

In the Long Run We're All Dead – Discerning
Short-Term Cyclical Trends From Medium and
Long-Term Structural Changes



Determinants of Water Use and Implications for Inference and Forecasting

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Overview



- Attempt to organize factors that influence water use
- Show some evidence of how quickly the recent recession affected water use in some areas
- Illustrate why it is typically difficult to isolate different trends in water use
- Show some examples of how expectations of the future are affected by shocks
- Provide some concluding remarks

Cyclical Factors that Affect Water Use



- **Climatic**
 - Normal intra-annual weather patterns (short cycles)
 - ENSO, PDO, etc.
 - Periodic droughts
- **Economic**
 - Expansion (gradual or “boom”)
 - Contraction (typically pretty fast to materialize)

“Structural” Factors that Affect Water Use



- **Standards**
 - Increasing efficiency of water fixtures
- **Regulations and codes**
 - Land use
 - Structures
 - Prohibition of certain activities/timing of activities

Trend (“Drifting”) Factors that Affect Water Use



- Water using attitudes/norms
- Economics and markets
 - Development patterns
 - Production patterns
 - Demographic patterns
 - Costs and prices
- Utility policies (discrete upon implementation)
 - How water is priced
 - Promotion of efficiency
- Climate

Issues for Inference and Forecasting



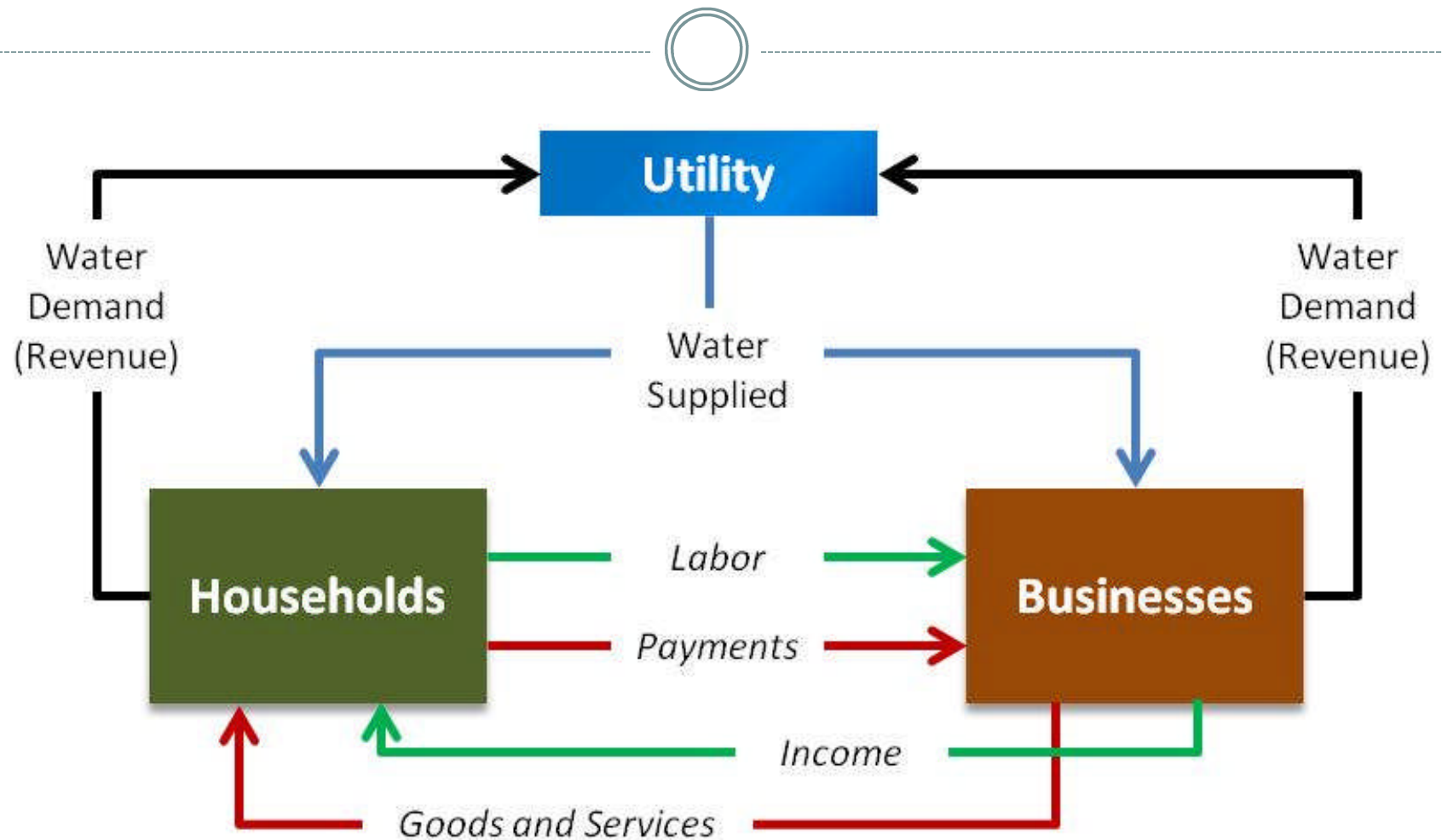
- **Proper attribution of variance**
 - “Collinearity”
 - Common trend
 - Signal to noise ratio
- **Definition and measurement of variables**
 - Time-series versus cross-sectional
 - Geographic and agent specificity
 - Suitable proxies
 - Lagged effects
- **Ability to translate relationships into planning tools**

WaterRF Project 4458



- Understand how the recent recession may have influenced water consumption
- Investigate whether these effects can be measured and distinguished from other factors
- Examine how economic factors might be better incorporated and used to assist in forecasting water use
- Is there a detectable signal of the recent recession in water use data, and, if so, what are the pathways of influence?

Classic Economic Context



Characteristics of “Great Recession”



- Between the 3rd quarter of 2007 and 2nd quarter of 2009:
 - Real gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 5.1 percent
 - Unemployment rose from a rate of 5.1 percent to a rate of 9.5 percent (“official” rate)
 - Real (inflation-adjusted) household mean income fell by 11.1 percent; real median income fell by 7.7 percent
 - Median family net worth fell by 38.8%; mean net worth fell by 14.7 percent (asset prices drop dramatically relative to liabilities)
- “Balance sheet” or “de-leveraging” recession

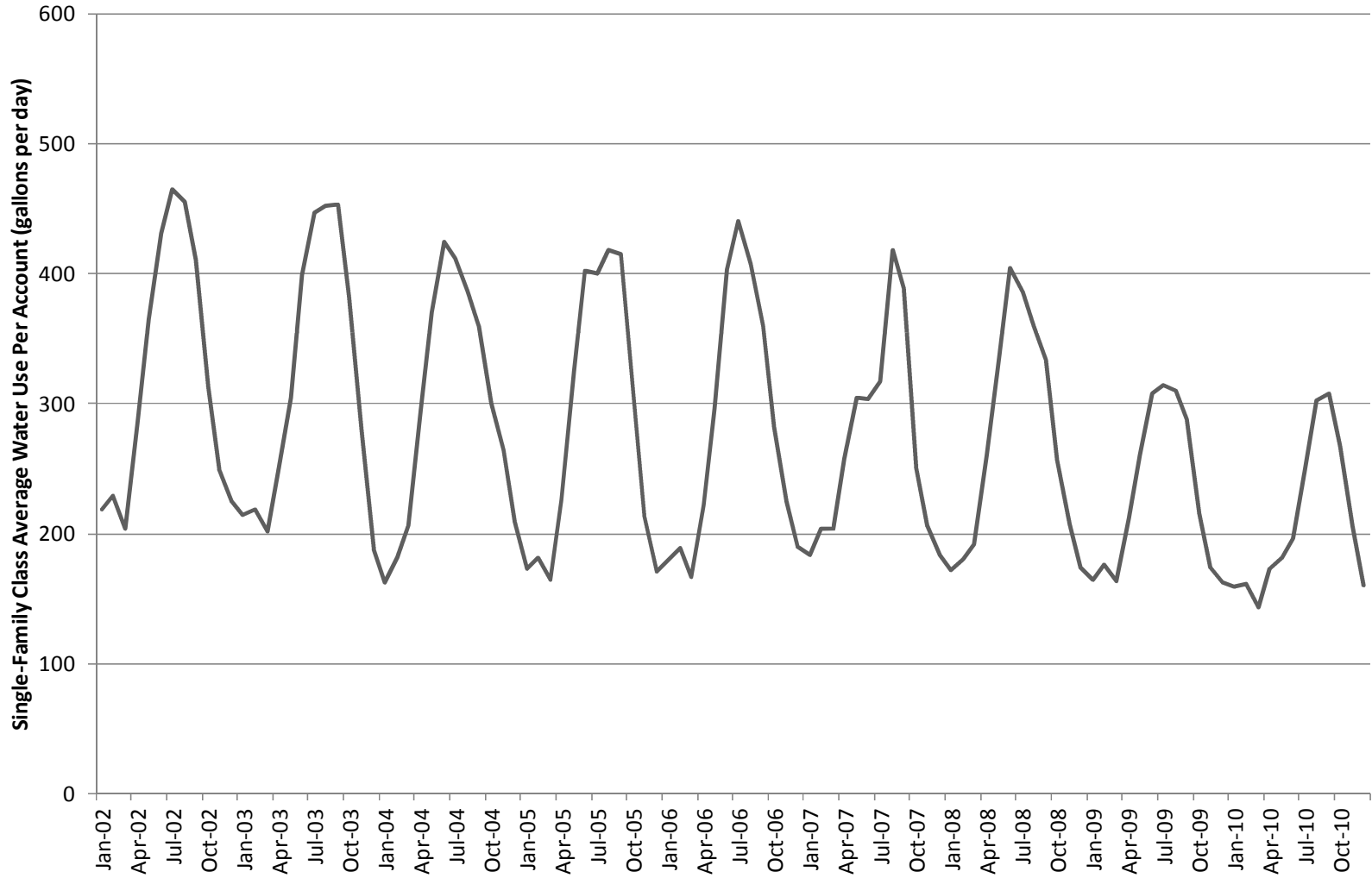
Visualization of Trends



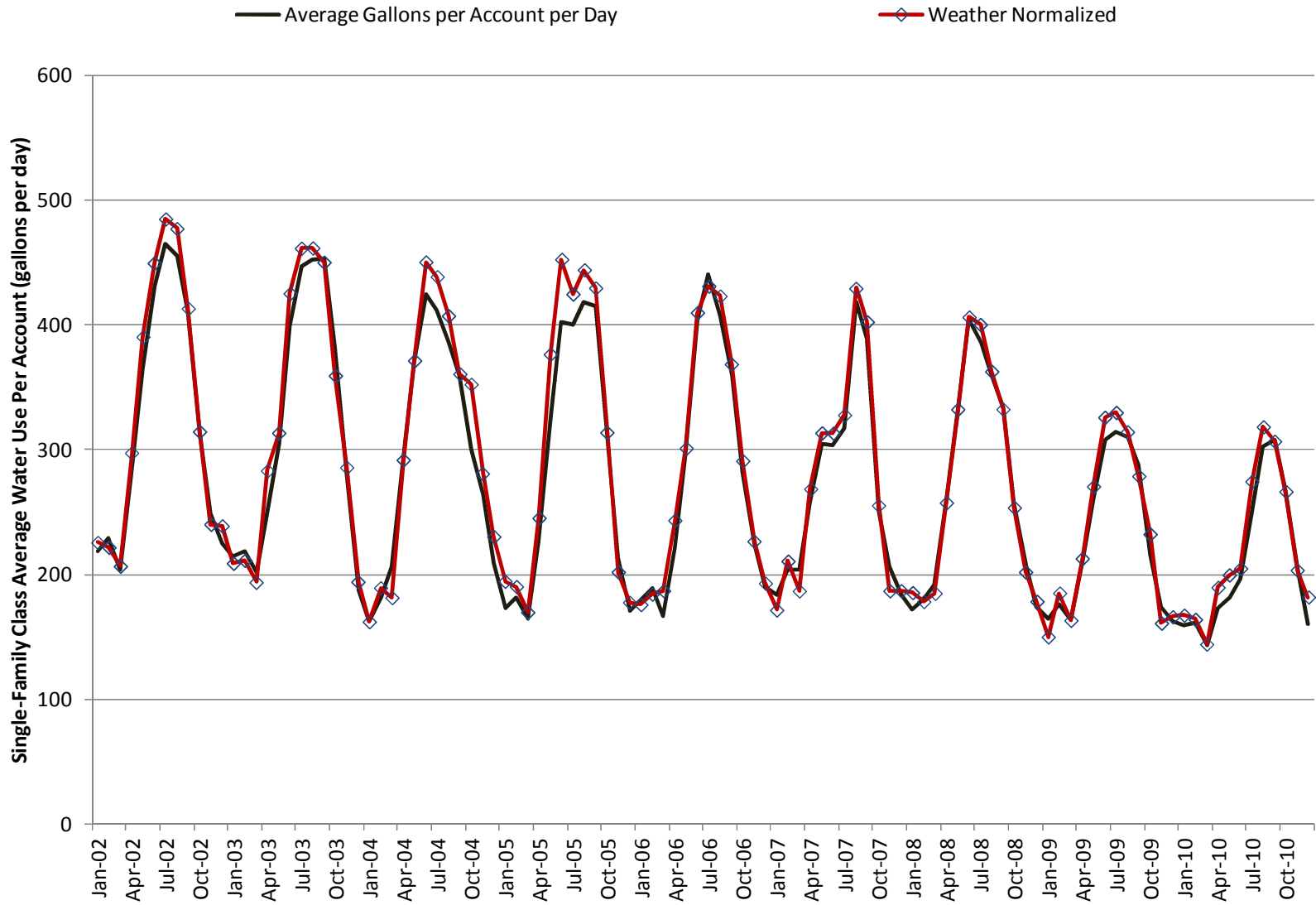
MID-SIZED UTILITY IN CALIFORNIA

Single Family Gallons per Account per Day (2002-2010)

