UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

GROUP OF EXPERTS ON MEASURING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

INTRODUCTION

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ENERGY POVERTY- DISCUSSION

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PRESENTATION FROM EUROSTAT

- Definition: "A condition in which a household is unable to afford basic energy services, including heating, cooling, and lighting, at a reasonable cost“
- In the core EU-SILC there is a yearly variable producing the indicator “Inability to keep home adequately warm”. Now also available by NUTS2 region
- Module 2023 variables on energy efficiency: Inability to keep the dwelling comfortably cool during summer (OPTIONAL)

➢ Is Eurostat thinking to make stable the question (and item) on keeping cool the dwelling during the summer?

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PRESENTATION FROM EUROSTAT

- In the graph on the inability to keep home adequately warm by region, some of the regions with warmer climate show the highest percentages

  - How do you explain it?
  - In addition, did you try to make the same analysis/graph also by AROP and not AROP conditions of the households?

PRESENTATION FROM STATISTICS AUSTRIA

- Statistics Austria selected eight different indicators to measure energy poverty: Three indicators relate to energy poverty with high energy costs, four variants relate to energy poverty where heating is not (sufficiently) affordable. The indicator for outstanding payments for ancillary housing costs is also shown.
  - Data sources used here cover the Austrian Microcensus including a special module on energy use for the period of 2021 and 2022 and EU-SILC 2022. Could you elaborate a little bit more about this Microcensus and the module on energy?
  - Do you have any idea of exploring the use of administrative data together with the data on households' expenditure from Austrian Energy Agency?

PRESENTATION FROM NATIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

- The Kyrgyz Republic employs various methodologies for collecting national statistics related to energy use and poverty, including Household Surveys and Administrative Data
- Key indicators used to measure energy poverty include:
  - Access to Energy Services
  - Energy Expenditures.
  - Quality of Energy Services

➢ how do you evaluate the affordability of basic energy services at reasonable cost (that implies some evaluation of the economic conditions of the households) ?

➢ and what about the use of administrative data ?

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PRESENTATION FROM NATIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

- The Kyrgyz Republic is poised to transform its energy sector, harnessing its vast hydropower and solar potential to drive job-creating economic growth while achieving net zero emissions by 2050 (program launched in partnership with the WB)
  - is this program a good way also to contrast and reduce energy poverty ?

PRESENTATION FROM JRC

- “Energy poverty means a household’s lack of access to essential energy services, where such services provide basic levels and decent standards of living and health, including adequate heating, hot water, cooling, lighting, and energy to power appliances, in the relevant national context, existing national social policy and other relevant national policies, caused by a combination of factors, including at least non affordability, insufficient disposable income, high energy expenditure and poor energy efficiency of homes.”
- Around 685 million people lacked access to electricity in 2022, according to The Energy Progress Report – and a further 2 billion people were still unable to cook cleanly and safely
- Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report, 2024 a global reference for information on progress toward the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7) of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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PRESENTATION FROM JRC

- “Effects of Energy poverty span from health to education, from gender to climate change. The lack of access to energy often fosters the use of dirty energy sources that contribute to land use changes, deforestation, and greenhouse gas emissions”
- From Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report: The world is not on track to achieve universal access to clean cooking by 2030. In 2022, 74 percent (70–77) of the world’s population had access to clean cooking fuels and technologies (e.g., stoves powered by electricity, LPG, natural gas, biogas, solar, and alcohol). Approximately 2.1 billion (1.8–2.4) people still relied on polluting fuels and technologies (e.g., charcoal, coal, crop waste, dung, kerosene, and wood) as their main energy source for cooking.

PRESENTATION FROM JRC

- From Tracking SDG7 Report: As the world faces compounding crises like pandemics, economic downturns, and climate change, the need to achieve universal access to clean cooking has become more important than ever. In 2022, it was estimated that 74 percent (70–77) of the world's population had access to clean cooking solutions. Despite some progress, many households worldwide still rely on polluting cooking fuels and technologies that disproportionately affect the most vulnerable: women and children. These practices pose health risks and environmental damage and perpetuate cycles of poverty. Moreover, the lack of access to clean household energy exacerbates gender inequalities, as women and children are often tasked with household cooking and fuel collection, which can hinder their educational and economic opportunities. Cooking with polluting fuels and technologies is also a major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate pollutants such as black carbon, which account for over half of human-induced black carbon emissions

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PRESENTATION FROM JRC

- Energy transition and the fight against energy poverty are then strictly related ?