

FUEL POVERTY MONITORING INDICATORS 2012

**Annex to the Annual
Report on Fuel Poverty
Statistics 2012**

Fuel Poverty Monitoring – Indicators 2012

Introduction

This annex to the Government's Annual Statistics Report on Fuel Poverty 2012 summarises a range of indicators that can provide a useful background to consider alongside the report. A copy of the 2012 Report can be downloaded from http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/fuelpov_stats/fuelpov_stats.aspx.

The Annual Statistics Report on Fuel Poverty provides explanation of the headline figures, projections and trends in fuel poverty over time. As with previous years, detailed breakdowns of fuel poverty in England are published, as is documentation on how official fuel poverty estimates for England are calculated.

We welcome comments on the usefulness of this work and would welcome views on the need to incorporate them more closely with the latest Statistical Report.

To provide feedback or comments, please contact either Alison Colquhoun at Alison.colquhoun@decc.gsi.gov.uk or Chris McKee at chris.mckee@decc.gsi.gov.uk.

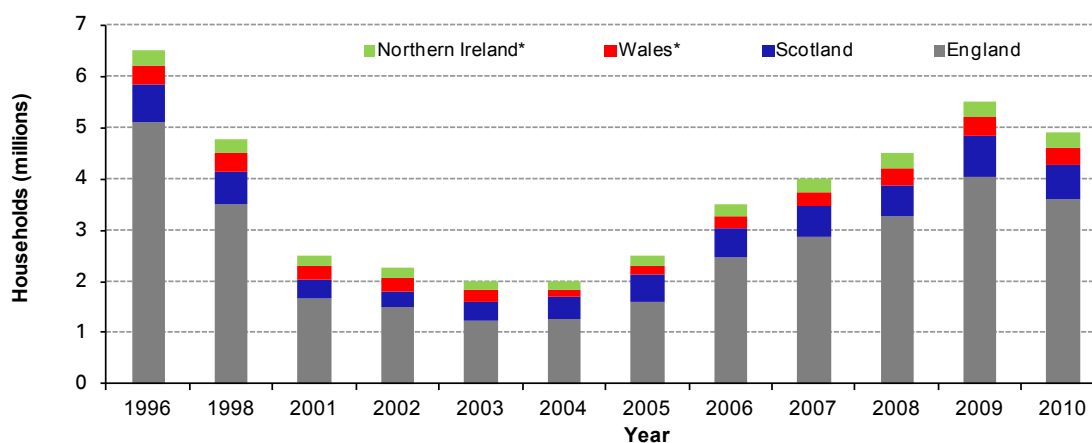
Indicators of fuel poverty

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Headline Indicator

1. The number of households in fuel poverty

a) Estimated total number of households in fuel poverty

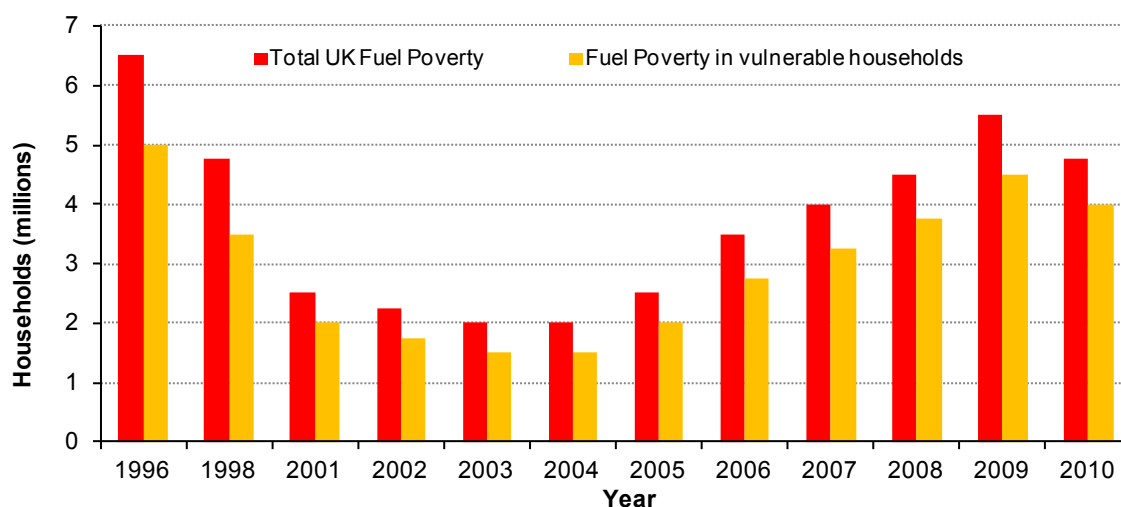


Note: Chart is based on the full income definition of fuel poverty, which includes Housing Benefit/Income Support for Mortgage Interest as income

Estimated number of households in fuel poverty (millions)												
	1996	1998*	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
England	5.1	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.8	3.3	4.0	3.5
UK Estimate	6.5	4.75	2.5	2.25	2	2	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.5	4.75

* Figures for England in 1998 and 2002 are estimates based on movements in energy prices, incomes and energy efficiency.

b) Estimated number of vulnerable households in fuel poverty



Note: Chart is based on the full income definition of fuel poverty, which includes Housing Benefit /Income Support for Mortgage Interest as income

Estimated number of vulnerable households in fuel poverty (millions)												
	1996	1998*	2001	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
England	4.0	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.8
UK Estimate	5	3.5	2	1.75	1.5	1.5	2	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.5	4.0

* Figures for England in 1998 and 2002 are estimates based on movements in energy prices, incomes and energy efficiency.

Source: **England** – 1996, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 English House Condition Survey, 2008, 2009 and 2010 English Housing Survey, Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG); 1998 Energy Follow-Up Survey, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR)
Scotland – 1996, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005/06, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, Scottish House Condition Survey
Wales – 1997/98 Welsh House Condition Survey, National Assembly for Wales; 2004 Welsh Household & Dwelling Survey; Living in Wales 2008 survey
Northern Ireland – 2001 Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, Department for Social Development; 2004 Interim House Condition Survey, Department for Social Development; 2006 House Condition Survey, Northern Ireland Housing Executive, 2008; 2009 Northern Ireland House Condition Survey

Coverage: United Kingdom

Key Messages:

The number of households in fuel poverty in 2010 in the UK was around 4.75 million, 0.75 million households lower than 2009 and nearly 2 million lower than in 1996. The decrease from 2009 is likely to be due to the lower energy prices experienced in 2010, following several years of price increases.

There were around 3.5 million fuel poor households in England in 2010, a fall of 0.5 million households since 2009.

The number of vulnerable fuel poor households in the UK is estimated to have fallen from about 5 million to about 4.0 million between 1996 and 2010. 2010 saw a drop from 2009, with approximately 0.5 million fewer vulnerable households in fuel poverty. This was the first decrease following five consecutive years of increases.

Technical Notes:

Estimates of fuel poverty at aggregate UK level should be treated as a broad approximation as different data collection periods and methods are used across countries.

An overview of differences in the methodology in each country is available here: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SHCS/UKfuelpoverty>

Data for England has been sourced from DCLG's English House Condition Survey (EHCS) which, since 2002, has been conducted on a rolling annual basis. From 2008, the EHCS merged with the Survey of English Housing to form the English Housing Survey (EHS).

