

## “From diagnosis to planning: Harnessing the effective use of indicators”

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# SESSION

## From diagnosis to planning

Harnessing the effective use of indicators

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# Energy Poverty Challenges



## DEFINITION

Define Energy Poverty



## MEASURING AND MONITORING

Quantify the levels of energy poverty and identify households; indicators selection that **enable regular monitoring** and evaluate progress. **Data Collection and privacy Issues.**



## TARGETS

Create targets for energy poverty reduction through energy efficiency, deep energy renovation; energy prices and markets; payments support and expenses reduction; Information, knowledge and education



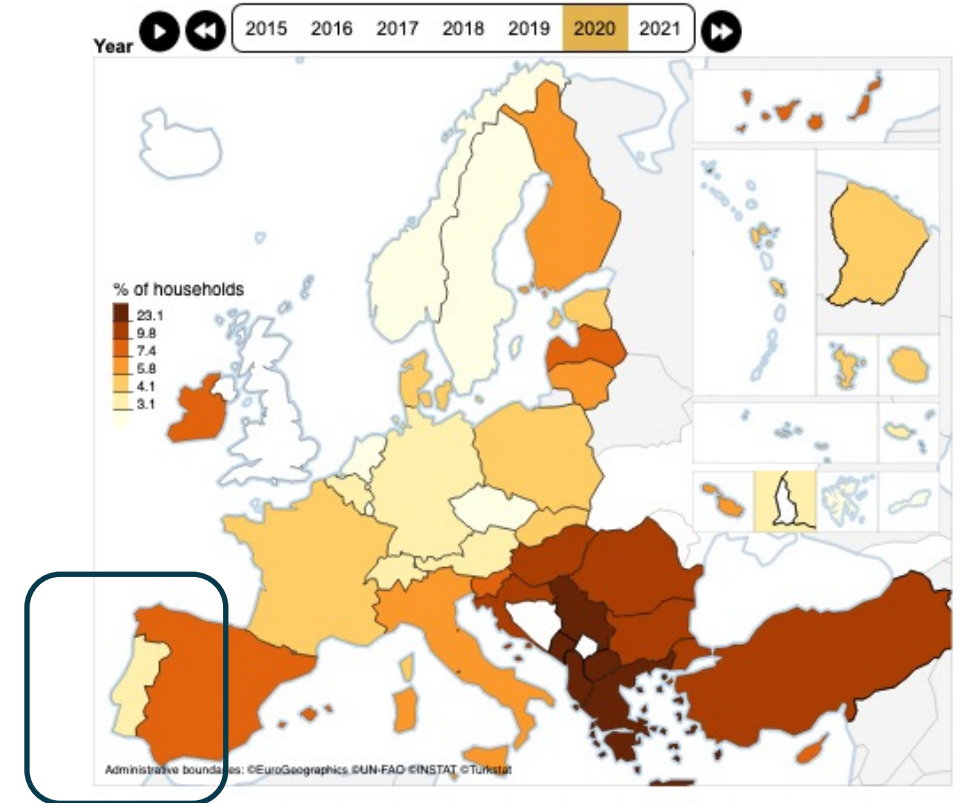
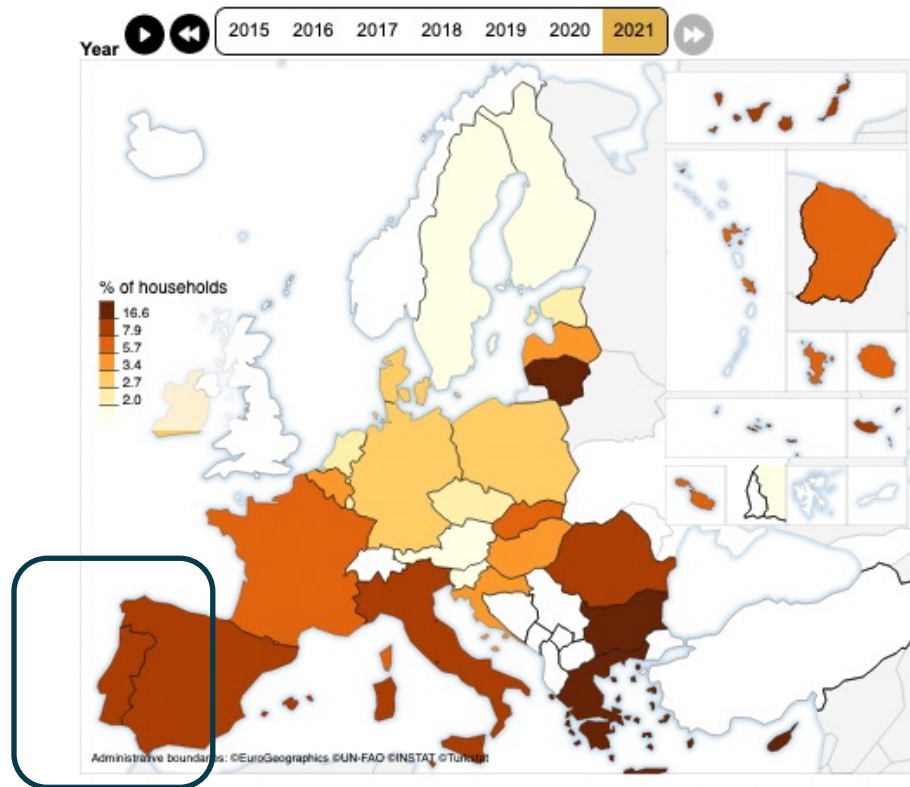
## POLICIES AND MEASURES