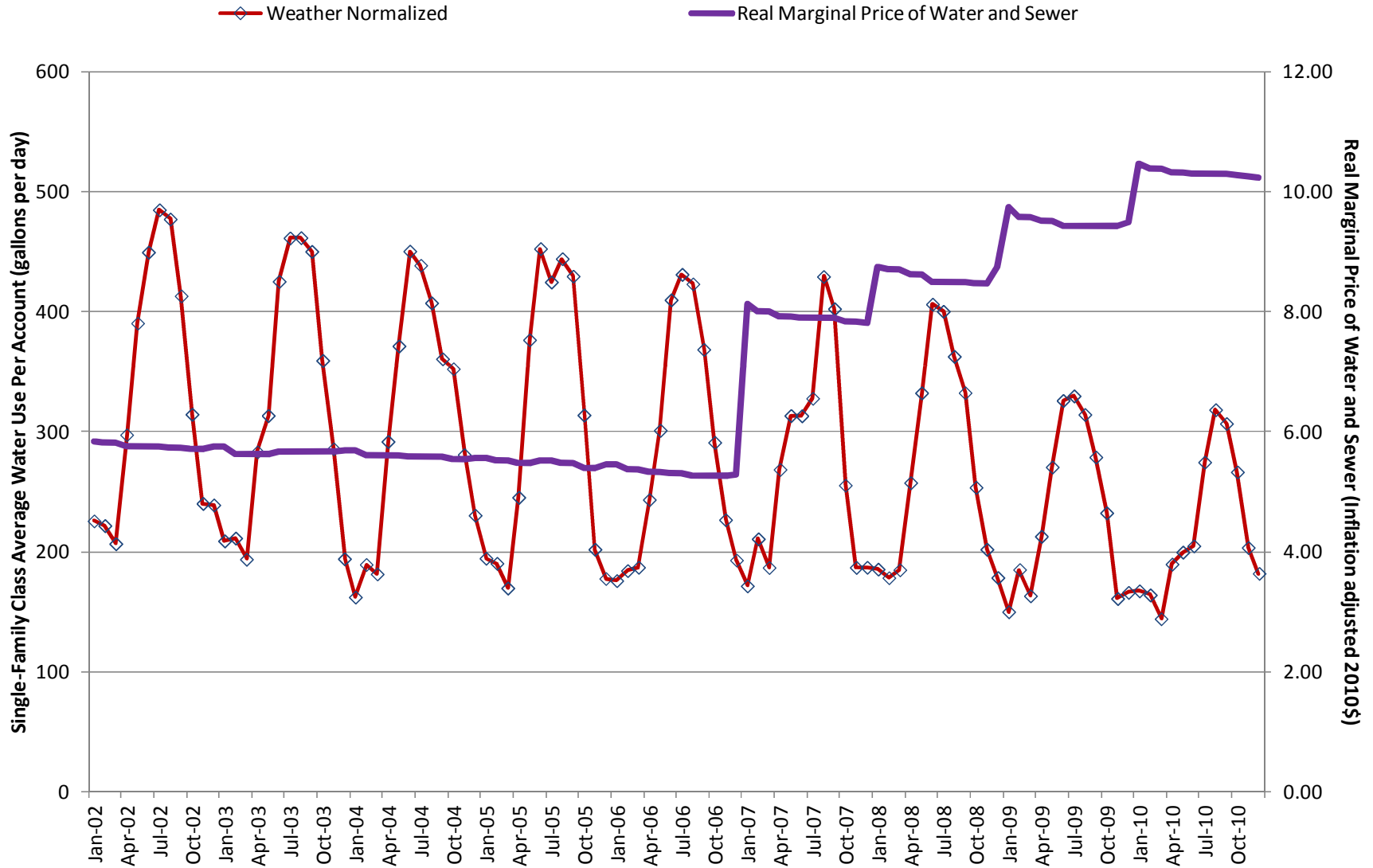
— Average Gallons per Account per Day



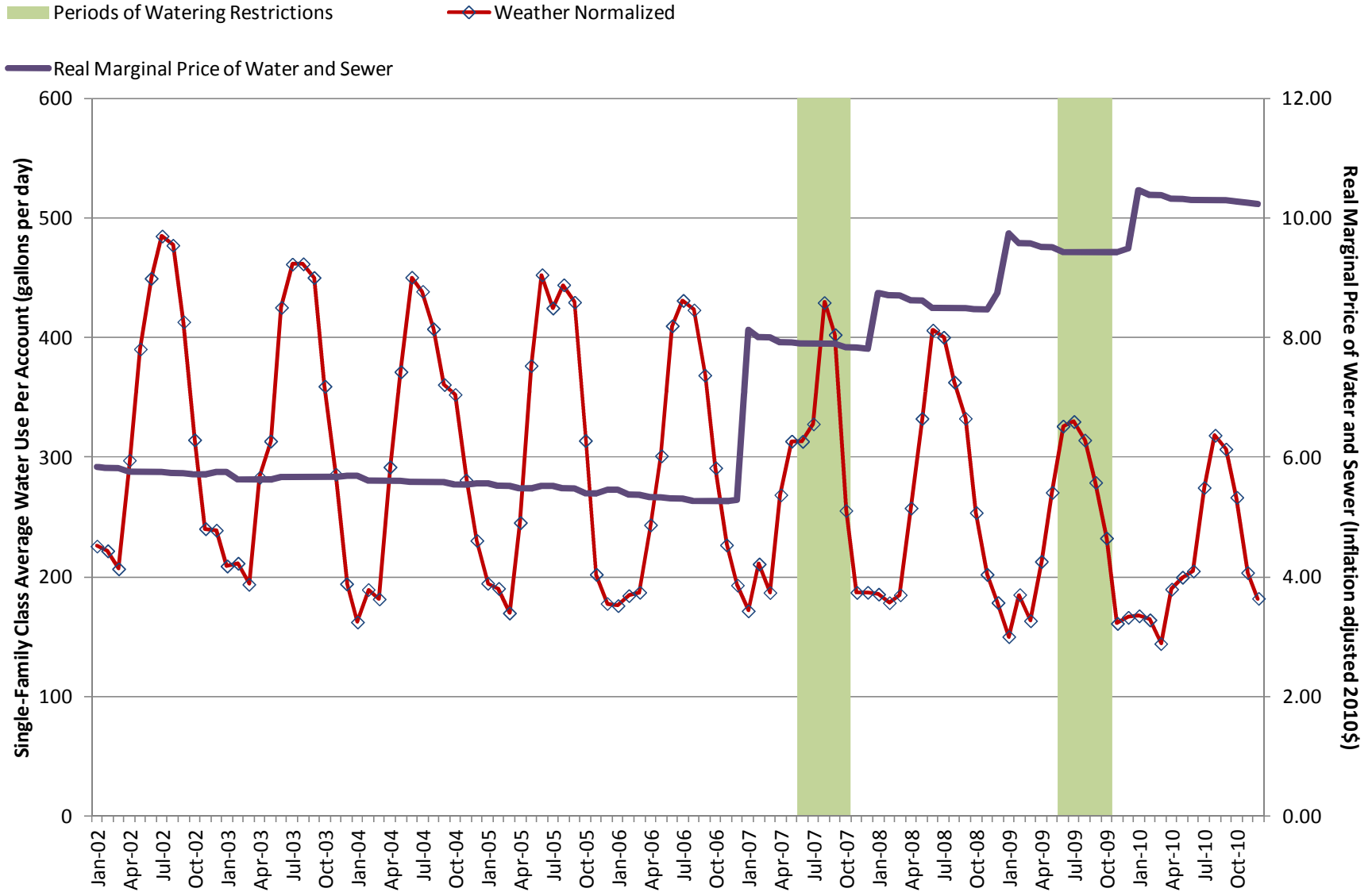
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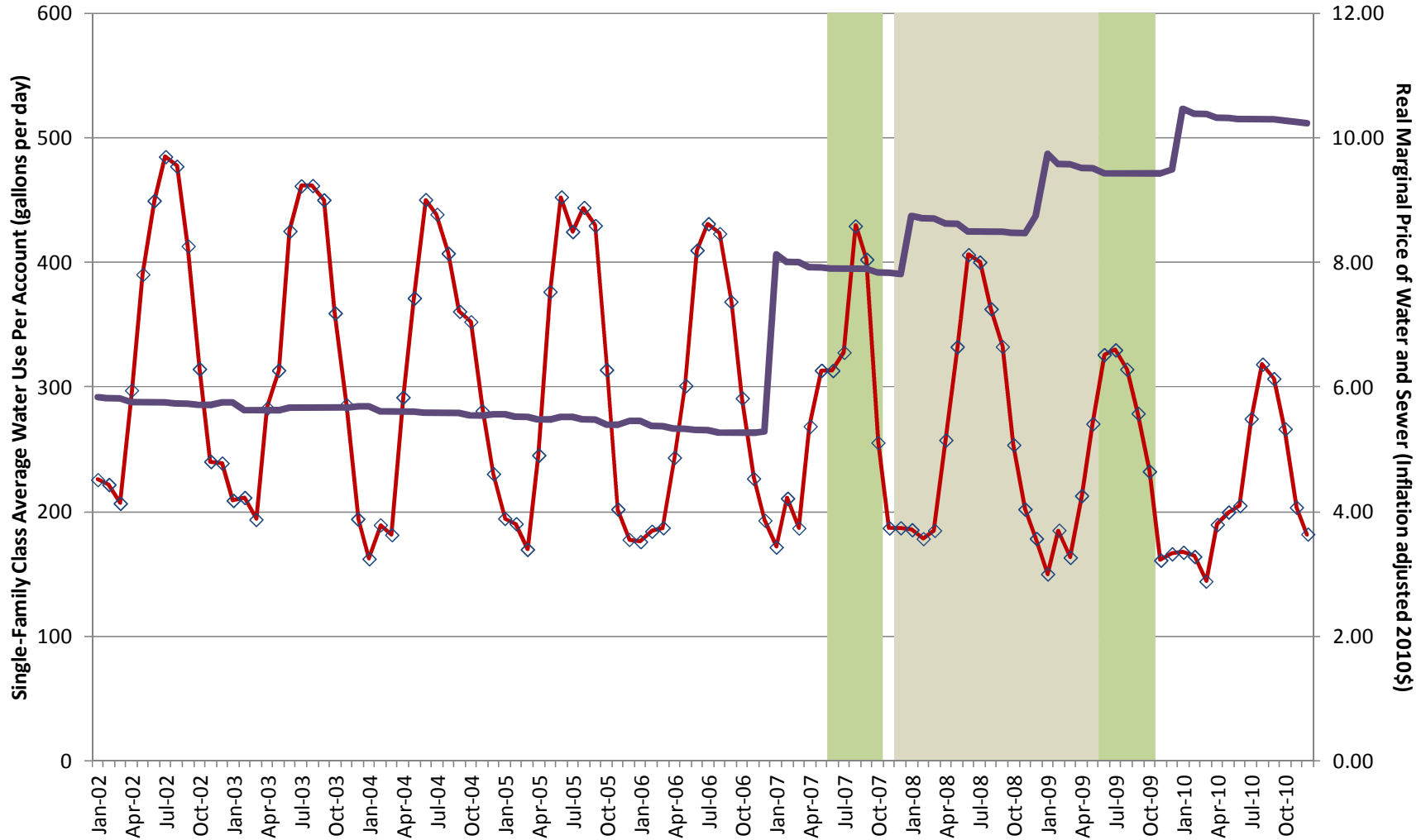


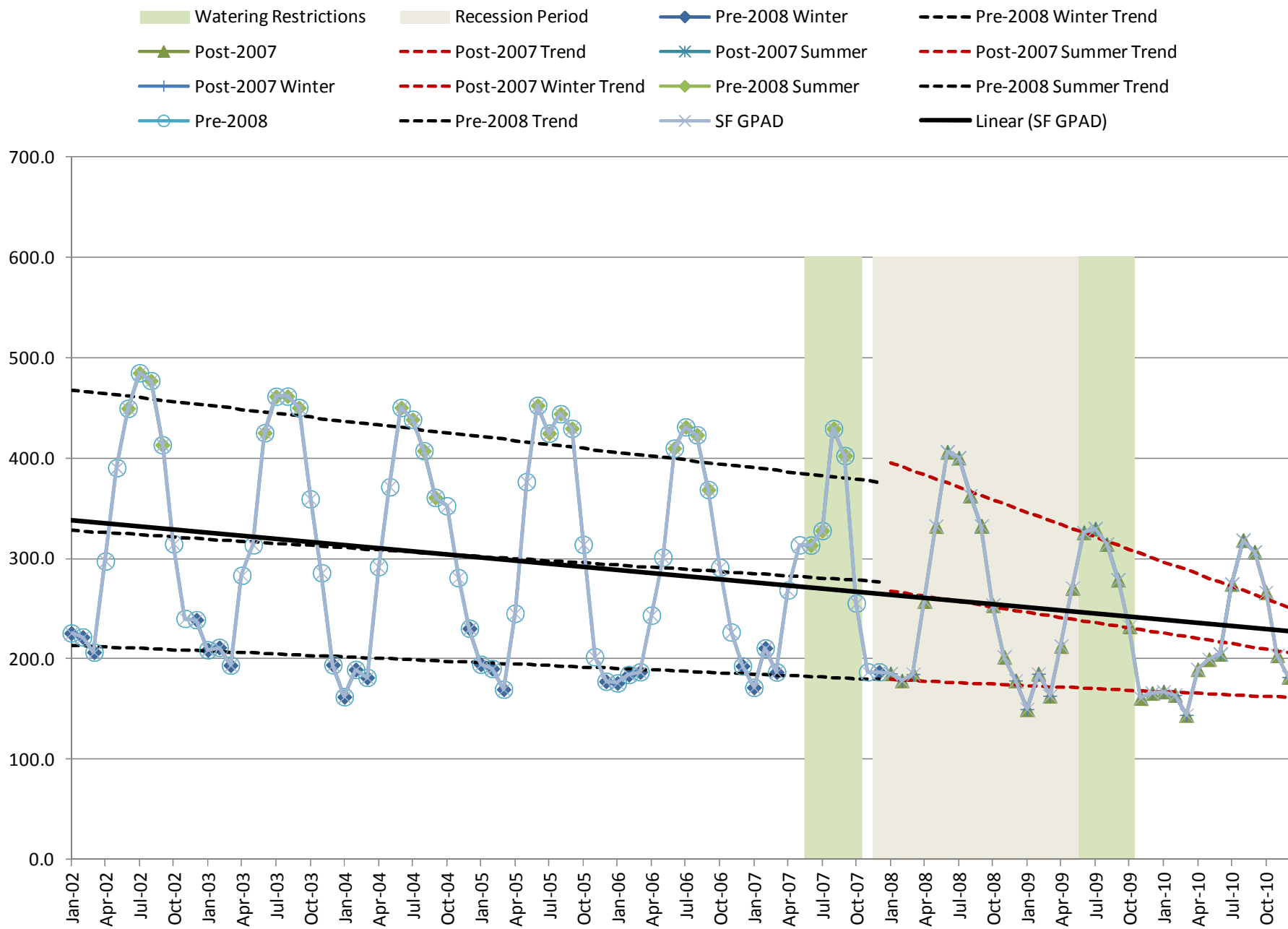
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Single Family Gallons per Account per Day (2002-2010)

Periods of Watering Restrictions
 Official Recession Period
 ◆ Weather Normalized
 Real Marginal Price of Water and Sewer



