

# Fuel Poverty H&F Profile 2022

## Data and Maps

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# Introduction

- The latest data on fuel poverty at LA level has just been released by ONS and relates to 2020.
- Fuel poverty statistics are based on data from the English Housing Survey (EHS) which is modelled with data from other sources. Note in 2020 there were issues due to the pandemic in sample size covering London.
- The total number of households in H&F used as part of this dataset is **86,921**.
- How a household is considered to be fuel poor was slightly change in 2019 and is defined as:
  - They are living in a property with fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of **band D or below**.
  - When they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income **below the official poverty line**  
=> The key change is that Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator considers whether a household has reached Band C or above (Bands A and B) in energy efficiency . Where such households struggle with their energy bills, it is unlikely to be because their home needs more insulation.
- Note this data does not take into account the recent increases in energy prices.
- Where it was possible the new wards boundaries have been used.
- In order to carry out some parts of this analysis some data has been recalculated to fit the new wards boundaries.
- A national report for England can be accessed through the following link:

[Annual fuel poverty statistics report: 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/921222/annual-fuel-poverty-statistics-report-2022.pdf)

# England Trends

In 2020, there were an estimated 13.2 % of households (3.16 million) in fuel poverty in England under the Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) metric, down from 13.4 % in 2019 (3.18 million).

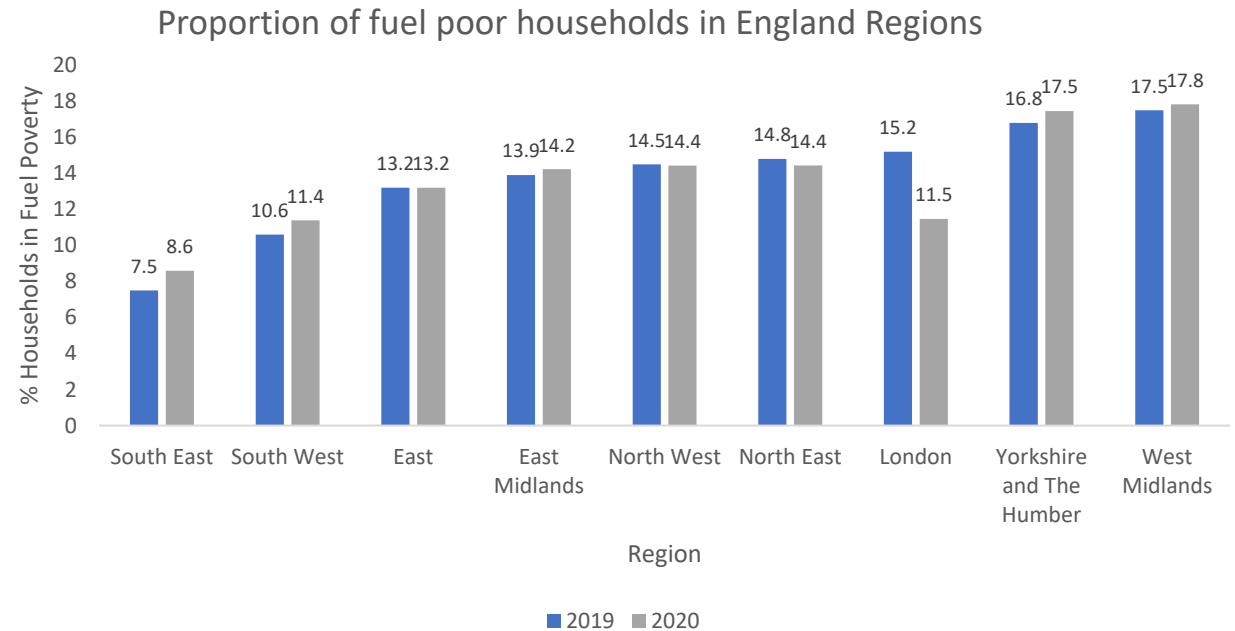
A household's fuel poverty status depends on the interaction of three key drivers:

- **Energy efficiency** – Improvement in energy efficiency between 2019 and 2020 has brought more low income households up to band C which removes them from fuel poverty.
- **Incomes** – Growth occurred in all income deciles, but the rate of growth was less in lower income deciles when compared with the median income growth.
- **Energy prices** – Between the 2019 and 2020 fuel poverty datasets energy prices fell by 2.6 per cent in real terms as wholesale energy prices fell at the start of the pandemic. Lower prices can bring a household's income after fuel bills above the low income threshold.

