

# Ireland's Homes in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

The residential sector accounts for a quarter of the energy used in Ireland, and is also responsible for a quarter of the energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. From 2006-2014 there were significant reductions in the amount of emissions from homes, but since 2014 this trend has reversed and carbon dioxide emissions have started to increase. Irish homes emit almost 60% more CO<sub>2</sub> than the average EU home.

Ireland's growing population means the number of dwellings is increasing with

## 1.7 million households in 2016

2000 – 2016



### Carbon Dioxide Emissions



#### Energy use in an average Irish home 2016

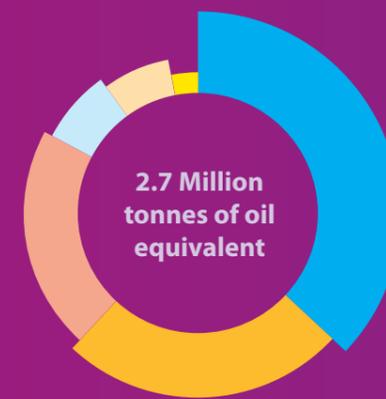
Space heating	61%
Water heating	19%
Lighting and appliances	17%
Cooking	3%



**25% ↓**  
Reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> from 2006 to 2014

#### Through a combination of:

- Energy efficiency improvements
- High energy prices
- Reduced disposable incomes



#### Irish household final energy usage 2016

Oil	37%
Electricity	25%
Gas	21%
Coal	7%
Peat	7%
Renewables	3%

In 2015, the average Irish home used

**7% more energy**



than the average EU home

It also emitted

**58% more CO<sub>2</sub>**

due to greater use of high-carbon fuels including oil, coal and peat



**375,000 Homes**

received government grants for energy efficiency measures between 2000 and 2016.



In 2016, Irish households consumed

**2.7 Mtoe of energy**

emitting



and costing households

**€3.4 billion**



**6.7% ↑**

Increase in CO<sub>2</sub> from 2014 to 2016

Potential reasons include a fall in oil prices combined with an increase in disposable incomes leading to higher energy consumption.