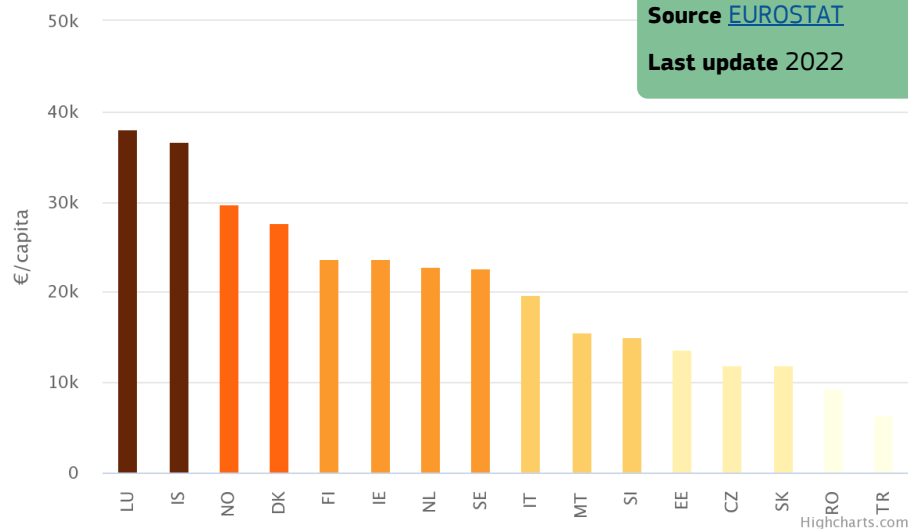
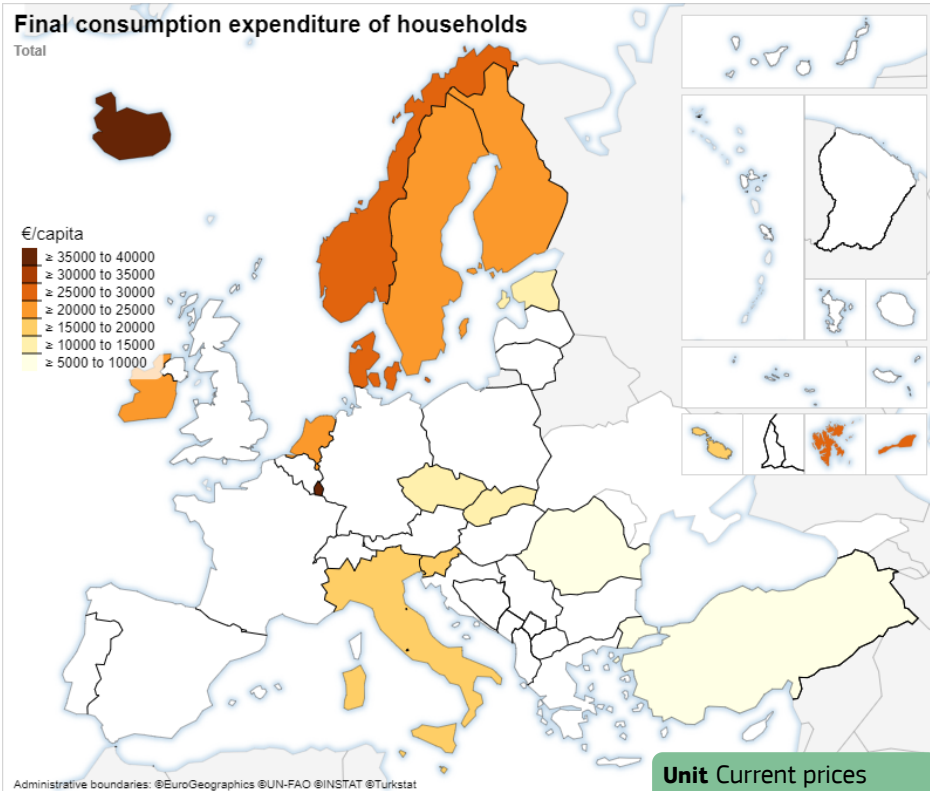


## National indicator - Final consumption expenditure of households



Unit Current prices

Source [EUROSTAT](#)

Last update 2022



The indicator refers to the amount of energy consumed by households for all purposes, including space heating and cooling, water heating, cooking, lighting, and electrical appliances.

### DEFINITION



- This indicator enables the comparison between different consumption expenditures.
- Requires combination with income to understand if consumption levels are high or low.
- It is not fit to directly measure energy poverty.
- Should be cross-referenced with thermal comfort and energy efficiency indicators to link consumption levels with EP causes and effects.

### LIMITS

- In 2021 Household consumption expenditure increased by 4.2 % in the EU compared with 2020 but was still 4.1% lower than before the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019.

### NUMBERS

- Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' and 'Transport' account for more than half of the total household expenditure (51.4 %).
- Concerning expenditure on 'Transport', the highest shares of household expenditure were found in Slovenia (16.9 %), Lithuania (15.3 %) and Luxembourg (14.2 %). In comparison, the lowest levels were found in Slovakia (5.4 %), Croatia (7.6 %), as well as Czechia, Belgium and Ireland (all 9.6 %).



A household with a poorly insulated building and inefficient appliances may consume more energy and, therefore, have a higher final energy expenditure than a household with a well-insulated building and efficient appliances, even if they

### 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”](#).