In 2019, the estimated rate of fuel poverty in London was **15.2%** which has fallen to **11.5%** in 2020.

This follows an observed increase from the English Housing Survey in the share of A-C homes from 46% in 2019 to 55% in 2020. The 2020/21 data was collected during the **Covid pandemic** which necessitated a change in survey methods.

These have affected the sample achieved and data recorded and as such the **sharp fall in London may not be a true estimate of the rate of change between these years.**

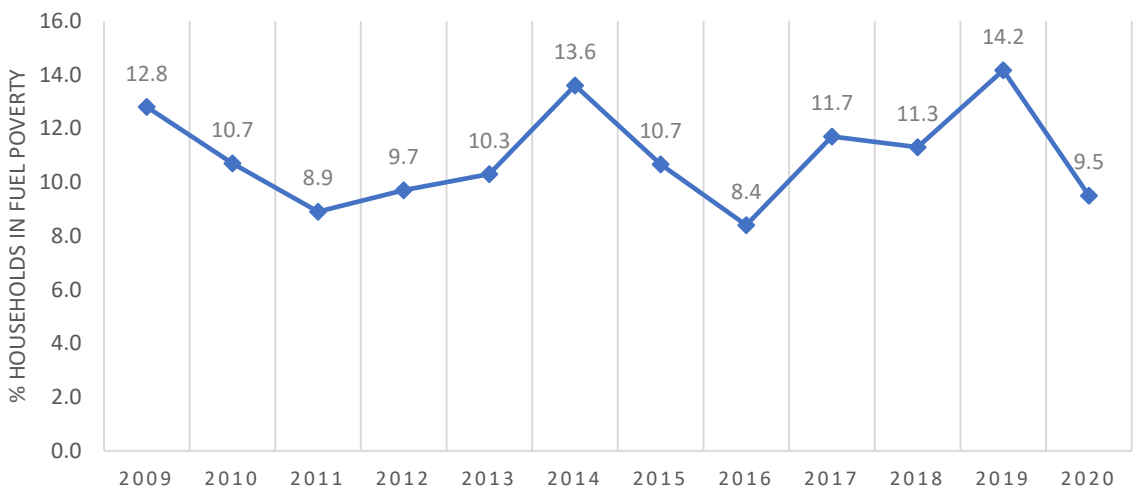


# H&F:Trends

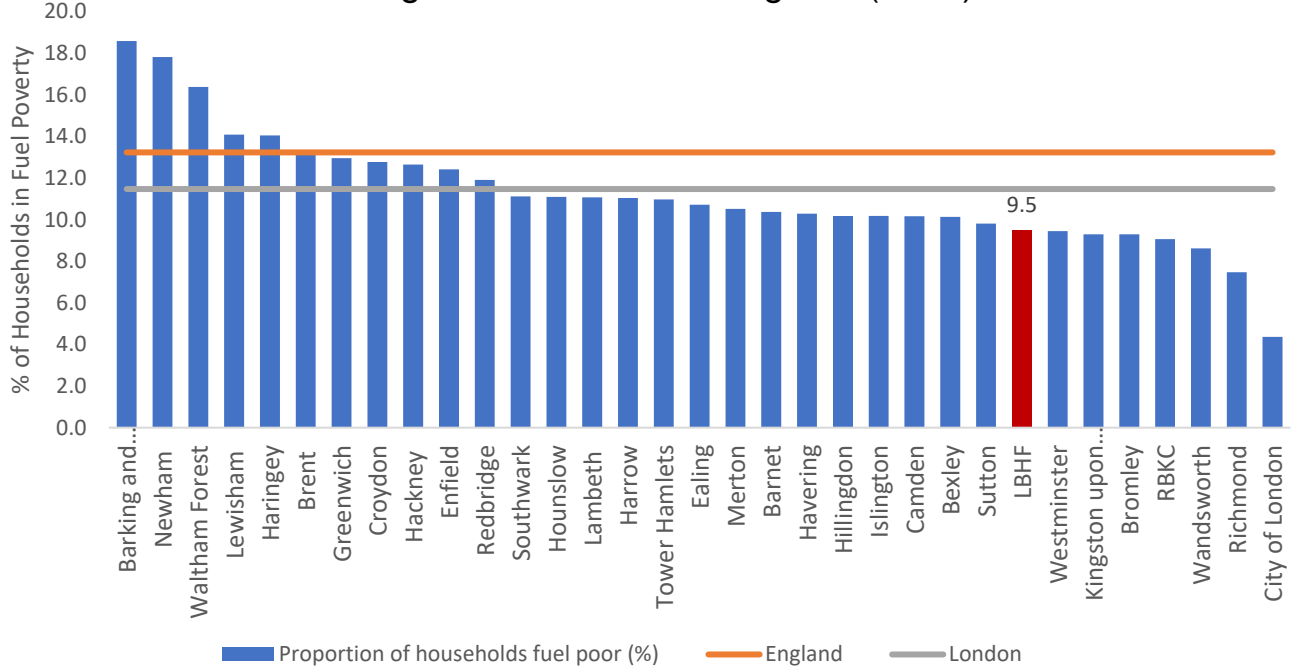
In 2020, it is estimated that 9.5% of the households within H&F are fuel poor. This equivalent to 8,254 households within the Borough.

