ODYSSEE-MURE



Energy poverty in the EU – A selection of indicators

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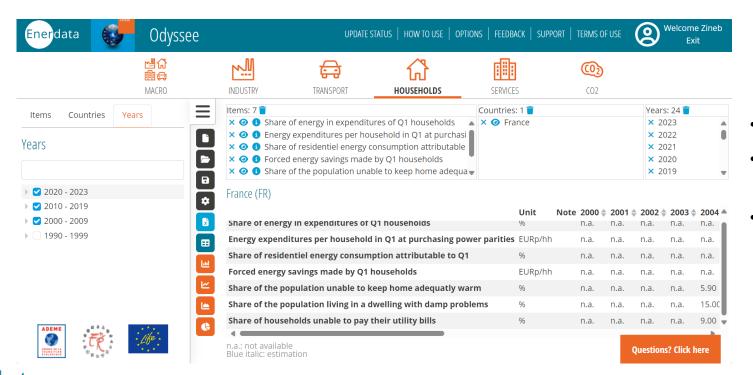






Energy poverty indicators in the Odyssee database

- 7 indicators on energy poverty in the household sector in the EU (see list in Annex)
- Based on Eurostat data, with additional treatment and calculations by Enerdata (focus on the lowest quintiles + analysis).
- Indicators included in ODYSSEE data base and in the next update of household sectorial profile



- Energy expenditures in dwellings only
- Indicators 1 to 5: Available every 5 years starting from 2005
- Indicators 5 to 7: available 2004 onwards

Selection of poverty indicators in today's presentation

- 1. Relative share of energy expenditure by income quintile (Q1 and Q2)
- 2. Households unable to adequately warm their homes in the wintertime
- 3. Households living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor



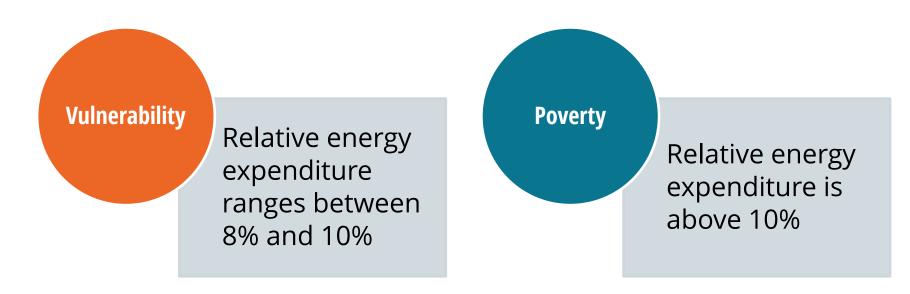


Relative share of energy expenditure for Q1 and Q2



Relative share of energy expenditure for Q1 and Q2

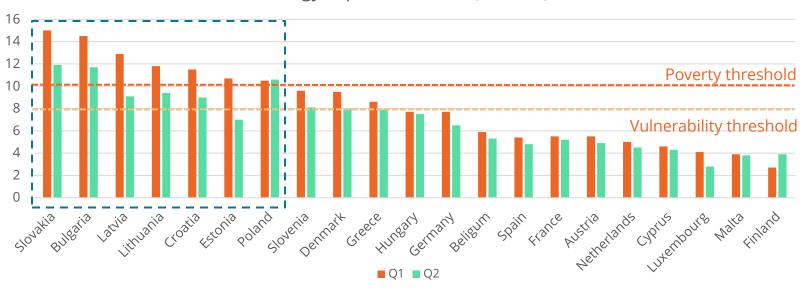
- The relative energy expenditure of a quintile*, i.e. share of expenditures spent on energy, is used to analyse the vulnerability of the quintile to energy poverty.
- For each quintile:



