

From diagnosis to planning: Harnessing the effective use of indicators

EPAH Conference Warsaw, 19-20 September 2023

Paola Valbonesi

OIPE – Osservatorio Italiano sulla povertà energetica Center Levi-Cases, University of Padova Department of Economics and Management – University of Padova











food for thought on Energy Poverty

- 1. Definition
- 2. Measurement
- 3. Data collection

1. Definition of EP

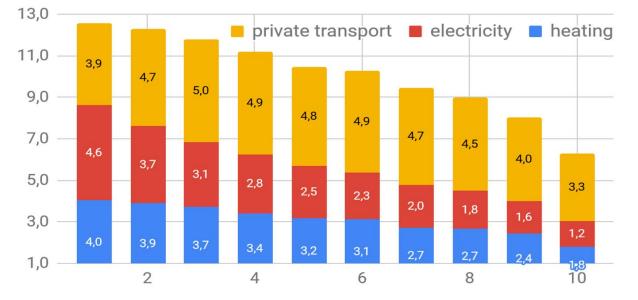


Italian households' energy expenditure in 2021

(as % of total expenditure)

heating electricity it's time to include private transport!

Source: based on the 2021 Household budget survey (Istat), OIPE Report 2022



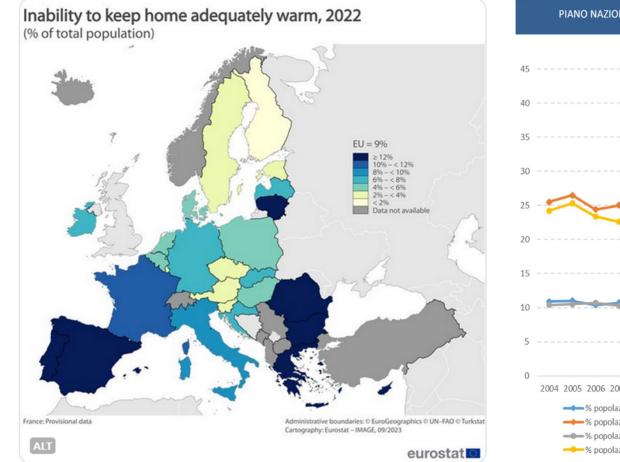
"poor HHs" <- tenth of equivalised expenditure -> "richer HHs"

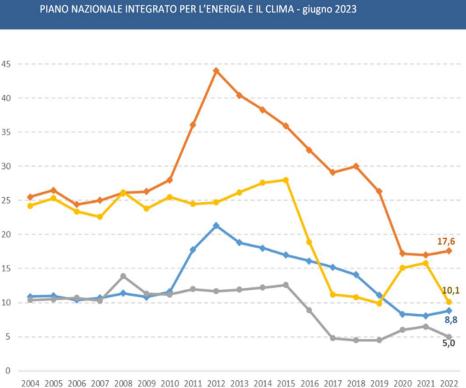


2. Measurement: PE in EU, SILC

Osservatorio Italiano Povertà Energetica

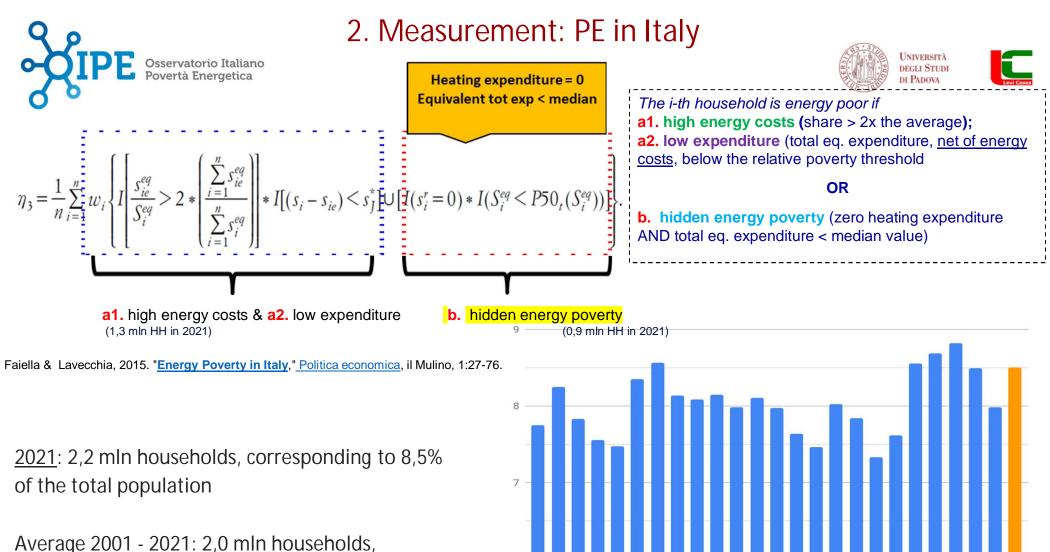






% popolazione che non riesce a scaldare adeguatamente la casa (su popolazione totale)
% popolazione che non riesce a scaldare adeguatamente la casa (su popolazione a rischio di povertà)
% popolazione in arretrato sul pagamento delle bollette (su popolazione totale)

