







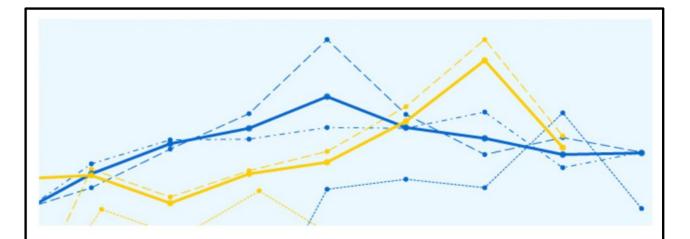
Defining energy poverty The inability to secure an adequate level of energy services in the home. Bouzarovski, S. (2018). Energy poverty: (Dis) assembling Europe's infrastructural divide. Springer Nature., www.energystudies.net

Energy poverty indicators

 Key question: at what point does deprivation occur?

Direct measurement

- Indirect measurement
 - Expenditure-based methods
 - Self-reported 'objective' housing indicators
 - Consensual indicators



Arrears on utility bills

Share of (sub)population having arrears on utility bills.

Low absolute energy expenditure (M/2)

Share of households whose absolute energy expenditure is below half the national median.

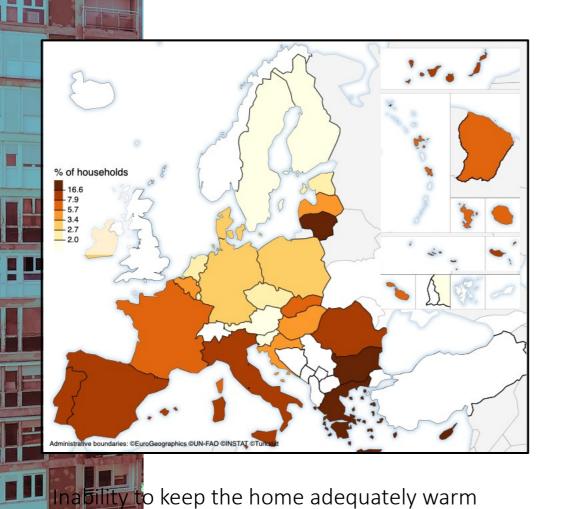
High share of energy expenditure in income (2M)

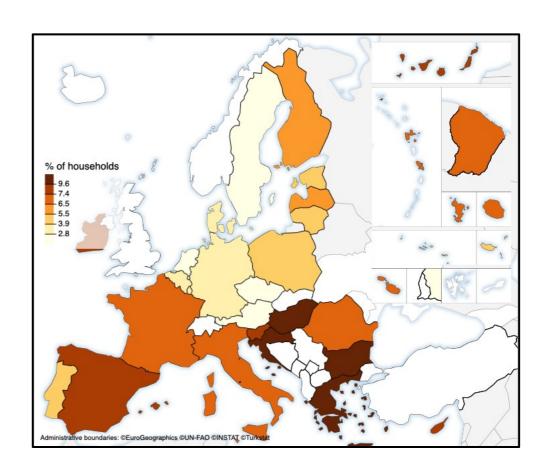
The 2M indicator presents the proportion of households whose share of energy expenditure in income is more than twice the national median share.

Inability to keep home adequately warm

Share of (sub)population not able to keep their home adequately warm.

poverty geographies, 2021 (Energy Poverty Advisory Hub / SILC)

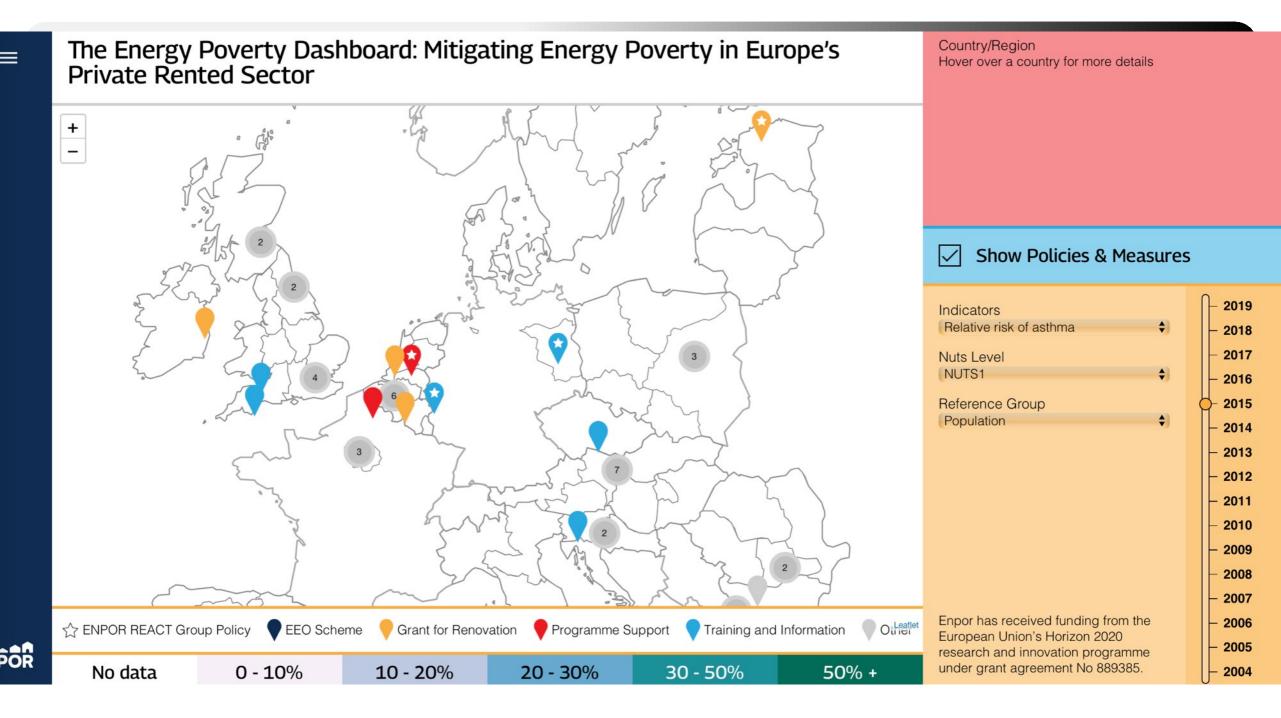




Arrears on utility bills

Key policy developments

- Clean Energy for All Europeans package (2019) & National Energy and Climate Plans
- Renovation wave strategy and Commission Recommendation on energy poverty (2020)
- Fit for 55 package (2021)
- Communication on Tackling rising energy prices (2021)
- Commission Energy Poverty and Vulnerable Consumers Coordination Group (2022)





THANK YOU

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www.energypoverty.info www.urban-energy.org