Data is available for Scotland based on the annual Scottish House Condition Survey.

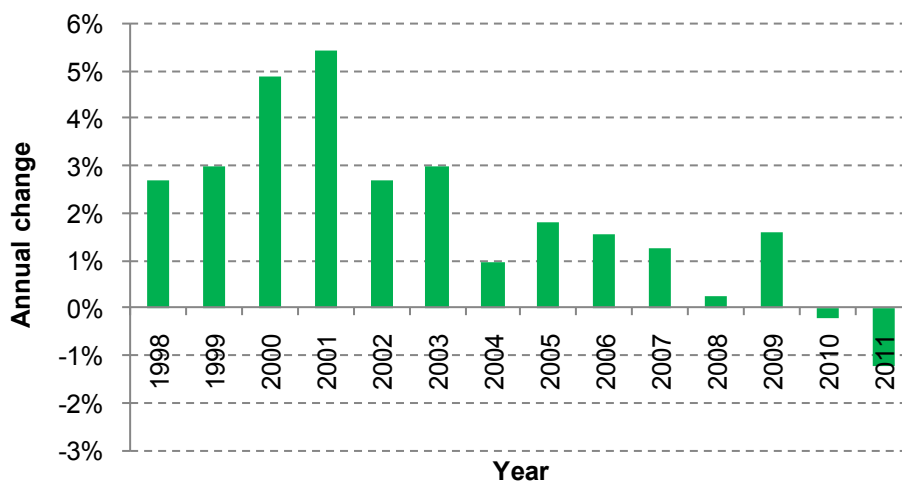
Northern Ireland has results available for 2004 from an Interim House Condition Survey, for 2006 from the new House Condition Survey run by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, and for 2009 from the 2009 House Condition Survey.

Data for Wales for 2004 comes from the Welsh Household and Dwelling Survey and for 2008 comes from the 2008 Living in Wales survey. Figures between and beyond these years have been interpolated and extrapolated.

Income Indicators

2. Disposable income

Year-on-year change in real disposable household income, UK, 1996-2011



Source: Office for National Statistics

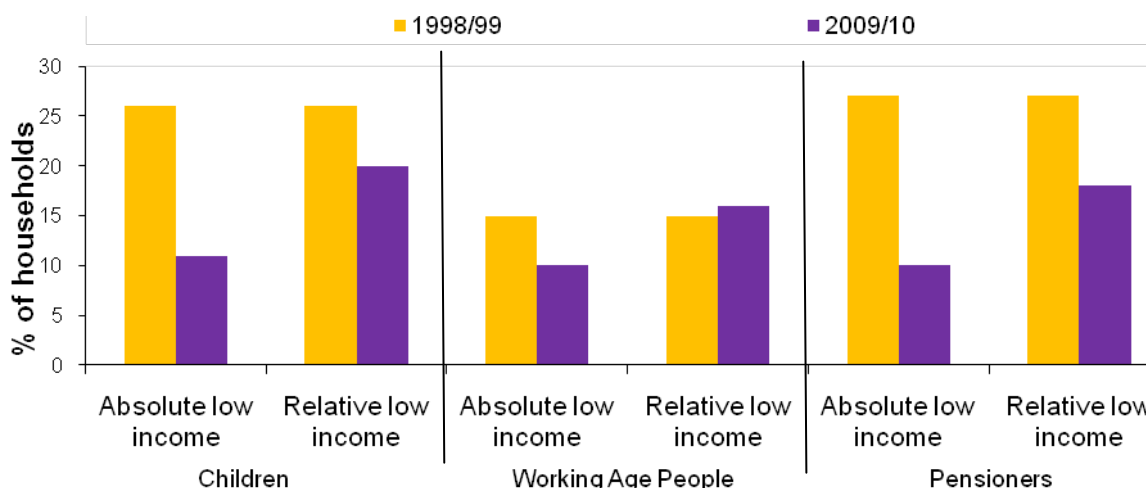
Coverage: United Kingdom

Key Messages: Real disposable household income steadily increased from 1996 to 2009. However, since then income has fallen in consecutive years, with a decrease of 1.2 per cent seen in 2011 compared with 2010. This differs from the fuel poverty dataset, in which we see a rise in incomes between 2009 and 2010. This is because the fuel poverty dataset considers income in cash terms, whereas the ONS data considers income in real terms.

Technical Notes: This indicator shows real disposable income and is based on the Real Disposable Income series, using calendar years.

3. Proportion of children, working age adults and pensioners living in households with low incomes (absolute and relative)

Percentages of children, working-age adults and pensioners living in households with equivalised⁽¹⁾ income below 60 per cent of median (before housing costs)⁽²⁾



- (1) The process of equivalisation is used in determining household income for this indicator. Equivalisation attempts to account for variations in the size and composition of the households in which individuals live.
- (2) Net equivalised income before housing costs (BHC) consists of income from all sources net of National Insurance Contributions, Income Tax, Council Tax, private/occupational pension contributions, child maintenance payments, parental contributions to students living away from home, and student loan repayments.

Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), DWP

Coverage: United Kingdom

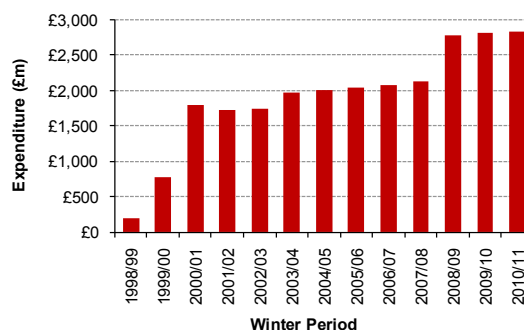
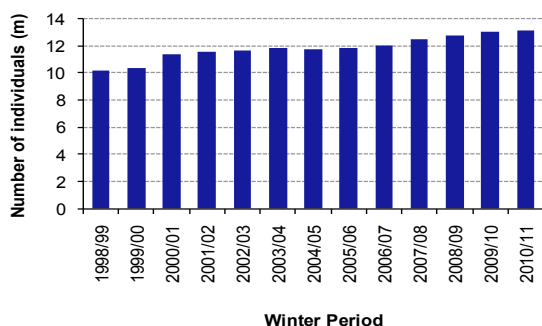
Key Messages: Rising incomes of low income households containing children or pensioners have led to a fall in the proportion of the children and pensioners living in households with relative low income between 1998/99 and 2009/10.

Technical Notes: The Government's *Households Below Average Income (HBAI)* report presents statistics for a range of low-income thresholds. For the charts above, low income is based on households that are below 60 per cent of median income. A more comprehensive picture is set out in the HBAI first release and the report itself, available at: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=hbai>

The absolute measure shown here fixes the low-income threshold at 60 per cent of the 1998/99 level in real terms. The relative measure uses 60 per cent of the annual median income.

4. Winter Fuel Payments

Annual number of payments and total expenditure on Winter Fuel Payments



DWP, DSD NI

Source:

Coverage: United Kingdom

Key Messages: Expenditure on Winter Fuel Payments increased to around £2.8 billion in 2010/11, from around £775 million in 1999/2000. In 2010/11, approximately 13 million older people benefitted from a winter fuel payment.

Technical Notes: The Winter Fuel Payments started in 1997/98 and are payable to all eligible individuals who have reached state pension age for women, to help towards the cost of winter fuel bills. They do not relate specifically to the fuel poor, although around half of those living in fuel poverty in England are of pensionable age.