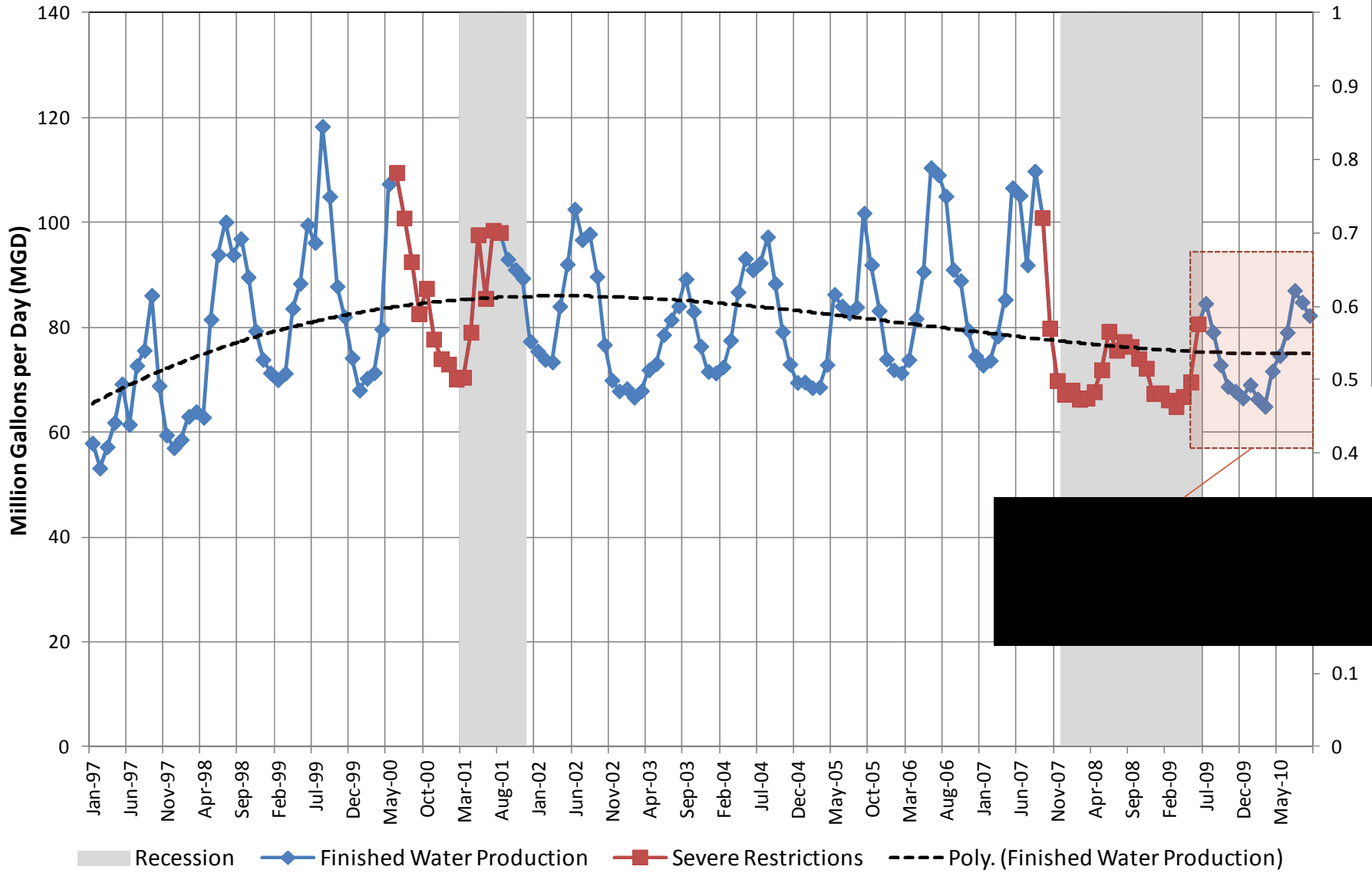


Visualization of Trends



GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

Gwinnett County (Georgia) Water Production Finished Water Jan 1997 - Sep 2010

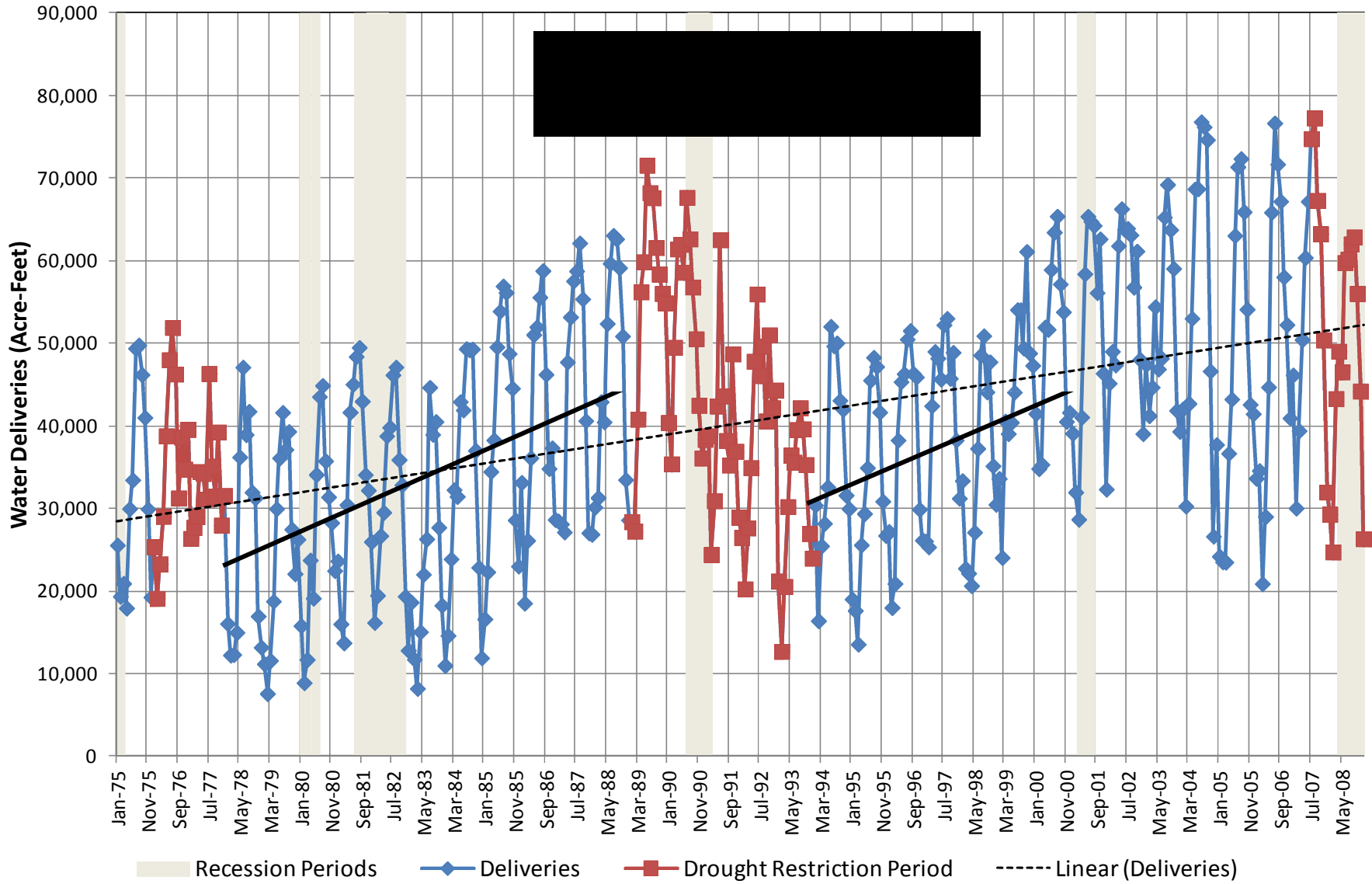


Visualization of Trends



SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

San Diego County Water Authority Water Deliveries (1975-2008)



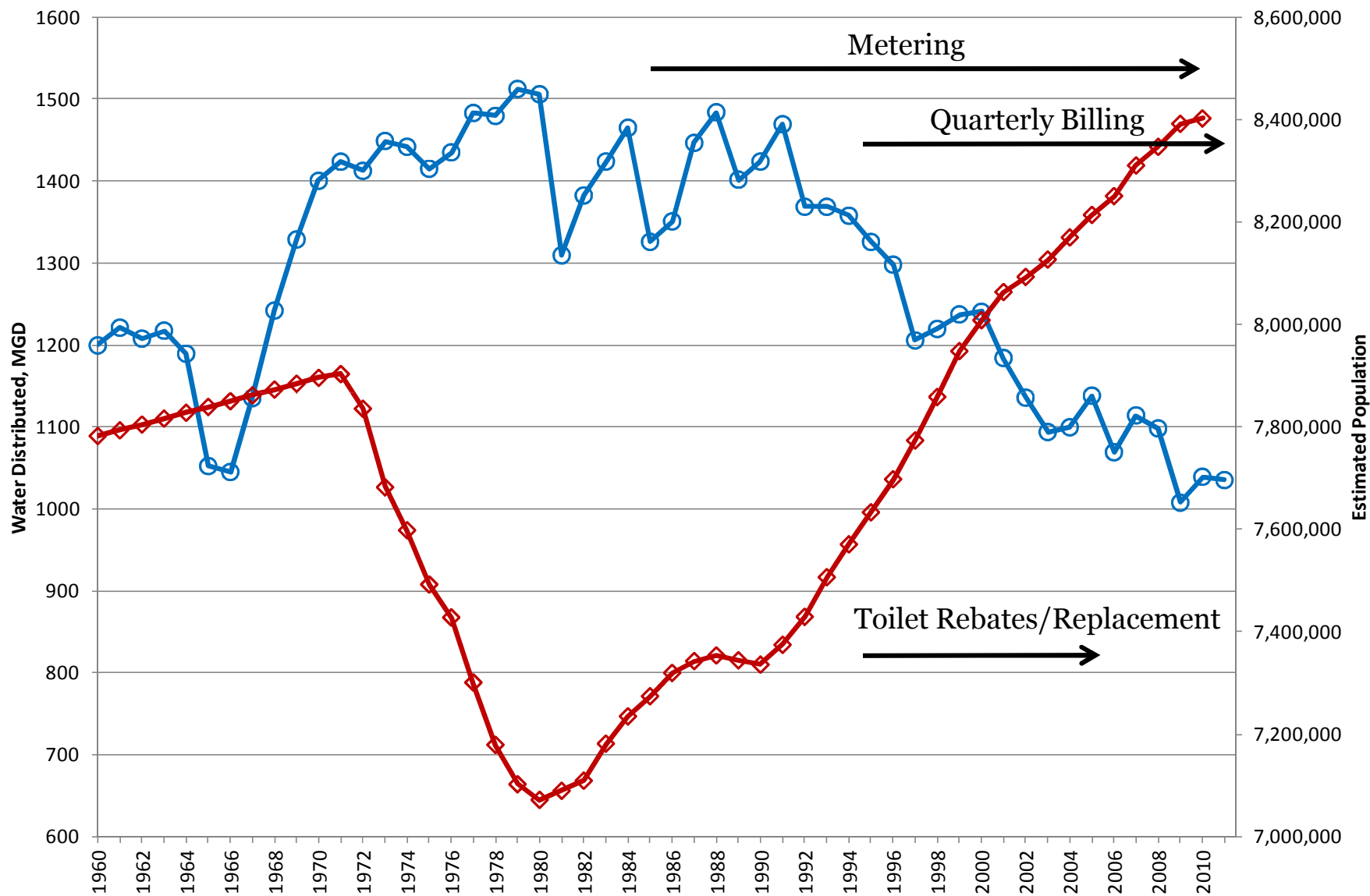
Visualization of Trends



NEW YORK CITY

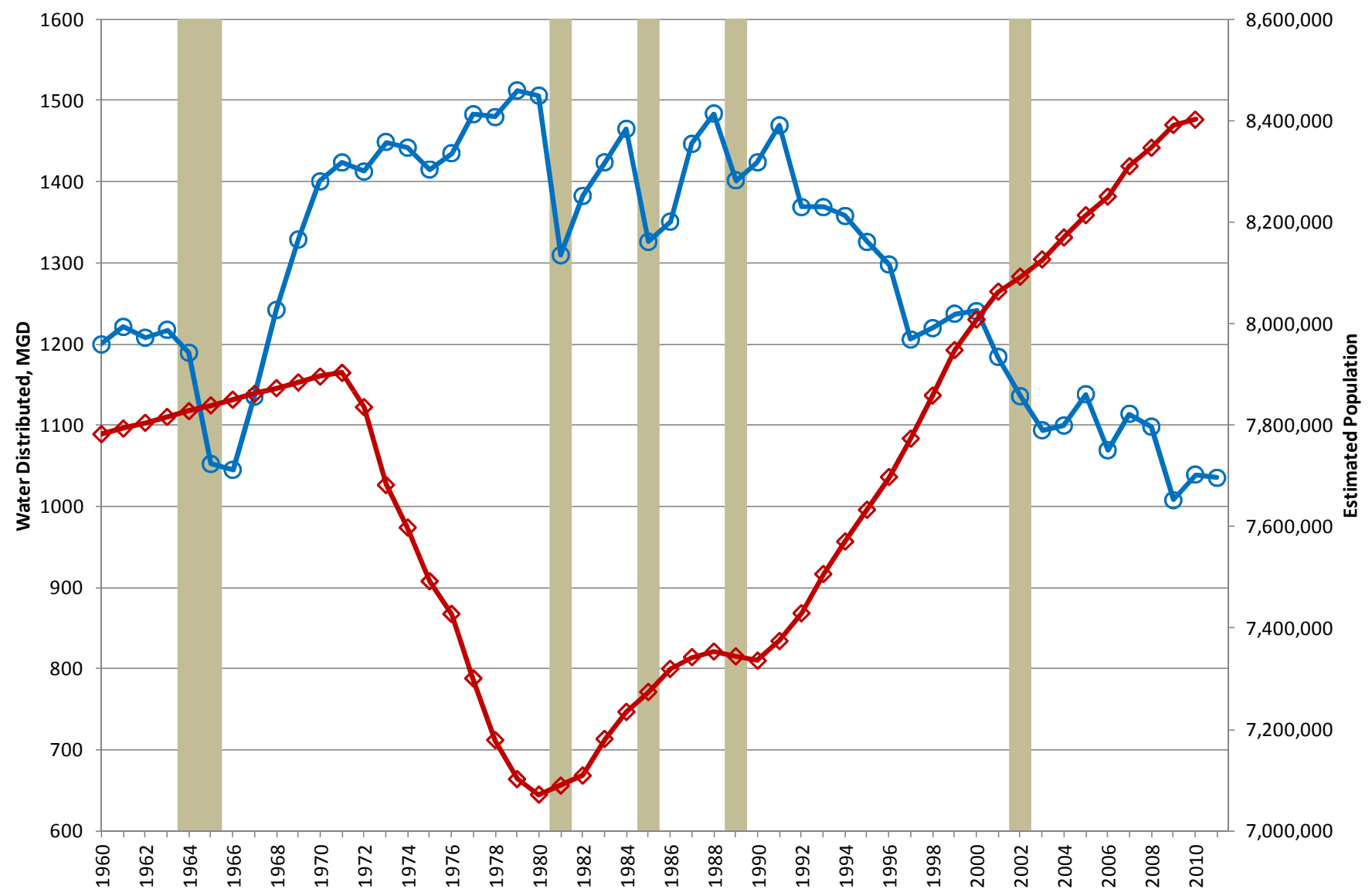
New York City Water Consumption and Population

Water Distributed Estimated Population



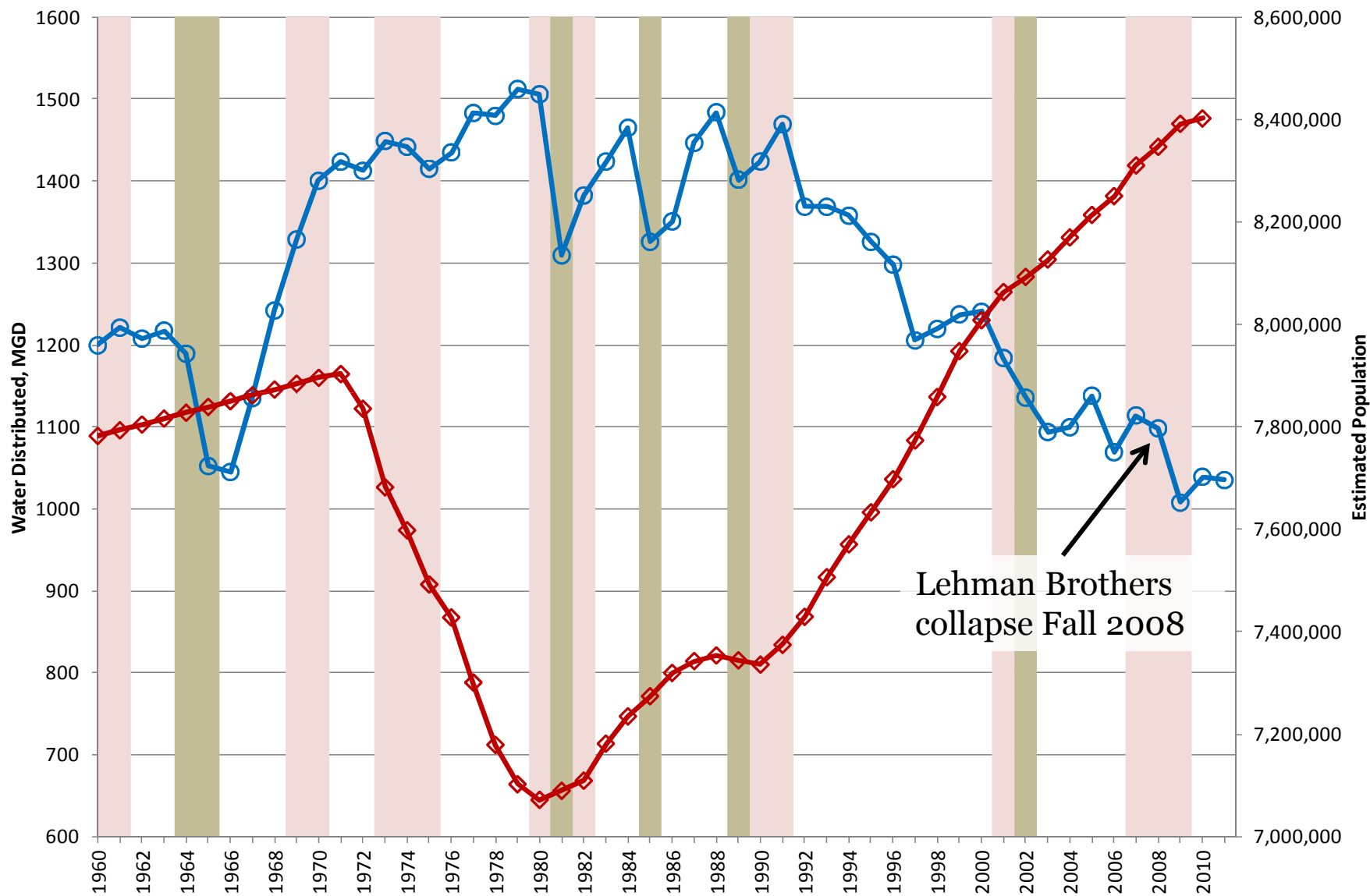
New York City Water Consumption and Population

