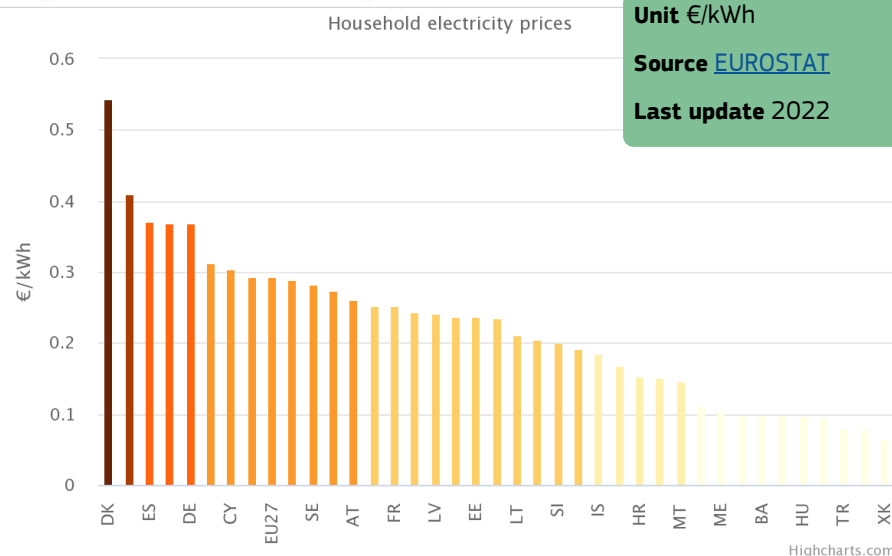
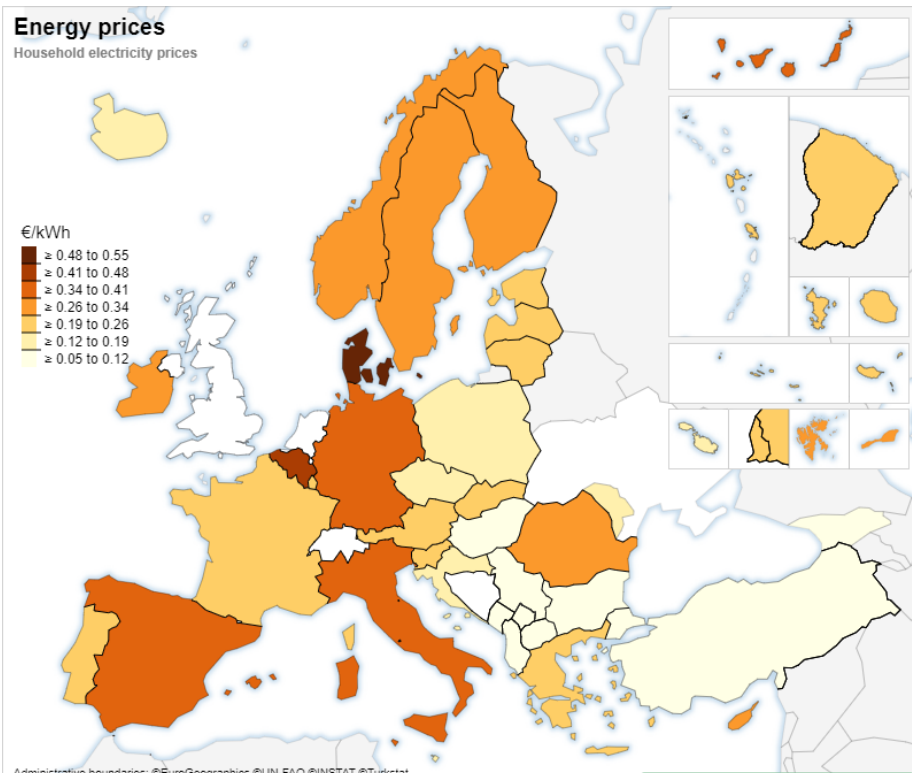


National indicator - Household electricity prices



DEFINITION



The “*household electricity prices*” indicator represents the electricity prices for household consumers, band DC 2500–5000 kWh/yr. consumption, all taxes, and levies included.

LIMITS

The indicator is linked to one of the three major causes of energy poverty: the cost of energy, as higher prices are connected with increase in energy poverty. However, it contains

limits:

- For comparison between countries, it should be analysed in Purchasing Power Standard currency unit
- It should be cross analysed with data on fuel/technology mixes in the country
- It should be supplemented with other indicators portraying the social, infrastructural, and behavioral dimensions



NUMBERS



In 2021, the average **household electricity price** for the **European Union** was 0.229 €/kWh ([EUROSTAT, 2022](#)). The price has continuously grown in the last 14 years.

EXAMPLES

A country might have nominal higher electricity prices than another, but if the cost of living regarding the other basic needs is considerably lower, as well as taxation, this might mean that overall vulnerability and energy poverty risk is also lower.



A household whose energy services are provided fully by electricity will be more vulnerable to a sudden increase in electricity prices than a household who has a varied mix of energy carriers to provide the basic energy services at home, if their socioeconomic characteristics are identical, hence needing more short-term support to face the situation.

More details and additional insights on the indicator are available in the EPAH report “[Energy Poverty National Indicators: Insights for a more effective measuring](#)”.

