

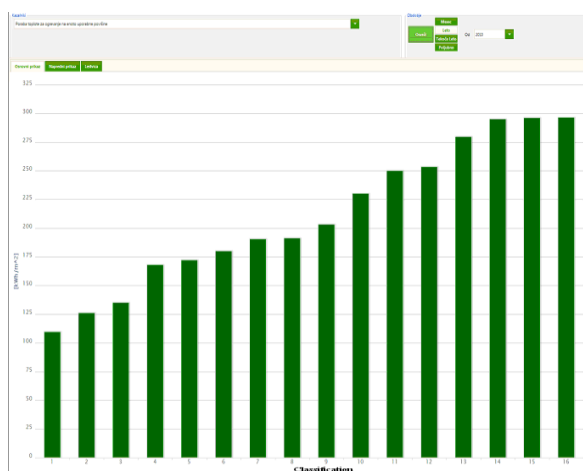
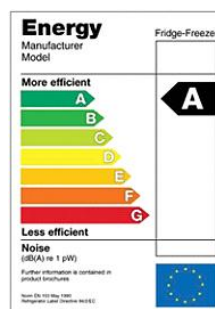
»First findings in residential care homes for the elderly«



17 Slovenian residential care homes for the elderly are participating in the project SAVE AGE, until now we visited and analysed 10 of them. In all care homes we encountered positive response and willingness for collaboration and data collection. It turned out that well educated care homes' employees are of increasing importance, especially in the field of cost reduction and energy savings.

Did you know that the average annual costs for energy and water are 880 EUR per occupant, which is twice as much as the cost compared to a family member in a two-bedroom apartment?

Different indicators were created to analyse the data for evaluation and comparison of energy efficiency of homes. The data for each home are available on portal Sinergija 3, protected by username and password. In the framework of the energy management system also the basics of energy balance, costs and emissions for the current period and the history are presented, as well as the classifications of homes according to the selected indicator, compared to other homes in Slovenia.



The graphic shows the heating consumption per unit for a useful area on the annual level of 2010 for 16 homes. It can be seen that there is a significant difference between the lowest consumption of 109 kWh/m² and the highest consumption of 296 kWh/m². This kind of comparison between similar institutions enables us to take appropriate action on the level of the whole group. We need to determine why there are such differences, what can we do to improve efficiency and reduce consumption and what are the best available techniques that may reasonably be taken into account.

It should be noted that residential care homes for the elderly are specific, since their primary duty is care for residents and their well-being premises, higher temperature of some of the measures are in higher temperature of 1°C the requirements, there are still savings that can be achieved necessary to inform the residents how to deal with electric spenders. Switching off the lights before leaving a room or sufficient daylight has great saving potential, also turning off television and other electronic devices if they are not in use.



(higher residential temperature, ventilation in the sanitary water...). Because of these requirements contradiction with energy efficiency, for example increases energy consumption of 8%. Despite all great potentials for energy savings and cost with simple measures. In the first phase it is



Drying of the laundry outdoors in the summer time can reduce the energy consumption by 10%

Among simple measures we could find drying of the laundry outdoors, replacement of lighting with more energy efficient, especially with energy saving lamps and installations and proper adjustments of thermostatic valves on radiators, which was already realised in almost all homes.

Major steps and also greater savings are of buildings (insulation, windows and of SSZS regarding heating of sanitary equipment, change in the manner of ventilation systems, and in particular Characteristic indicators for each home time level on the basis of sytematic will allow appropriate evalution and action.



possible, especially in the reconstruction doors), statutory approach on the level water and purchase of laundry heating, recovery of the heat from introduction of energy management. should be sensibly upgraded to a lower monitoring of energy consumption, that

Important : Energy efficiency in organisations is not only an occasional investment in lightning savings, insulation of buildings or renewable sources of energy. Primarily the people and the energy management of the existing infractructure are the key factors for the project success.