Analysing the energy consumption of residential buildings in Germany

Ivana Trajanovska, Pallavi Mitra and Bhaskar Kamble

09 Juli 2019

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':

\$ sto_plz
\$ bundesland

##

##

```
1900 1950 1953 1967
##
   $ gebaeude baujahr
                               : int
##
   $ energietraeger
                               : chr "waerme" "waerme" "wa
##
   $ abrechnungsjahr
                           : int 2008 2009 2011 2012 3
##
   $ gebaeude_nutzflaeche
                                     300 722 899 756 2238
                               : num
##
    $ verbrauch_gesamt_kwh
                               : num
                                     32000 95000 124000 83
    $ verbrauch_gesamt_kwh_spez:
##
                                     128 158 166 129 145
                                num
##
   $ Landkreis_von_GS
                               : chr
                                     "Flensburg, Stadt" "
                                      "MFH" "MFH" "MFH" "MI
##
    $ gtype
                               : chr
```

376825 obs. of 10 variables:

: int 24937 24943 24939 249

: chr "Schleswig-Holstein"

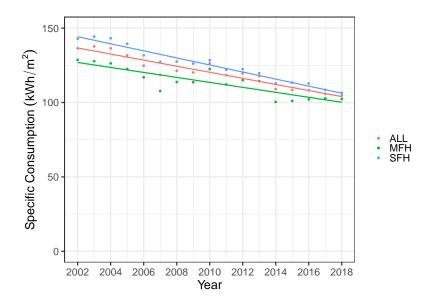
The data: One- to two-family buildings

'data.frame':

```
: int 24941 24937 24941 249
##
   $ sto_plz
   $ bundesland
                               : chr "Schleswig-Holstein"
##
                                    1967 1900 1986 1968
##
   $ gebaeude baujahr
                               : int
##
   $ energietraeger
                               : chr "heizoel" "waerme" "
                                     2004 2004 2004 2003 3
##
   $ abrechnungsjahr
                           : int
##
   $ gebaeude_nutzflaeche
                                     180 106 180 192 118
                               : num
##
    $ verbrauch_gesamt_kwh
                               : num
                                     23184 10000 65000 230
    $ verbrauch_gesamt_kwh_spez:
                                     155 114 433 144 184
##
                                num
##
   $ Landkreis_von_GS
                               : chr "Flensburg, Stadt" "
                                     "SFH" "SFH" "SFH" "SI
##
    $ gtype
                               : chr
```

1868149 obs. of 10 variables:

Specific energy consumption in Germany (2002 - 2018)



The cold winter of 2010

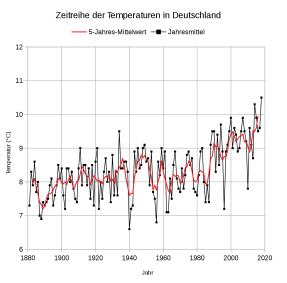
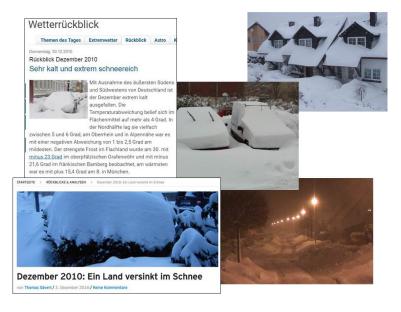


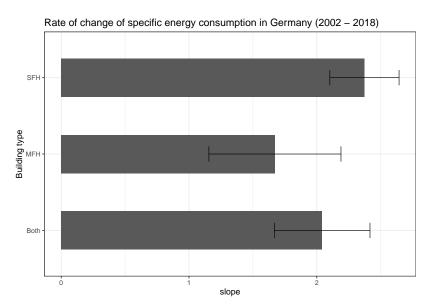
Figure 1: Temperatures in Germany from 1881 - 2018. Source: wikipedia

The cold winter of 2010

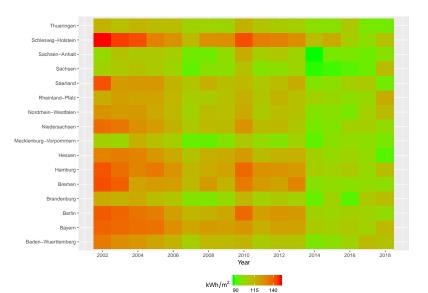


Insights

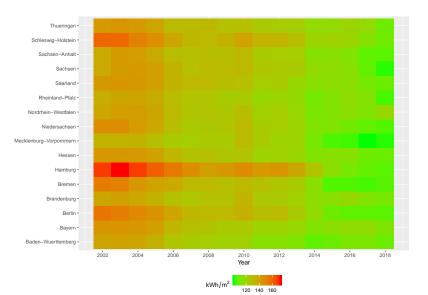
- ▶ The spike in 2010 corresponds to the cold winter of that year.
- One- to two-family houses have a larger specific energy consumption compared to multifamily houses.
- But their rate of decrease is faster than multifamily buildings.



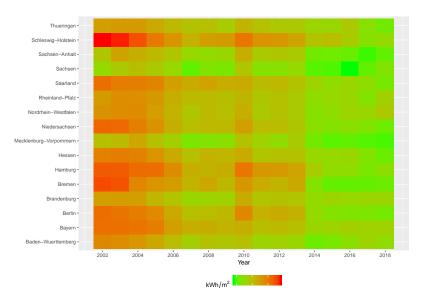
Heat map of states and years - Multifamily buildings



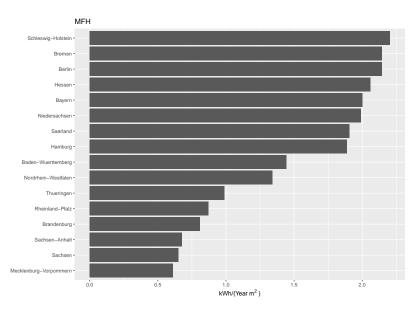
Heat map of states and years: 1-2 family buildings



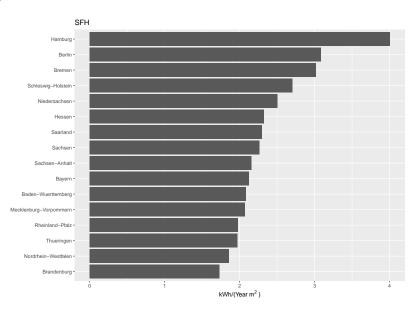
Heat map of states and years: MFH + SFH combined



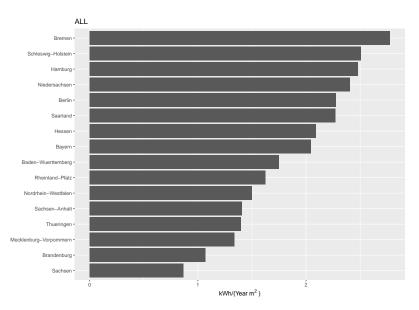
Slopes for the States - MFH



Slopes for the states - SFH



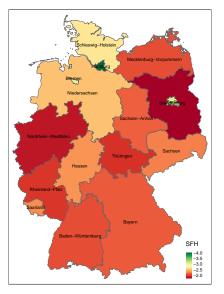
Slopes for the states - ALL



Slopes for multifamily houses for the federal states in Germany



Slopes for 1-2 family houses for the federal states in Germany



Slopes for both (MFH + 1-2FH) combined for the federal states in Germany

