

Energy consumption in households

Statistics Explained

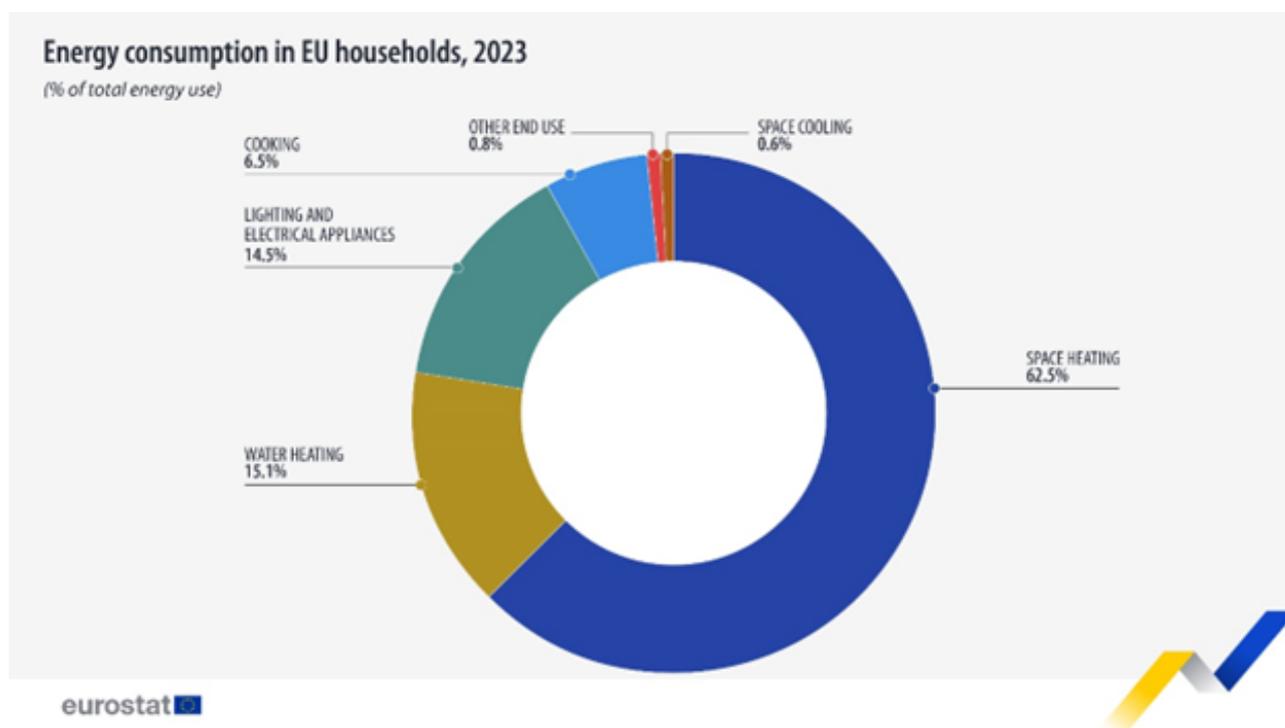
Data extracted in June 2025
Planned article update: 7 May 2026

Highlights

In 2023, Households, or the residential sector, represented 26.2% of final energy consumption in the EU.

In 2023, natural gas accounted for 29.5% of the EU final energy consumption in households, electricity - 25.9%, renewables and wastes - 23.5%, oil & petroleum products - 10.3% and derived heat - 8.5%. A small proportion - 2.2% - was made up of coal products (solid fossil fuels).

The main use of energy by households in the EU in 2023 was for heating their homes (62.5% of final energy consumption in the residential sector), with renewables accounting for more than a quarter (33.0%) of EU households space heating consumption.



Source dataset: [nrg_d_hhq](#)

Source: Eurostat ([nrg_d_hhq](#))

Households use energy for various purposes: space and water heating, space cooling, cooking, lighting and electrical appliances and other end-uses (mainly covering uses of energy by households outside the dwellings themselves). Data on the [energy consumption](#) of households broken down by end-use, have been collected and published by Eurostat since 2017.