There has been a decrease in 2020 from 14.2% in 2019 to 9.5%. Due to the sample achieved and data recorded during the pandemic this sharp fall in London may not be a true estimate of the rate of change between these years. This will also apply to Hammersmith and Fulham.

Proportion of fuel poor households in H&F between 2009 and 2020



Proportion of fuel poor households in H&F compared to the other Borough and the national figures (2020)



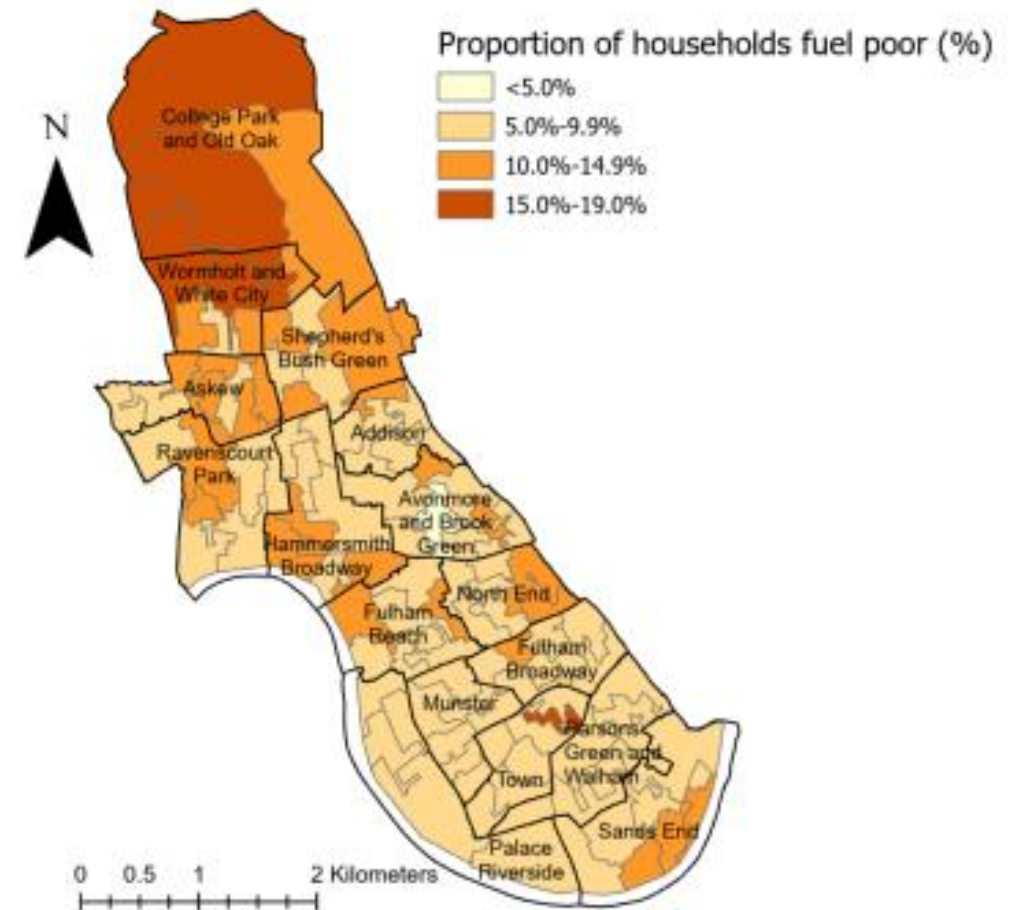
# H&F Fuel Poverty

- Fuel poverty is higher in the north of the Borough but there are pockets in other areas.
- The Top 10 LSOA are situated in three wards: Wormholt and White City, College Park and Old Oak and Town.
- The LSOA with the highest proportion of households within fuel poverty is within Wormholt and White City ward with a figure of 17.9%.

