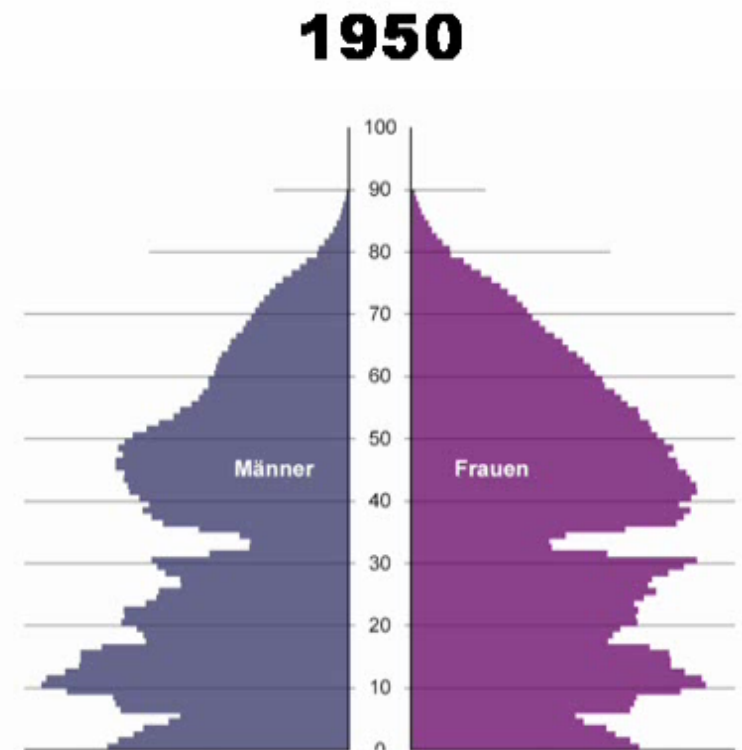


# The effect of age on residential energy demand

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ecee 2013 Summer Study, Belambra Presqu'île de Giens  
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- Long term investments in energy infrastructure
  - Technical infrastructure is capital-intensive and lack flexibility
  - Particularly determined by demographic and socio-economic developments
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- In the past, energy infrastructure was planned for a growing population
  - Corresponding to most EU Member States demographic change brings out a shrinking and ageing population



## Shrinking population

- 30% of the overall energy consumption is on the residential sector
- Decline in population will influence residential energy demand
- Decline in population = Shrinking number of energy consumers



## Demographic ageing

- Households are an inhomogeneous group and differ during their lifecycle regarding socio-demographic issues
- The consumer behaviour of different age groups varies during their life cycle