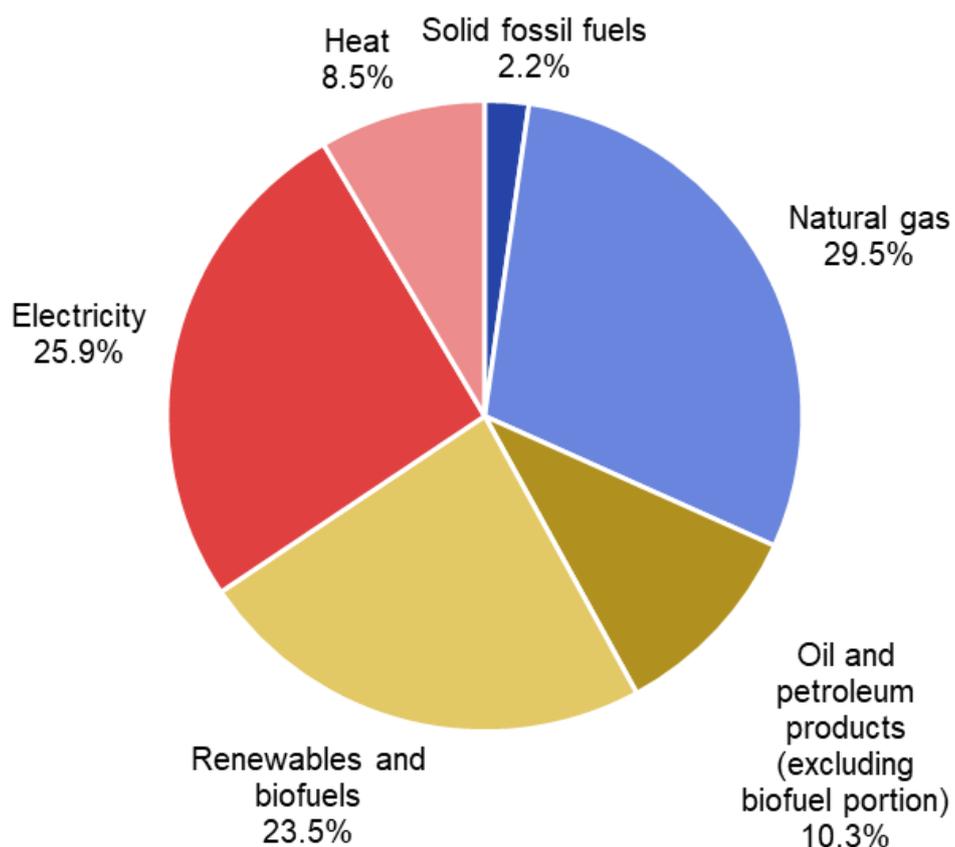
In 2023, households, or the residential sector, represented 26.2% of final energy consumption in the EU.

Energy products used in the residential sector

In 2023, most of the EU final energy consumption in the residential sector was covered by natural gas (29.5%) and electricity (25.9%). Renewables accounted for 23.5%, followed by petroleum products (10.3%) and derived heat (8.5%). A small proportion was still covered by coal products (solid fossil fuels) (2.2%), see Figure 1.

Final energy consumption in the residential sector by fuel, 2023

(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_bal_c)



Figure 1: Final energy consumption in the residential sector by fuel, 2023 Source: Eurostat (nrg_bal_c)

In 2023, the Netherlands (62.32%), Italy (46.70%), Hungary (46.43%) and Luxembourg (45.29%) relied more than 45% on natural gas for meeting their needs in the residential sector. Malta (75.42%), Bulgaria (51.73%) and Sweden (48.24%) mostly rely on electricity. Croatia (44.90%), Latvia (40.57%), Slovenia (40.01%) and Estonia (39.45%) mainly use renewables and biofuels. Households in Ireland sourced (41.72%) of their energy from petroleum products, Polish households sourced 20.61% of their energy from solid fossil fuels. Denmark relied mainly on derived heat, see Table 1.

