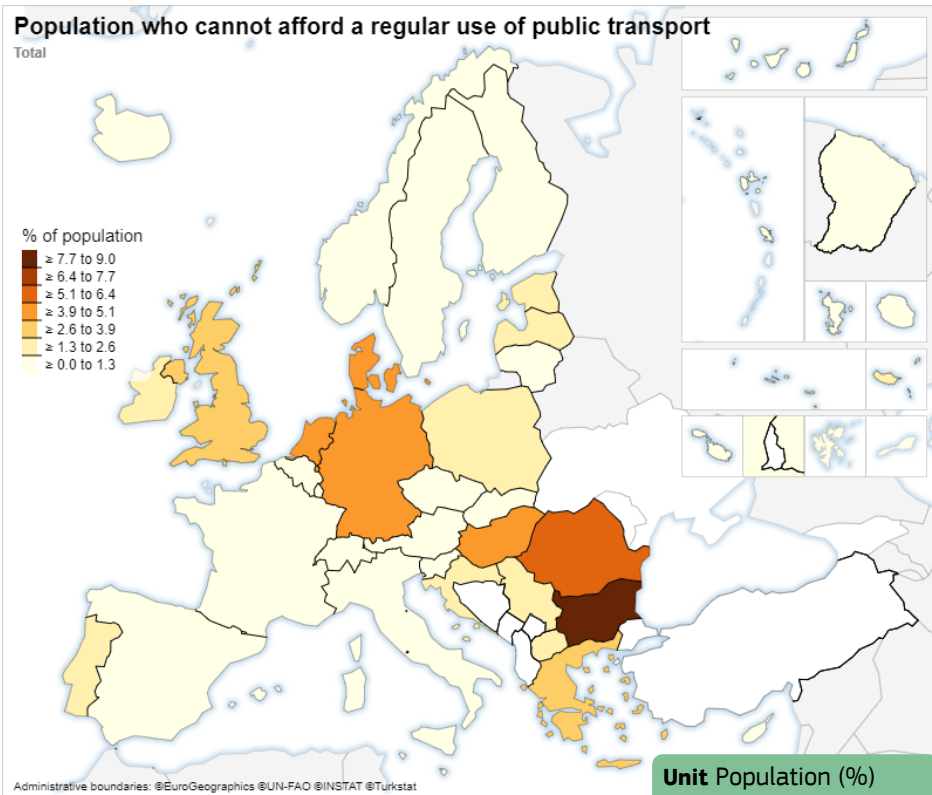


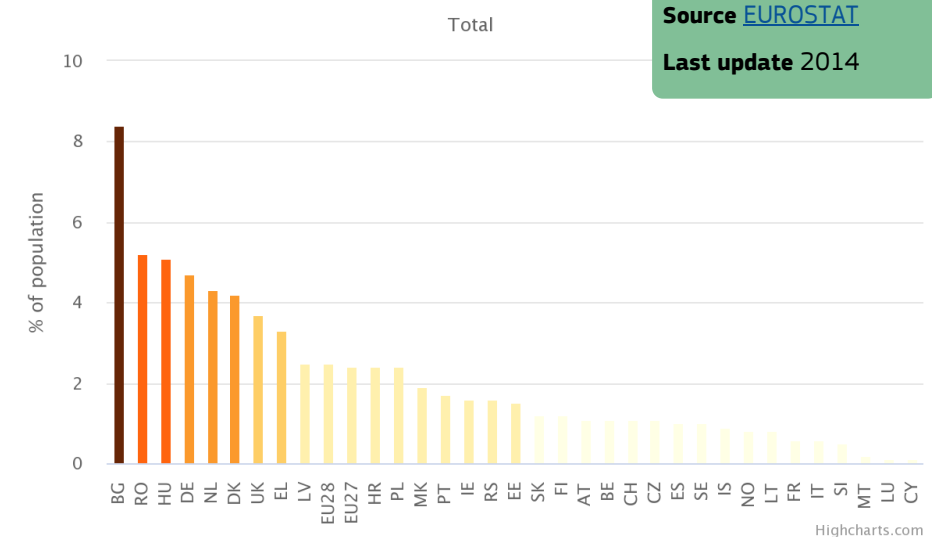
National indicator - Population who cannot afford a regular use of public transport



Unit Population (%)

Source [EUROSTAT](#)

Last update 2014



The “Pop. who cannot afford a regular use of public transport” indicator refers to the percentage of people aged 16 or over who report that they cannot afford to use public transport regularly due to financial reasons.

DEFINITION



- It assesses transport energy poverty.
- It is a sign of severe deprivation as transport is necessary to access essential goods and services.
- Households might choose other basic services in detriment to transport.
- It may form a situation of double vulnerability - domestic and transport energy poverty.
- Should be cross analysed with domestic EP indicators of energy and housing affordability, ability to maintain thermal comfort, energy efficiency, and income

LIMITS



- In 2014, 2.4% of the European Union population could not afford regular use of public transport, corresponding to 12.2* million Europeans.
- *considering that the European Union population in 2014 was 506.9 million, according to EUROSTAT (2022i).

NUMBERS



If public transportation is unreliable, infrequent or expensive, low-income households may be forced to rely on more costly or less efficient forms of transportation, such as personal vehicles, which can further strain their limited financial resources and even impact domestic energy

EXAMPLE

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

