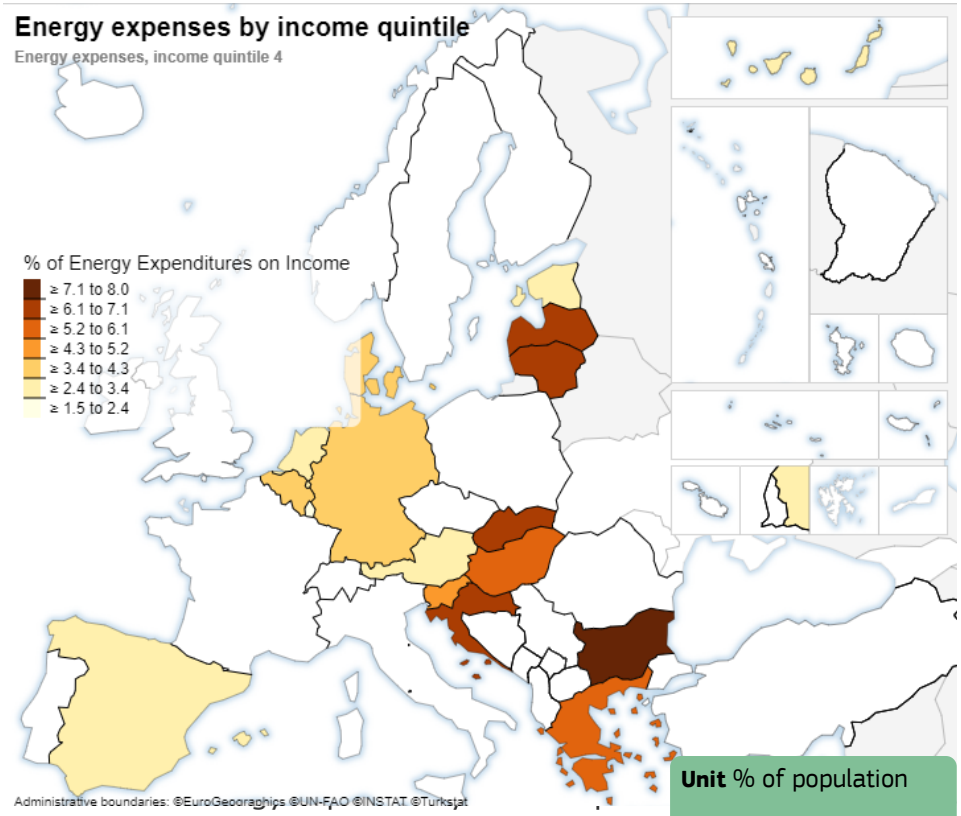
EU
Energy Poverty
Advisory Hub

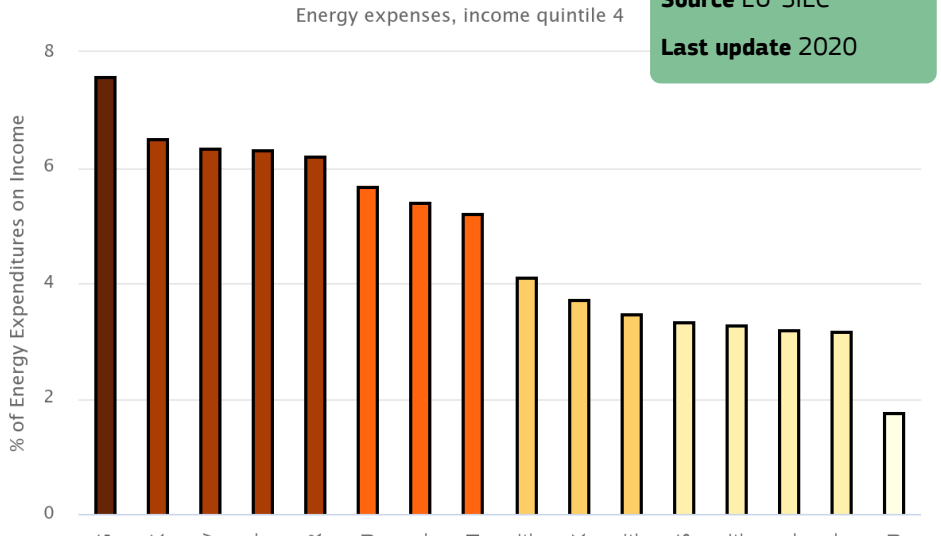
National indicator – Energy Expenses by Income Quintile



Unit % of population

Source EU-SILC

Last update 2020



DEFINITION

The *"energy expenses by income quintile"* indicator represent the consumption expenditure for electricity, gas, and other fuels as a share of income for income quintiles.

The data displayed on this document is the disaggregate data for the ***energy expenses and income quantile 4***. The disaggregate data for the other quantiles are available on the dashboard once you have chosen the indicator.

LIMITS

The indicator depicts an important dimension of the problem, the financial burden with energy.

It considers different income groups, which allows the identification of different groups and vulnerabilities, as well as get insight into collective behaviour in different groups of the population. However, it contains **limits**:

- It does not set any threshold of expenditure, not enabling the quantification of the energy-poor population
- It does not provide information on the causes behind the expenses level
- Cross-reference with energy consumption data and determining factors is beneficial

EXAMPLES

Poor households do not switch energy provider often due to, e.g., lack of knowledge, not benefiting from potential better tariffs in the market.

Two households might have the same share of energy expenses but consuming different levels of energy, resulting in varying levels of energy services provision.

More details and additional insights on the indicator are available in the EPAH report "**Energy Poverty National Indicators: Insights for a more effective measuring**".