% popolazione in arretrato sul pagamento delle bollette (su popolazione a rischio di povertà)



corresponding to 8,1% of the total population

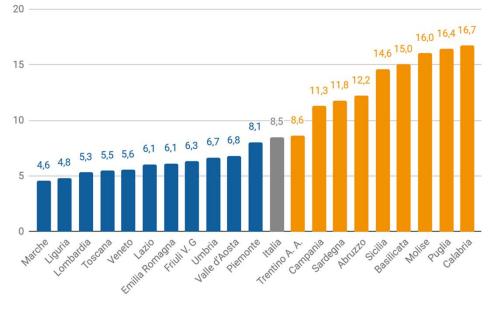
2. Measurement: PE in Italy

and





Regional figures



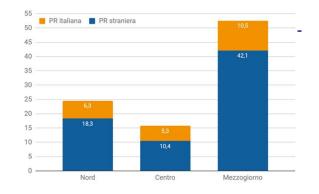
Large variability:

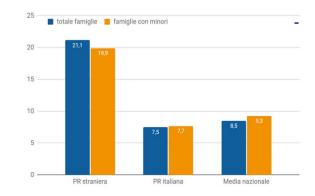
- by region: Calabria 16,7%; Marche 4,6%
- in time: +5,5 p.p. Puglia;

- 3.5 p.p. w.r.t. 2020

Source: "Energy poverty in Italian regions, 2021", OIPE

Households' characteristics





large N of HH in EP with foreigner breadwinner, in particular in the South

950 thousand children (10%) out of 583 thousand HH in PE, the larger part with foreigner breadwinner

Source: "Children living in energy poverty", OIPE, 2023

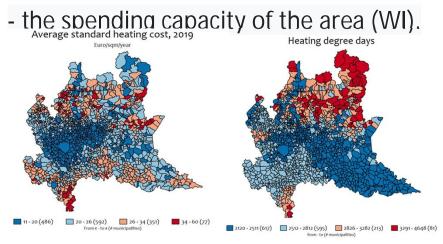
2. Measurement: mapping the risk of EP at regional level INIVERSITÀ Osservatorio Italiano Povertà Energetica

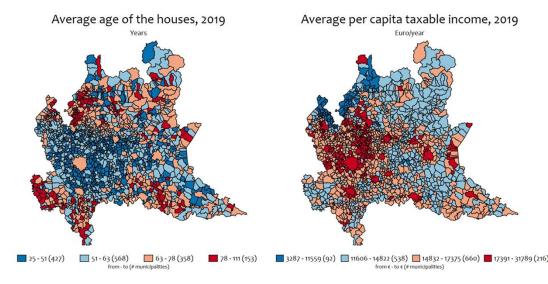
Lombardy: georeferenced Index of Fuel Poverty Risk

$$FPR_m = \left(w_{EE} \times d(EE_m) + w_{DD} \times d(DD_m)\right) - \left(w_{BQI} \times d(BQI_m) + w_{WI} \times d(WI_m)\right)$$

Fuel Poverty Risk (FPR), four components:

- the expenditure necessary to satisfy the energy needs relating to the home (EE),
- the severity of climatic conditions (DD),
- the quality of the housing stock (BQI),





DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

2. Measurement: mapping the risk of EP at regional level UNIVERSITÀ Osservatorio Italiano Povertà Energetica DEGLI STUDI Energy poverty risk index, 2019 DI PADOVA From -9 (the least risky) to 9 (the riskiest) -9 - -4 (291) -3.5 - 0 (471) .5 - 3.5 (452) 4 - 9 (292)

Source:"An energy-efficiency based spatial indicator of fuel poverty risk", Miniaci, Valbonesi, Venkateswaran, Zampatti, Faiella, Lavecchia,

from - to (# municipalities)



3. Data collection: proposals



'Without data, you're just another person with an opinion' (W. Edwards Deming)

- Need to collect better, more granular data
 - <u>in the short term</u>: extend EU-SILC with an ad-hoc energy module
 - in the medium term: time for an European Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)
- Alternative: use EPCs data (after harmonization..)
- Qualitative/quantitative survey on degraded suburbs and public housing to register vulnerable households' energy needs/consumptions, and instruct responsible behaviour



Thanks for your attention ! www.oipe.it