■ Shortage Restrictions ● Water Distributed ◆ Estimated Population



New York City Water Consumption and Population

Recession Shortage Restrictions Water Distributed Estimated Population



Economic Expectations and Forecasting



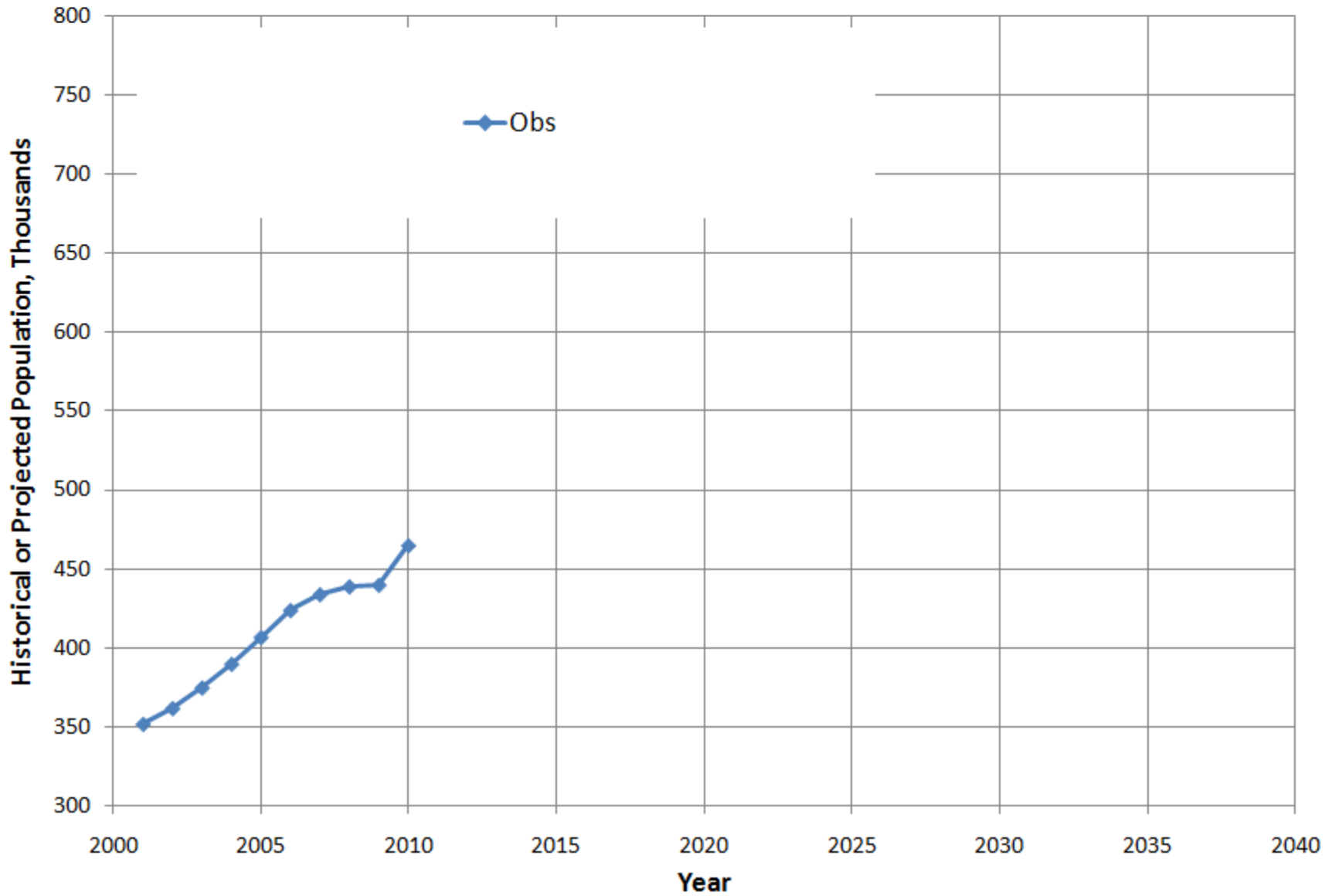
- Economic factors influence water use
- Some forecasting models incorporate economic factors
- Forecasts become conditioned on the assumed values of these economic factors
- As the economy fluctuates so do (short and long-term) expectations
 - Boom times: Economic optimism
 - Bust times: Economic pessimism

Examples of Economic Projection Volatility

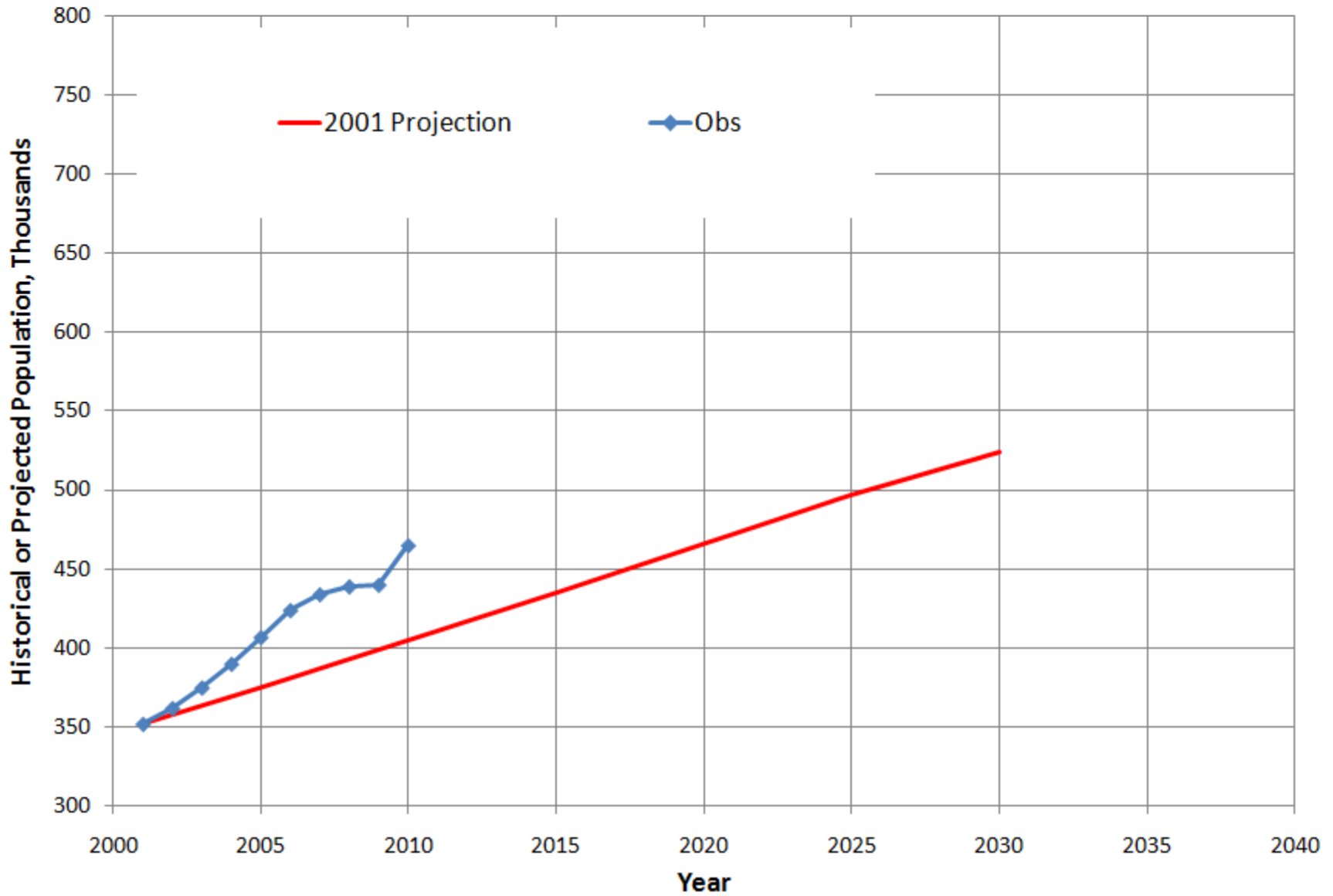


- **Pasco County Population Projections (BEBR)**
 - “Middle” Scenarios
 - Projections produced each year from 2001-2010
 - Projections of housing and employment usually closely tied
- **Tampa/St Pete/Clearwater MSA Mean Household Income Projections (Moody’s)**
 - Purchased periodically since 2008
 - Inflation-adjusted

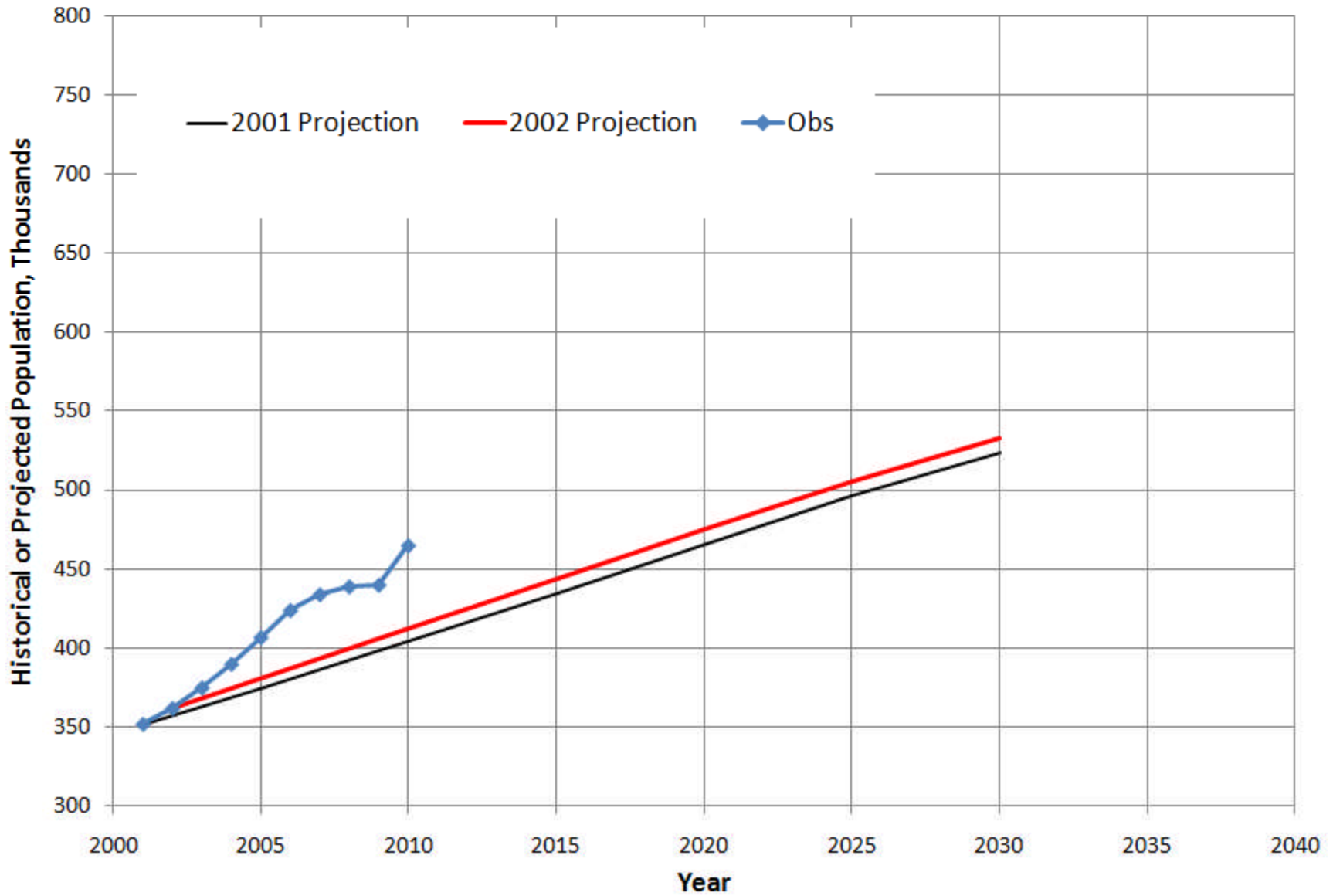
Population Projection Variability Through the Years: Archives of BEBR Population Projections for Pasco County



