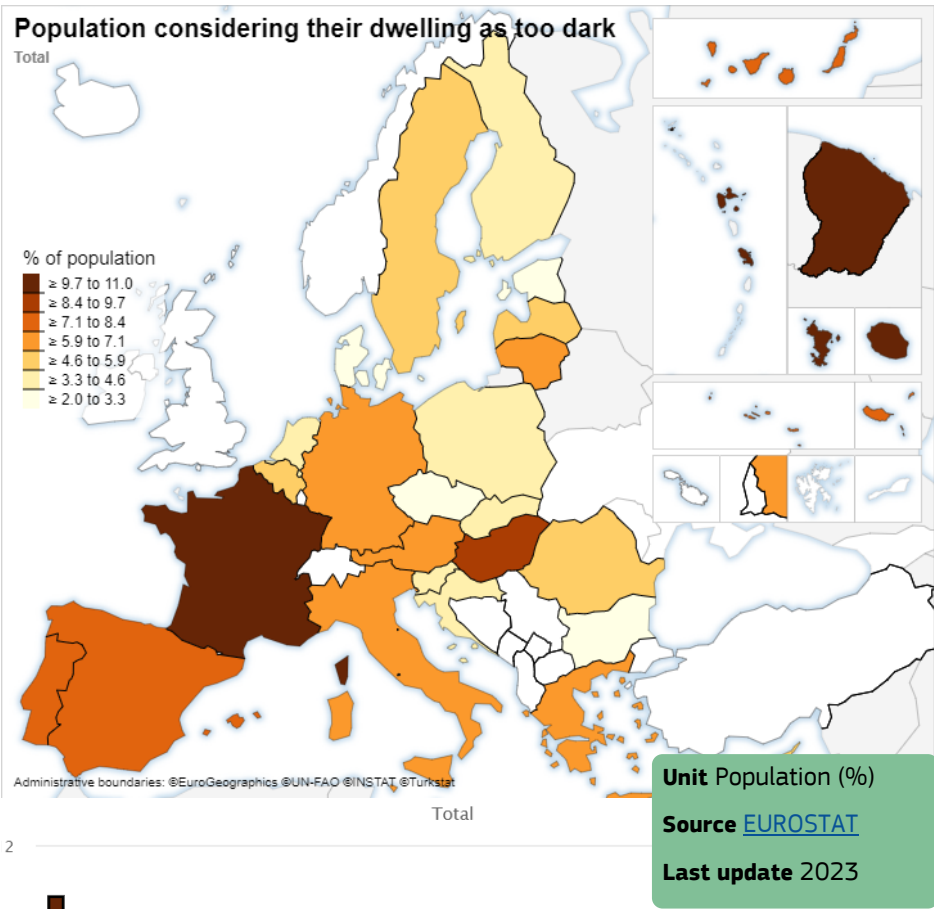


National indicator - Population considering their dwelling as too dark



The “Pop. Considering their dwelling as too dark” indicator refers to the percentage of the total population considering their dwelling as too dark and not having enough light.

DEFINITION



- It does not distinguish between a lack of natural or artificial lighting
- This can be the result of personal preference or other unrelated
- It can also be an effect of EP or an even deeper vulnerability
- It is necessary to analyse income, housing conditions and energy efficiency, energy affordability or ability to maintain thermal comfort indicators to investigate the connection to EP

LIMITS



- In 2021, 6.7% of the European Union population considered their dwelling too dark, corresponding to 29.9* million Europeans.
- *considering that the European Union population in 2021 was 447.0 million, according to EUROSTAT (2022i)

NUMBERS



- A dwelling facing north in a cold climate receives less sunlight during the day, contributing to higher energy needs for space heating in the winter and higher necessary energy expenditure, potentially exacerbating affordability problems.
- A dark home at night might be a sign of energy consumption, self-restriction behaviour and hidden energy poverty, as the household tries to reduce its energy use by not using its energy -inefficient lighting equipment, contributing to high energy bills.

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”*.

