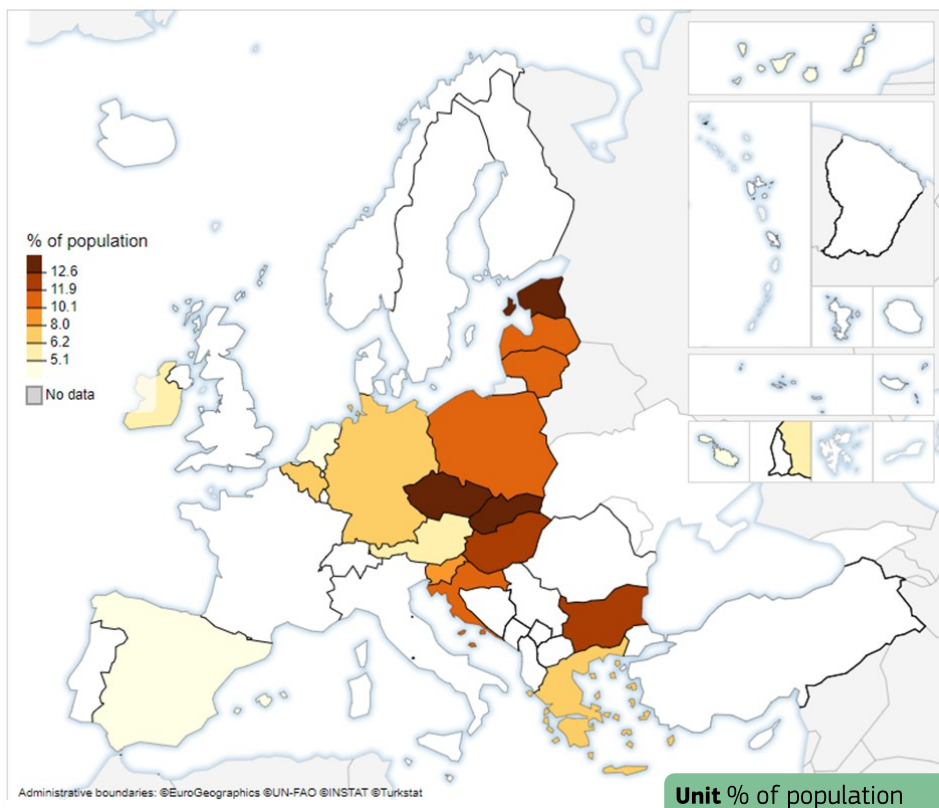


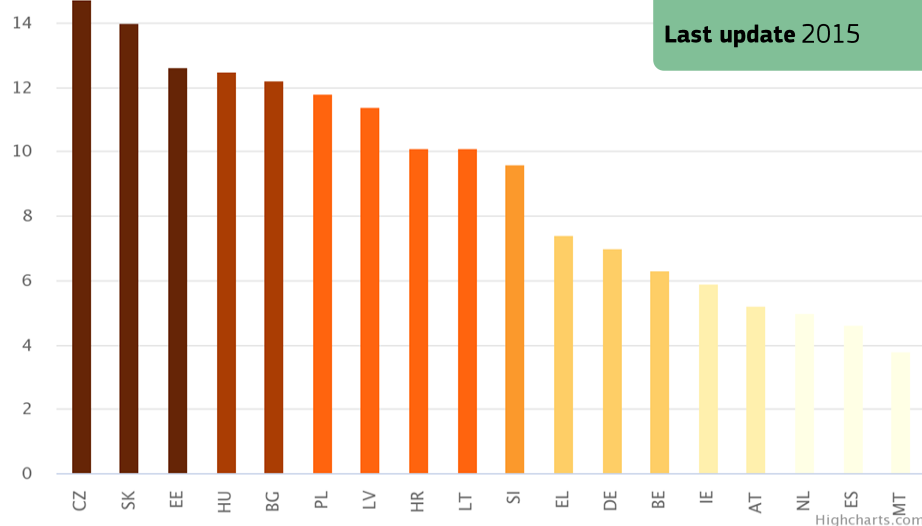
National indicator - Energy Expenses by Income Quintile



Unit % of population

Source EU-SILC

Last update 2015



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.

DEFINITION

The data displayed on this document is the disaggregate data for the **energy expenses and the income quintile 2**. The disaggregate data for the other quintiles are available on the dashboard once you have chosen the indicator.

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

LIMITS

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



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

EXAMPLES

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”](#).