Share of fuels in the final energy consumption in the residential sector, 2023

(%)

	Solid fossil fuels, peat, peat products, oil shale and oil	Natural gas	Oil and petroleum products	Renewables and biofuels	Electricity	Heat
European Union (from 2020)	2.23%	29.50%	10.31%	23.51%	25.92%	8.47%
Belgium	0.36%	41.06%	25.96%	12.84%	19.62%	0.16%
Bulgaria	0.68%	3.47%	0.63%	29.21%	51.73%	14.27%
Czechia	6.67%	23.16%	0.83%	35.99%	20.74%	12.61%
Denmark	0.00%	10.67%	3.59%	25.55%	20.19%	40.01%
Germany	0.59%	37.27%	18.80%	16.32%	20.60%	6.42%
Estonia	0.03%	5.89%	0.46%	39.45%	19.87%	34.31%
Ireland	2.87%	18.24%	41.72%	4.35%	27.33%	0.00%
Greece	0.00%	9.65%	23.77%	31.43%	34.47%	0.68%
Spain	0.00%	21.09%	16.37%	17.17%	45.37%	0.00%
France	0.05%	23.99%	8.45%	28.27%	35.69%	3.53%
Croatia	0.05%	21.56%	4.02%	44.90%	24.82%	4.65%
Italy	0.00%	46.70%	5.78%	25.54%	19.76%	2.22%
Cyprus	0.00%	0.00%	27.57%	29.15%	43.28%	0.00%
Latvia	0.10%	7.89%	6.03%	40.57%	13.16%	32.24%
Lithuania	0.90%	11.87%	5.35%	34.17%	17.68%	29.53%
Luxembourg	0.05%	45.29%	29.41%	7.93%	17.32%	0.00%
Hungary	0.60%	46.43%	1.19%	23.66%	20.08%	8.04%
Malta	0.00%	0.00%	9.83%	14.74%	75.42%	0.00%
Netherlands	0.00%	62.32%	0.76%	10.07%	23.78%	3.07%
Austria	0.11%	17.94%	10.30%	31.67%	28.63%	11.36%
Poland	20.61%	21.14%	2.79%	25.46%	12.45%	17.53%
Portugal	0.00%	8.33%	11.05%	39.09%	41.52%	0.00%
Romania	0.64%	34.69%	3.47%	38.91%	14.91%	7.39%
Slovenia	0.00%	8.09%	11.70%	40.01%	33.72%	6.49%
Slovakia	1.28%	43.28%	0.27%	22.28%	20.73%	12.16%
Finland	0.00%	0.16%	1.92%	34.05%	34.65%	29.16%
Sweden	0.00%	0.33%	1.88%	11.57%	48.24%	37.98%
Iceland	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%	2.69%	16.44%	80.54%
Norway	0.00%	0.04%	0.15%	24.86%	71.41%	3.54%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.56%	2.07%	1.41%	64.54%	24.15%	5.26%
Montenegro	0.55%	0.00%	0.57%	49.74%	49.14%	0.00%
Moldova	3.17%	20.35%	4.96%	47.71%	14.22%	9.58%
North Macedonia	0.04%	0.02%	1.50%	36.88%	54.30%	7.26%
Albania	0.00%	0.00%	21.49%	23.51%	55.00%	0.00%
Serbia	4.08%	8.58%	1.03%	42.19%	33.01%	11.12%
Türkiye	9.98%	54.36%	1.50%	12.22%	21.93%	0.00%
Kosovo*	0.49%	0.00%	2.92%	43.36%	50.73%	2.50%

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_bal_c)

eurostat 

Table 1: Share of fuels in the final energy consumption in the residential sector, 2023 Source: Eurostat (nrg_bal_c)

Energy consumption in households by type of end-use

For 2023, in the EU, the main use of energy by households was for heating homes (62.5% of final energy consumption in the residential sector), see Table 2. Electricity used for lighting and most electrical appliances represented 14.5% (this excludes the use of electricity for powering the main heating, cooling or cooking systems), while the proportion used for water heating was slightly higher, representing 15.1%. Main cooking devices required 6.5% of the energy used by households, while space cooling and other end-uses covered 0.6% and 0.8% respectively. Heating of space and water represented 77.6% of the final energy consumed by households.

