



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

# CONSULTATION ON THE FUEL POVERTY STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND: ANNEXES

July 2019

# Annex A: The Fuel Poverty Scorecard

Indicator Name	2003	2010	2017	Change (2003-17)	Change (2010-17)	Overview
Proportion of fuel poor households with no central heating (including no storage heaters) (%)	14%	6%	5%	↓8%points	↓1% points	This shows the share of fuel poor households that have no choice but to use expensive and inefficient secondary heating systems because they have no central heating. There has been real progress in the long run – the share of fuel poor homes with no central heating has more than halved – but progress has plateaued since 2010.
Proportion of fuel poor households with non-condensing boilers <sup>1</sup> (%)	98%	76%	37%	↓61% points	↓39% points	This shows the share of fuel poor households with inefficient non-condensing boilers. Significant progress has been made in moves to more efficient heating methods and the majority of fuel poor households now have condensing boilers.

<sup>1</sup> This is expressed as a proportion of fuel poor households with boilers. Those without a boiler are referred to under the statistics relating to fuel poor households with no central heating.

Indicator Name	2003	2010	2017	Change (2003-17)	Change (2010-17)	Overview
Proportion of fuel poor households with cavity walls that are insulated (%)	28%	42%	57%	↑29% points	↑15% points	This shows the percentage of fuel poor households with cavity walls that have had them treated with highly cost-effective insulation – which is predominantly policy driven. Progress has been strong in both the short and long term, demonstrating the impact Government policies have in making homes easier to heat.
Proportion of fuel poor households with a loft that has 125mm of insulation or more (%)	27%	40%	57%	↑30% points	↑17% points	This shows the share of fuel poor households with lofts that have been insulated. Loft insulation is one of the simplest and cost-effective ways of reducing heating needs, and both long and short-run progress has been significant.
Average fuel poverty gap for households not using mains gas (£2017, real terms)	£380	£563	£541	↑42%	↓4%	This shows the average depth of fuel poverty for those homes not using mains gas as their main heating fuel. There has been a slight decrease in the short run, but the fuel poverty gap for these households remains much higher than in 2003, so non-gas

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						households clearly must remain a priority for future support.
Number of households with children in fuel poverty (millions of households)	0.94	0.96	1.08	↑15%	↑12%	This shows the number of fuel poor households with a child under 16. The number of households with children in the UK has increased, leading to an increase in the number of fuel poor households with children, even though there has not been a substantial change in the proportion of fuel poor households with children. In 2003, a household with a child had a 15.2% chance of being fuel poor; in 2017 this had risen to 17.7%. This rise may be in part as pensioners have been the focus of eligibility for fuel poverty policies in recent years.

Indicator Name	2003	2010	2017	Change (2003-17)	Change (2010-17)	Overview
Proportion of fuel poor households with renewable heat or electricity generating measures	<p>We recognise that technologies enabling households to generate their heat and/or electricity from renewable sources will play an increasingly important role as we move towards decarbonising our economy. As of December 2018, 456,000 households have made use of Feed-In Tariffs and 66,000 households have made use of the Renewable Heat Incentive. Understanding the impact of renewable technologies on the fuel poor is important, and we intend to report on this in the future.</p>					
Health indicator	<p>We recognise the link between fuel poverty and health and well-being and we are committed to developing a means of measuring this. There is no reliable indicator we can use at this stage. The rate of Excess Winter Deaths is often cited but is not a reliable measure of the success or otherwise of fuel poverty policy (including because of the influence of winter illness such as flu).</p>					

## Annex B: Characteristics of Households Classed as Fuel Poor under LILEE vs LIHC, 2016

		Households classed as fuel poor under LILEE that are classed as non-fuel poor under LIHC (000's)	Households classed as fuel poor under LIHC that are classed as non-fuel poor under LILEE (000's)
Energy Efficiency (FPEER) Band	Band C	-	200
	Band D	1200	-
	Band E	70	-
	Band F	0.1	-
Tenure	Private Rented	520	40
	Owner Occupied	410	90
	Housing Association & Local Authority	360	70
Household Composition	Dependent Children	600	100
	Over 60	230	20
	Other	470	60