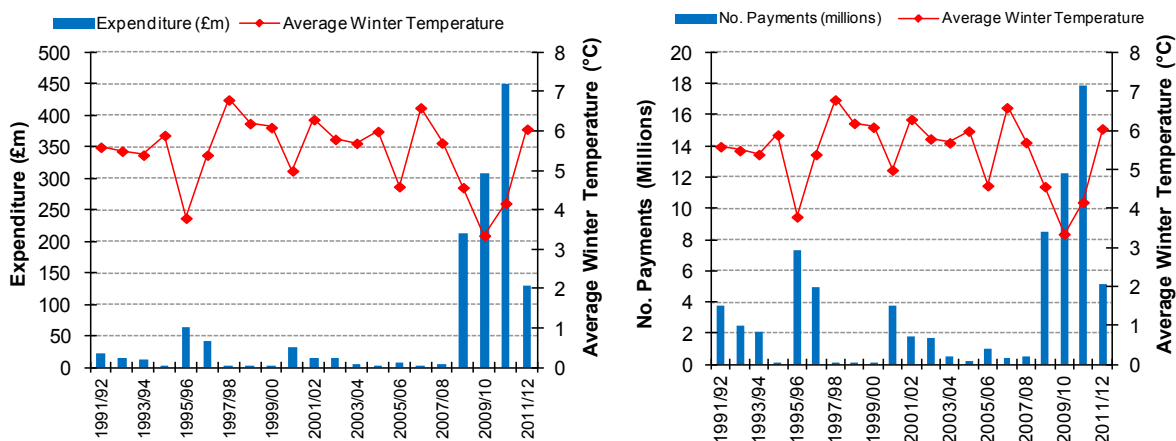
Winter Fuel Payments were increased to £100 for all pensioners in winter 1999/2000, and increased again to £200 the following winter. In 2003/04 an extra £100 was awarded to households with a person aged 80 or over. In the winters of 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11, Winter Fuel Payments were increased again to £250 for households with someone aged 60 up to 79, and £400 for households with someone aged 80 and over. However, in winter 2011/12, the payments reverted back to £200 and £300 respectively.

When more than one qualifying individual lives in a household, a shared rate is payable to each.

In the context of fuel poverty, winter fuel payments are treated as income, rather than offsetting fuel bills.

5. Cold Weather Payments

Total Expenditure and annual number of payments on Cold Weather Payments



Source: DWP records of Cold Weather Payments made automatically via benefit systems or made clerically after being identified from disabled child scans, Northern Ireland Annual Report on the Social Fund (Northern Ireland Assembly), DECC

Coverage: United Kingdom

Key Messages: In 2011/12 there was a large decrease in the number of payments made, which is likely to be explained by the warmer winter temperatures seen compared with previous years. There was also a substantial decrease in the total expenditure on payments, to the lowest levels since 2007/08.

Cold Weather Payments reflect very cold periods within a winter and thus do not always follow the average winter temperature. This helps to explain the low number of payments in 1994/95 (just under 11,000) and in the three winters from 1997/98 to 1999/2000, when there were few significant periods of very cold weather throughout the UK.

**Technical
Notes:**

Cold Weather Payments are made to those eligible without the need to claim for every week of very cold weather (defined by the average temperature being, or forecast to be, 0°C or below over 7 consecutive days at the weather station linked to an eligible customer's postcode). People in receipt of Income Support, Pension Credit, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or income-related Employment and Support Allowance are eligible for Cold Weather Payments. Those receiving Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or income-related Employment and Support Allowance in the assessment phase must also be receiving a pensioner or disability premium, or have a child who is disabled or under the age of five.

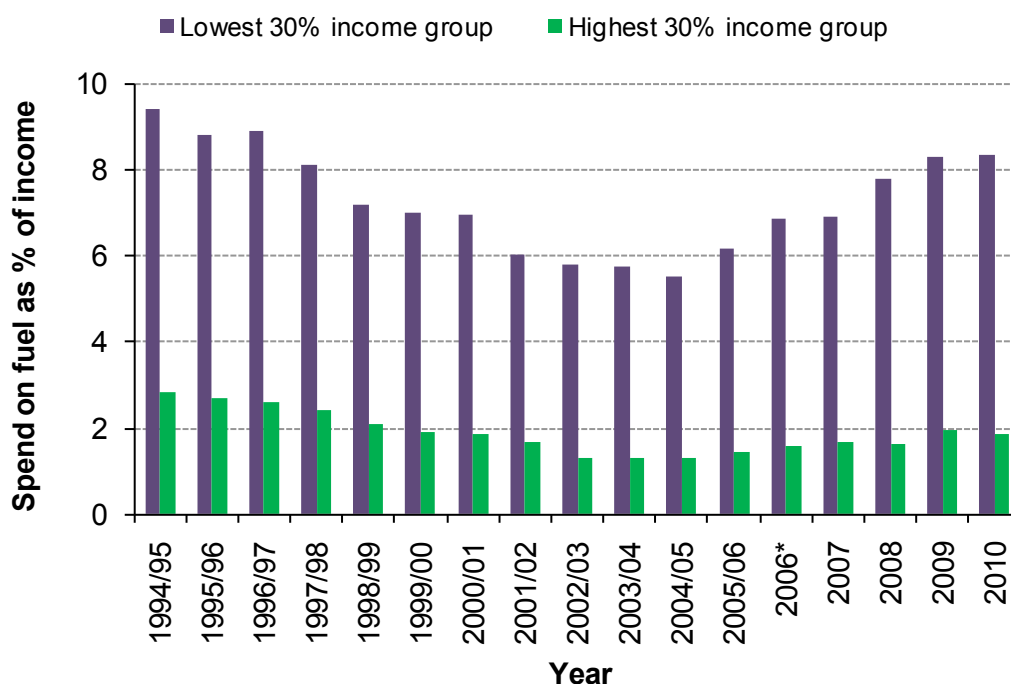
The Cold Weather Payment season runs from 1st November to 31st March. The temperature data used for this indicator relates to the average winter temperature during the months of December to March, and is consistent with the temperature data used in the indicator on excess winter deaths.

Cold Weather Payments were increased for the 2008/9 winter, from £8.50 to £25. Although originally a temporary measure, this increase was then made permanent in October 2010. This partially explains the sharp increase in expenditure on these payments from 2008/09 onwards.

