

Energy poverty is a new term in the Swedish context, although it is becoming increasingly more relevant because of inflation and higher prices for electricity. Ambiguity of the concept makes it difficult to establish if there is a 'correct' way of conducting energy poverty research as prior findings are scarce in developed countries such as Sweden and similar EU-countries. Consequently, this paper aims to come up with a definition of energy poverty in the Swedish context of Uppsala municipality and construct a model calculating energy poverty that is applicable for developed countries, with regard to local contexts and localities of datasets. Furthermore, the paper aims to estimate whether energy poverty is prevalent in the given case study of Uppsala municipality and what socioeconomic factors are correlating to energy poverty.

The goal was achieved through a collection of income and energy consumption datasets, where each area's energy use was estimated through various calculations and then the cost for that energy use was calculated based on which energy carriers are most common. The proportion of household income relating to energy bill expenditure and a linear regression model of socioeconomic factors was then computed. A laborious task due to documents of value for the purpose, to some extent, are confidential. The results include a definition of energy poverty as 10% of income spent on the energy bill, which means that 9,78% of the population of Uppsala municipality is in energy poverty. The affected areas are Tuna Backar, Ultuna, Bäcklösa, Kåbo, Flogsta Ekeby and Rosendal. Three socioeconomic factors showed to have the highest correlation rate with energy poverty including gross income, pre-highschool as highest education and whether someone is on social welfare provision. The conclusion of this paper is that energy poverty can be defined as *A household that has problems accommodating their basic energy needs and that inability negatively affects their everyday life. This inability must have a conjunction with limiting social or/and economic factors. Furthermore, a significant part of the household's income must go to cover energy bills.* However to fully capture the meaning of energy poverty further research is needed.