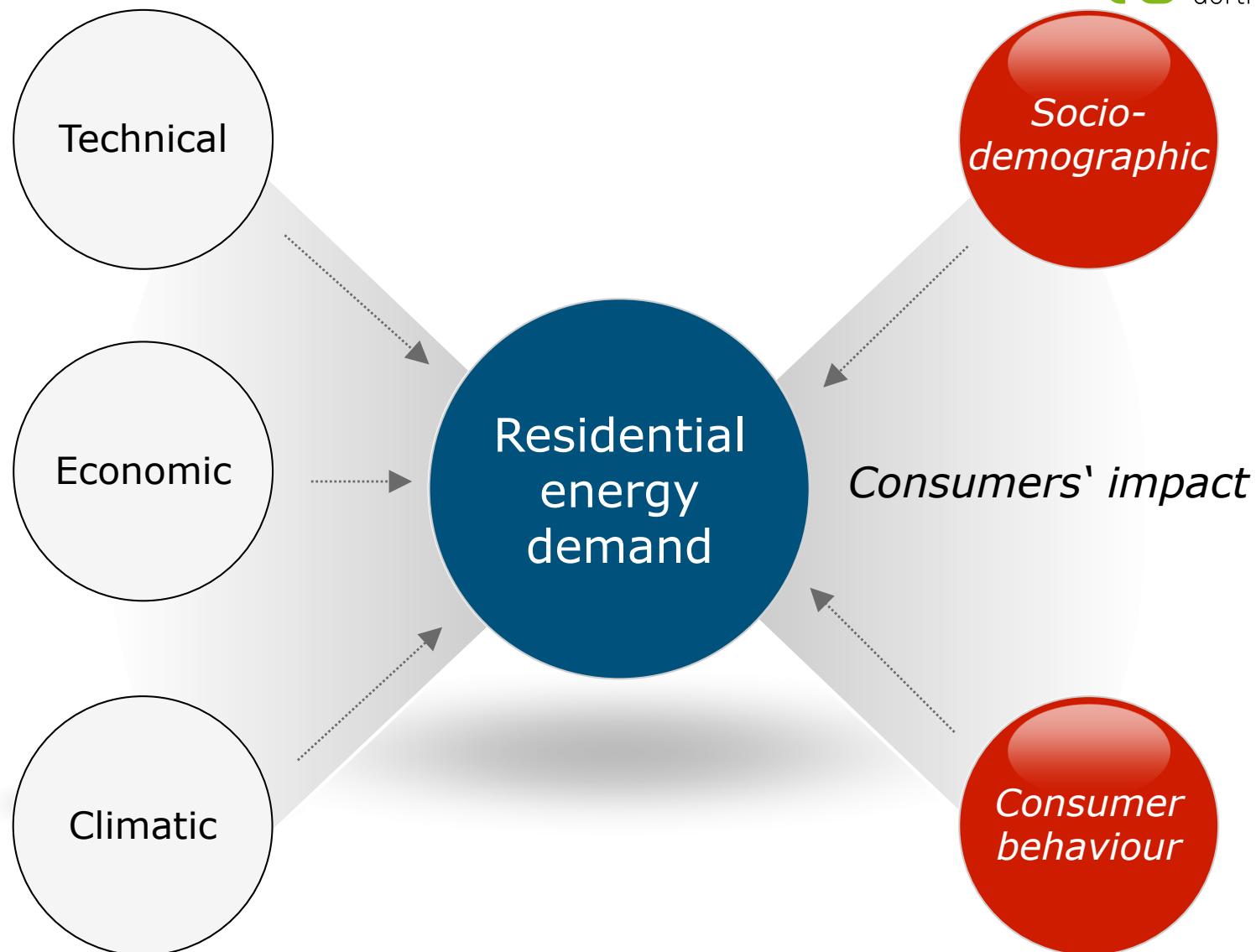


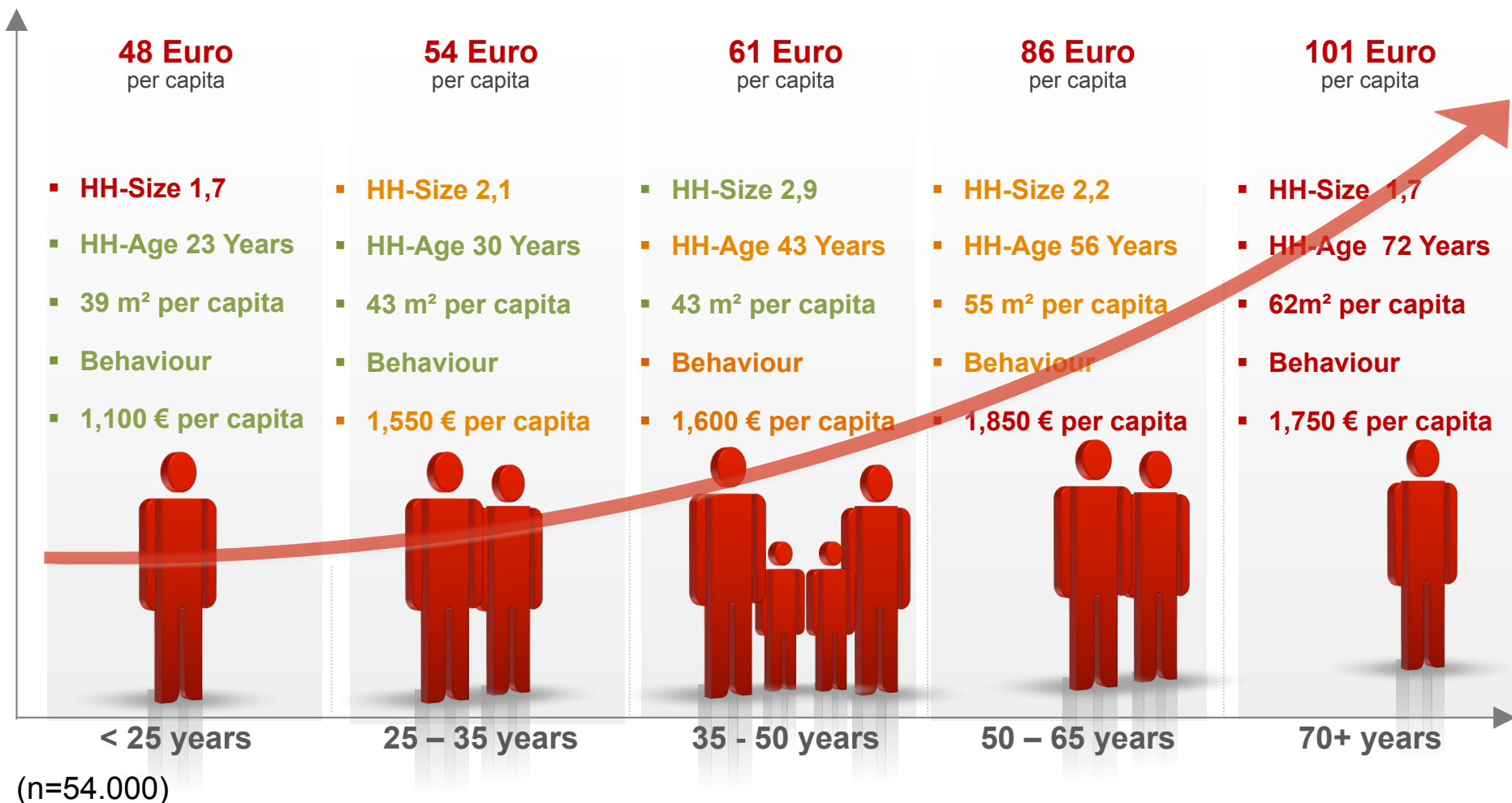


*„Do households with younger members demand more or less energy than those consisting of older members?“*



Source: Oldify, available for iPhone





Influence on residential energy demand: ■ Pull-factor ■ average ■ Push-factor

Analyzing energy consumption requires household-level information, but merging available data is challenging.

## Data sources

- Energy consumption: housing companies and municipal public utilities
- Housing characteristics: housing companies and private owners
- Socio-demographics: registration offices

## The challenge

- Registers contain: a person's name, address, move-in date, spouse, children etc.
- But they do **not** contain: the exact apartment within a multi-family house in which an individual resides

