Analysing the energy consumption of residential buildings in Germany

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Purpose

- ► Analyze heating energy consumption by residential buildings in Germany from 2002 2018.
- Understand the impact of government measures in reducing energy consumption.

The topic is of high political significance in the context of international measures to reduce global warming.

The data

- ▶ The data come from the online portal of co2online gGmbh, where private individuals give information relating to the building's energy consumption for a year and features relating to the building (age, area, fuel type, refurbishment measures already carried out, etc.) in return for an evaluation of the building's energy efficiency and suggested refurbishment measures.
- ▶ Data from more than 2 million buildings from 2002 2018.

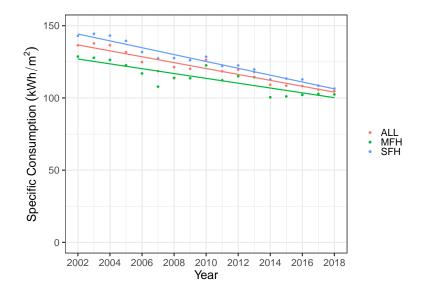
The data: Multifamily buildings

```
'data.frame': 376825 obs. of 10 variables:
##
                                     24937 24943 24939 249
##
   $ sto plz
                               : int
##
   $ bundesland
                               : chr "Schleswig-Holstein"
   $ gebaeude baujahr
                                     1900 1950 1953 1967
##
                               : int
   $ energietraeger
                               : chr "waerme" "waerme" "wa
##
   $ abrechnungsjahr
                               : int 2008 2009 2011 2012 3
##
                                      300 722 899 756 2238
##
   $ gebaeude nutzflaeche
                               : num
##
    $ verbrauch_gesamt_kwh
                                      32000 95000 124000 8:
                               : num
##
    $ verbrauch_gesamt_kwh_spez:
                                      128 158 166 129 145
                                num
##
   $ Landkreis_von_GS
                               : chr "Flensburg, Stadt" "
##
    $ gtype
                               : chr
                                      "MFH" "MFH" "MFH" "MI
```

The data: One- to two-family buildings

```
'data.frame':
                    1868149 obs. of 10 variables:
##
                               : int 24941 24937 24941 249
##
   $ sto plz
##
   $ bundesland
                               : chr "Schleswig-Holstein"
   $ gebaeude baujahr
                                     1967 1900 1986 1968
##
                               : int
   $ energietraeger
                               : chr "heizoel" "waerme" "e
##
   $ abrechnungsjahr
                               : int
                                     2004 2004 2004 2003 3
##
                                      180 106 180 192 118
##
   $ gebaeude nutzflaeche
                               : num
##
    $ verbrauch_gesamt_kwh
                                      23184 10000 65000 230
                               : num
##
    $ verbrauch_gesamt_kwh_spez:
                                      155 114 433 144 184
                                num
                               : chr "Flensburg, Stadt" "
##
   $ Landkreis_von_GS
                                      "SFH" "SFH" "SFH" "SI
##
    $ gtype
                               : chr
```

Specific energy consumption in Germany (2002 - 2018)



+geom_smooth(method="lm",data=co2_emissions_in_kilo

The cold winter of 2010

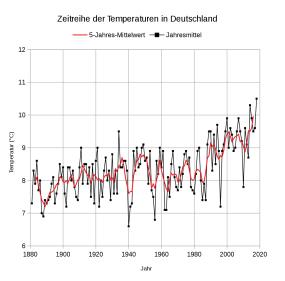
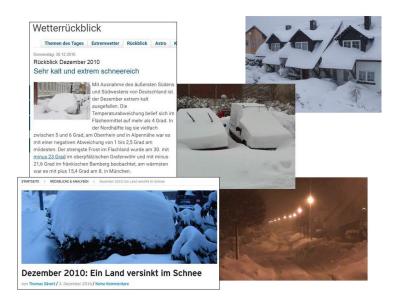


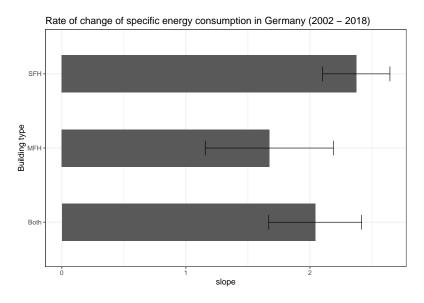
Figure 1: Temperatures in Germany from 1881 - 2018. Source: wikipedia

The cold winter of 2010



Insights

- ▶ The spike in 2010 corresponds to the cold winter of that year.
- ▶ One- to two-family houses have a larger specific energy consumption compared to multifamily houses.
- ▶ But their rate of decrease is faster than multifamily buildings.



Heat map of states and year

Next

library(sf)

```
slopes data <- data.frame(bundesland=states)</pre>
slope values mfh <- NULL
slope values sfh <- NULL
slope values all <- NULL
for (s in states) {
  lm_sv_bund_mfh <- lm(spz_verbrauch ~ abrechnungsjahr , da</pre>
  lm_sv_bund_sfh <- lm(spz_verbrauch ~ abrechnungsjahr , da</pre>
  lm_sv_bund_all <- lm(spz_verbrauch ~ abrechnungsjahr , da</pre>
  slope_values_mfh <- c(slope_values_mfh , lm_sv_bund_mfh$)</pre>
  slope_values_sfh <- c(slope_values_sfh , lm_sv_bund_sfh$)</pre>
  slope_values_all <- c(slope_values_all , lm_sv_bund_all$)</pre>
slopes_data$MFH <- slope_values_mfh</pre>
slopes_data$SFH <- slope_values_sfh
slopes data$ALL <- slope values all
```

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