Share of fuels in the final energy consumption in the residential sector by type of end-use, EU, 2023 (%)

	Energy use	Space heating	Space cooling	Water heating	Cooking	Lighting and electrical appliances	Other end use
Natural gas	29.48%	34.3%	0.0%	39.4%	32.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	25.93%	6.5%	100.0%	18.4%	51.6%	100.0%	72.3%
Renewables and biofuels	23.45%	33.0%	0.0%	16.2%	4.5%	0.0%	11.4%
Oil and petroleum products (excluding biofuel portion)	10.34%	12.7%	0.0%	10.3%	10.8%	0.0%	16.3%
Heat	8.47%	10.1%	0.0%	14.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solid fossil fuels	2.34%	3.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	62.5%	0.6%	15.1%	6.5%	14.5%	0.8%

Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

eurostat 

Table 2: Share of fuels in the final energy consumption of the residential sector by type of end-use, EU, 2023
Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

The lowest proportions of energy used for space heating were observed in Malta (22.0%), Portugal (32.2%) and Cyprus (33.5%), and the highest in Luxembourg (79.3%), Estonia (71.0%), Belgium (70.8%), Hungary (69.4%) (see Table 3).

Share of final energy consumption in the residential sector by type of end-use, 2023

(%)

	Final consumption - other sectors - households - energy use - space heating	Final consumption - other sectors - households - energy use - space cooling	Final consumption - other sectors - households - energy use - water heating	Final consumption - other sectors - households - energy use - cooking	Final consumption - other sectors - households - energy use - lighting and electrical appliances	Final consumption - other sectors - households - energy use - other end use
European Union (from 2020)	62.51%	0.63%	15.05%	6.45%	14.51%	0.85%
Euro area (from 2023)	62.71%	0.78%	14.42%	6.27%	14.95%	0.86%
Belgium	70.8%	0.2%	14.7%	1.8%	11.7%	0.7%
Bulgaria	45.0%	0.6%	20.2%	9.4%	24.8%	0.0%
Czechia	66.7%	0.1%	16.2%	7.3%	7.6%	2.0%
Denmark	58.2%	0.0%	24.2%	2.1%	15.1%	0.4%
Germany	65.8%	0.2%	16.6%	6.6%	9.8%	0.9%
Estonia	71.0%	0.0%	11.7%	4.8%	12.5%	0.0%
Ireland	56.2%	0.0%	21.5%	2.4%	19.0%	1.0%
Greece	52.8%	5.1%	16.2%	6.9%	19.0%	0.0%
Spain	39.2%	1.1%	18.7%	7.7%	33.4%	0.0%
France	66.7%	0.5%	9.5%	5.6%	17.7%	0.0%
Croatia	67.3%	2.1%	10.7%	5.8%	14.1%	0.0%
Italy	66.3%	2.0%	10.7%	7.7%	12.1%	1.3%
Cyprus	33.5%	12.7%	24.2%	8.2%	19.5%	1.9%
Latvia	64.2%	0.0%	18.7%	7.8%	8.9%	0.4%
Lithuania	67.6%	0.0%	11.5%	7.6%	13.3%	0.0%
Luxembourg	79.3%	0.5%	8.6%	3.8%	7.8%	0.0%
Hungary	69.4%	0.4%	13.9%	5.6%	10.8%	0.0%
Malta	22.0%	12.5%	22.7%	10.6%	31.3%	0.9%
Netherlands	57.8%	0.4%	21.3%	2.5%	17.7%	0.4%
Austria	65.8%	0.0%	14.6%	2.6%	12.6%	4.3%
Poland	62.1%	0.0%	18.6%	9.1%	10.2%	0.0%
Portugal	32.2%	1.1%	16.8%	29.5%	20.4%	0.0%
Romania	61.8%	0.3%	14.0%	9.7%	14.2%	0.0%
Slovenia	59.7%	0.9%	16.5%	3.7%	19.2%	0.0%
Slovakia	59.4%	0.1%	20.7%	4.8%	14.9%	0.0%
Finland	65.5%	0.2%	15.9%	1.1%	11.8%	5.5%
Sweden	57.7%	0.0%	15.0%	1.7%	21.6%	3.9%
Norway	67.6%	0.1%	12.6%	1.5%	17.3%	0.9%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	72.1%	0.6%	9.9%	5.2%	12.2%	0.0%
Montenegro	40.9%	3.1%	14.9%	25.0%	14.5%	1.6%
Moldova	69.8%	0.3%	7.9%	13.0%	9.1%	0.0%
North Macedonia	78.3%	2.5%	10.6%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Georgia	51.4%	0.3%	16.9%	21.4%	10.0%	0.0%
Albania	30.9%	9.0%	23.6%	31.9%	4.5%	0.0%
Serbia	66.3%	0.4%	11.7%	7.4%	14.2%	0.0%
Türkiye	64.0%	1.0%	12.1%	7.9%	15.0%	0.0%
Kosovo*	65.6%	4.5%	8.1%	9.0%	11.1%	1.8%