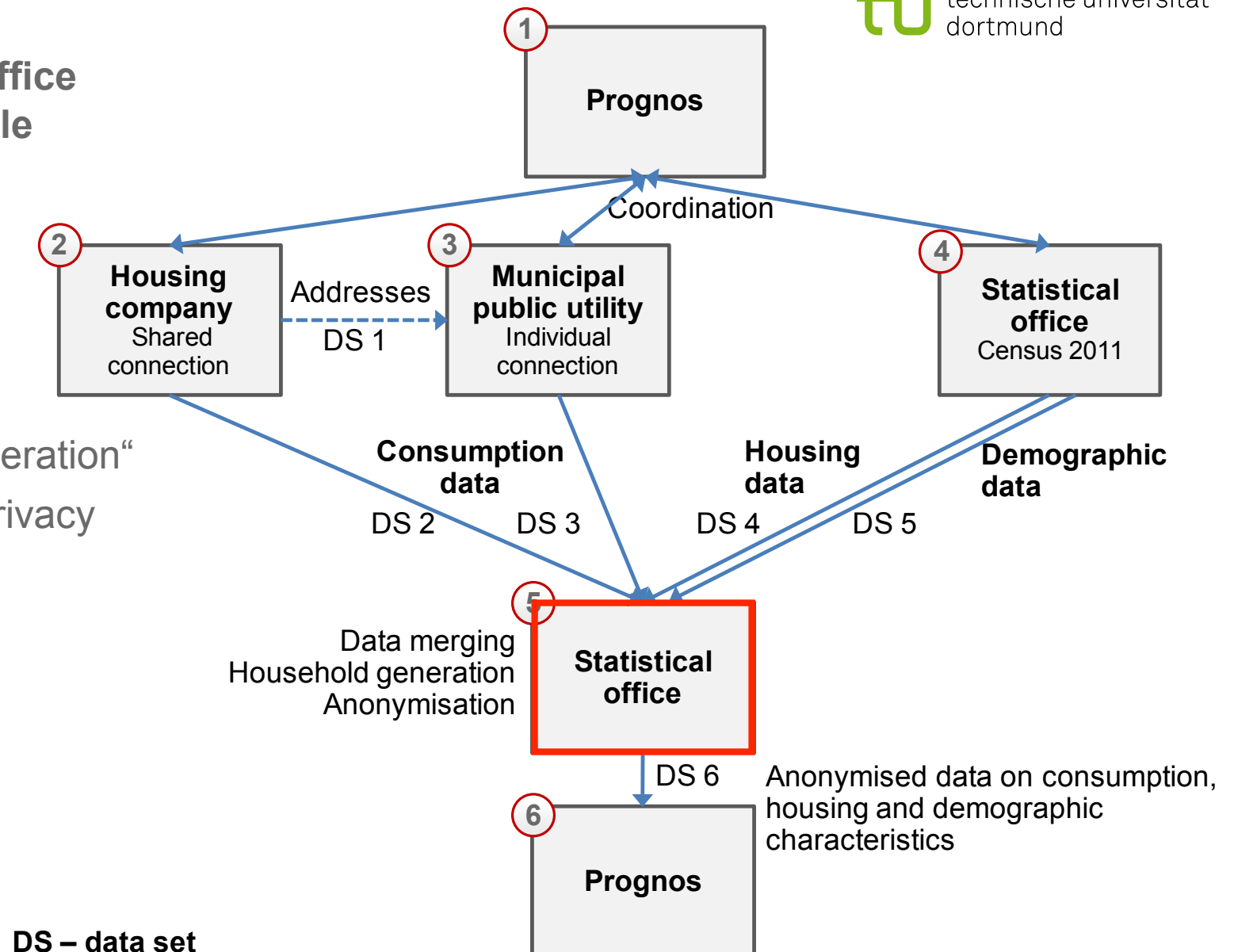


Source: :adapted from [www.zensus2011.de](http://www.zensus2011.de)



## The statistical office plays a major role

- It contributes census data
- It applies its procedure for „household generation“
- It guarantees privacy protection





## **Demography matters for infrastructure planning**

- EU median age is projected to rise from 41 years (2009) to 48 years (2060)

## **Analyzing households may be difficult**

- Key challenge in Germany: registration offices cannot deliver complete data on households that live together in the same apartment

## **Statistical offices can be more than mere data providers**

- They have superior abilities for data handling and – at the same time – can guarantee privacy protection at the highest level possible.

Thank you very much for your attention!



## Matthias Deutsch

Economy, Energy, Infrastructure

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## Interactions between energy consumption and demographic change

(available in German: „Wechselwirkungen von  
Energieverbrauch und demografischem Wandel“)

<http://www.ub.tu-dortmund.de/katalog/titel/1356116>

