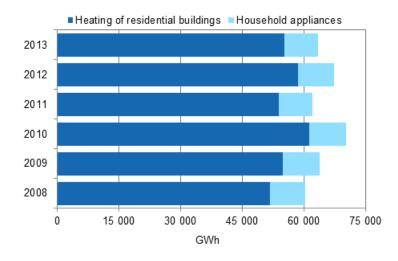


Energy consumption in households 2013

Energy consumption in households fell in 2013

Energy consumption in households went down by six per cent in 2013. Energy consumption in households, that is, heating of residential buildings and household appliances amounted to 63,427 gigawatt hours (GWh). As a result of the warm weather, the consumption of heating energy in residential buildings fell by six per cent. The energy consumption of household appliances went down by five per cent. For example, the lower use of car interior heating decreased consumption. The data are based on Statistics Finland's statistics on energy consumption in households.

Energy consumption in households



In 2013, electricity used on housing amounted to 21,510 gigawatt hours (GWh). Total electricity consumption fell by four per cent from the previous year, its share being 34 per cent of energy consumption in households. Electricity was consumed on both heating of interiors and household appliances. District heat was the next most used for housing, 29 per cent, and wood, 23 per cent. The consumption of district heat and wood is directed to heating of interiors. Housing accounted, on average, for 20 per cent of final energy consumption.

Heating of residential buildings consumed 55,140 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy in 2013. The most common energy source of heating was district heat, of which 18,311 GWh was consumed. The next most consumed sources were wood, 14,502 GWh, and electricity, 13,233 GWh. These three largest energy sources accounted for 84 per cent of the consumption of heating energy in residential buildings. Heating energy of residential buildings comprises the energy of the main heating system and those of other forms of supplementary heating.

The use of heat pumps for heating of residential buildings has been growing in recent years. In 2013, ambient energy had a share of eight per cent in heating energy sources. Ambient energy refers to energy extracted with heat pumps from the environment used for heating of interiors. In these statistics the use of heat pump electricity is not included in ambient energy but in electricity consumption of heating. The cooling use of air heating pumps is not included in heating energy.

Outdoor temperature has an effect on the annual need for heating energy. Heating degree day is used to follow changes in that. According to the Finnish Meteorological Institute, the temperature in the summer months of 2013 was higher than usual in the whole country. December 2013 was also milder than normal. The exceptionally warm weather lowered the figures for heating degree days and thus the need for heating energy.

The energy consumption of household appliances, that is, cooking, lighting and other electrical equipment, was 8,287 GWh in 2013. Three per cent less energy was used on cooking and ten per cent less on lighting than in the year before. The fall in the consumption of cooking is explained by the decrease in the amount of food prepared from scratch at home. In turn, the switch to energy-efficient lamps has decreased the electricity need of lighting in recent years.

The consumption of other electrical equipment went down by four per cent. Other electrical equipment includes refrigeration equipment, washing machines, tumble dryers, televisions and computers with their accessories, lifts, and car interior heating. Similarly as the heating energy of residential buildings, the energy consumption of car interior heating went down due to the warmer weather than normal. The decrease in consumption is also influenced by the lower consumption during use and standby use of televisions.

With respect to the consumption of heating energy in residential buildings, the statistics on energy consumption in households are based on Statistics Finland's calculation model where various sources were utilised. The energy consumption data of household appliances are based on the calculations of Adato Energia Oy.

A new climatic reference period for heating degree days, 1981 to 2010, has been taken into use in calculating consumption of heating energy. The data have been updated in line with the new reference period starting from 2008.

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Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Energy consumption in households 2008-2013, GWh

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013				
Heating of residential buildings	51,633	54,851	61,167	53,874	58,480	55,140				
Residential buildings proper, total	49,093	52,166	58,233	51,258	55,677	52,503				
- Detached houses	28,893	30,927	34,987	30,991	33,572	31,493				
- Terraced houses	5,296	5,557	6,054	5,344	5,807	5,538				
- Blocks of flats	14,904	15,682	17,192	14,923	16,298	15,472				
Free-time residential buildings	2,540	2,685	2,934	2,616	2,803	2,637				
Household appliances ¹⁾	8,629	8,976	8,972	8,217	8,750	8,287				
- Lighting	3,257	3,044	2,702	2,482	2,349	2,115				
- Cooking	712	713	711	701	614	595				
- Other electrical equipment	4,660	5,219	5,559	5,034	5,787	5,577				
Housing, total	60,262	63,827	70,139	62,091	67,230	63,427				
Of heating of residential buildings										
- Heating of saunas	2,853	2,870	2,880	2,871	2,894	2,903				
- Heating of domestic water	9,418	9,475	9,522	9,584	9,658	9,727				

¹⁾ Apart from electricity consumption, consumption of household appliances includes use of natural gas in cookers.