(*)This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

eurostat 

Table 3: Share of final energy consumption in the residential sector by type of end-use, 2023 Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

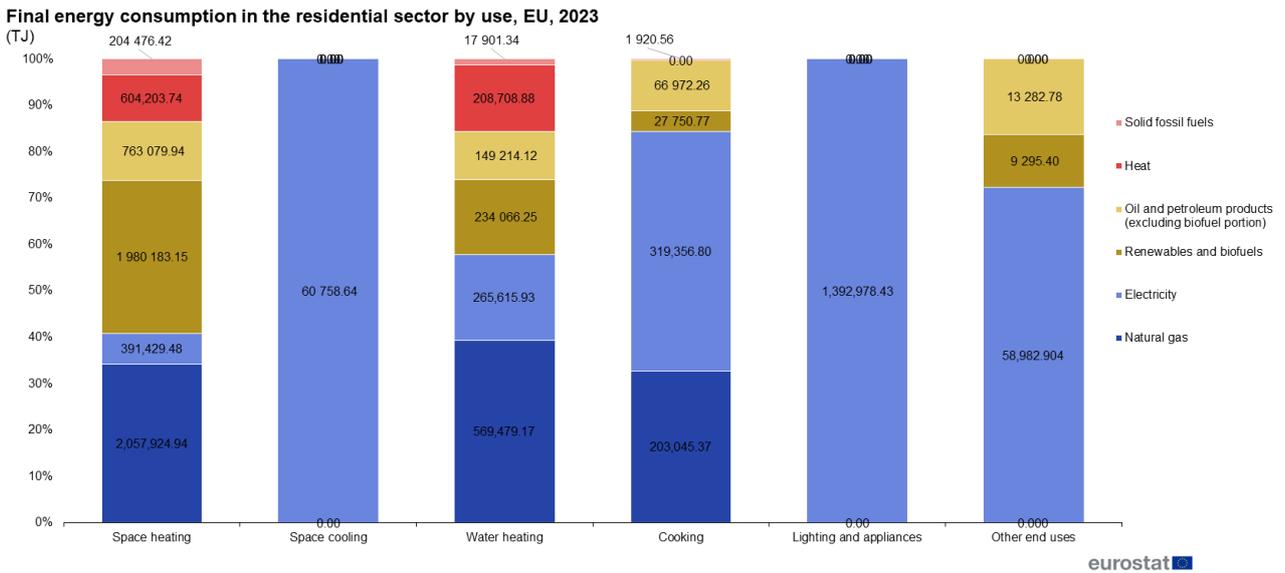


Figure 3: Final energy consumption in the residential sector by use, EU, 2023 Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

Use of energy products in households by purpose

As depicted in Figure 3 and in Table 2, electricity covers 100% of the energy needs for lighting and space cooling in the EU but also 51.6% for cooking (Table 6). Natural gas plays an essential role in terms of space and water heating of the energy consumed for these end-uses (respectively 34.3% and 39.02% - Table 4 and 5) and in cooking (32.8%, Table 6). Renewables cover 33.0% of the energy needs for space heating, 16.2% for water heating and 4.7% for cooking (Table 4, 5 and 6). Derived heat plays an important role only in water heating (14.4%, Table 5) and in space heating (10.1%, Table 4). Oil product's energy use still cover 12.7% of space heating energy use, 10.8% of cooking and 10.3% of water heating (Table 4, 6 and 5).

Use of energy products in households: space heating

Five out of 27 EU countries sourced more than 54% of the energy needed for heating their homes from renewable energies. These were Portugal (88.20%), Croatia (63.60%), Bulgaria (60.20%), Slovenia (56.80%), Romania (54.30%). The Netherlands (72.90%), Hungary (53.60%) and Italy (53.50%) were the EU countries where the proportion of gas used for space heating was the highest. 3 EU countries used mainly petroleum products for space heating: Cyprus (60.30%), Ireland (56.20%) and Greece (40.90%). Finally, 2 EU countries mostly relied on derived heat, Sweden (51.00%) and Denmark (41.20%), and one EU country (Poland) used mainly solid fuels for space heating (29.90%) (see Table 4).