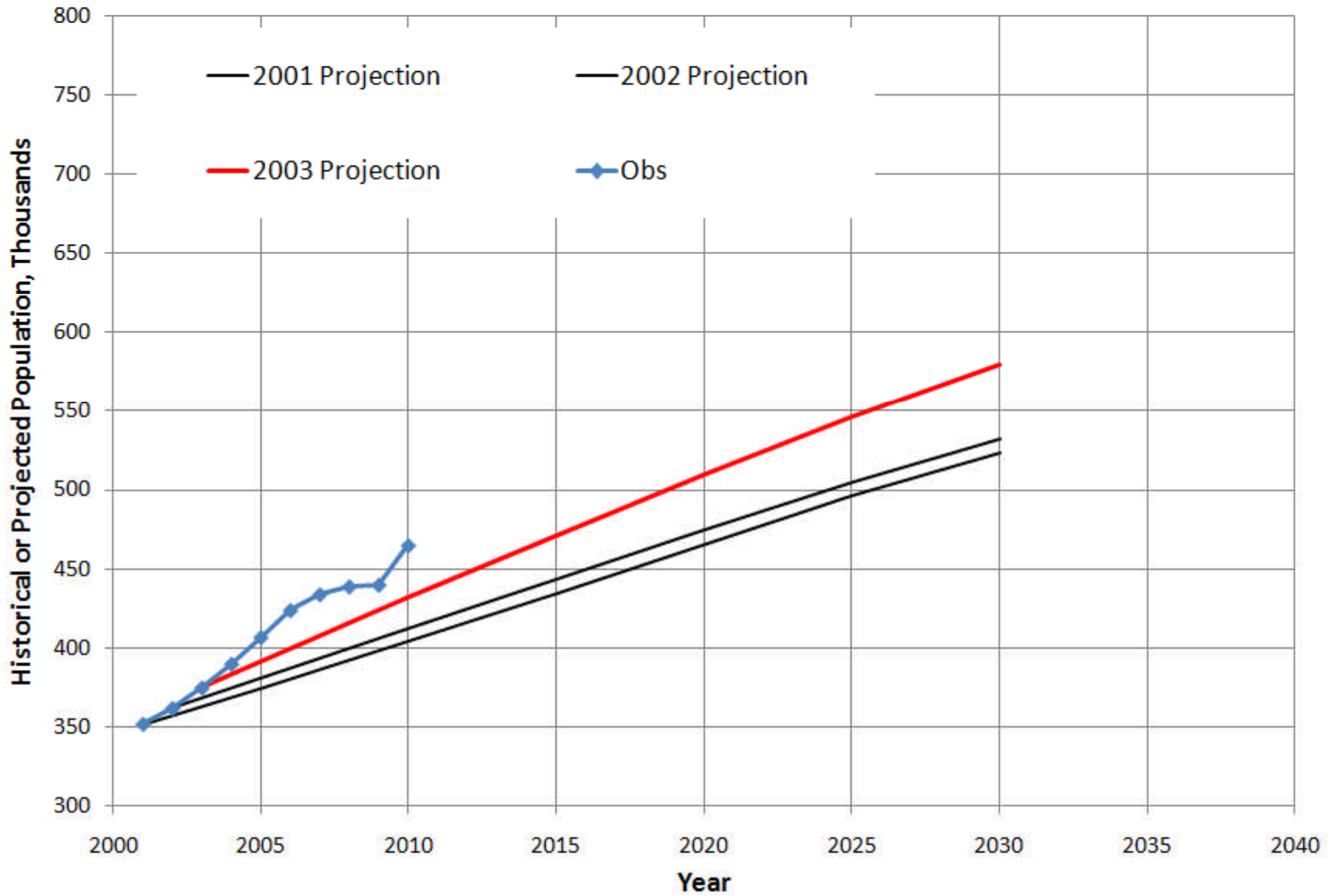
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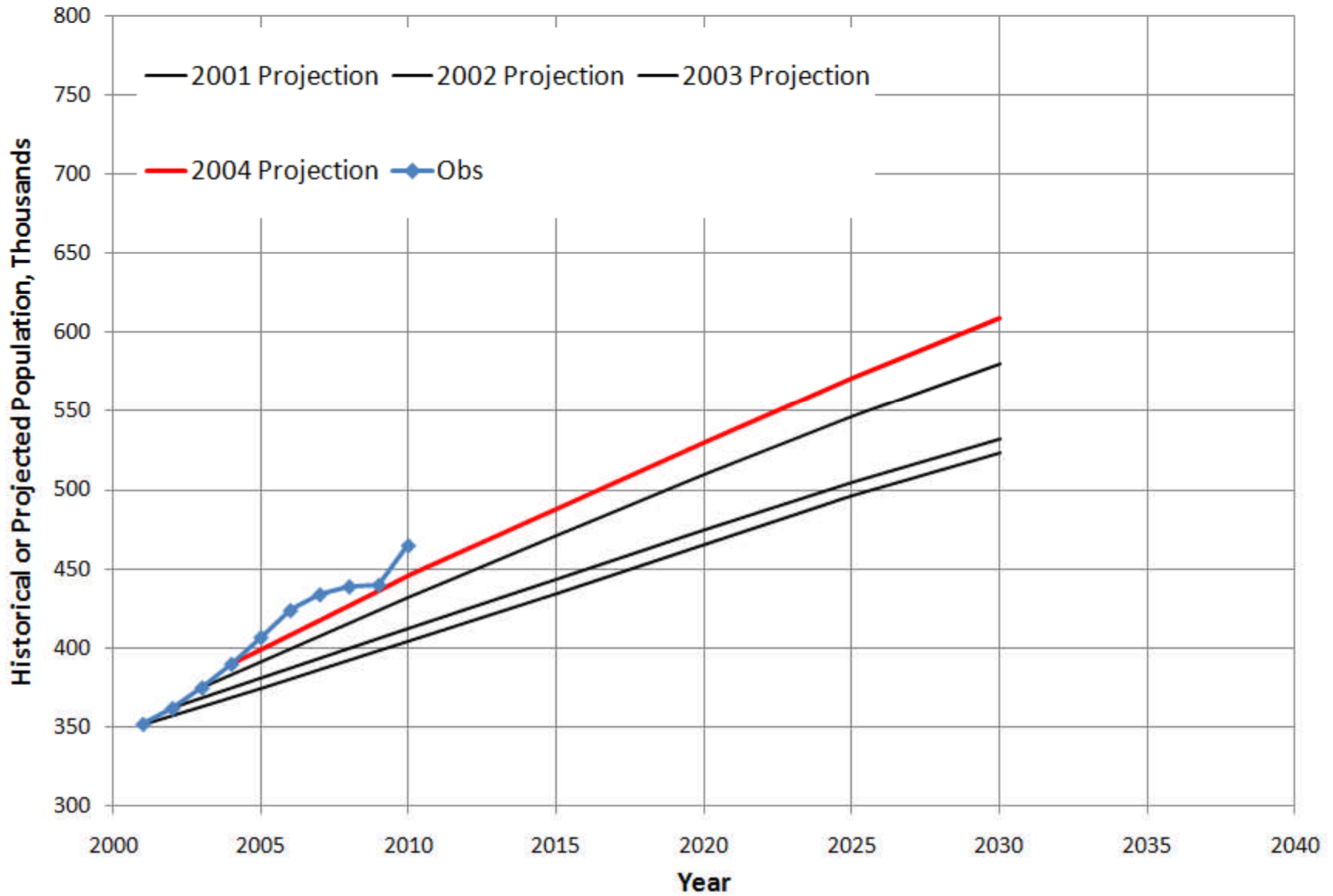
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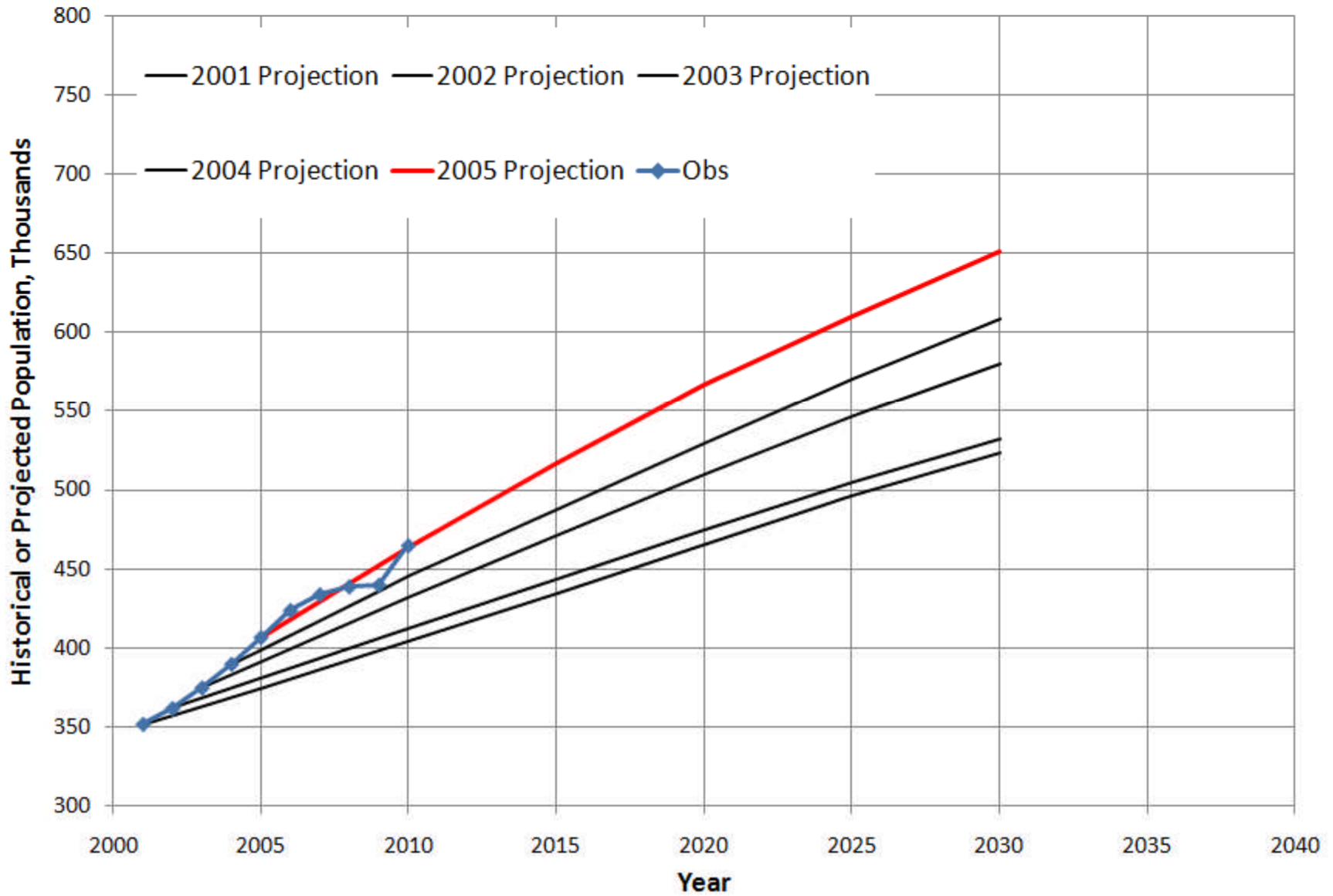
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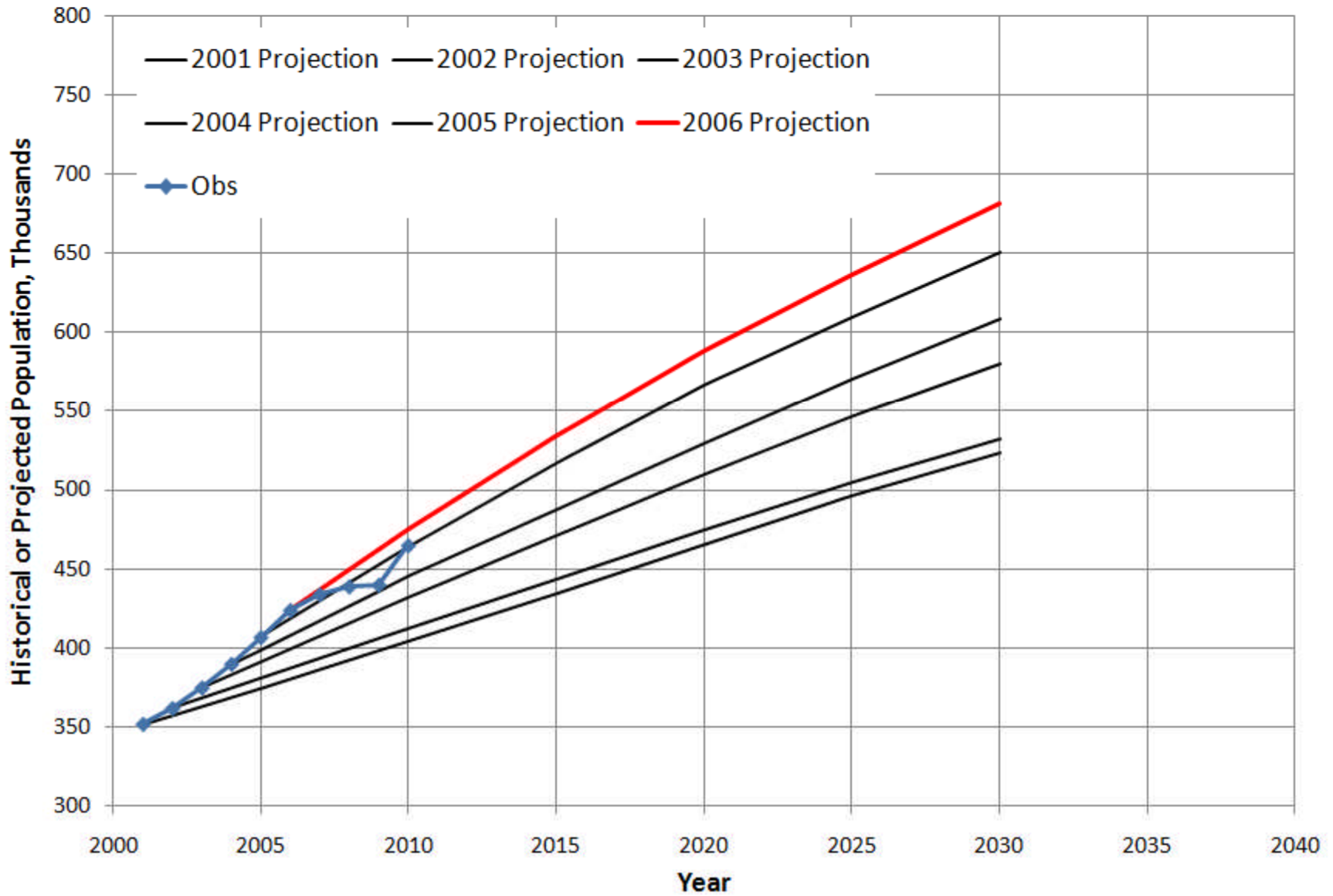
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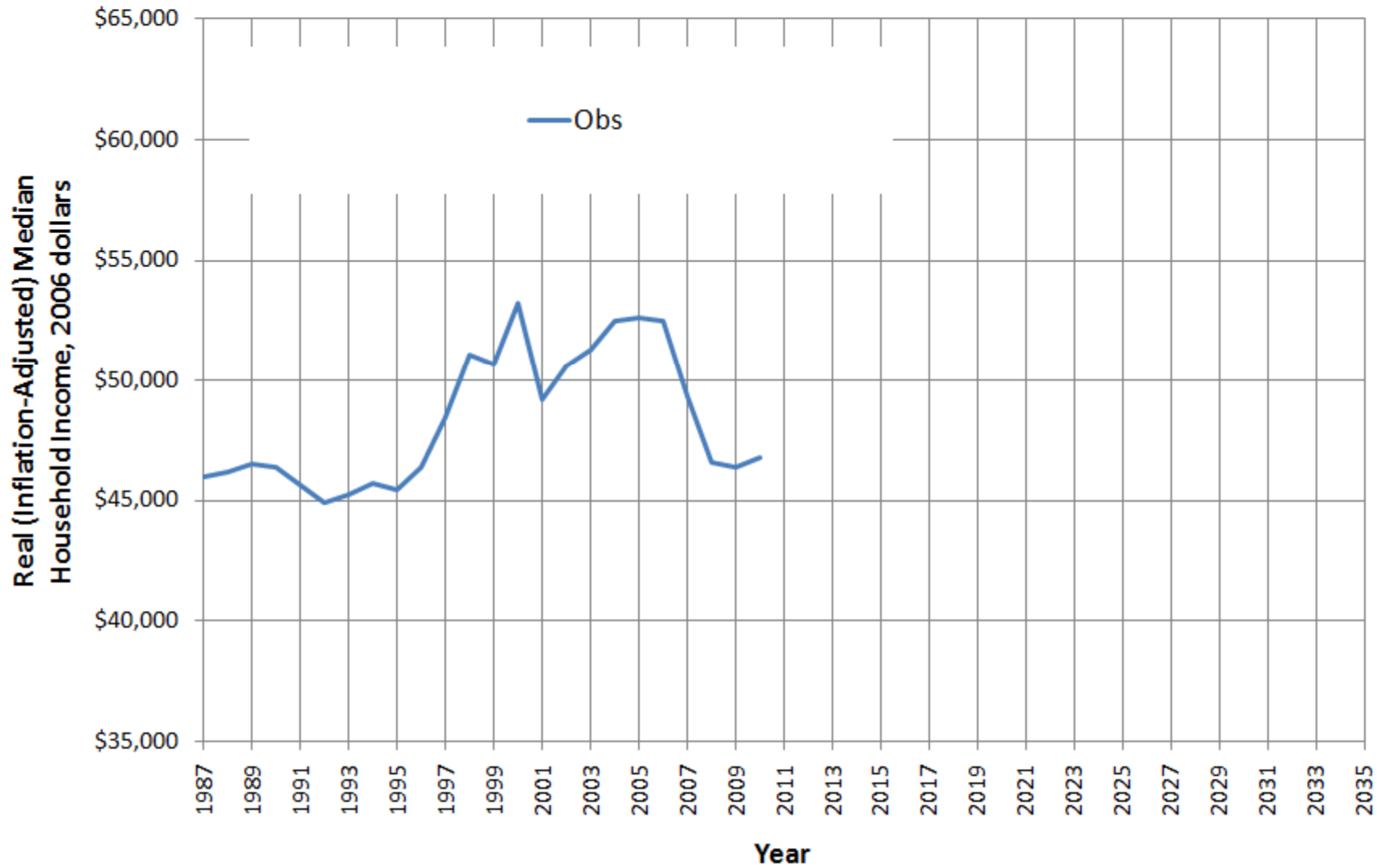
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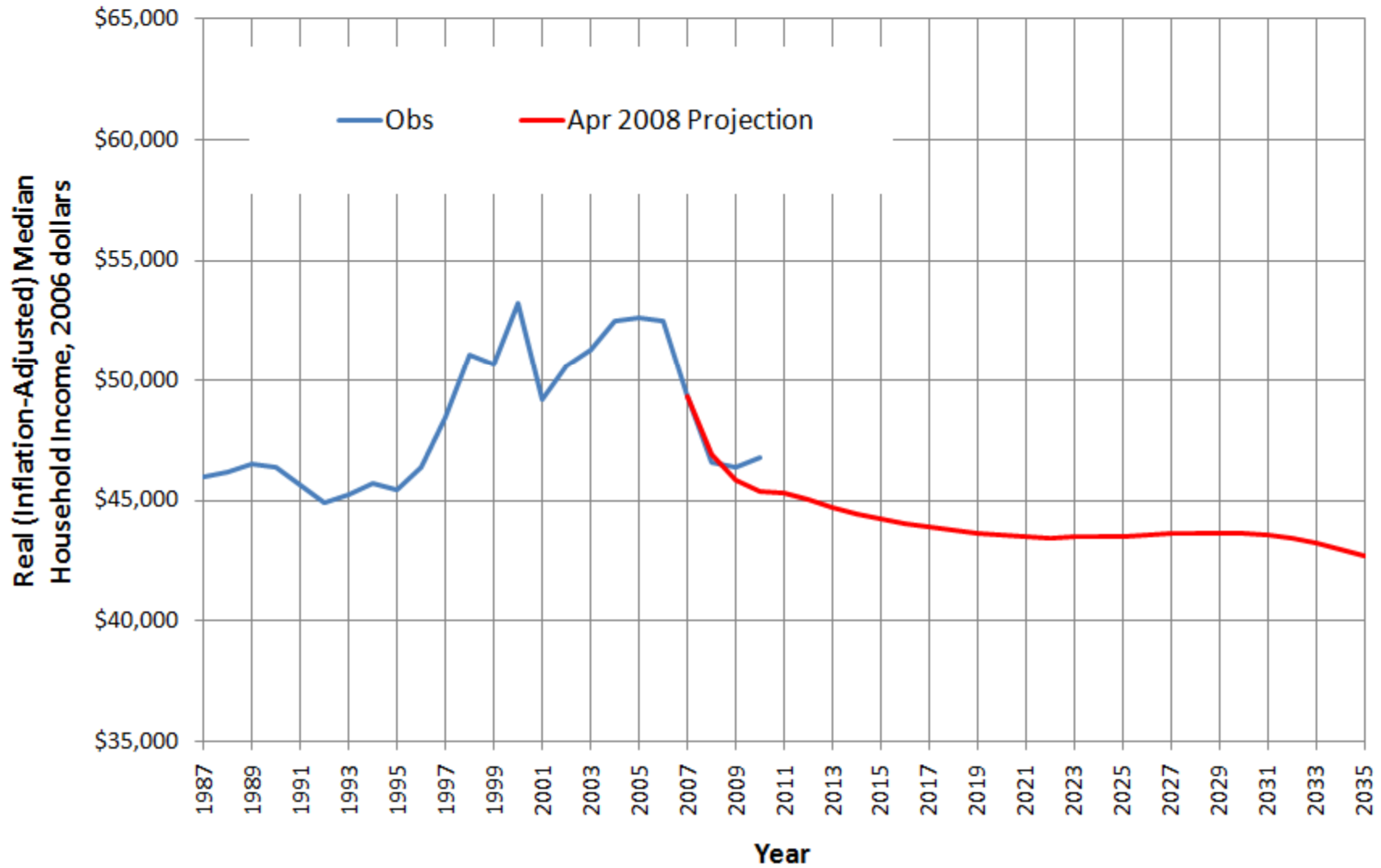
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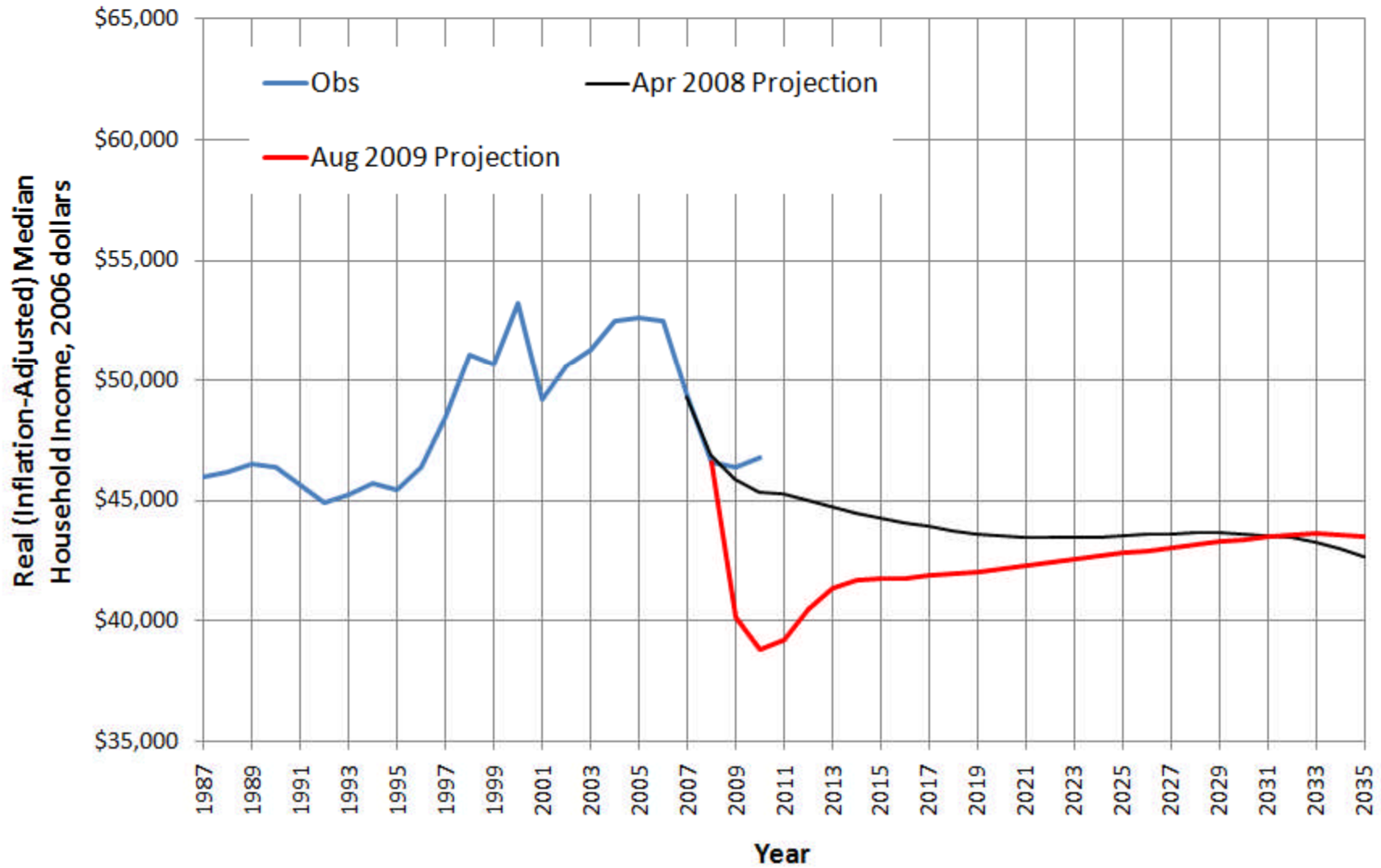
Income Projection Variability Through the Years: Archives of Moody's Median Household Income Projections for Hillsborough County



