



Who gets measured, matters

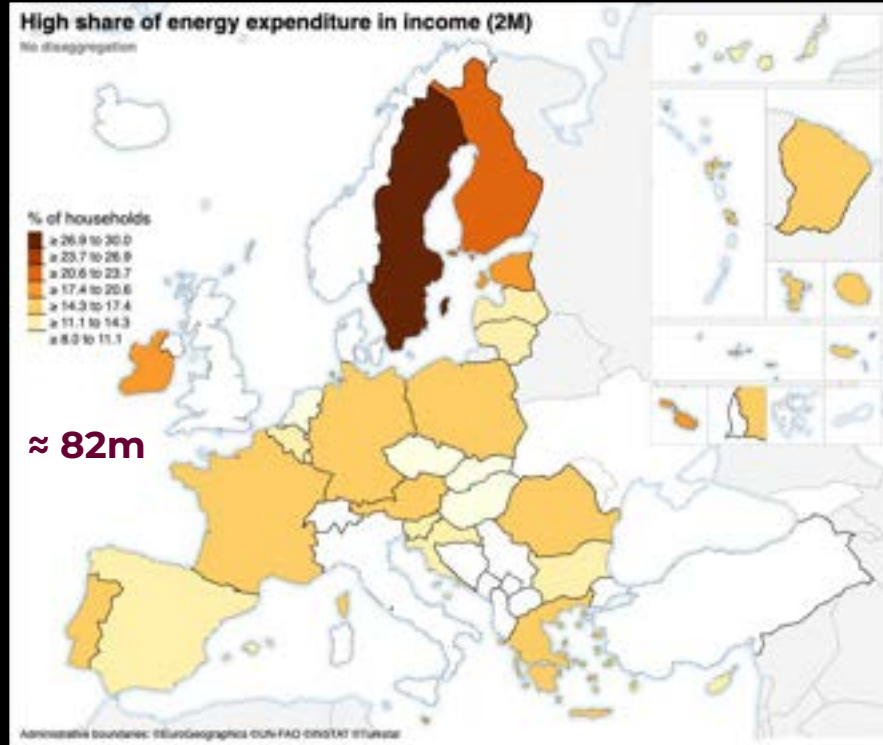
Data (in)justice in EU energy poverty metrics

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Energy poverty the official view



Households in energy poverty (EP) in Europe estimated between **37 million** - **82 million** depending on metric

With a multiplicity of impacts

- ⇒ Poorer physical & mental health
- ⇒ Air pollution (indoors & outdoors)
- ⇒ Political & fiscal

among others...

Mónika, Gábor, & Gergő



Budapest, Hungary

Mónika, 32, Gábor, 35, & Gergő

This young family lives in Óbuda, Békásmegyer—Budapest's concrete jungle. Once the temperature starts to rise, buildings become unbearably hot.

They keep the lights out to avoid creating extra heat.

Margareta & Lars

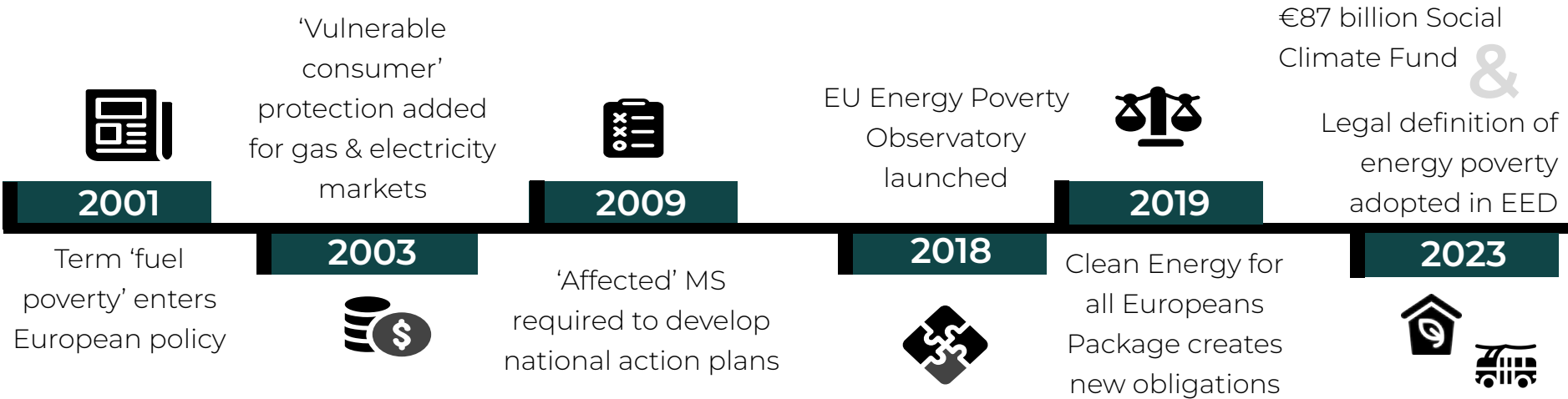


Jokkmokk, Sweden
Margareta, 68, & Lars, 75

“Since we have no neighbours and spend most of the summertime away herding, we are particularly vulnerable to outages. We have no one to notify the power company.