Share of fuels in the final energy consumption in the residential sector for space heating, 2023

%

	Solid fossil fuels, peat, peat products, oil shale and oil sands	Natural gas	Oil and petroleum products	Renewables and biofuels	Electricity	Heat
European Union (from 2020)	3.4%	34.3%	12.7%	33.0%	6.5%	10.1%
Euro area (from 2023)	0.6%	38.1%	16.2%	31.5%	6.7%	7.0%
Belgium	0.5%	46.1%	32.3%	17.1%	3.8%	0.2%
Bulgaria	1.5%	6.0%	0.1%	60.2%	13.1%	19.1%
Czechia	11.2%	21.4%	1.1%	48.6%	5.8%	11.9%
Denmark	0.0%	12.3%	3.2%	39.8%	3.4%	41.2%
Germany	0.9%	44.3%	24.0%	20.2%	1.8%	8.8%
Estonia	0.0%	6.1%	0.1%	49.4%	6.0%	38.4%
Ireland	13.3%	22.2%	56.2%	4.2%	4.0%	0.0%
Greece	1.5%	16.6%	40.9%	38.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Spain	0.0%	24.9%	30.2%	36.3%	8.5%	0.0%
France	0.1%	28.8%	10.3%	41.1%	15.8%	4.0%
Croatia	0.1%	24.1%	3.8%	63.6%	2.0%	6.6%
Italy	0.0%	53.5%	6.2%	34.7%	2.5%	3.1%
Cyprus	0.0%	0.0%	60.3%	22.8%	16.9%	0.0%
Latvia	0.1%	6.4%	3.5%	52.4%	0.8%	36.7%
Lithuania	1.9%	11.3%	2.5%	45.6%	2.5%	36.3%
Luxembourg	0.1%	48.1%	35.0%	9.0%	7.8%	0.0%
Hungary	0.9%	53.6%	0.1%	33.3%	3.6%	8.6%
Malta	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	55.5%	35.4%	0.0%
Netherlands	0.0%	72.9%	0.8%	16.8%	6.7%	2.9%
Austria	0.2%	24.2%	14.2%	40.9%	6.1%	14.5%
Poland	29.9%	16.8%	0.9%	34.9%	0.8%	16.7%
Portugal	0.0%	1.4%	4.0%	88.2%	6.3%	0.0%
Romania	0.7%	32.7%	0.0%	54.3%	0.2%	12.0%
Slovenia	0.0%	9.4%	15.6%	56.8%	9.6%	8.5%
Slovakia	1.7%	48.2%	0.1%	33.9%	2.8%	13.4%
Finland	0.1%	0.2%	1.4%	42.9%	24.4%	31.0%
Sweden	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	17.3%	30.6%	51.0%
Norway	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	36.7%	58.9%	4.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5%	2.0%	1.6%	85.1%	0.4%	7.3%
Montenegro	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	60.2%	38.4%	0.0%
Moldova	4.4%	14.1%	0.0%	67.4%	0.7%	13.3%
North Macedonia	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	51.5%	36.7%	10.5%
Georgia	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	22.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Albania	0.0%	0.0%	21.0%	28.1%	50.9%	0.0%
Serbia	5.1%	12.1%	1.2%	59.0%	6.1%	16.4%
Türkiye	19.8%	57.0%	0.0%	22.3%	0.9%	0.0%
Kosovo*	1.2%	0.0%	2.0%	80.5%	13.2%	3.1%

(:) data not available

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Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

eurostat 

Table 4: Share of fuels in the final energy consumption of the residential sector for space heating, 2023
Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

Use of energy products in households: water heating

Derived heat was widely used, covering more than 50% of the needs, for water heating in 4 EU countries, in Denmark (66.04%), Estonia (60.30%), Sweden (56.8%) and Finland (55.6%). Natural gas was used mostly in the Netherlands (87.60%) and in Luxembourg (61.50%). In addition, Malta (88.8%), Bulgaria (62.7%), Croatia (44.7%), France (42.1%) used mostly electricity. Ireland and Portugal used mainly petroleum products (47.0% and 39.02% respectively), while Cyprus (81.1%), Greece (52.1%) used mostly renewables (see Table 5).

