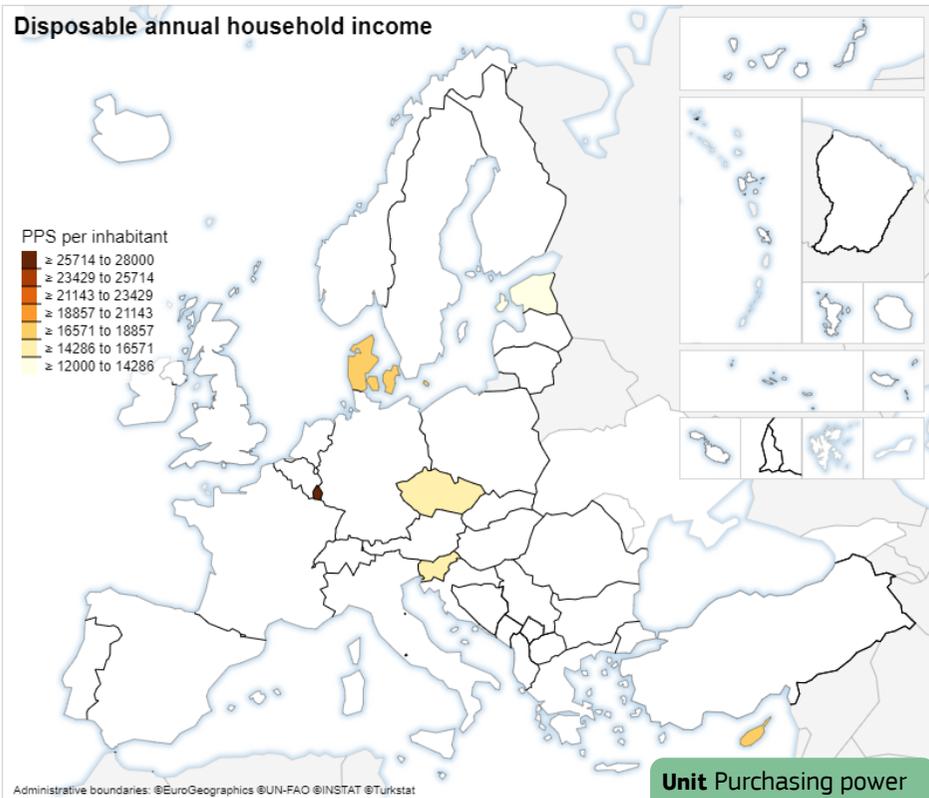


National indicator - Disposable annual household income



Unit Purchasing power standard, per inhabitant

Source [EUROSTAT](#)

Last update 2021



The “Disposable annual household income” indicator refers to the total income received by all household members from all sources (such as wages, salaries, pensions, social benefits, etc.) minus any taxes, social security contributions, and other mandatory deductions.

DEFINITION



- Represents one of the leading causes of energy poverty (EP).
- It has the advantage of more clearly depicting available net income for basic needs.
- It needs to be crossed with indicators portraying the other dimensions of EP, such as energy expenditures, ability to keep thermal comfort, and home energy efficiency, to be helpful in an EP measurement approach.

LIMITS



In 2021, the highest levels of inequality in terms of disposable income in the EU were experienced in Bulgaria (39.7 %), Latvia (35.7 %), Lithuania (35.4 %) and Romania (34.3 %).

NUMBERS



A household might have a low income, but because it resides in an energy-efficient home with no rent expenses and has access to low-cost fuel, it is not in a situation of energy poverty.

EXAMPLES

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