## LSOAs with the highest % of households in fuel poverty

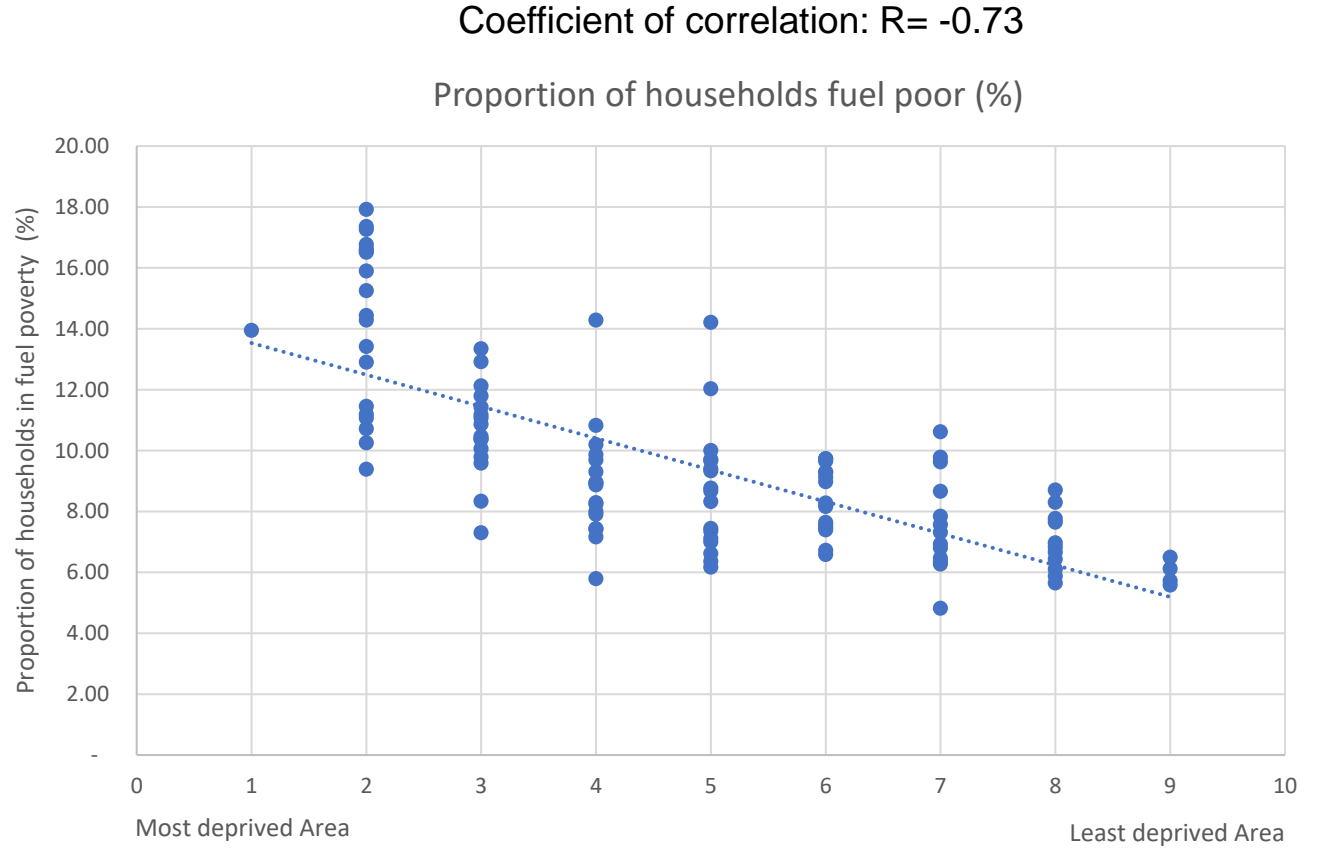
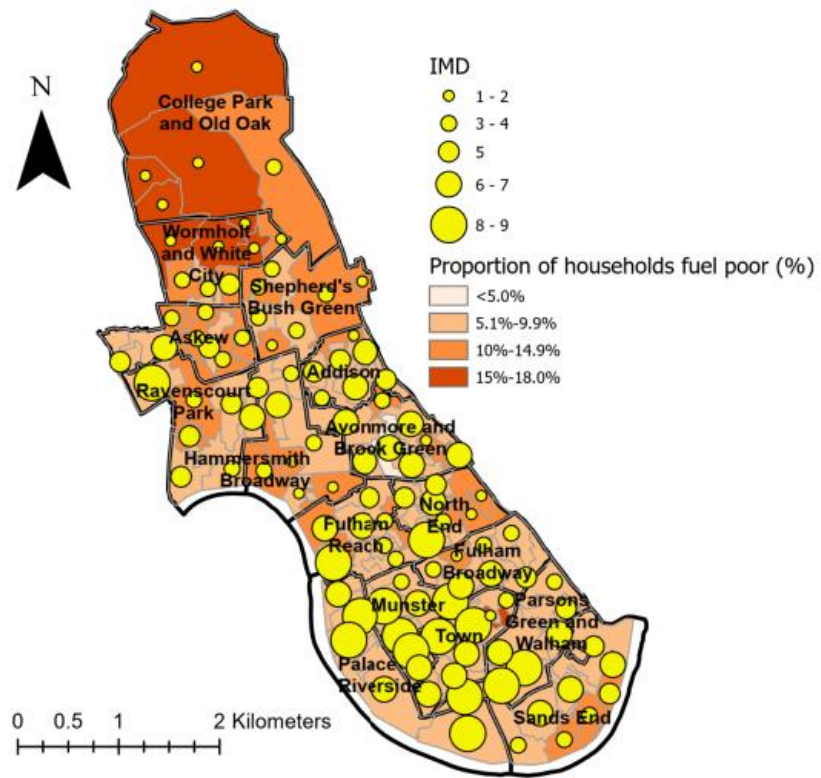
Ward	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)	Number of households in fuel poverty
Wormholt and White City	17.92	119
Wormholt and White City	17.36	126
College Park and Old Oak	17.26	111
College Park and Old Oak	16.77	110
College Park and Old Oak	16.62	119
Wormholt and White City	16.55	96
Town	16.51	106
Wormholt and White City	15.90	100
College Park and Old Oak	15.25	140