Share of fuels in the final energy consumption in the residential sector for water heating, 2023

%

	Solid fossil fuels, peat, peat products, oil shale and oil sands	Natural gas	Oil and petroleum products	Renewables and biofuels	Electricity	Heat
European Union (from 2020)	1.2%	39.4%	10.3%	16.2%	18.4%	14.4%
Euro area (from 2023)	0.1%	43.4%	13.4%	16.2%	19.8%	6.9%
Belgium	0.0%	53.6%	17.6%	3.5%	25.3%	0.0%
Bulgaria	0.1%	2.7%	0.1%	6.3%	62.7%	28.1%
Czechia	1.4%	31.9%	0.0%	15.8%	22.9%	28.0%
Denmark	0.0%	14.1%	5.4%	10.1%	4.1%	66.4%
Germany	0.0%	47.5%	17.6%	17.2%	14.1%	3.7%
Estonia	0.0%	6.5%	0.1%	26.6%	6.4%	60.3%
Ireland	4.1%	24.4%	47.0%	9.4%	15.2%	0.0%
Greece	0.0%	5.5%	11.8%	52.1%	30.3%	0.3%
Spain	0.0%	48.4%	18.6%	14.9%	18.2%	0.0%
France	0.0%	32.0%	8.9%	7.6%	42.1%	9.3%
Croatia	0.0%	35.0%	2.1%	15.1%	44.7%	3.1%
Italy	0.0%	55.4%	8.6%	20.4%	13.9%	1.6%
Cyprus	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	81.1%	9.8%	0.0%
Latvia	0.1%	8.0%	4.1%	26.7%	14.0%	47.1%
Lithuania	0.8%	15.9%	4.3%	23.5%	12.0%	43.6%
Luxembourg	0.0%	61.5%	18.6%	9.3%	10.6%	0.0%
Hungary	0.0%	41.5%	0.8%	4.0%	38.7%	15.0%
Malta	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	88.8%	0.0%
Netherlands	0.0%	87.6%	0.0%	1.4%	4.4%	6.6%
Austria	0.0%	13.1%	7.9%	31.0%	35.4%	12.5%
Poland	10.0%	30.7%	0.6%	17.8%	2.3%	38.6%
Portugal	0.0%	30.4%	34.1%	30.1%	5.4%	0.0%
Romania	1.1%	56.2%	4.8%	35.8%	2.1%	0.0%
Slovenia	0.0%	12.8%	9.0%	34.4%	35.1%	8.6%
Slovakia	1.2%	58.0%	0.8%	10.0%	9.5%	20.4%
Finland	0.1%	0.2%	2.2%	18.4%	23.5%	55.6%
Sweden	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	8.5%	33.8%	56.8%
Norway	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.4%	5.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	6.0%	89.9%	0.0%
Montenegro	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	69.6%	0.0%
Moldova	1.7%	48.4%	6.6%	3.3%	36.0%	4.0%
North Macedonia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	98.9%	0.0%
Georgia	0.0%	87.0%	0.0%	4.4%	8.5%	0.0%
Albania	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%	27.5%	56.8%	0.0%
Serbia	0.2%	3.2%	0.1%	0.7%	93.2%	2.5%
Türkiye	1.1%	57.2%	1.1%	32.5%	8.1%	0.0%
Kosovo*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

(:) data not available

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Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

eurostat 

Table 5: Share of fuels in the final energy consumption of the residential sector for water heating, 2023
Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

Use of energy products in households: cooking

Cooking was generally based on the use of electricity (more than 50% of the needs in 15 EU countries) and natural gas (more than 50% in 6 EU countries) with only Malta and Cyprus using petroleum products for that purpose (74.1% and 63.2% respectively) (see Table 6).

