

Population unable to keep home adequately warm by poverty status (sdg_07_60)

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 (SILC)
5.1. Frequency of dissemination	Every year
5.2. Timeliness	T+1 year
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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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	04/04/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	29/04/2024
2.3. Metadata last update	15/04/2024

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.

The European Pillar of Social Rights lists energy among the essential services that everyone should have access to. With its EU Energy Poverty Observatory, the EU seeks to help Member States in their efforts to decrease energy poverty and ensure access to affordable energy.

The European Commission issued recommendations on energy poverty as part of the renovation wave, proposing actions for Member States to alleviate energy poverty as well as the proposal for a Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality to complement the package on delivering the Green Deal presented in July 2021. The Commission has already adopted a Communication on tackling rising energy prices, which highlights key elements to mitigate energy poverty and address the immediate impact of recent price increases.

4. Statistical Indicator

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4.1. Data description

The indicator measures the share of population who are unable to afford to keep home adequately warm. Data for this indicator are being collected as part of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) to monitor the development of poverty and social inclusion in the EU. The data collection is based on a survey, which means that indicator values are self-reported.

4.2. Unit of measure

Percentage

4.3. Reference Period

Calendar year.

4.4. Accuracy - overall

From 2021 onwards EU-SILC Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 foresees the requirements relating to geographical coverage, detailed sample characteristics, including subsampling, common data gathering periods, common standards for editing and imputation, weighting, estimation and variance estimation. Details can be found in the metadata of the source datasets (see link to related metadata).

4.5. Source data
ESS (SILC) Data source: Statistics of Income and Living Conditions (SILC). Data set provider: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, based on data reported by the countries.

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+1 year New data points are disseminated within the reference year. “Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 establishes the timeliness of data transmissions from the national statistical institutes. Derogations are granted for number of counties for the timeliness deadlines according to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/2050: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • variables for the data collection of year N should be transmitted by the end of the year N, but in exceptional cases, provisional microdata concerning income may be transmitted by the end of year N and revised data by 28 February of the year N+1; • variables related to the observation covering the years of the rotation scheme ending in year N, should be transmitted by 31 October of the year N+1. According to the regulation, the aggregated data will be published on Eurostat website, as soon as possible and within six months of the transmission deadline for annual and infra-annual data collection, and within 12 months of the transmission deadline for other data collection, save in duly justified cases.”

6. Coverage and comparability Top
6.1. Reference area
All EU MS Data are presented for all EU Member States plus Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Türkiye and Kosovo ^(*) . <hr/> <small>(*) 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.</small>
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 year 2010.
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

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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_60](#)

7.3. Dissemination format - other

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

8. Comment

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