Fuel Prices Indicators

6. Actual expenditure on fuel (as a percentage of total income)

Percentage of income spent on fuel for households in the lowest and highest 30 per cent income groups



Source: Office for National Statistics, Living Costs and Food Survey (formerly Expenditure and Food Survey, Family Expenditure Survey)

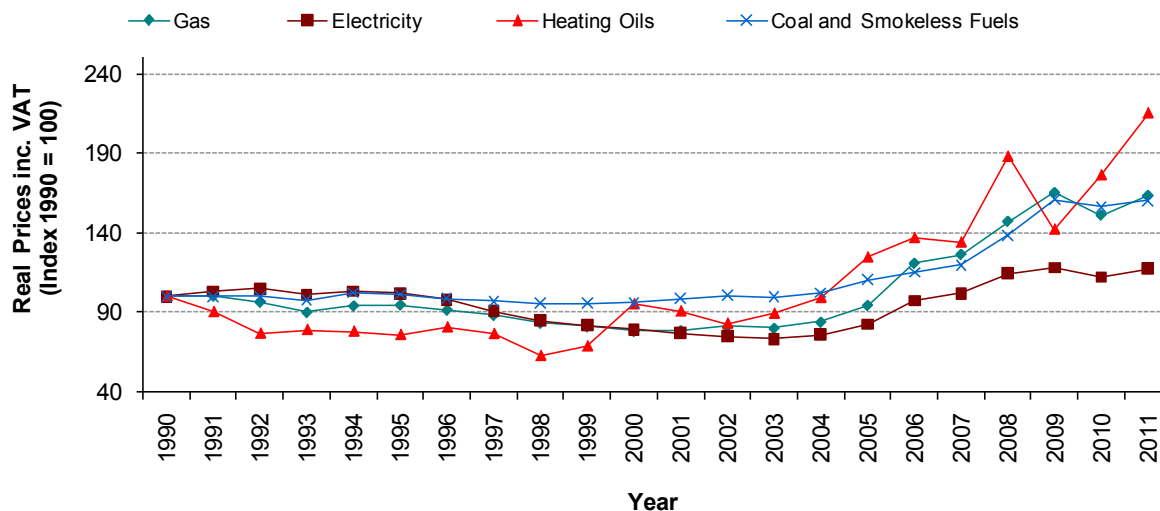
Coverage: United Kingdom

Key Messages: The proportion of expenditure on fuel has changed over the last 15 years for both the lowest and highest income groups. Whilst there was an overall reduction in the proportion spent by both groups between 1994/95 and 2004/05, a significant difference still exists between them.

For example, from 1994/95 to 2004/05, the proportion of income that the lower income groups spent on fuel did not decrease by as much as for the higher income groups (41% decrease vs 53%). Yet from 2004/05 to 2010, this proportion increased by more for the lower income groups than the higher ones. This suggests that lower income households fare worse when fuel prices move in either direction.

7. Fuel prices

Average domestic energy prices in real terms



Source: Office for National Statistics, Retail Prices Index; DECC, Quarterly Energy Prices

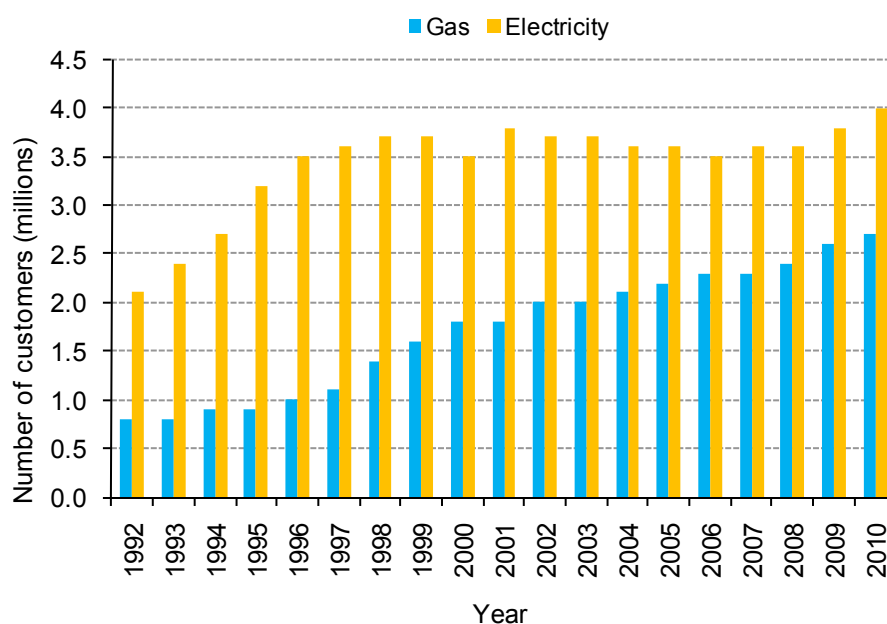
Coverage: United Kingdom

Key Messages: This indicator shows changes in average domestic fuel prices throughout the UK. Since 2004, prices have risen sharply (with some exceptions), mainly due to increasing wholesale gas prices, higher international oil and coal prices and the resulting increase in wholesale electricity prices.

Between 2010 and 2011, the prices of gas, electricity and coal increased in real terms by 8 per cent, 5 per cent, and 2 per cent respectively. This followed similar sized decreases between 2009 and 2010 for each of these fuel types. The price of heating oils rose by 22 per cent, following a similar sized increase the previous year.

8. Number of customers on pre-payment meters

Customers on prepayment meters for gas and electricity



Source: Ofgem Domestic Suppliers' Social Obligations: 2010 Annual Report available online at:
<http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Pages/MoreInformation.aspx?docid=71&refer=SUSTAINABILITY/SOCACTION/MONITORING/SOOBMONITOR>

Coverage: Great Britain

Key Messages: There was an increase in the number of customers using prepayment meters during the 1990s for both fuels, although especially for electricity, where they are largely used for debt management to avoid disconnection. Between 2001 and 2006 there was a reduction in electricity pre-payment meter customer numbers, while gas prepayment meter customer numbers continued to increase. Between 2007 and 2010, there were increases in both the number of gas and electricity prepayment meter customers. At the end of 2010, around 15 per cent of electricity customers and 12 per cent of gas customers paid through a pre-payment meter.

In addition to the data for Great Britain shown above there were, at the end of 2011, approximately 275,000 electricity prepayment meters and approximately 92,000 gas prepayment meters in Northern Ireland, a considerable increase on 2010.

Aside from managing a debt, many households prefer using pre-payment meters as they allow the householders to manage their budgets closely.

Technical Notes:

Prepayment meter customers have historically paid higher prices than customers paying by quarterly credit or direct debit, although the differentials have narrowed in recent years, especially between standard credit and pre-payment – see DECC’s Quarterly Energy Prices <http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/prices/prices.aspx>.

In 2010, around 23 per cent of gas and 24 per cent of electricity pre-payment customers were fuel poor. These are only slightly higher proportions than those seen for standard credit customers, but considerably higher than for direct debit customers, where 11 per cent of gas and 13 per cent of electricity customers are fuel poor.

The table below shows how average annual bills have changed in real terms since 1996. Average annual bills are calculated assuming annual consumption of 3,300 kWh for electricity and 18,000 kWh for gas.