Last year, the house was without electricity for weeks: all the meat we had in freezers spoiled.”

Governance over time



Further reading: Thomson et al. (2016) <https://doi.org/10.3351/ppp.0010.0001.0002>

Identifying households in energy poverty

review of key European policy documents

- ➡ Recast Energy Efficiency Directive 2023/1791
- ➡ Draft updated National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for all 27 countries submitted 2023-2024
- ➡ European Commission recommendation on energy poverty (2023)
- ➡ European Commission EU-wide assessment of draft updated NECPs (2023)



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- ➡ Social Climate Plans???



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- ➡ Social Climate Plans - **NOT included in the analysis** - due by 30/06/2025, but as of 1st July, only Sweden had submitted their plan!



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Identifying households in energy poverty

degrees of recognition

Significant divergence in the extent to which energy poverty is recognised as a distinct issue that cuts across social **and** energy policy

No information
provided 11.11%

Hungary (5)
Latvia (1)
Malta (11)

Not recognised as a
distinct issue, part
of general poverty /
social policy 14.81%

Denmark (14)
Finland (13)
Germany (8)
Sweden (5)

Recognise but
through the lens of
general poverty or
income 11.11%

Croatia (53)
Estonia (23)
Luxembourg (24)

Recognise EP as a
multidimensional issue 62.96%

Austria (57) Lithuania (38)
Belgium (124) Netherlands (48)
Bulgaria (45) Poland (20)
Cyprus (47) Portugal (70)
Czech Republic (52)
France (31) Romania (17)
Greece (32) Slovakia (75)
Ireland (51) Slovenia (21)
Italy (57) Spain (94)

In parenthesis, number of EP mentions in NECPs

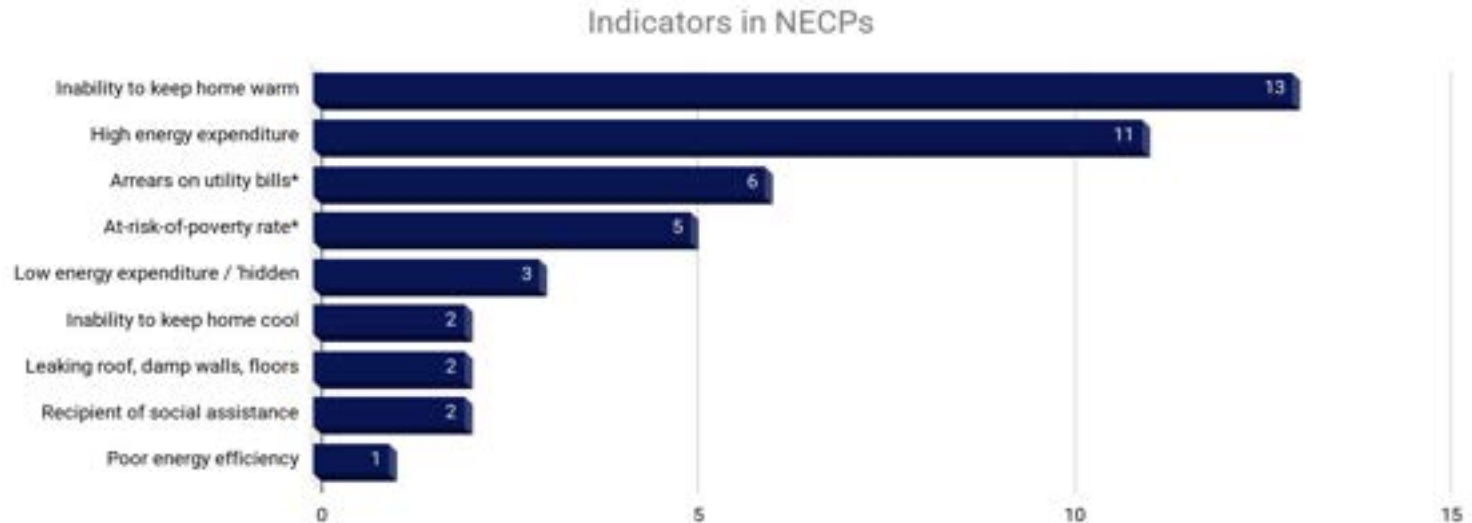
Identifying households in energy poverty

metrics operationalised

In total, 9 indicators were identified within NECPs

Limited range used, most MS relied solely on 'inability to keep the home warm'

Lack of standardisation across MS



What's missing?



Most Member States have **not** put in place structural policies to alleviate energy poverty



Most countries do not define energy poverty or provide an extensive analysis of its prevalence



Intersectional characteristics, energy practices & needs, and summer energy poverty absent in metrics

Thanks for listening

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