Share of fuels in the final energy consumption in the residential sector for cooking 2023

(%)

	Solid fossil fuels, peat, peat products, oil shale and oil sands	Natural gas	Oil and petroleum products	Renewables and biofuels	Electricity	Heat
European Union (from 2020)	0.3%	32.8%	10.8%	4.5%	51.6%	0.0%
Euro area (from 2023)	0.0%	26.6%	8.2%	4.7%	60.4%	0.0%
Belgium	0.0%	23.9%	3.5%	0.0%	72.6%	0.0%
Bulgaria	0.1%	2.3%	6.3%	9.3%	82.0%	0.0%
Czechia	0.0%	47.7%	1.1%	1.0%	50.1%	0.0%
Denmark	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.0%
Germany	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	94.8%	0.0%
Estonia	0.0%	17.0%	7.0%	26.5%	49.5%	0.0%
Ireland	0.0%	20.9%	2.0%	0.0%	77.1%	0.0%
Greece	0.0%	0.9%	5.5%	22.2%	71.4%	0.0%
Spain	0.0%	29.9%	13.6%	1.8%	54.7%	0.0%
France	0.0%	31.5%	13.7%	0.0%	54.8%	0.0%
Croatia	0.0%	27.2%	21.4%	8.4%	43.1%	0.0%
Italy	0.0%	69.1%	9.9%	4.6%	16.4%	0.0%
Cyprus	0.0%	0.0%	63.2%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%
Latvia	0.0%	29.7%	29.1%	26.1%	15.1%	0.0%
Lithuania	0.3%	31.9%	41.9%	8.4%	17.5%	0.0%
Luxembourg	0.0%	48.6%	0.7%	0.0%	50.8%	0.0%
Hungary	0.0%	62.9%	18.8%	0.1%	18.2%	0.0%
Malta	0.0%	0.0%	74.1%	0.0%	25.9%	0.0%
Netherlands	0.0%	64.2%	0.0%	0.0%	35.8%	0.0%
Austria	0.0%	3.1%	0.1%	2.7%	94.2%	0.0%
Poland	2.3%	55.3%	23.4%	3.8%	15.1%	0.0%
Portugal	0.0%	8.9%	13.1%	21.8%	56.2%	0.0%
Romania	0.5%	66.6%	26.4%	6.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Slovenia	0.0%	8.9%	23.9%	9.8%	57.4%	0.0%
Slovakia	0.3%	54.7%	1.0%	0.8%	43.2%	0.0%
Finland	0.0%	0.4%	3.3%	0.0%	96.3%	0.0%
Sweden	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	98.5%	0.0%
Norway	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3%	4.0%	5.2%	47.0%	43.5%	0.0%
Montenegro	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	75.4%	22.3%	0.0%
Moldova		51.4%	34.7%	2.0%	12.0%	
North Macedonia	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%	15.2%	75.6%	0.0%
Georgia	0.0%	85.6%	1.6%	3.7%	9.1%	0.0%
Albania	0.0%	0.0%	35.5%	25.5%	39.0%	0.0%
Serbia	0.6%	3.2%	3.1%	44.4%	48.7%	
Türkiye	0.4%	55.8%	32.9%	2.4%	8.6%	0.0%
Kosovo*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

(:) data not available

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)



Table 6: Share of fuels in the final energy consumption in the residential sector for cooking 2023 Source: Eurostat (nrg_d_hhq)

Source data for tables and graphs

[Energy consumption households data 2023](#)

Data sources

The collection of data on energy consumption in households by type of end-use is based on the Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 2146/2019. The provision of historical series up to 2010 is made on a voluntary basis. Mandatory reporting starts with reference year 2015.

Context

Further disaggregation of the statistics on final energy consumption is crucial for policy makers to monitor and further develop energy policies. The first sector where this disaggregation was completed and implemented is the residential (or households) sector, followed by the industry sector. Detailed data of the final energy consumption in industry will be available from August 2022 (mandatory reporting starts with reference year 2020). Eurostat has established in the latest amendment of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on Energy Statistics the breaking down of final energy consumption in other sectors, namely services and transport activities.

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- [Shedding light on energy in the EU — A guided tour of energy statistics — 2021 edition](#)
- [Energy data — 2020 edition](#)
- [Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2021 edition](#)

Methodology

- [Data collection template \(questionnaire\)](#)
- [Manual for statistics on energy consumption in households](#)

Legislation

- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics](#)
- [Summaries of EU legislation: Common system for the production of energy statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission - DG Energy](#)