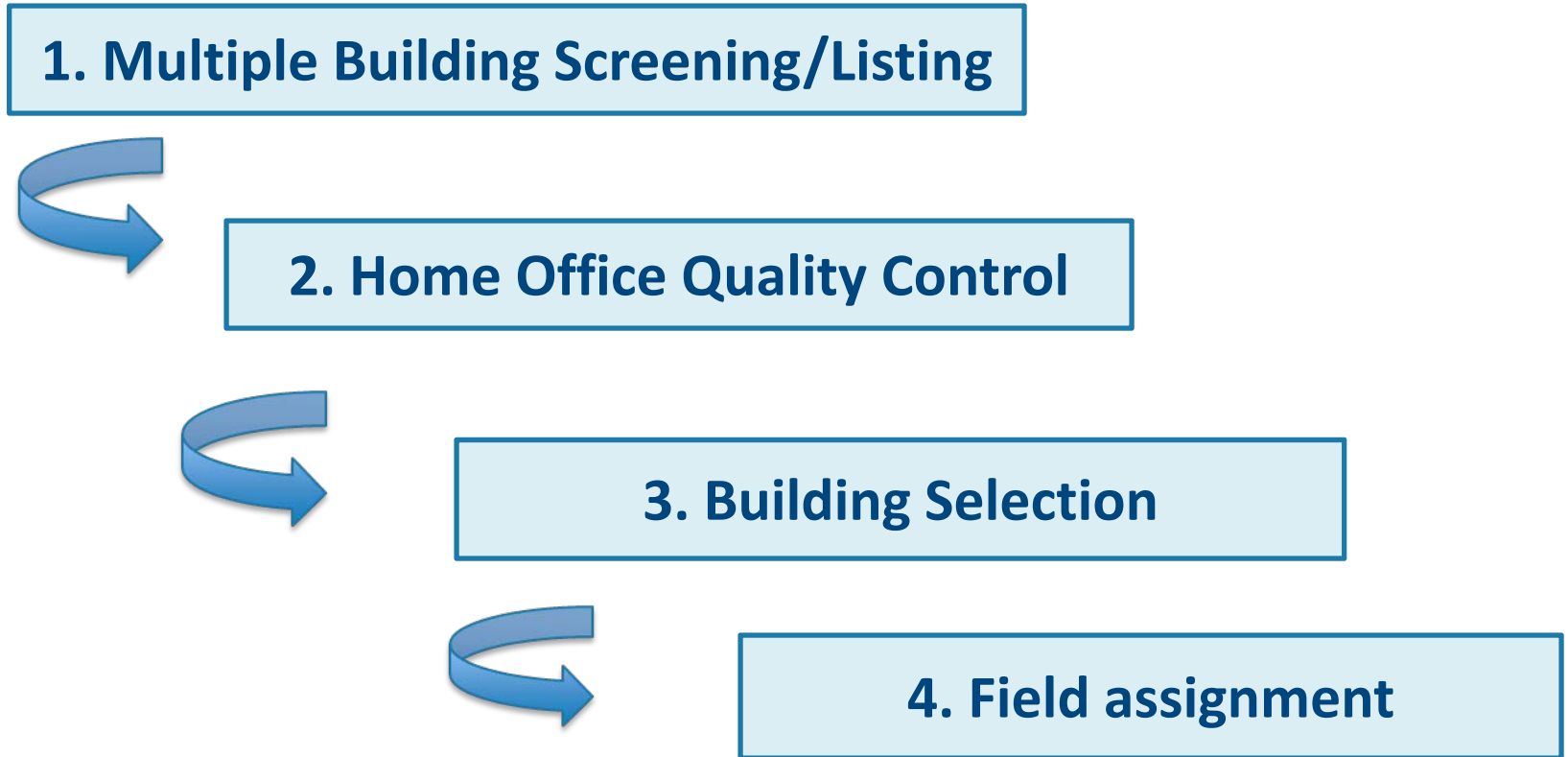
## 2. Multiple Buildings



Westat – 1600 Research Boulevard



# Multiple Building Procedures







# Multiple Building QC Checks

- **Check that:**
  - **Listed structures are in-scope for CBECS**
  - **Listed buildings are not sample duplicates**
  - **Activity and size categories are appropriate**
- **Review online resources when available to supplement existing records**



