

## Dublin electricity consumption

Urban residential tariff groups consumed 21% and Rural residential tariff groups consumed 12% of total metered electricity consumption in 2021. Dublin postal districts had the highest proportion of residential consumption in 2021 at 18%, followed by Cork (12%), Dublin county (7%), Galway (6%) and Kildare (5%) (see Table 3B).

Median residential consumption was 3,177 kWh in 2022, a decrease from the 3,594 kWh median in 2021. Tables 5A to 5E show the median residential electricity consumption by year, quarter, county, and Dublin postal district. Median residential electricity consumption decreased in every county compared with 2021.

Tables 5A to 5E show median residential electricity consumption by year, quarter, county, and Dublin postal district. January to March had the highest median consumption. Donegal (2,896 kWh), Leitrim (2,945 kWh), and Roscommon (3,162 kWh) had the lowest median residential consumption in 2020.

Dublin postal districts had the highest proportion of residential consumption in 2023 at 18 per cent, followed by Cork (12 per cent), Dublin county (7 per cent), Galway (6 per cent) and...

Median residential metered electricity consumption was 3,177 kWh in 2022, a 12% decrease from the 3,594 kWh median residential consumption in 2021. Both the total and the median residential electricity consumption decreased in every county between 2021 and 2022 (See Tables 3B and 5B).

The Urban residential tariff group accounted for 18% and the Rural residential tariff group for 10% of total metered electricity consumption in 2022 (See Table 1).

Dublin postal districts had the highest proportion of residential consumption in 2022 at 19%, followed by Cork (12%), Dublin county (6%), Galway (6%) and Kildare (5%) (See Table 3B).

Around 13% of residential customers consumed less than 1,000 kilowatt hours in 2022 which was less than one-third of the median consumption of 3,177 kWh (See Table 7).

Total metered electricity consumption was 29,500 GWh in 2022, which was an increase of 3.5% on 2021. Large energy users accounted for 27% of metered electricity consumed in 2022 - this category comprises a small number of customers such as the largest data centres and the highest electricity consumers in other business sectors such as IT and cement manufacturing. Consumption by large energy users increased by 20% between 2021 and 2022.

The number of non-residential electricity meters increased from 274,094 in 2015 to 293,170 in 2022 while the number of residential electricity meters increased by around 138,920 in the same period.

Electricity consumption can be used as an indirect indicator of vacant and holiday dwellings. Around 13% of residential customers consumed less than 1,000 kilowatt hours in 2022 which was well below the median of 3,177 kilowatt hours."

COVID-19 pandemic: This release was compiled during the COVID-19 pandemic. Users should be aware that the quality of the underlying data has been impacted by the crisis and therefore may not be directly comparable with previous periods data. For details regarding how this data has been affected See here.

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