Implementation of targeted measures - District scale, building and household level. Use local scale approaches and referencing by local agents and governments. *Ex-ante analysis.*

# Energy Poverty in Europe

Inability to keep the house adequately warm

Arrears on Utility Bills



Each indicator captures a different aspect of the phenomenon. Importance of recognizing **shortcomings and relevant data gaps both at national but mostly at local scale.**

# Important to who?

Understanding energy poverty indicators and having up-to-date data, easily available, are important for example for:

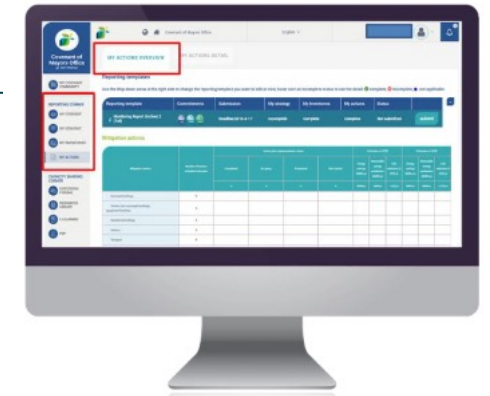
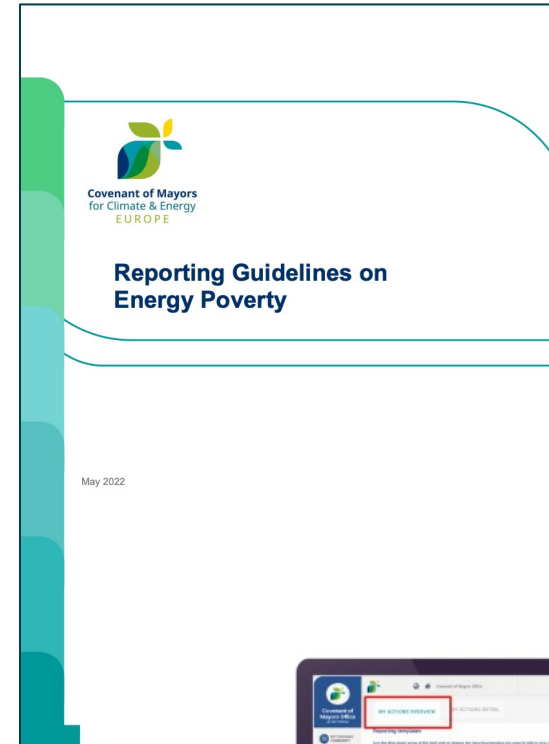
- **Member-States** to understand the energy poverty situation and support their NECPs development and national energy poverty mitigation strategies, set national targets and monitor them regularly.
- **Local governments** for in-depth diagnosis, supporting local plans development and access measures impact.
- **Researchers** to develop new methods, provide enriched analysis and support policy making.