## Fuel poverty Map



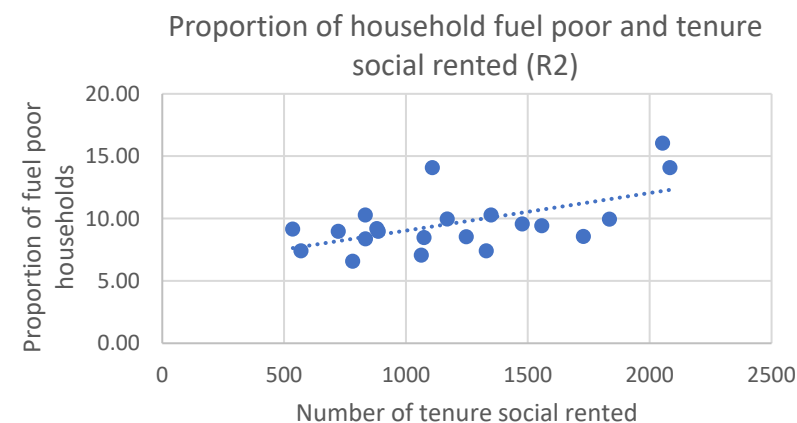
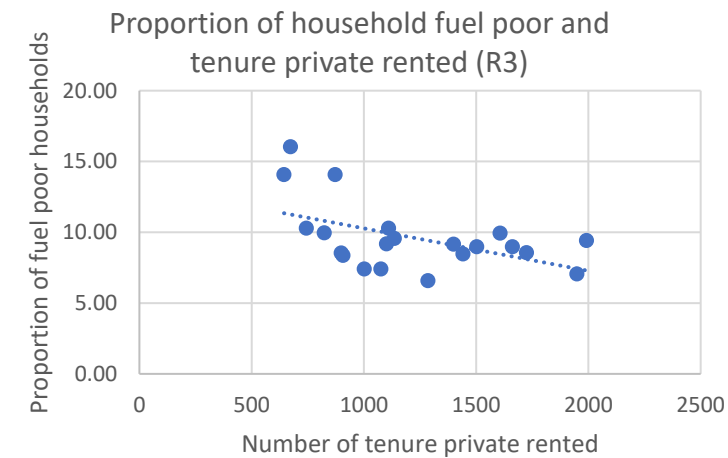