Average Annual Gas and Electricity Bills by Payment Method

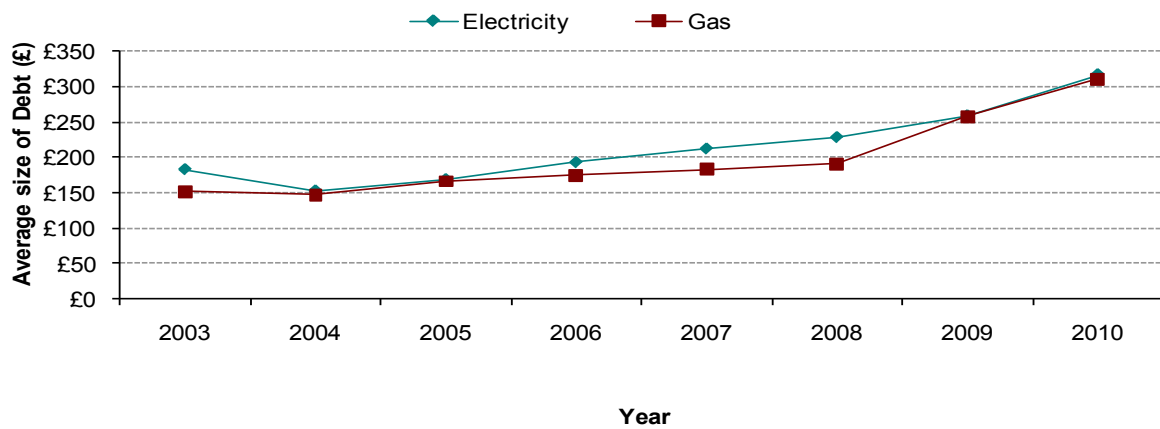
Real 2005 terms (£¹)		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Electricity	Credit	366	342	314	303	292	278	269	262	262	285	328	356	398	404	382	405
	Direct Debit	358	332	302	290	278	266	256	249	249	269	304	328	366	369	350	373
	Prepayment	390	362	334	323	311	297	286	278	280	304	348	371	415	413	391	411
Prepayment less credit		24	20	20	20	19	19	17	16	18	19	20	15	17	9	9	6
Prepayment less Direct Debit		32	30	32	33	33	31	30	29	31	35	44	43	49	44	41	38
Gas	Credit	406	393	369	350	335	326	334	335	339	386	460	505	572	639	598	643
	Direct Debit	379	368	325	308	300	296	303	305	315	353	412	457	530	588	560	598
	Prepayment	431	418	388	365	353	343	353	351	358	401	484	540	595	667	599	637
Prepayment less credit		25	25	19	15	18	17	19	16	19	15	24	35	23	28	1	-6
Prepayment less Direct Debit		52	50	63	57	53	47	50	46	43	48	72	83	65	79	39	39
<small>(1) Bills deflated to 2005 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator</small>																	
Source: http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/prices/prices.aspx																	
Coverage: UK for electricity, Great Britain for gas																	

9. Fuel Debt

Amounts owed by gas customers on a debt payment arrangement (as in the final quarter of each year)



Average Level of Customer Debt



Source: Ofgem

Coverage: Great Britain

Key Messages:

Overall, at the end of 2010, 3.2 per cent of electricity customers and 3.2 per cent of gas customers were in debt. Of the gas customers in debt, 59 per cent owed more than £100, compared to 52 per cent in the same quarter in 2009. Of the electricity customers in debt, 58 per cent owed more than £100, compared to 46 per cent in quarter 4 of 2009.

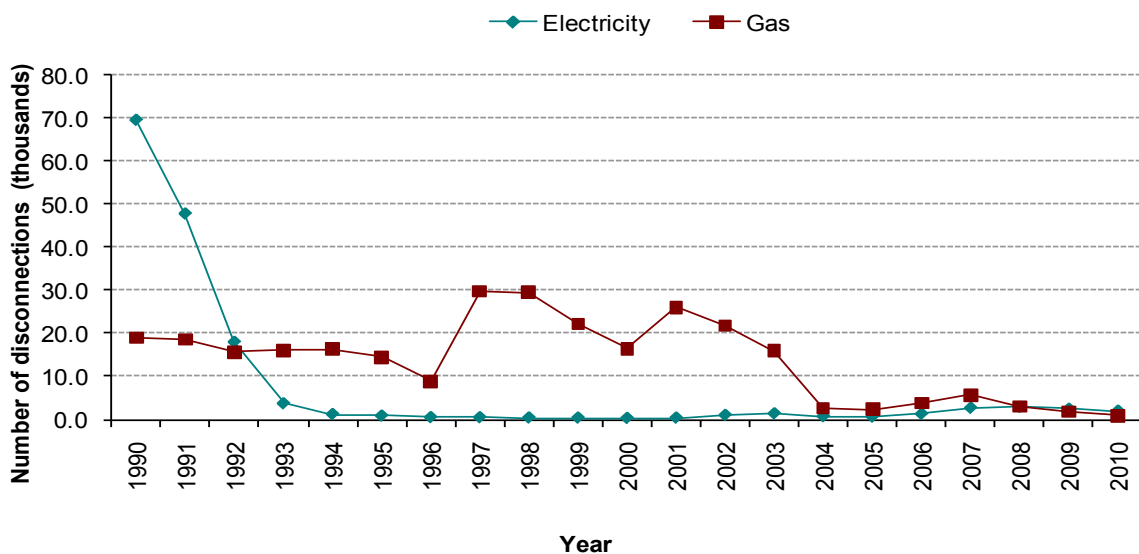
While the overall numbers repaying a debt has decreased, there are signs that the recession and high energy bills are continuing to have an impact on customers struggling to pay. The average debt owed by electricity customers at the end of 2010 was £316, and the average owed by gas customers was £310. This is an increase of 13 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, on the same quarter in 2009.

In 2010 Q4, approximately 9 per cent of electricity prepayment meter customers (0.4m) and 11 per cent of gas prepayment meter customers (0.3m) are repaying a debt through a prepayment meter, slightly down from 2009 Q4.

Technical Notes:

'Debt' refers either to customers who have a PPM set to collect a debt or customers who are on a rescheduled debt repayment programme due to last longer than 91 days/13 weeks. Direct debit customers would only fall within this definition if they have specifically set up a direct debit in order to repay a debt¹.

Number of customers disconnected due to debt



Coverage: United Kingdom

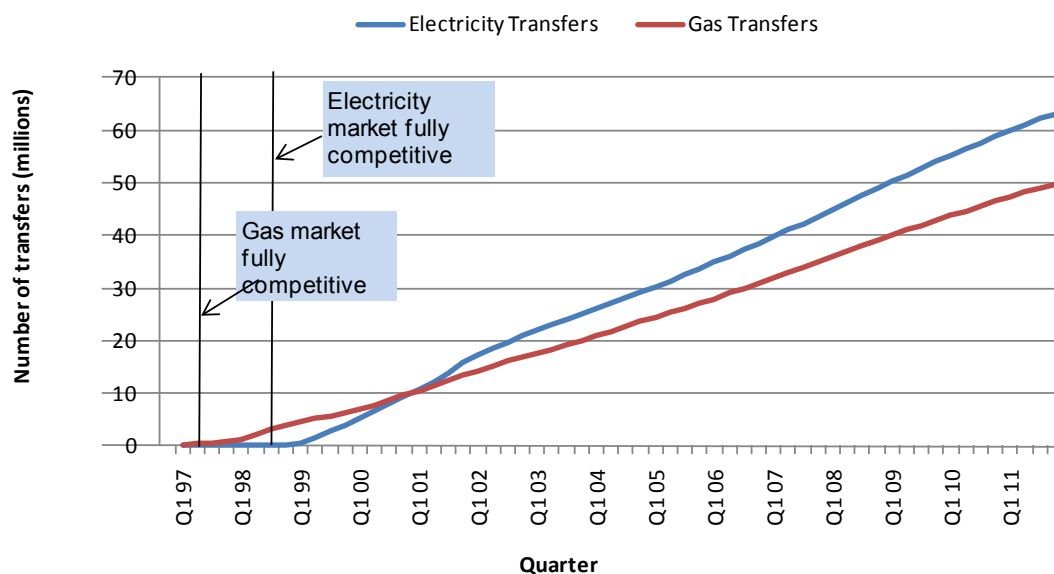
Key Messages:

Between 2009 and 2010, disconnections for debt dropped slightly for both gas and electricity to 813 for gas and 1,988 for electricity. For both fuels, the levels are significantly reduced from the early 1990s.