# Covenant of Mayors Guidelines

- As part of the Covenant of Mayors - Europe movement, signatories **commit to tackling energy poverty as one key action to ensure a just transition.**
- To **support signatories in their planning and implementation efforts on energy poverty**, the Covenant of Mayors with JRC, EPAH, developed the energy poverty pillar of the CoM – Europe reporting and monitoring framework.
- The **guidelines contain a list of over 20 indicators**, grouped in five macro-areas: climate, facilities/housing, mobility, socio-economic aspects, policy and regulatory framework, participation and awareness raising.

- An extended list of **56 indicators** is also available for further selection.





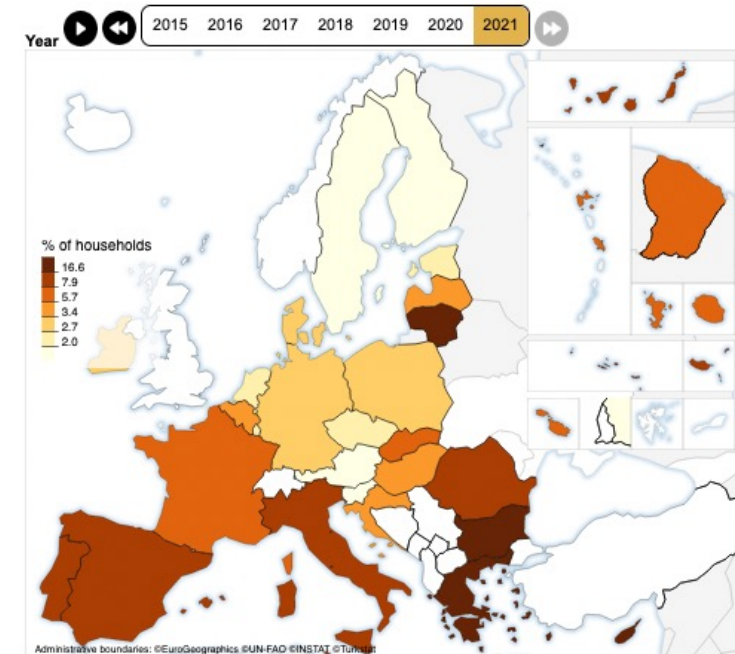
# EPAH Energy Poverty Indicators (2022)

- **New visuals!**
- **28 indicators reorganized** and converted into a total of **21 indicators**
- A total of **7 indicators were renamed**, **3 indicators were newly formed** from a bigger group of older versions.
- **New and updated disaggregation's** on the inability to heat, and arrears indicators (both in population and household units) and aligning with JRC work with EU SILC microdata
- Automatic updates with Eurostat database.

## Inability to keep home adequately warm

No disaggregation - Country average

The inability to keep home adequately warm indicator represents the share of (sub-) population /households not able to keep their home adequately warm, based on the question "Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm?".



