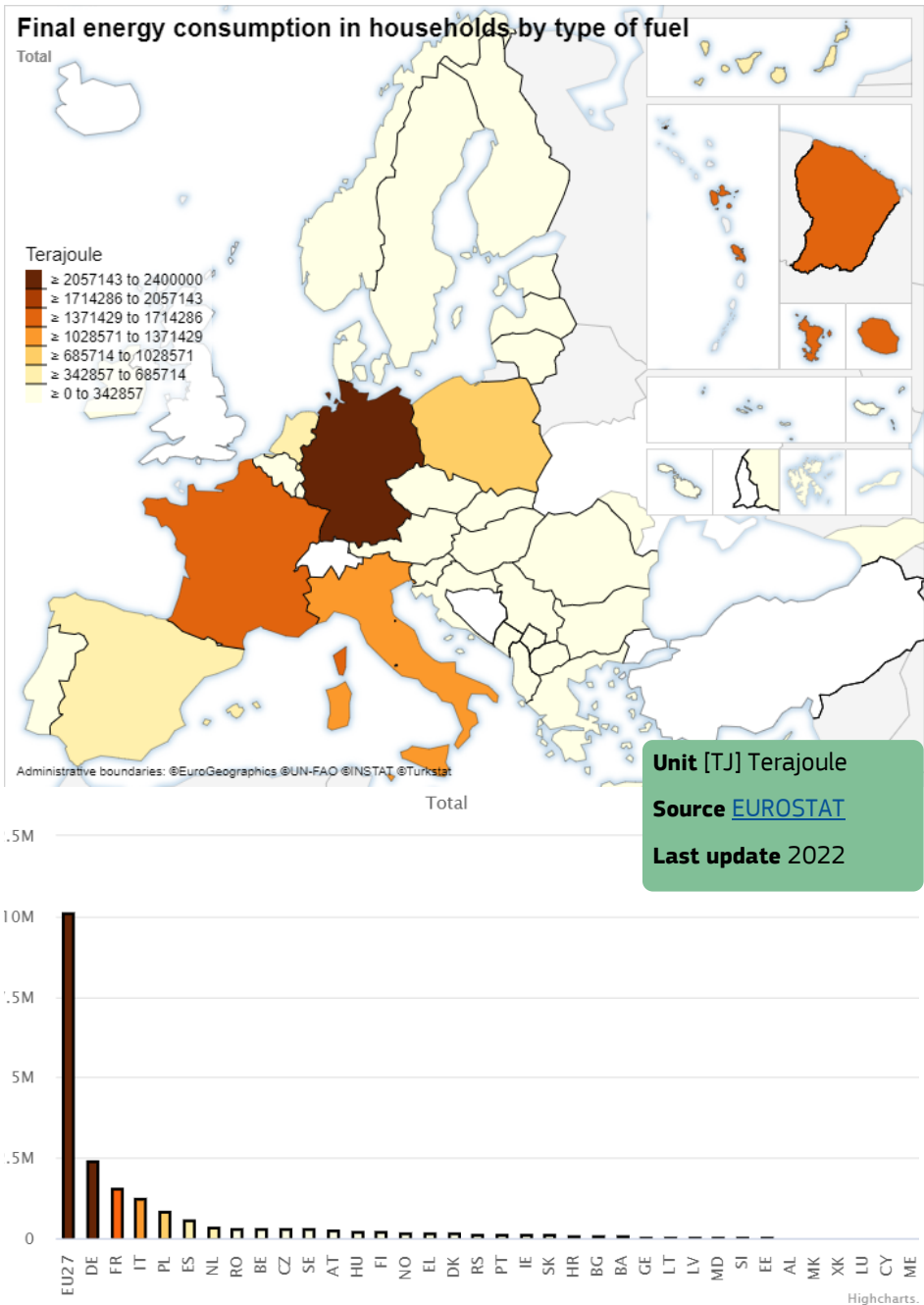


# National indicator - Final energy consumption in households by type of fuel



## DEFINITION

The “Final energy consumption in households” indicator refers to the amount of energy consumed by households for final consumption purposes. The energy consumed by households can be for a variety of purposes, including space heating and cooling, water heating, cooking, lighting, and electrical appliances.

## LIMITS

- It can provide information on energy services' type, level, and sustainability.
- It leaves out the informal use of fuels like biomass.
- At the household level, it can help identify families in difficulty
- When aggregated at the regional or national level, it can hide problems of under- and overconsumption
- Needs to be analysed in conjunction with dwelling characteristics and energy efficiency, income, household composition, or self-reported thermal comfort indicators



## NUMBERS

- In 2020, the primary use of energy by households was for heating their homes (62.8% of final energy consumption in the residential sector), with renewables accounting for more than a quarter (26.8%) of European Union (EU) households' space heating consumption.
- Natural gas accounted for 31.7% of the EU final energy consumption in households, electricity for 24.8%, renewables and wastes 20.3%, and oil and petroleum products 12.3%.



## EXAMPLE

A household may record regular energy consumption levels compared to average, but if it is composed of a large number of family members living in a cold climate region and in a poorly insulated home, it can be battling against a situation of energy poverty.



More details and additional insights on the indicator are available in the EPAH report [“Energy Poverty National Indicators: Uncovering New Possibilities for Expanded Knowledge”](#).