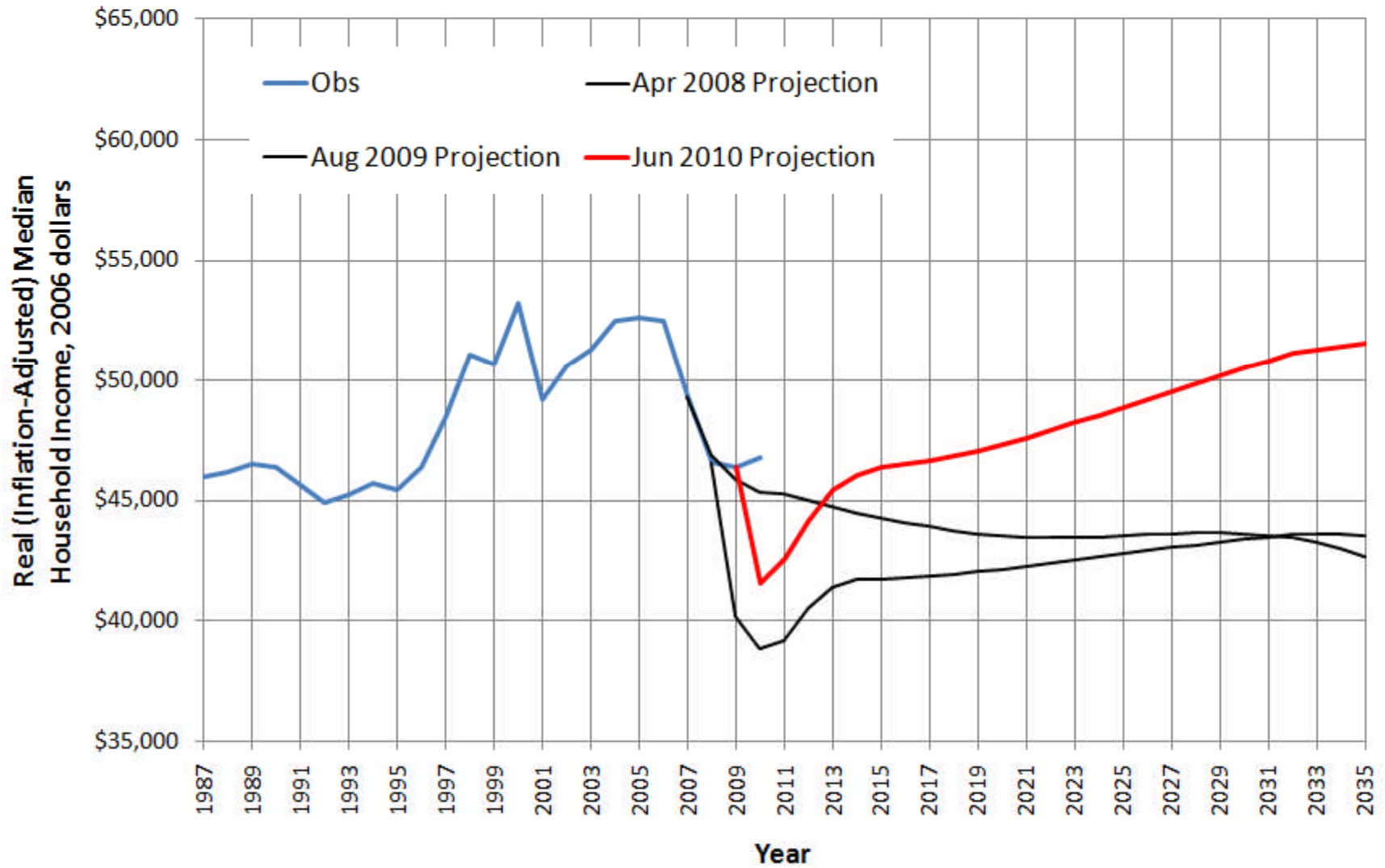
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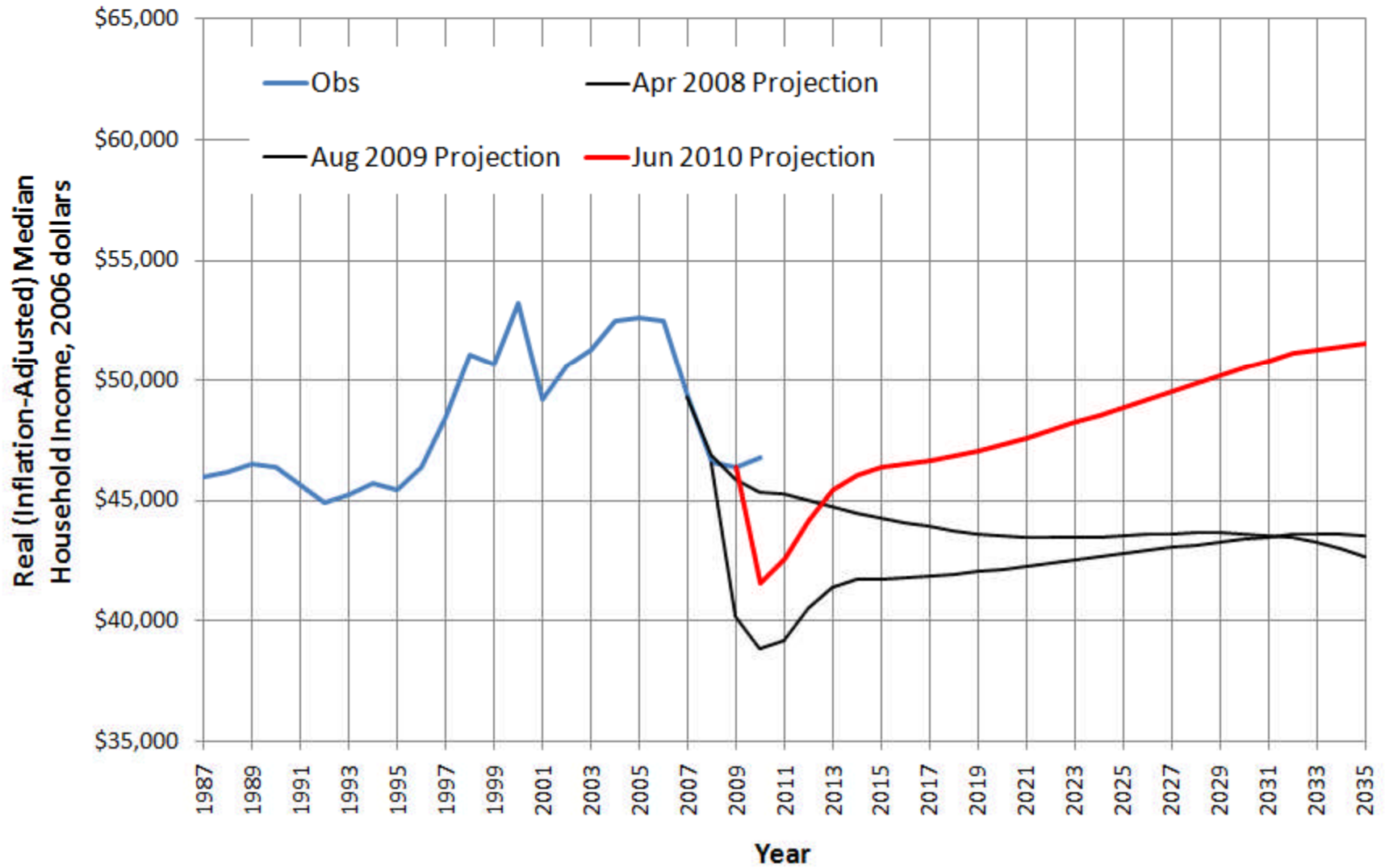
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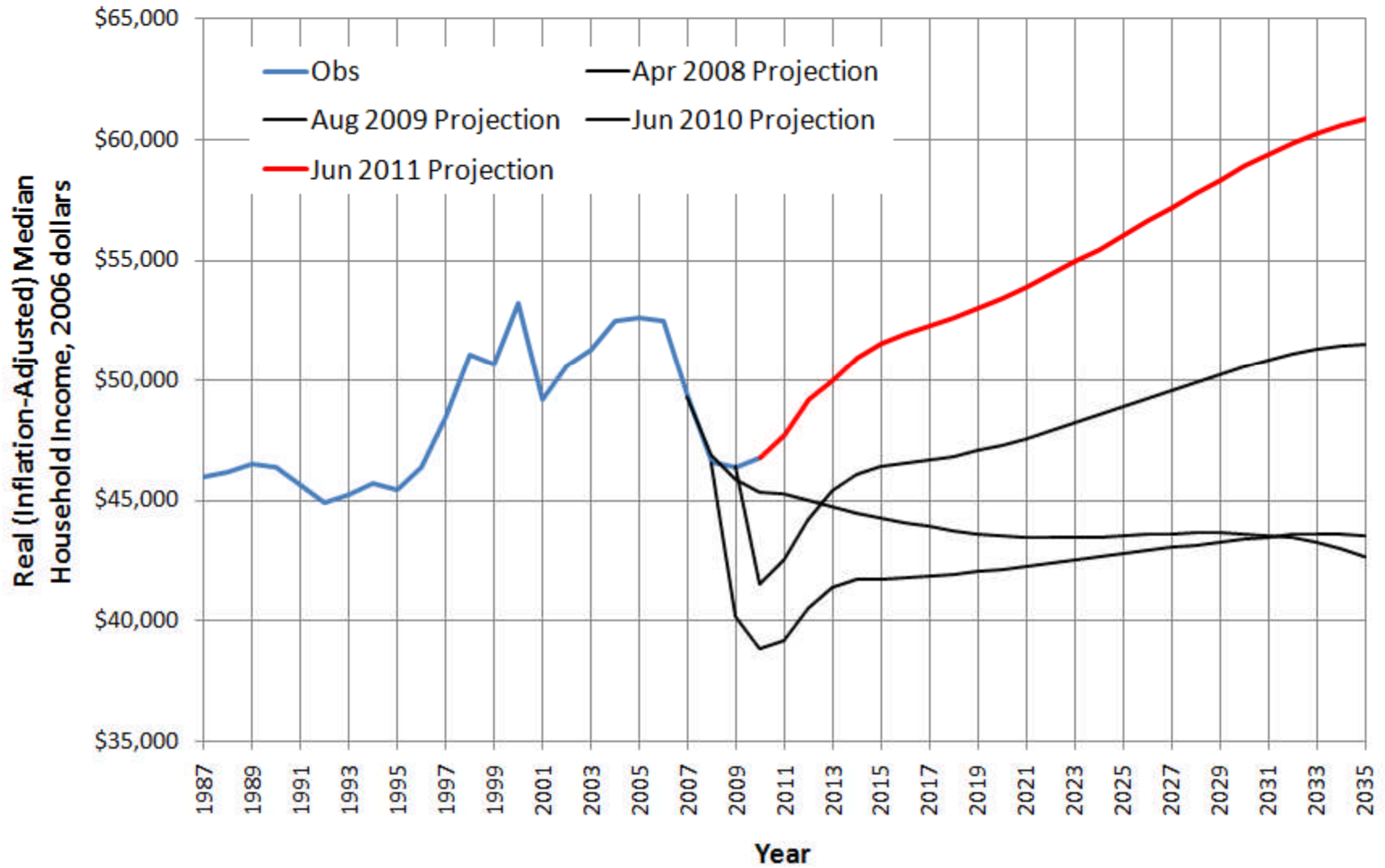
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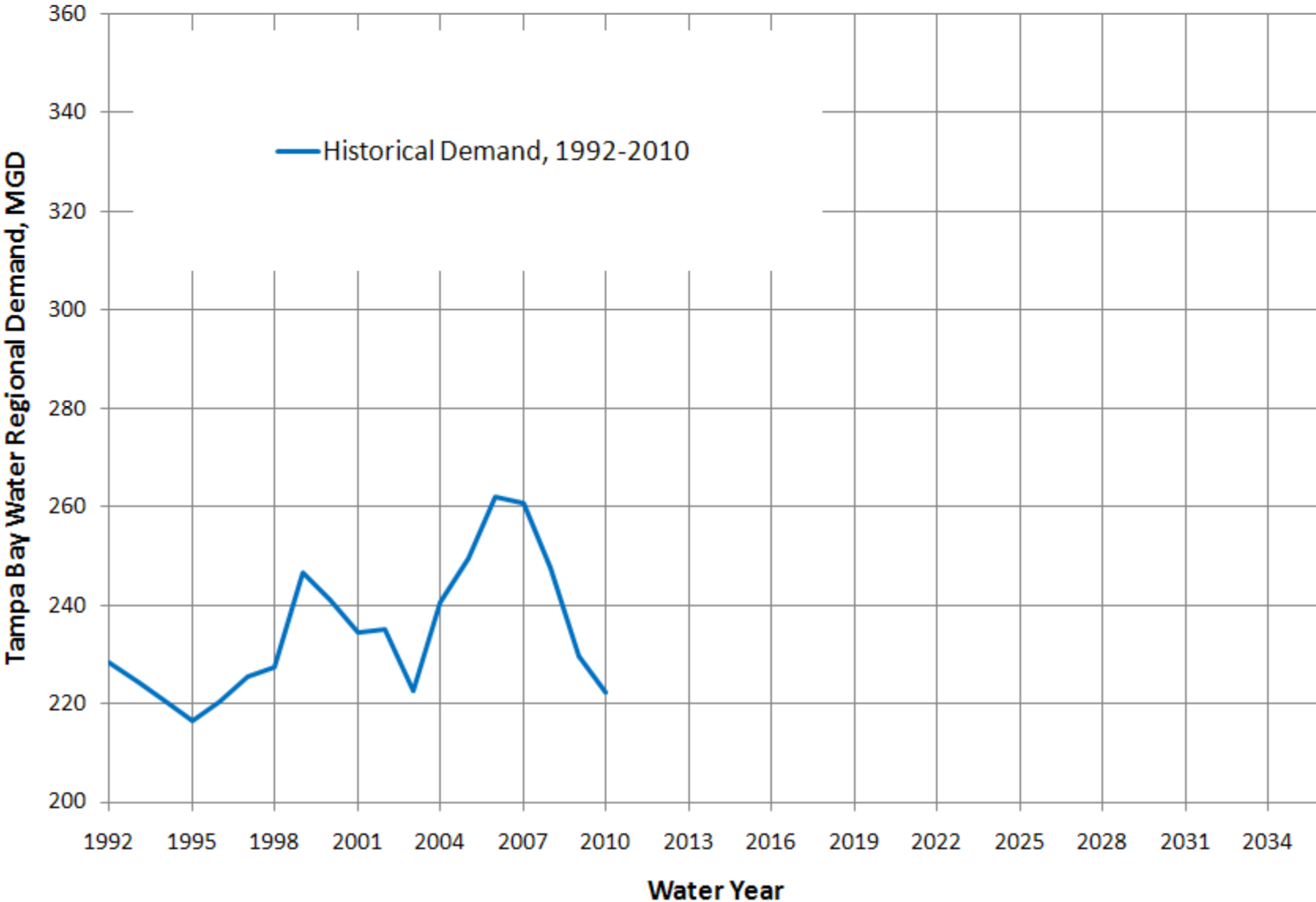