# Multiple Buildings QC Pass Rate

Result	Count	Percent of received
Passed QC (Final)	188	44.8
Failed QC (Final)	232	55.2
Total Received	420	100.0



## 3. Strip Shopping Centers

- Strip shopping centers are special types of buildings that require specific procedures in CBECS
- Usually no single respondent with adequate knowledge of the entire building to complete the CBECS interview
- Diverse types of tenants (general use) and corresponding variety in energy consumption (intensity)
- Growing number of building types share some characteristics of strip shopping centers, without the diversity of use
- Often difficult for interviewers to classify correctly



# Strip Shopping Center?





# Strip Shopping Center?



# Characteristics of Strip Shopping Centers

- Usually built as a unit
- Structures about the same age
- Usually set back from the street
- Primarily occupied by retail establishments
- Parking areas in front
- Usually has a name (e.g., “New Town Shopping Center”)



# Interviewer Role

- Located the sampled building
- Assessed the situation: is this building a strip shopping center?
- Completed a screener form:
  - Listed all the establishments
  - Paced off the distance across the front of each establishment
  - Determined the primary activity (e.g., retail store)
- Scanned the screener form using laptop and transmitted to Home Office for review



# Home Office Role

## Reviewed each form transmitted

- Does the building meet the CBECS definition of a strip shopping center?
- Used online tools such as strip shopping center web site when available (maps occasionally)
- Used Google, WhitePages.com, Google Earth Pro, Bing and others
- Interviewers revisited the site in-person as needed
- For each establishment, checked number of paces: was this reasonable, and consistent with its general use?





# Strip Shopping Center QC Results

Result	Count	Percent of Received
Passed QC (final)	421	75.0
Failed QC (final)		
Not a Strip Shopping Center	138	24.5
Other problem	3	0.5
<b>Total Received</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# Sampling Staff Role

## Checks for subsampling of establishments

- **Total establishments: 3 to 20**
- **General use code provided**
- **Number of paces: from 5 to 100**
  - **Proxy for the total square footage of the establishment**
  - **New procedure adopted in 2012**



# Subsampling Establishments

- Establishments were subsampled using a probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling method
- New cases generated for establishment interviews, and a short interview about the entire building
- This is the only type of building where establishment interviews were conducted



# Quality Impact on CBECS Estimates

- If the establishment activity was not correctly identified or the number of paces was in error, then a misclassification would result
- The sampling rate would not be optimal
- The precision of the estimates derived for the strip shopping centers would be reduced



## 4. Square Footage Edits

- Was the interview potentially conducted in a wrong building?
- Was the interview conducted for an entire campus, not just the sampled building(s)?
- Was the interview conducted in a portion of the sampled building?
- Was the interviewed building duplicated in the sampling frame?



# Square Footage Edits (cont.)

- **Weekly checks run on buildings reported as complete, out-of-scope, terminated during interview**
- **Square Footage critical edit checks**
  - **Frame size**
  - **Interview size**



# Square Footage Edit - Example

## Interview information:

**Interview Size Class: 2 (10,001 - 25,000 Sq. Ft.)**

## Frame information:

**Frame Size Class: 6 (200,001-500,000 Sq. Ft.)**



# Checking Square Footage Online



- Find the interviewed building
- Estimate perimeter of the roof
- Check number of floors
- Calculate the square footage
- Determine whether frame size or interview size is correct





# Possible Findings and Decisions

- **If the interviewed building was located**
  - **Correct building: interview (or frame) size confirmed**
  - **Incorrect building: closed out as wrong building**
- **The listing turned out to be a campus**
  - **Interviewer should have listed all buildings and submitted to Home Office for subsampling**
  - **Home office completes listing and performs subsampling**



## 5. Conclusions and Future Research

- **CBECS unit of analysis and complex sampling goals continue to require major investment in QC process**
- **While time-consuming, reduction of survey error means QC procedures pay off in better quality estimates**
- **Consider expanded interviewer training on building concepts with more real-world exercises**
- **Continue to assess and refine uses of online mapping and imaging resources for listing, screening**
- **Investigate the use of new mobile devices and GPS tools to move some edit checks to the field in real time**

# Thank you!