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ANNEX

ANNEX

to the

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

on energy poverty

{SWD(2020) 960 final}

ANNEX

ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS

The indicators outlined below are available with the Statistical office of the European Union European Statistical Office and the European Energy Poverty Observatory for Member States to consult when assessing national energy poverty levels.

In order to assist Member States, the Commission provides guidance on the interpretation of such indicators developed at EU level to better quantify the concept of significant number of energy poor households identified by national definitions of energy poverty.¹

Member States can further disaggregate some of the indicators listed under points 1 and 2, to deepen the analysis of the potential drivers of energy poverty at the national level.

Indicators can be divided into four groups:

- (a) *indicators comparing spending on energy with income*: these quantify energy poverty by comparing the amount households spend on energy with an income measure (e.g. percentage or number of households spending more than a certain proportion of their disposable income on domestic energy services)
- (b) *indicators based on self-assessment*: households are asked directly to what extent they feel able to afford energy (e.g. ability to keep the home warm enough in winter and cool enough in summer)
- (c) *indicators based on direct measurement*: these indicators measure physical variables to determine the adequacy of energy services (e.g. room temperature)
- (d) *indirect indicators*: these measure energy poverty by through associated factors, such as arrears on utility bills, number of disconnections, and housing quality.

1. INDICATORS FOCUSING ON THE AFFORDABILITY OF ENERGY SERVICES

- Share of population at risk of poverty (below 60% of national median equivalised disposable income) not able to keep their home adequately warm, based on the question ‘Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm?’ (Eurostat, SILC [ilc_mdcs01])
- Share of total population not able to keep their home adequately warm, based on the question ‘Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm?’ (Eurostat, SILC [ilc_mdcs01])
- Arrears on utility bills: share of population at risk of poverty (below 60% of national median equivalised disposable income) having arrears on utility bills (Eurostat, SILC, [ilc_mdcs07])
- Arrears on utility bills: share of population having arrears on utility bills (Eurostat, SILC, [ilc_mdcs07])
- Expenditure on electricity, gas and other fuels as a proportion of total household expenditure
- Proportion of households whose share of energy expenditure in income is more than twice the national median share (source Eurostat, Household Budget Surveys, 2015)

¹ SWD(2020)960 “EU Guidance on Energy Poverty”

- Share of households whose absolute energy expenditure is below half the national median. (Eurostat, Household Budget Surveys, 2015)

2. COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS

- Electricity prices for household consumers – average consumption band (Eurostat, [nrg_pc_204])
- Gas prices for household consumers – average consumption band (Eurostat, [nrg_pc_202])
- Gas prices for household consumers, lowest consumption band (Eurostat, [nrg_pc_202])
- Share of population at risk of poverty (below 60% of national median equivalised disposable income) with leak, damp or rot in their dwelling (Eurostat, SILC [ilc_mdho01])
- Share of population with leak, damp or rot in their dwelling – total population (Eurostat SILC, [TESSI292])
- Final energy consumption per square metre in the residential sector, climate-corrected (Odyssee-MURE project database)