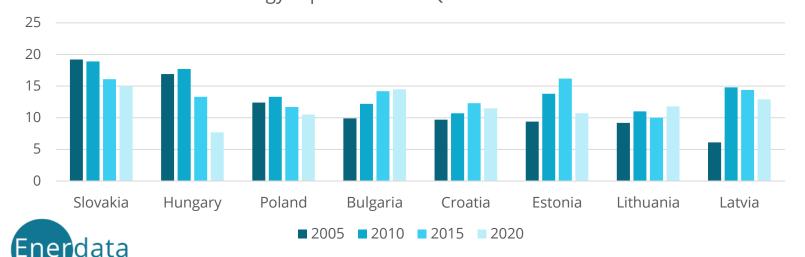


Relative share of energy expenditure for Q1 and Q2

Share of energy expenditure for Q1 and Q2 in 2020



Share of energy expenditure for Q1 households 2005 - 2020

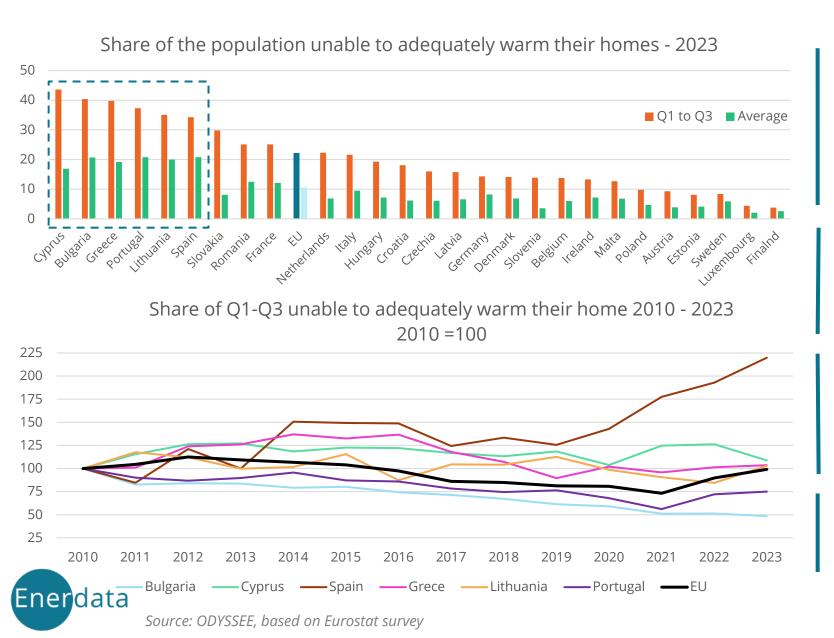


- The share of expenditures spent for varies energy significantly the EU, across ranging from 2% to 15%.
- households faced energy poverty in 7 countries and were vulnerable in 3 others, while Q2 households faced energy poverty in 3 countries and vulnerability in 5 others.
- Contrasting trends across countries throughout the period, with a noticeable improvement in one country, and deterioration in another.

2. Households unable to adequately warm their homes in the wintertime



Households unable to adequately warm their homes in the wintertime

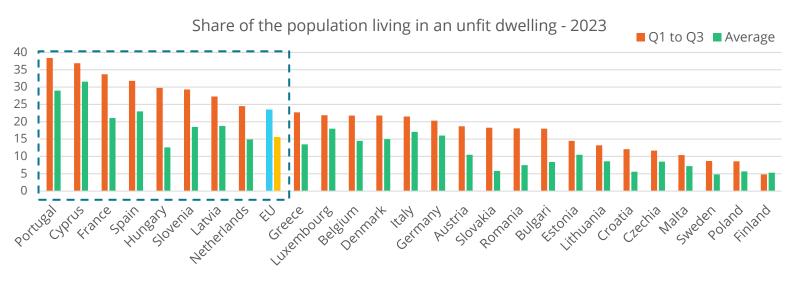


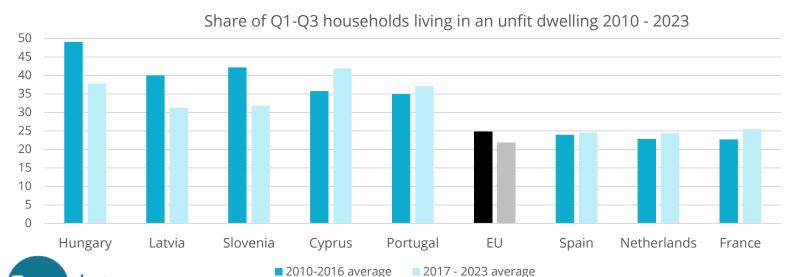
- In all countries, the share is significantly higher among the lowest 3 quintiles than the average (Over 2 times higher in 18 countries).
- In 6 countries, more than 30% of Q1-Q3 households are unable to warm their homes.
- In 5 countries, around 20% of the general population is unable to adequately warm their homes.
- Contrasting trends across countries.
- This indicator leaves room for potential subjectivity regarding the meaning of "adequately warm".

3. Share of the population living in an unfit* dwelling



Population living in an unfit dwelling (ie dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor)





- •In all countries except one, the share of households that are living in an unfit dwelling is higher among the lowest 3 quintiles than in the general population (Over 2 times higher in 5 countries).
- •In 8 countries and at EU level, approximately 25% of Q1-Q3 households are living in an unfit dwelling.
- •In 3 countries and at EU level, the share has decreased over the period. In 5 countries, the situation has deteriorated or remained relatively stable.

Enerdata

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Enerdata is an independent research company established in 1991, specializing in the analysis and forecasting of energy and climate issues, at world and country level.

Leveraging our globally recognised databases, intelligence systems and models, we assist our clients in designing their policies, strategies and business plans.