Demand Forecasting (and Forecast Accuracy) Challenging During Volatile Periods

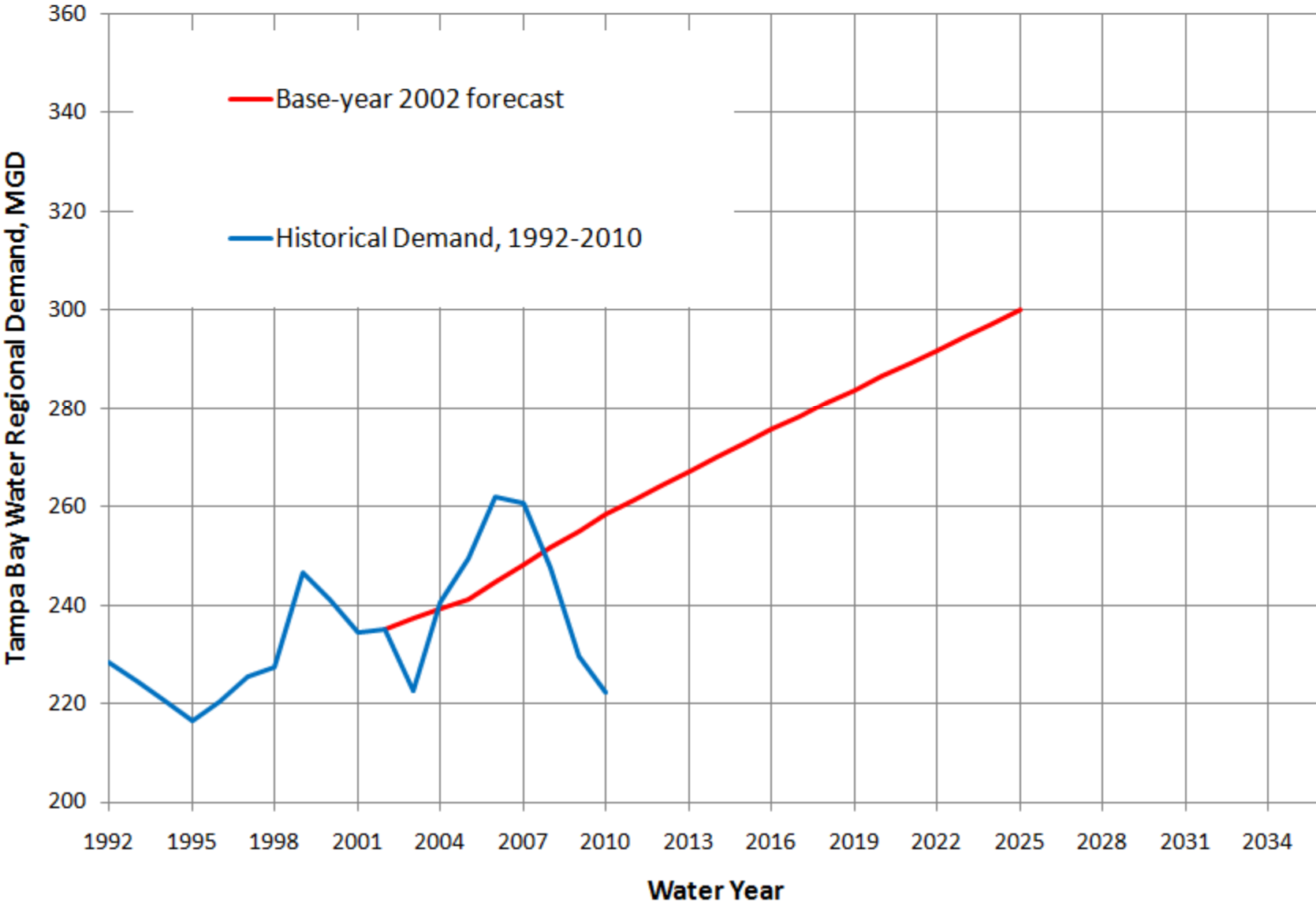


- Frequently changing inputs
- Frequently changing outputs
- Explaining the past and adapting expectations

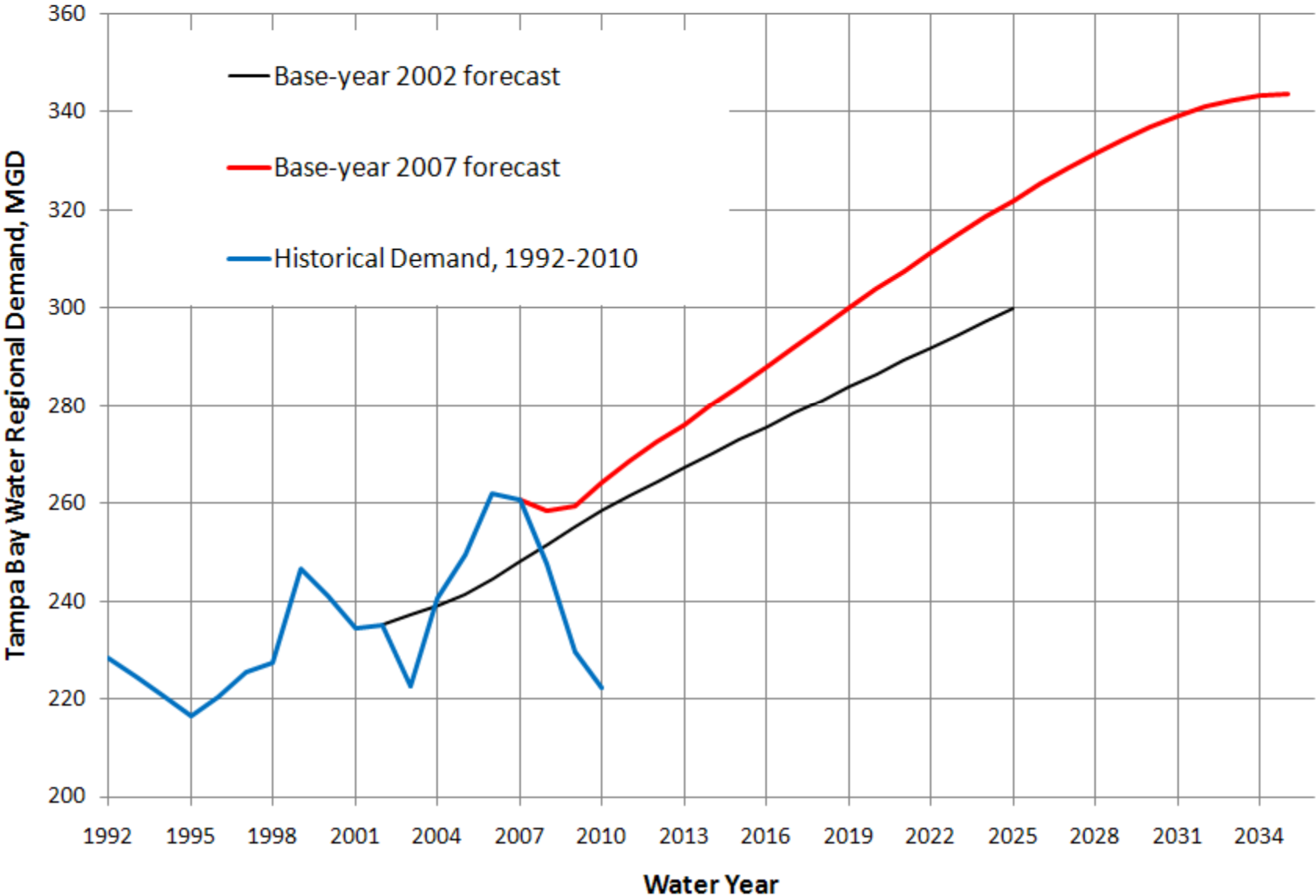
Impact of Economic Volatility and Projection Variability on Demand Forecasts Through The Years