Appendix table 2. Energy consumption in households by energy source in 2013, GWh

Wood	Peat	Coal	Heavy fuel oil	Light fuel oil	Natural gas	Ambient energy ¹⁾	District heat	Electricity ²⁾	Total
14,502	49	3	87	4,357	346	4,262	18,311	21,510	63,427
14,502	49	3	87	4,357	336	4,262	18,311	13,233	55,140
12,810	48	3	87	4,305	335	4,145	18,309	12,461	52,503
12,571	42	3	-	3,432	99	3,757	2,053	9,536	31,493
149	1	-	-	278	77	358	2,884	1,791	5,538
90	5	-	87	595	159	30	13,372	1,134	15,472
1,692	1	0	-	52	1	117	2	772	2,637
-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	8,277	8,287
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115	2,115
-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	585	595
-	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	5,577	5,577
ngs								1	
1,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116	2,903
470	16	1	25	871	70	610	5,073	2,591	9,727
	14,502 12,810 12,571 149 90 1,692 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,502 49 14,502 49 12,810 48 12,571 42 149 1 90 5 1,692 1	14,502 49 3 14,502 49 3 12,810 48 3 12,571 42 3 149 1 - 90 5 - 1,692 1 0	fuel oil 14,502 49 3 87 12,810 48 3 87 12,571 42 3 - 149 1 - - 90 5 - 87 1,692 1 0 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,787 - - -	fuel oil oil 14,502 49 3 87 4,357 12,810 48 3 87 4,305 12,571 42 3 - 3,432 149 1 - - 278 90 5 - 87 595 1,692 1 0 - 52 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,787 - - - -	fuel oil oil gas 14,502 49 3 87 4,357 346 14,502 49 3 87 4,357 336 12,810 48 3 87 4,305 335 12,571 42 3 - 3,432 99 149 1 - - 278 77 90 5 - 87 595 159 1,692 1 0 - 52 1 - - - - 10 - - - - 10 - - - - - 10 - - - - - - - 1,787 - - - - - -	fuel oil oil gas energy¹) 14,502 49 3 87 4,357 346 4,262 12,810 48 3 87 4,305 335 4,145 12,571 42 3 - 3,432 99 3,757 149 1 - - 278 77 358 90 5 - 87 595 159 30 1,692 1 0 - 52 1 117 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <	fuel oil oil oil gas energy¹) 14,502 49 3 87 4,357 346 4,262 18,311 14,502 49 3 87 4,357 336 4,262 18,311 12,810 48 3 87 4,305 335 4,145 18,309 12,571 42 3 - 3,432 99 3,757 2,053 149 1 - - 278 77 358 2,884 90 5 - 87 595 159 30 13,372 1,692 1 0 - 52 1 117 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <td>14,502 49 3 87 4,357 346 4,262 18,311 21,510 14,502 49 3 87 4,357 336 4,262 18,311 13,233 12,810 48 3 87 4,305 335 4,145 18,309 12,461 12,571 42 3 - 3,432 99 3,757 2,053 9,536 149 1 - - 278 77 358 2,884 1,791 90 5 - 87 595 159 30 13,372 1,134 1,692 1 0 - 52 1 117 2 772 - - - - - - - 2,115 - - - - - - - 5,577 10gs - - - - - - - - 5,577</td>	14,502 49 3 87 4,357 346 4,262 18,311 21,510 14,502 49 3 87 4,357 336 4,262 18,311 13,233 12,810 48 3 87 4,305 335 4,145 18,309 12,461 12,571 42 3 - 3,432 99 3,757 2,053 9,536 149 1 - - 278 77 358 2,884 1,791 90 5 - 87 595 159 30 13,372 1,134 1,692 1 0 - 52 1 117 2 772 - - - - - - - 2,115 - - - - - - - 5,577 10gs - - - - - - - - 5,577

Explanation of symbols:

^{– =} Magnitude zero

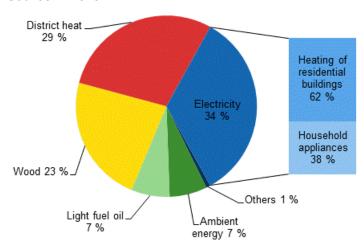
^{0 =} Magnitude less than half of unit employed

¹⁾ Ambient energy refers to energy extracted with heat pumps from the environment (ground, air or water) for space heating. Electricity spent by heat pumps in heating and cooling use is included in electricity consumption of heating.

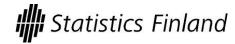
²⁾ Electrical heating of residential buildings includes direct electrical heating, electric storage heating, additional heating and floor heating by electricity, electricity used by heat pumps, heating of domestic water by electricity, electric sauna stoves and electricity consumed by heating systems and heat distribution equipment.

Appendix figures

Appendix figure 1. Energy consumption in households by energy source in 2013



Used energy sources 63,427 GWh. The group Others contains the following energy sources: natural gas 0.5 %, peat 0.1 %, heavy fuel oil 0.1 % and coal 0.005 % of energy consumption in households.



Energy 2014

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Source: Energy consumption in households 2013, Statistics Finland