¹ See Ofgem review of suppliers' approaches to debt management and prevention: <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/SocAction/Publications/Documents1/Debt%20Review%20Report.pdf>

10. Customers switching supplier

Cumulative numbers of gas and electricity transfers



Source: Ofgem; DECC

Coverage: Great Britain

Key Messages: By the end of 2011, there had been 63 million changes of electricity supplier and 50 million changes of gas supplier since their respective markets opened to competition.

There are different rates of switching supplier between customers on the three main payment methods. For both gas and electricity, direct debit were most likely to have switched away from their home supplier, with 67 per cent of gas customers and 66 per cent of electricity customers having done so. Standard credit customers were least likely to have switched, with 54 per cent of electricity customers and 42 per cent of gas customers having done so.

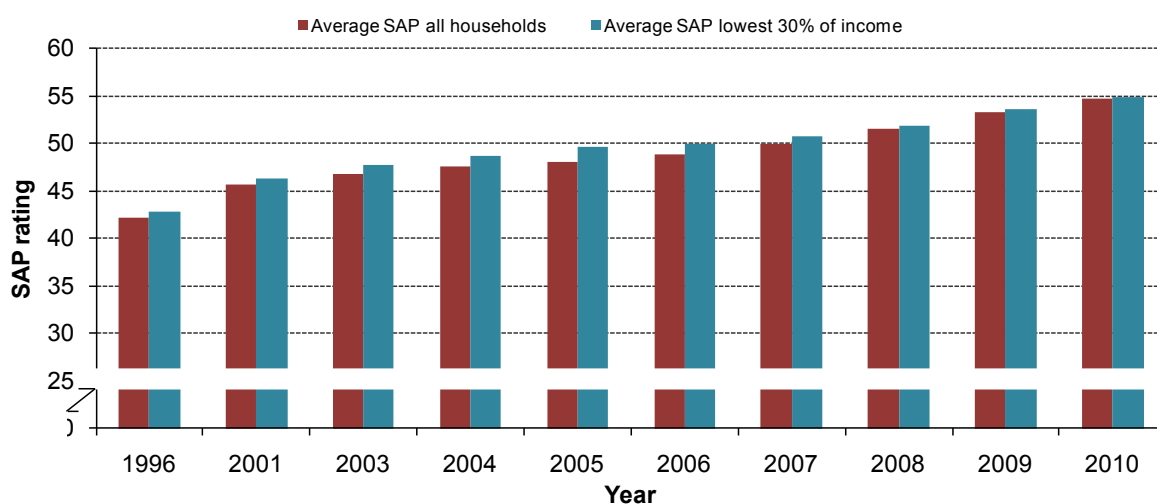
Technical Notes: The term “original supplier” or “home supplier” refers to the former Public Electricity Suppliers operating within their historical distribution boundaries in the electricity market, and to British Gas in the gas market.

All domestic customers in Great Britain have been able to choose their gas supplier since May 1998 and their electricity supplier from May 1999.

Housing Indicators

11. Energy efficiency (SAP rating) of the housing stock

SAP rating of households in the lowest 30 per cent of income groups and the average SAP rating for England



Source: EHCS 1996, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007; EHS 2008, 2009, 2010 (DCLG)

Coverage: England

Key Messages: The average (mean) SAP05 rating for occupied households in England has increased from 42.2 in 1996 to 54.7 in 2010. The average SAP rating of dwellings occupied by households in the lowest three income deciles is slightly higher than the overall average, although the difference between them has decreased in recent years.

Results from the 2010 EHS have again indicated that there is a direct relationship between the degree of fuel poverty experienced, and SAP ratings. This is illustrated in the detailed tables available at:

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/fuelpov_stats/fuelpov_stats.aspx.

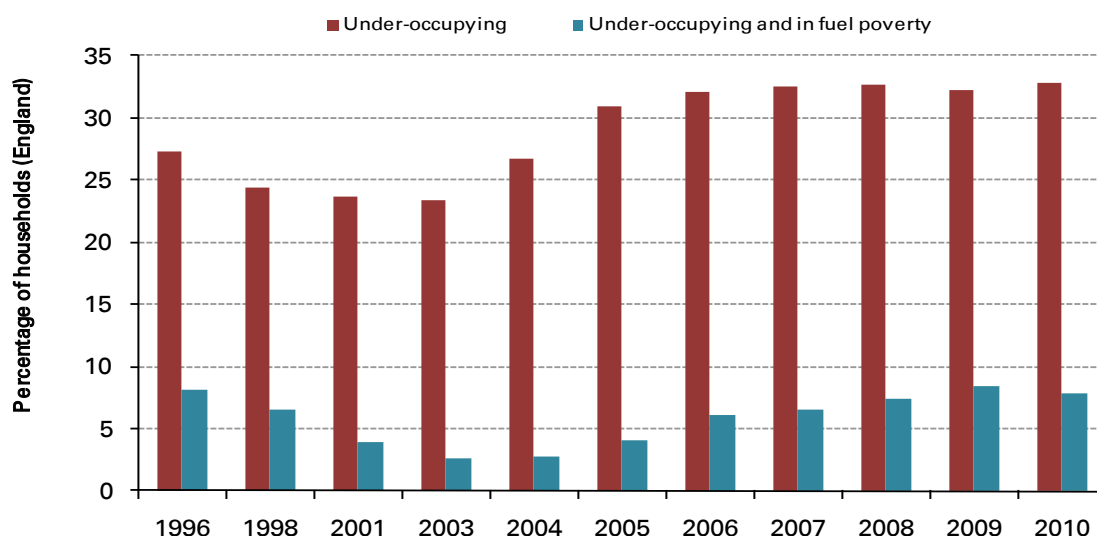
Technical Notes: The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is adopted by Government as the methodology for calculating the energy performance of dwellings. The SAP rating is based upon the energy costs associated with space heating, water heating, cooking and lighting in a dwelling. It is adjusted for floor area so that it is essentially independent of this for a given built form. SAP ratings are expressed on a scale of 1 to 100, with higher numbers contributing to lower energy costs. This indicator is based on SAP05, to allow comparability with previous years. SAP09 data is also now available.

More information on SAP ratings can be found here:

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/emissions/sap/sap.aspx>

12. Occupancy levels

Percentage of under-occupied households in England



Source: EHCS 1996, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007; EHS 2008, 2009, 2010 DCLG: EFUS 1998, DEFRA/BERR

Coverage: England

Key Messages: Under-occupied households have a much higher likelihood of being fuel poor, as they tend to have larger homes to heat (so have higher modelled levels of consumption), and often will have single incomes. Following a slight fall in 2009, under-occupancy hit record levels in 2010, with almost one in three homes being under-occupied.

The proportion of under-occupied households in fuel poverty was almost double that of households that were not under-occupied, at 24 per cent compared with 13 per cent. Indeed, despite only making up around one third of all households, under-occupied households account for almost half of all fuel poverty.