Unit % of households OR % of population

Source EU-SILC and JRC

Last update 2021

Download  
Dataset: CSV / EXCEL  
Map: PNG  
Map, graph and info: PDF

Compare countries

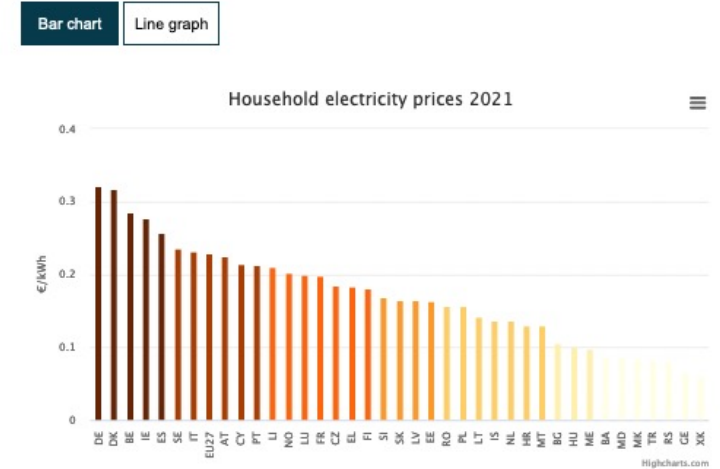
Select an item

### Bear in mind

This indicator refers to an individual's perception of 'adequately' which may differ from one country to another or between age-groups, etc. The indicator only refers to the warmth and does not cover summer energy poverty. The indicator does not provide information on the causes for the inability; hence it should be analyzed together with other indicators, such as energy expenditures, for identifying potential causes. [Learn more](#)

# EPAH Energy Poverty Indicators Dashboard

- The [EPAH dashboard](#), aims to provide the best visualisation possible of energy poverty levels across Europe.
- As the use of indicators can be challenging, it is important to **understand how to read, interpret and apply the data offered to take action.**
- The dashboard is structured to provide easy access to the data, as the **dataset could be used directly within your statistics and research context.**
- Among the downloadable elements, a **one-page document** (under “Map, graph and info” section) gives you the **definition, limits of applications, and examples highlights for each indicator.**





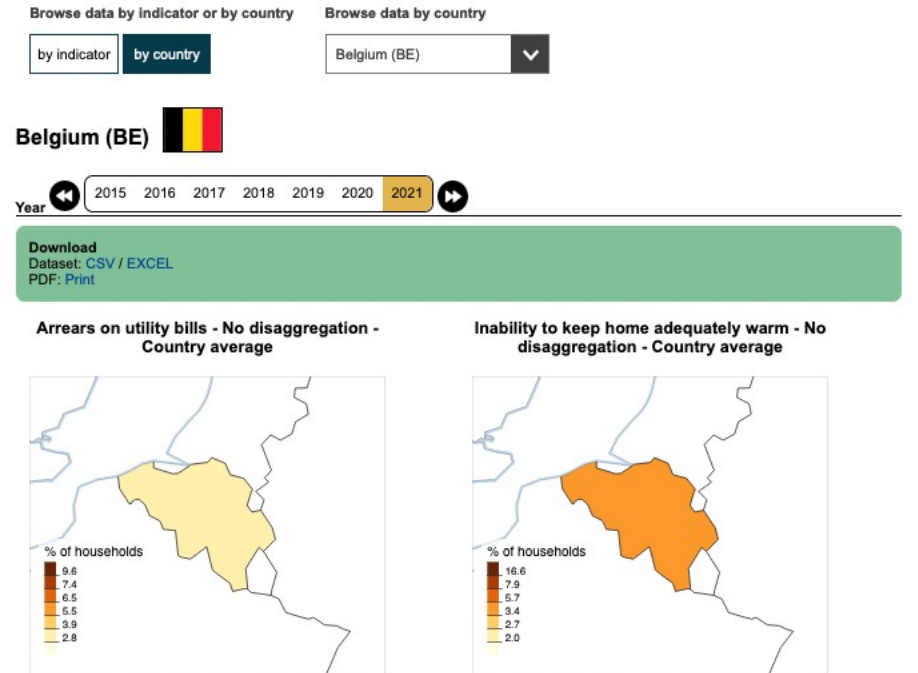
# EPAH Energy Poverty Indicators Dashboard

Visitors can view all the characteristics of energy poverty for:

- a specific country and year,
- compare different countries for a given indicator for every year available.

These features enhance the **ability to compare data and to better understand how the characteristics of energy poverty are distributed.**

The application limits (which you can also find in the “Bear in mind” section, and in more detail in the 2022 EPAH report [Energy Poverty National Indicators: Insights for a more effective measuring](#)) are an important new element in the use of the indicators.



The “best” indicator is a timely indicator.