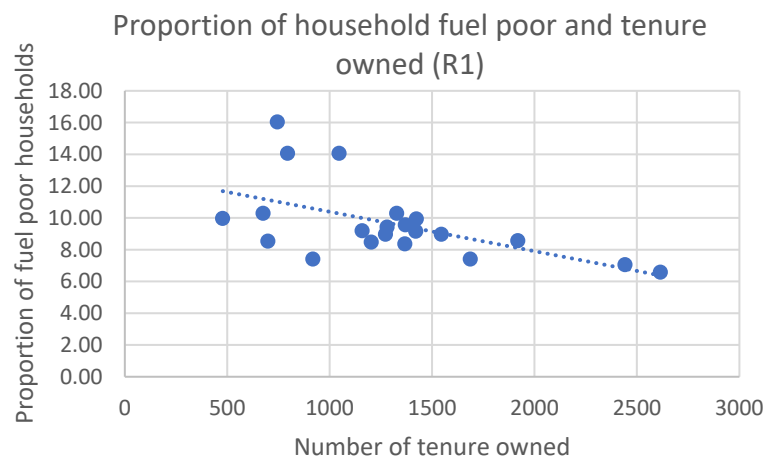
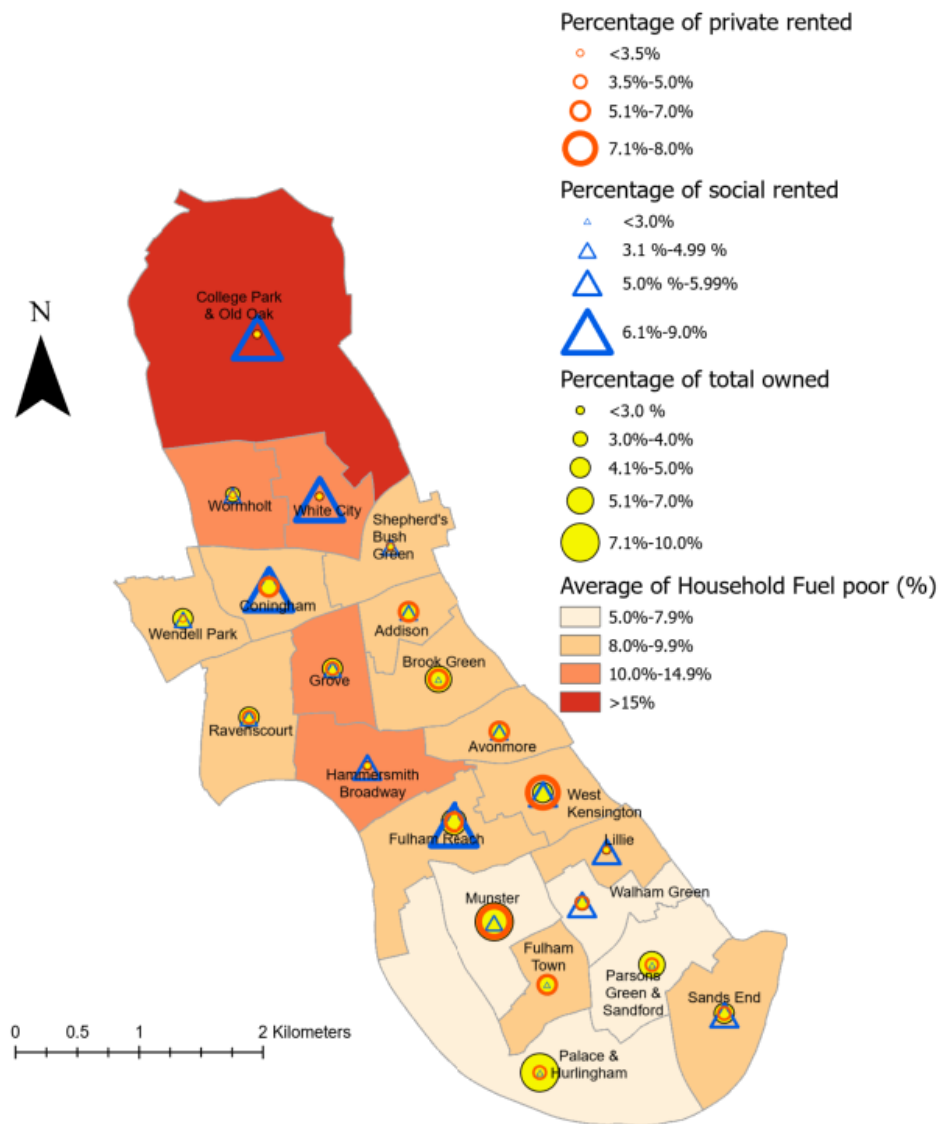
# Fuel Poverty and Deprivation