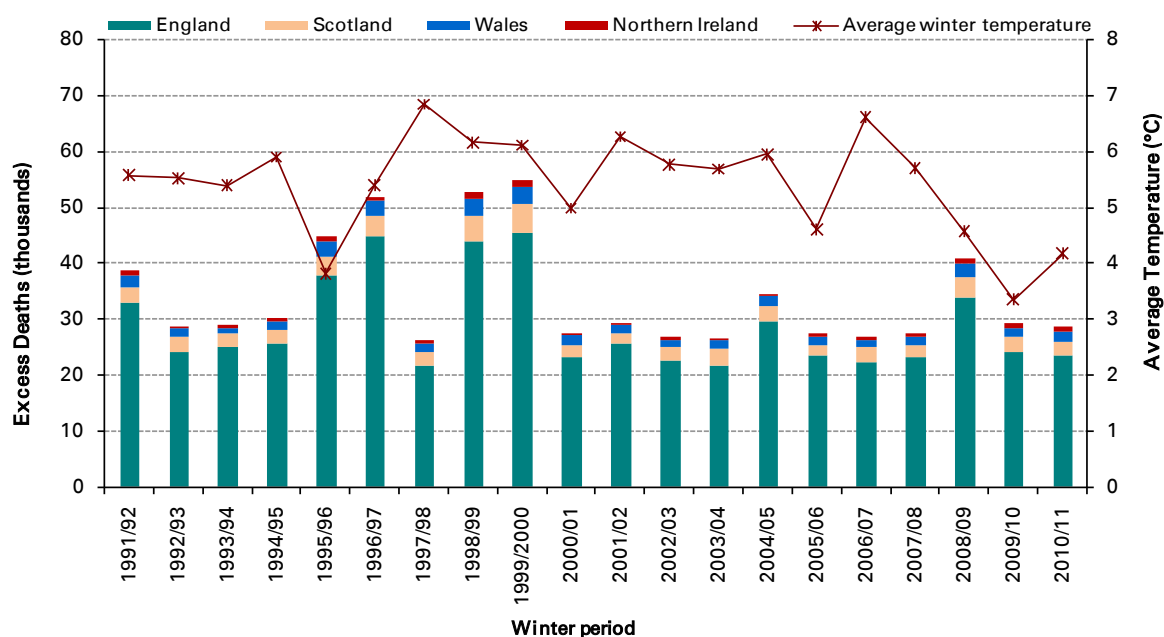
Technical Notes: Under-occupancy is defined in terms of the 1968 Parker Morris standard and the bedroom standard. The Parker Morris standard gives a minimum floor area for a home depending upon the number of occupants as shown in the table below:

Number of occupants	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minimum floor area (m ²)	33	48.5	61	79	89.5	97	114.5

Under the bedroom standard a separate bedroom is allocated to each co-habiting couple, any person aged 21 or over, each pair of young persons aged 10 to 20 of the same sex and each pair of children under 10 regardless of sex. Unpaired young persons aged 10 to 20 are paired with a child under 10 of the same sex or if possible, allocated a separate bedroom. The calculated standard for the household is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms available for its sole use. Bedroom includes bedsitters, boxrooms and bedrooms, identified as such by informant even though they may not be in such use. It has been assumed that all homes where the floor area is over twice the minimum set down in the Parker Morris standard and the number of bedrooms are in excess of the bedroom standard are under occupied.

13. Excess winter deaths

Excess winter deaths in countries of the UK



Source: Office for National Statistics; The Scottish Executive Government; Northern Ireland Assembly; Met Office

Coverage: United Kingdom

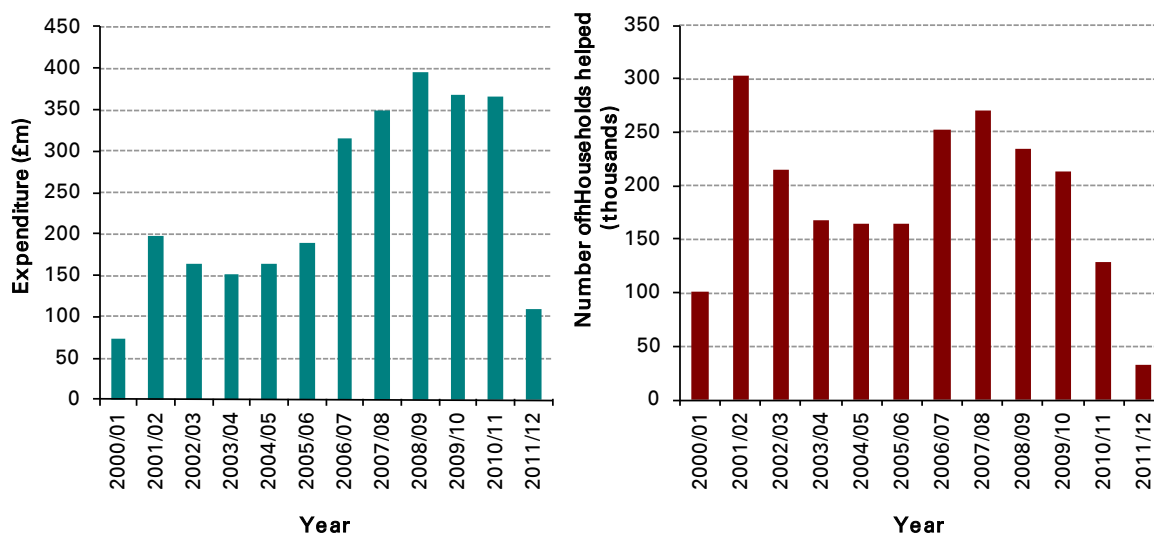
Key Messages: The number of excess winter deaths in the UK has fallen considerably since 1999/2000, despite average winter temperatures changing little in this time. In fact, in 2010/11 excess winter deaths were just below 30,000, compared with over 50,000 in 1999/2000, despite the average winter temperature being around 2 degrees colder. The period from 1995/96 to 1999/2000 marked a particularly high number of excess winter deaths.

Technical Notes: Excess winter deaths are defined as the difference between the number of deaths which occurred in winter (December to March), and the average number of deaths during the preceding and subsequent four month periods (August to November and April to July).

The temperature data used for this indicator relates to the average temperature during the months of December to March and is consistent with the temperature data used in the indicator on cold weather payments.

14. Expenditure on, and number of households helped through, Warm Front

Expenditure and number of households helped through Warm Front, England



Source: DECC

Coverage: Private domestic housing sector of England

Key Messages: As part of the Spending Review 2010, the Government committed to continue to fund a smaller, targeted Warm Front programme for 2011-13. The total budget for Warm Front and associated fuel poverty expenditure was £145m² in 2011/12 and is £100m in 2012/13. Following Government consultation, the scheme's eligibility was revised with effect from April 2011. Eligibility is now based on a combination of income related benefits, mirroring those used to identify Cold Weather Payment recipients, and the thermal efficiency of the applicant's property. This ensures those most vulnerable to fuel poverty, who are also living in the most energy inefficient homes, are targeted for help under the scheme. Eligible applicants continue to receive a grant of up to £3,500, or up to £6,000 awarded to those off the gas-grid.

Until 2011/12, the figures show a general increase in funding for the scheme over time and a decrease in the number of households helped. This is due to changes made to scheme architecture and a shift in the volumes of the various measures installed over time (i.e. a movement away from insulation to predominantly heating measures being provided).

² The total budget of £145m consists of £110m allocated to Warm Front and associated activities secured through the Spending Review 2010. The budget was increased by £35m during the year as a result of £25m allocated to support the completion of outstanding works from 2010/11 with a further £10m provided by the Department of Health.

