



**Final energy consumption
in households per capita
(sdg_07_20)**

ESMS Indicator Profile (ESMS-IP)
Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical
office of the European Union

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Eurostat Quality Profile	
4.5. Source data	ESS
5.1. Frequency of dissemination	Every year
5.2. Timeliness	T+2 years
6.1. Reference area	All EU MS
6.2. Comparability - geographical	All EU MS
6.3. Coverage - Time	> 10 years
6.4. Comparability - over time	> 4 data points

Description of Eurostat quality grading system under the following [link](#).

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metadata with us!

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information on how to participate.

[Open survey >](#)

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [Eurostat user support](#) [Download](#)

1. Contact Top	
1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

1.2. Contact organisation unit	E2: Environmental statistics and accounts; sustainable development
1.5. Contact mail address	e-mail contact: ESTAT-SDG-MONITORING@ec.europa.eu

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	21/03/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	29/04/2024
2.3. Metadata last update	08/04/2024

3. Relevance

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The indicator is part of the EU Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator set. It is used to monitor progress towards SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy, which is embedded in the European Commission's Priorities under the 'European Green Deal'.

SDG 7 calls for ensuring universal access to modern energy services, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy. To accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy system, countries need to facilitate access to clean energy research, promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology. Households account for about a quarter of final energy consumption. At home, people use electricity and fuels in particular for heating, cooling, warm water, lighting and appliances. Thus, measuring the energy consumption of each citizen at home is relevant for assessing EU progress towards SDG 7.

The Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy which was initiated in 2008 seeks to ensuring the access to secure, sustainable and affordable energy at local and regional level. In addition, the EU's Digital Single Market Strategy aims to contribute to energy efficiency at the household level, for example, through support for smart metering and smart cities.

4. Statistical Indicator

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4.1. Data description

The indicator measures how much energy every citizen consumes at home excluding energy used for transportation. Since the indicator refers to final energy consumption, only energy used by end consumers is considered. The related consumption of the energy sector itself is excluded.

4.2. Unit of measure

kg of oil equivalent.

4.3. Reference Period

Calendar year.

4.4. Accuracy - overall

Indicator is produced according to the high-level quality standards of European Statistics. Details on accuracy can be found in the metadata of the source datasets (see link to related metadata).

4.5. Source data

ESS

Data source: European Statistical System (ESS)

Data set: [Complete energy balances](#) - annual data.

Data provider: Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat)

5. Frequency and Timeliness of dissemination [Top](#)

5.1. Frequency of dissemination

Every year

Indicator is updated annually. Complete and updated ESS data release information can be accessed via [Eurostat release calendar](#).

5.2. Timeliness

T+2 years

New data points are disseminated within two years after the reference year.

6. Coverage and comparability [Top](#)

6.1. Reference area

All EU MS

Data are presented for all EU Member States plus Iceland, Norway, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Türkiye, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo^(*).

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

6.2. Comparability - geographical

All EU MS

Data are comparable between all EU Member States respectively other presented countries.

6.3. Coverage - Time

> 10 years

Presented time series (including EU aggregates) starts in 2000.

6.4. Comparability - over time

> 4 data points

Length of comparable time series without methodological break is longer than 4 data points.

7. Accessibility and clarity [Top](#)

7.1. Dissemination format - Publications

Analysis of indicator is presented in Eurostat's annual monitoring report on Sustainable development in the EU (progress towards SDGs in the EU context).

7.2. Dissemination format - online database

See table [sdg_07_20](#)

7.3. Dissemination format - other

Eurostat dedicated section on SDGs: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview>

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