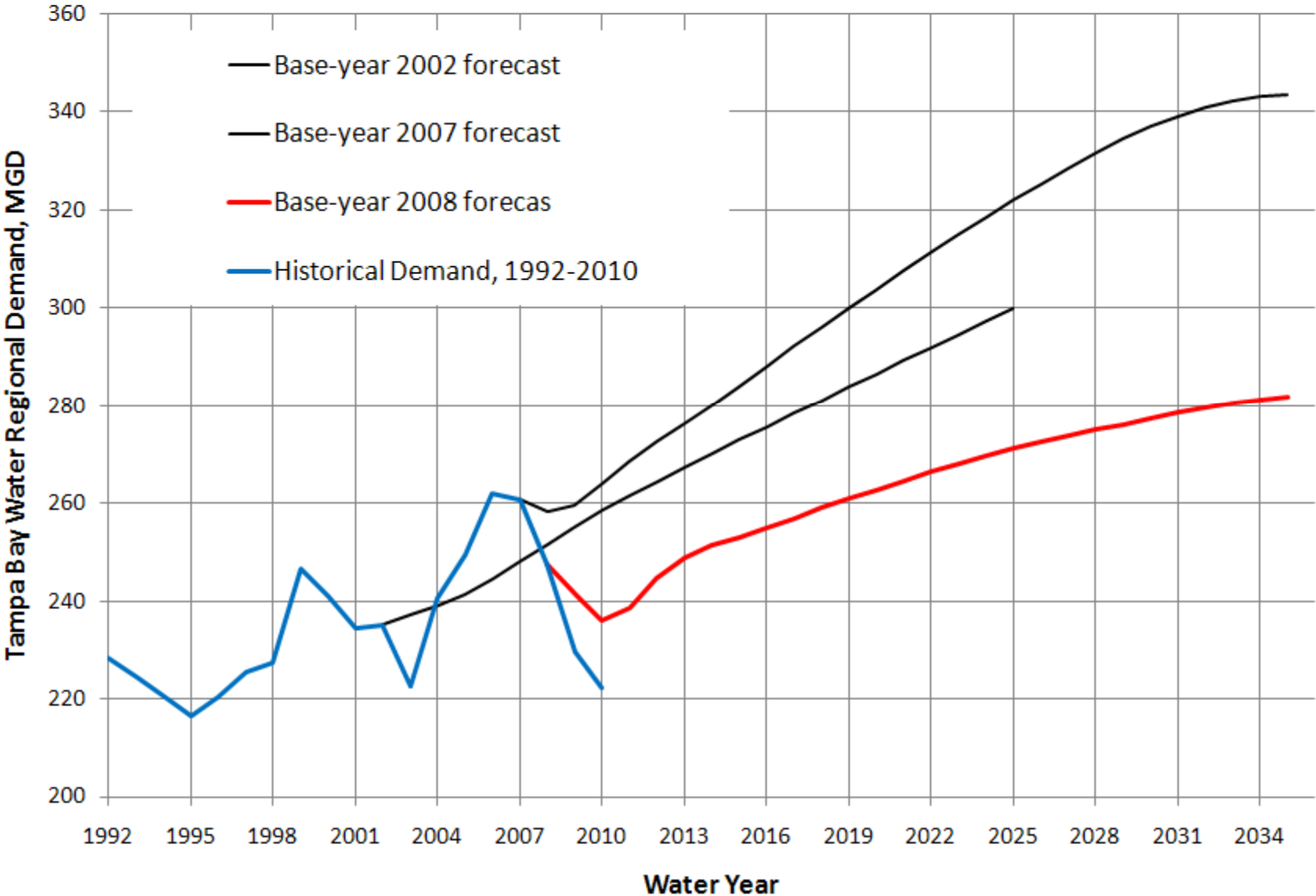
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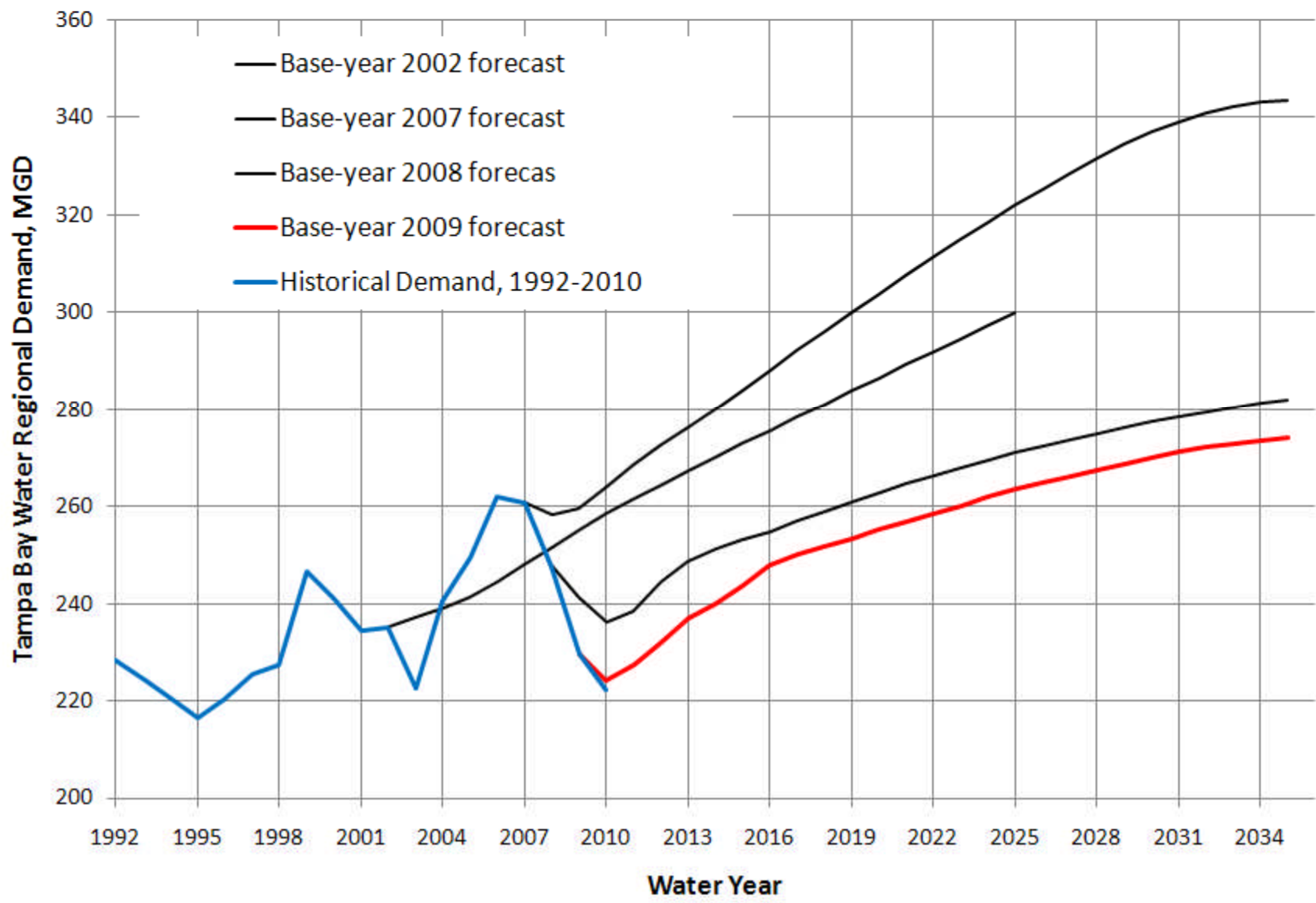
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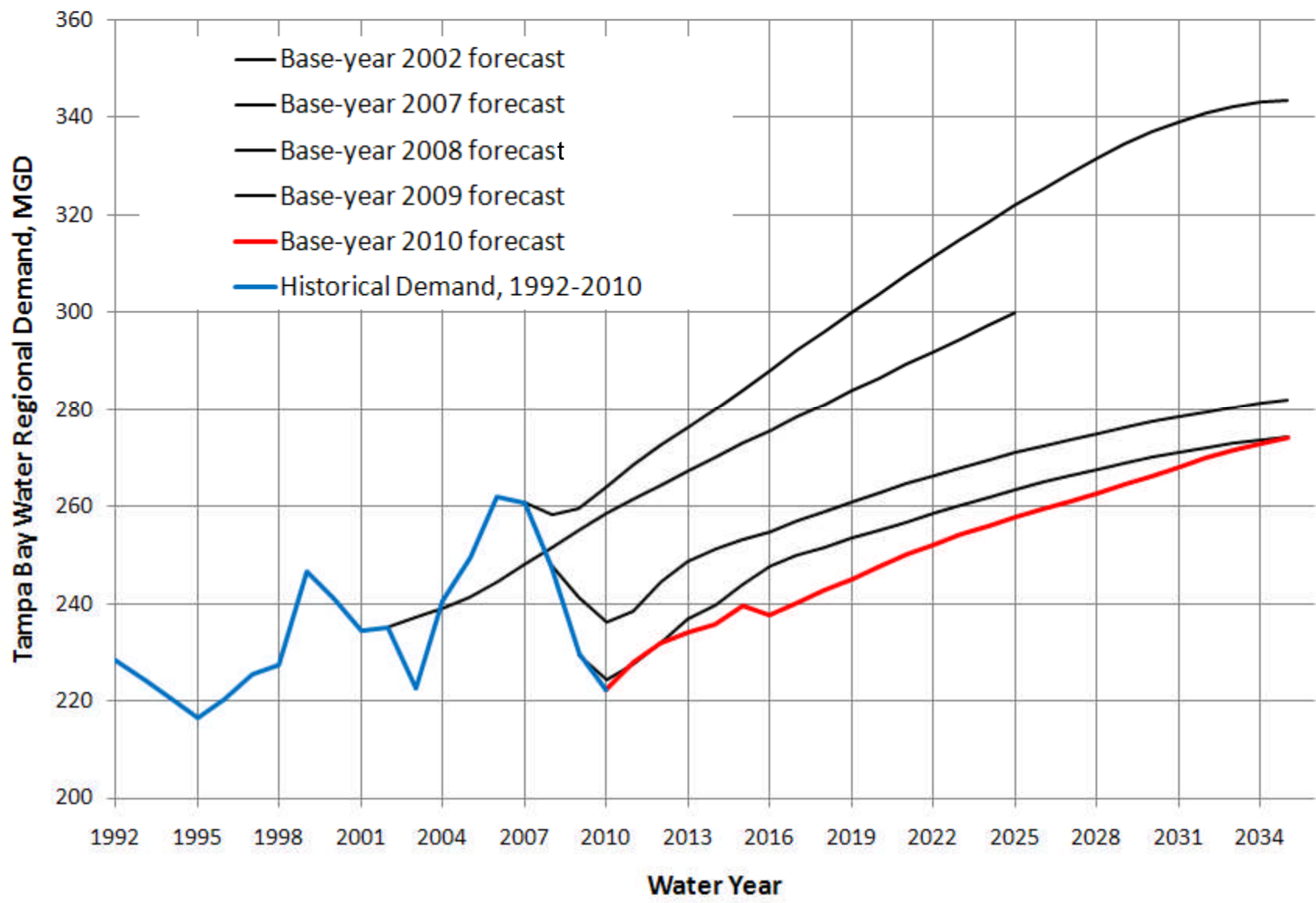
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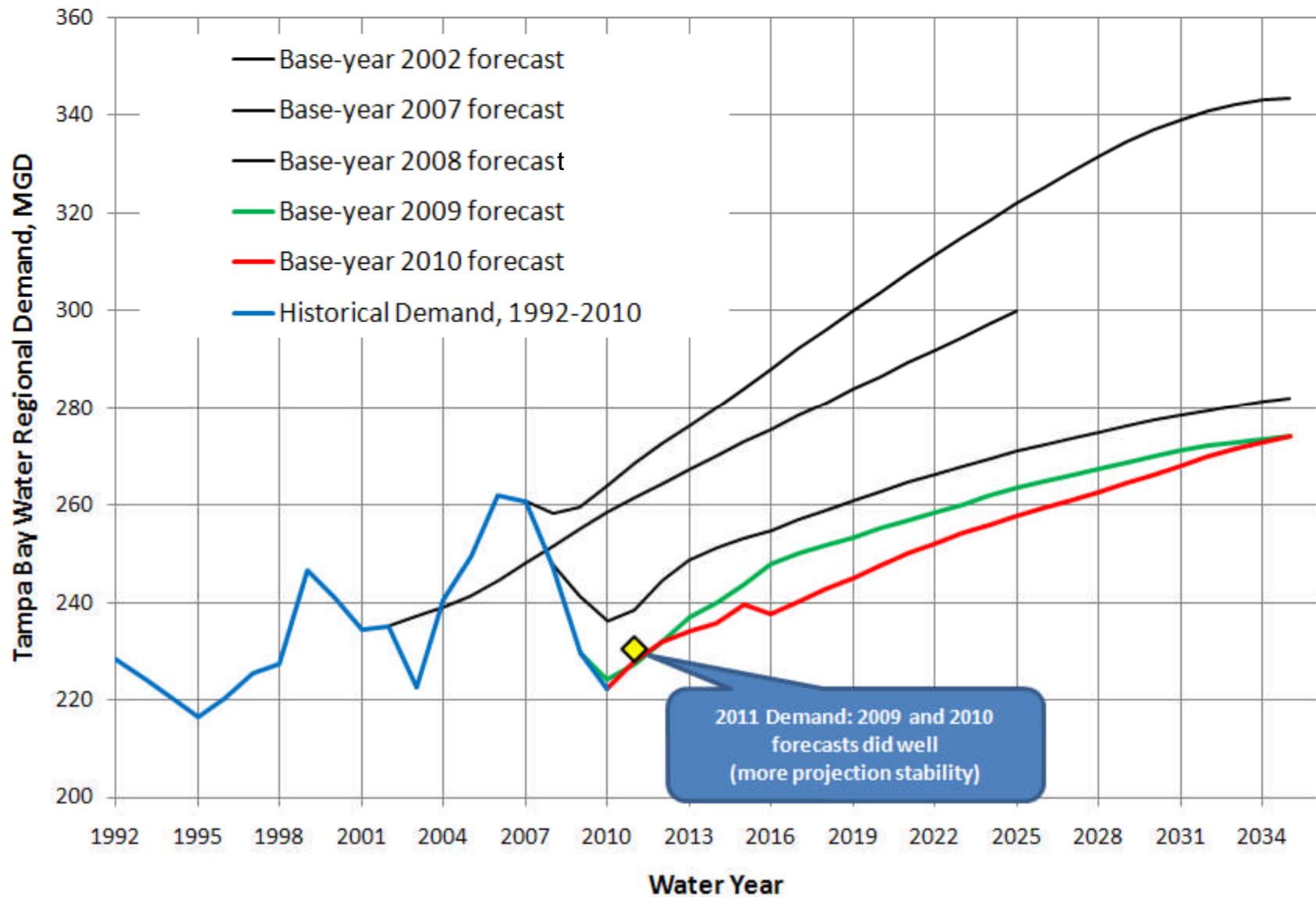
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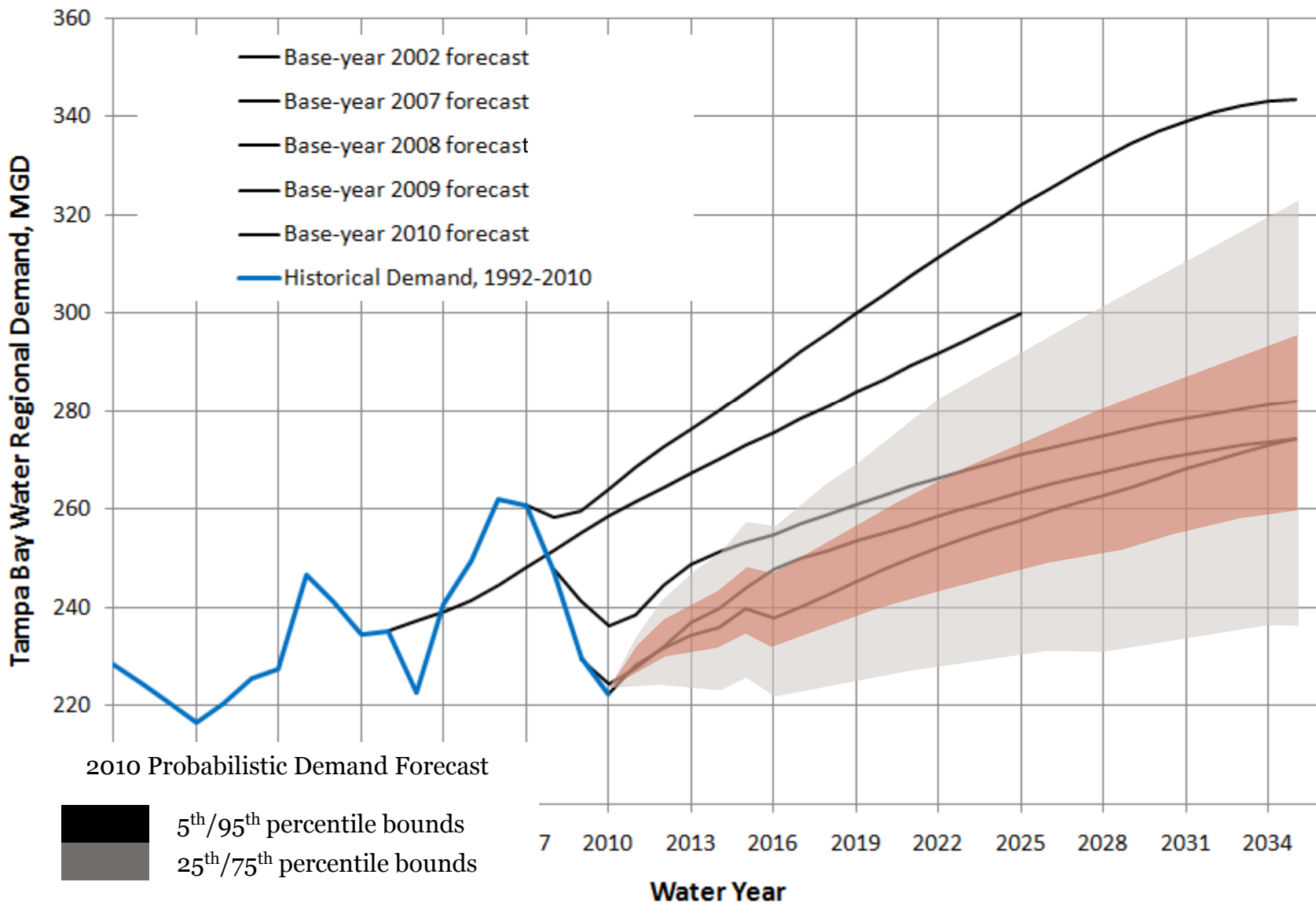
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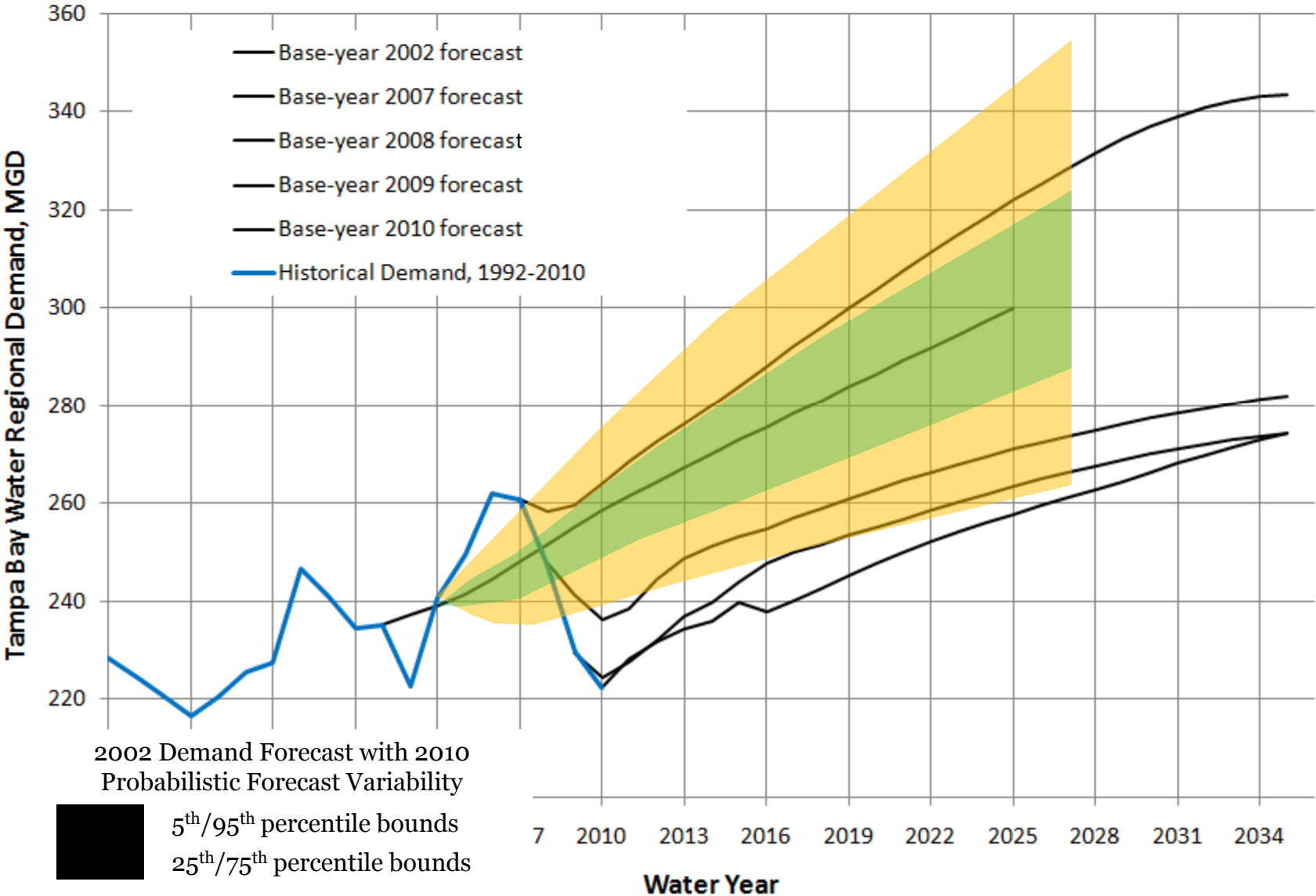
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2010 Probabilistic Demand Forecast

5th/95th percentile bounds
 25th/75th percentile bounds

Impact of Economic Volatility and Projection Variability on Demand Forecasts Through The Years



2002 Demand Forecast with 2010 Probabilistic Forecast Variability

5th/95th percentile bounds
 25th/75th percentile bounds

Closing Observations



- Contemplating and categorizing influential factors easier than measuring their impacts on water use
- Recent acute decreases in water use have brought attention to long-term structural factors and other trends
- Forecasts tend to be optimistic in boom times and more pessimistic in bust times
 - For some, the outlook may be dismal when compounded by greater efficiency and changing norms!

Closing Observations



- The long-run is defined by the end of a string of short runs
 - Updates to forecasts of socioeconomic trends seem often to be “reactive”
 - Downward (or upward) “resets” of previous forecasts
- Recent deep recession may provide an opportunity to differentiate *some* of the signals from *some* factors

There is still potential upward demand pressure



Range of Estimated Projected Changes in Mean Annual Demand by Case Utility and Climate Projection Year

Utility	Δ Mean Estimated Demand 2055 Climate (%)		Δ Mean Estimated Demand 2090 Climate (%)	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
Colorado Springs Utilities	5.9%	23.2%	7.7%	45.0%
Durham Region (Ontario)	1.6%	4.3%	2.0%	8.3%
MWRA (Massachusetts)	1.7%	5.0%	2.5%	9.1%
SNWA (Nevada)	3.9%	9.4%	5.2%	15.5%
San Diego County	3.5%	12.7%	9.2%	23.7%
Tampa Bay Water	1.2%	5.3%	2.1%	9.9%

Source: Kiefer et al., 2013 (forthcoming), Analysis of Changes in Water Use under Regional Climate Change Scenarios, Water Research Foundation, Denver.

Thank You



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