**Technical
Notes:**

Warm Front, launched in June 2000, is designed to tackle fuel poverty amongst vulnerable low income households across England. The insulation and heating measures installed through Warm Front deliver a range of benefits including reductions in household energy bills, carbon savings and positive health impacts. The scheme has evolved over time, in terms of scheme architecture, delivery and in the range of measures and value of support provided. For further information see: <http://www.direct.gov.uk/warmfront>

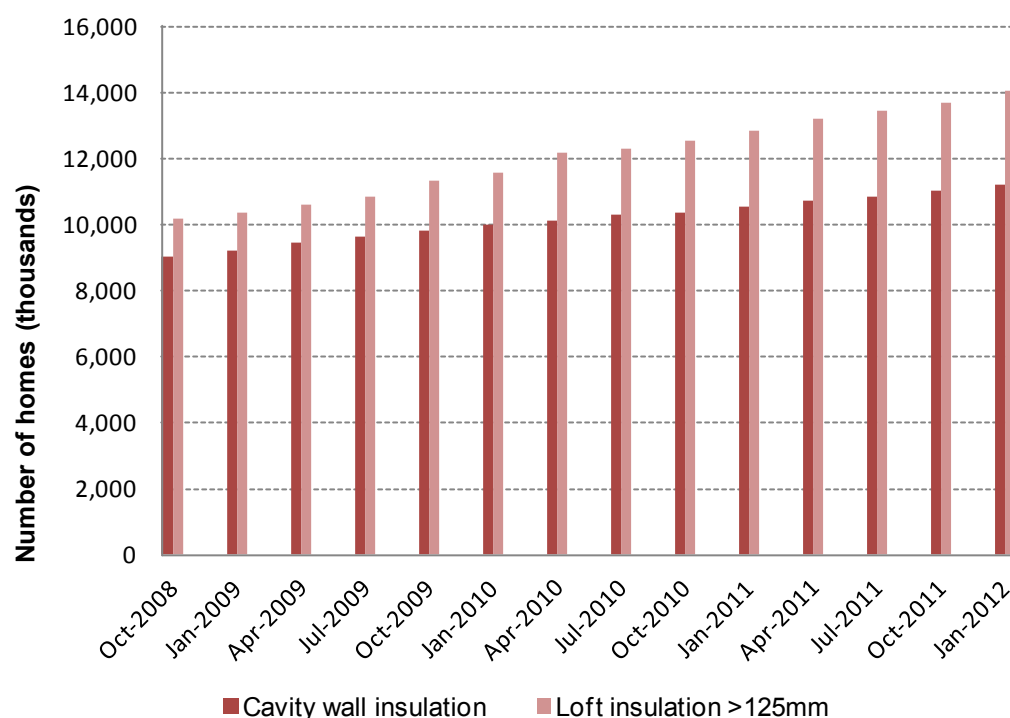
Similar schemes operate in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland:
<http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/scotland/Scotland-Welcome-page/At-Home/Energy-Assistance-Package>

<http://www.nestwales.org.uk/>

<http://www.warm-homes.com/>

15. Number of insulated homes

Time series of homes with cavity wall insulation and loft insulation in Great Britain



Source: DECC Insulation Statistics
http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/en_effic_stats/home_ins_est/home_ins_est.aspx

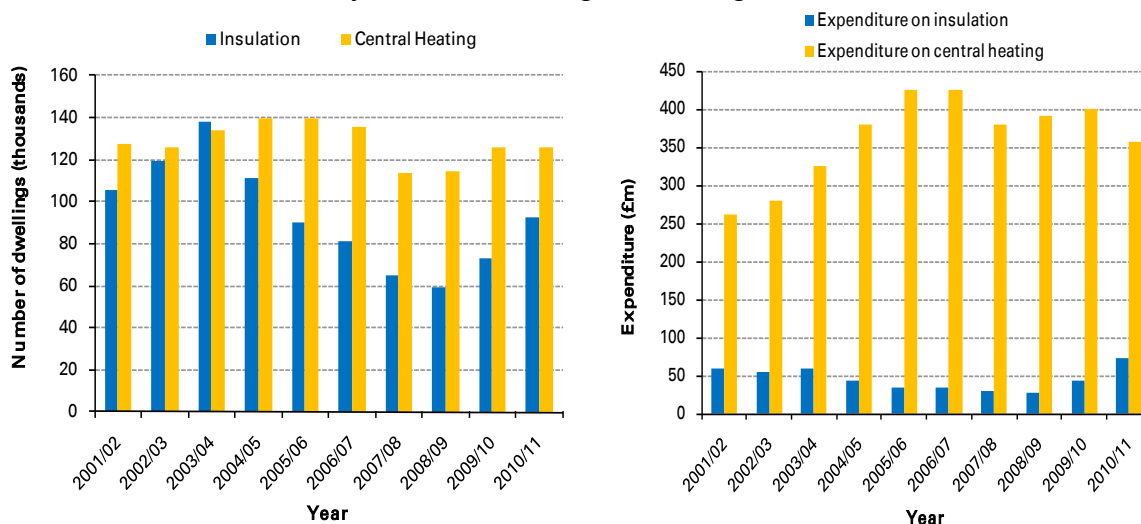
Coverage: Great Britain

Key Messages: There are 26.7 million homes in Great Britain. Of these, 23.3 million have lofts and 18.9 million have cavity walls, with the remaining 7.8 million having solid walls. In January 2012, 14.1 million homes had loft insulation of at least 125mm, a 9 per cent increase from January 2011. 11.2 million homes had cavity wall insulation, representing a 6 per cent increase from January 2011.

Technical Notes: The estimates for this statistical series are produced by using the 2008 English Housing Survey as a baseline, and then adding known changes from the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT), the Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP), and Warm Front schemes. This is supplemented with data on house building from Communities & Local Government.

16. Local Authority housing investment on energy efficiency improvements

Number of Local Authority-owned dwellings receiving insulation and central heating



Source: DCLG, Local Authority Housing Statistics, England 2010/11: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) & Business Plan Statistical Appendix (BPSA) Statistical Release

Coverage: England

Key Messages: The number of local authority owned dwellings receiving insulation measures increased again in 2010/11, reaching almost 93,000. This came on the back of an increase in 2009/10, following several years of decreases until a low point of 59,000 in 2008/09. The increase seen coincides with a sharp increase in spending on insulation measures, from £44 million in 2009/10 to £72 million in 2010/11.

The number of dwellings receiving new central heating systems (either for the first time or as a renewal/replacement) remained roughly the same as 2009/10, following an increase from 2008/09. This is despite an 11% decrease in expenditure on central heating from 2009/10 to 2010/11.

Technical Notes: Dwellings in receipt of more than one type of measure are counted under each category of works, e.g. a dwelling counted as having new insulation installed may be counted again as having central heating installed. Therefore, the dwellings receiving new insulation cannot simply be added to those receiving central heating as an estimate of the number receiving either measure.

Installations under the CERT programme are included in the expenditure figures. The increase in dwellings receiving insulation during 2009/10 was mainly due to cavity wall insulation from the SHESP Programme, which concluded in March 2011. Local authority-owned dwellings receiving insulation are also counted in the number of insulated homes in Indicator 15.



Department of Energy and Climate Change. www.decc.gov.uk
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