There is a strong positive linear relation between deprivation and fuel poverty. This means that the most deprived areas of the Borough generally have the higher levels of fuel poverty.



# Fuel Poverty and Tenure

Owners and private renters are less likely to be fuel poor than social renters



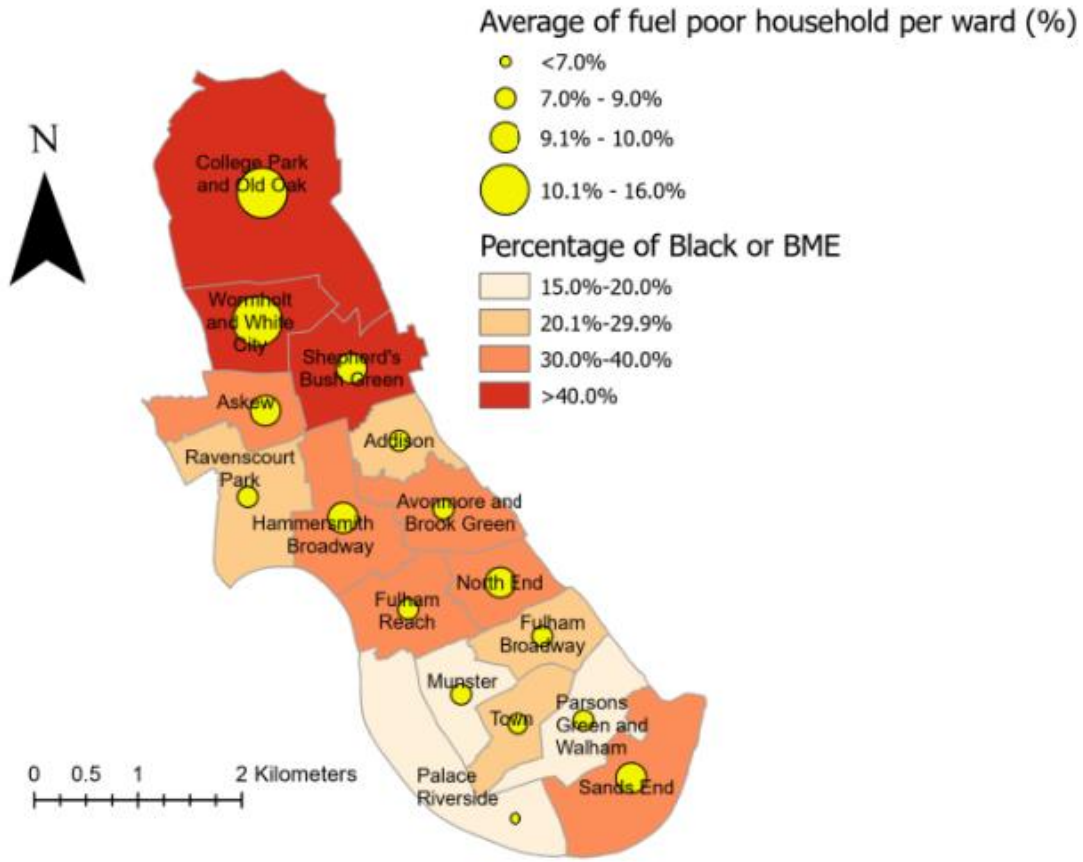
R	Value	Interpretation
R1	-0.56	Moderate negative downhill relationship
R2	0.59	Moderate positive uphill relationship
R3	-0.51	Moderate negative downhill relationship

<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/2011-census-new-wards-housing>

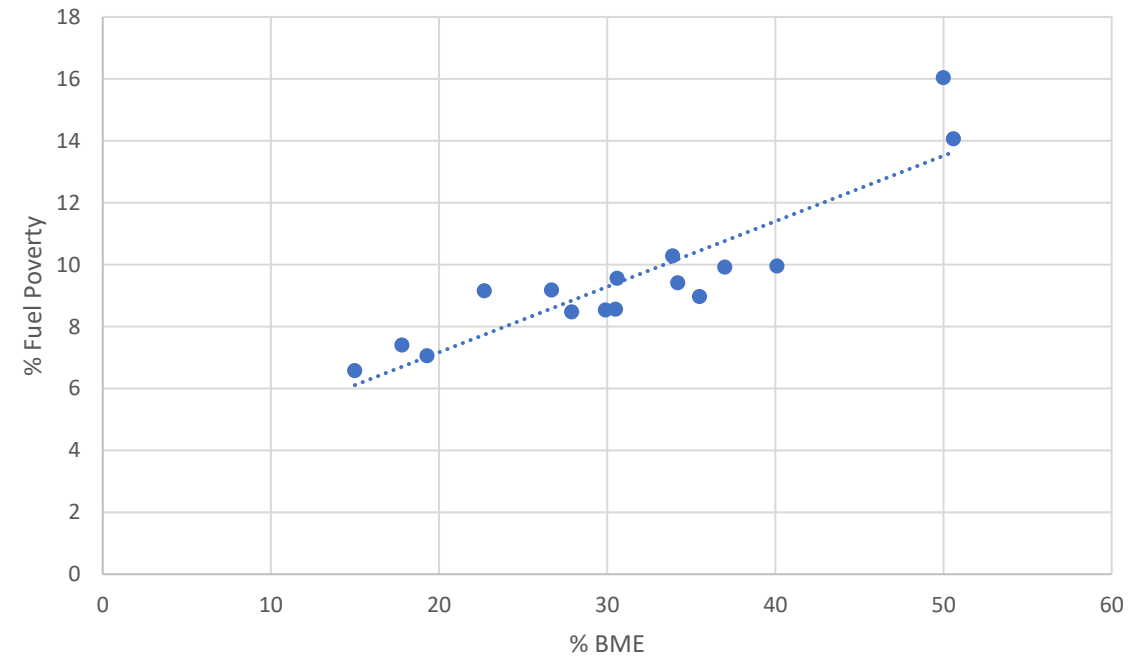


# Fuel poverty and ethnicity

There is a strong positive linear relationship between areas of the Borough which have larger BME populations and high levels of fuel poverty.



Percentage of black and ethnic minority groups by wards and % of households fuel poor (R=0.89)



# Questions