

Fuel Poverty: the UK perspective

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- 1. Fuel poverty: rationale and definition
- 2. Fuel poverty policies
- 3. Review of the fuel poverty definition



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Why is fuel poverty a distinct problem?



Fuel poverty is a problem from three different perspectives:

- Unequal ability to convert money to warmth

Poverty

- Potential obstacle to carbon mitigation policy delivery

Climate Change

Health

- High rate of excess winter deaths and morbidity issues in general

Fuel Poverty: how it's defined



Definition - A household is in fuel poverty if it would need to spend >10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth (21°C in main living area, 18°C in other occupied rooms).

Required fuel costs

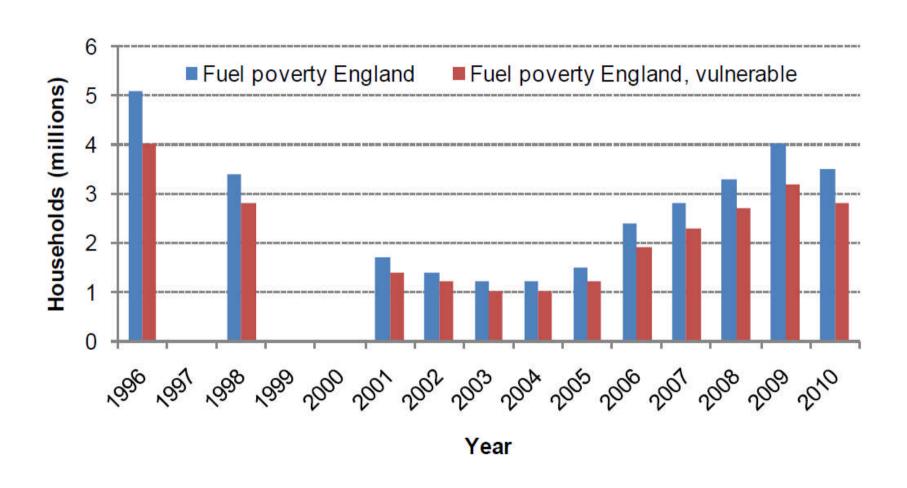
Fuel poverty ratio = (i.e. required usage x price)

Income

• Statutory target: eradicate fuel poverty in all households in England by 2016, as far as reasonably practicable. The Scottish Executive has a target to eliminate fuel poverty by 2016 while the Welsh Assembly has a target to eliminate fuel poverty by 2018.

The number of households in fuel poverty







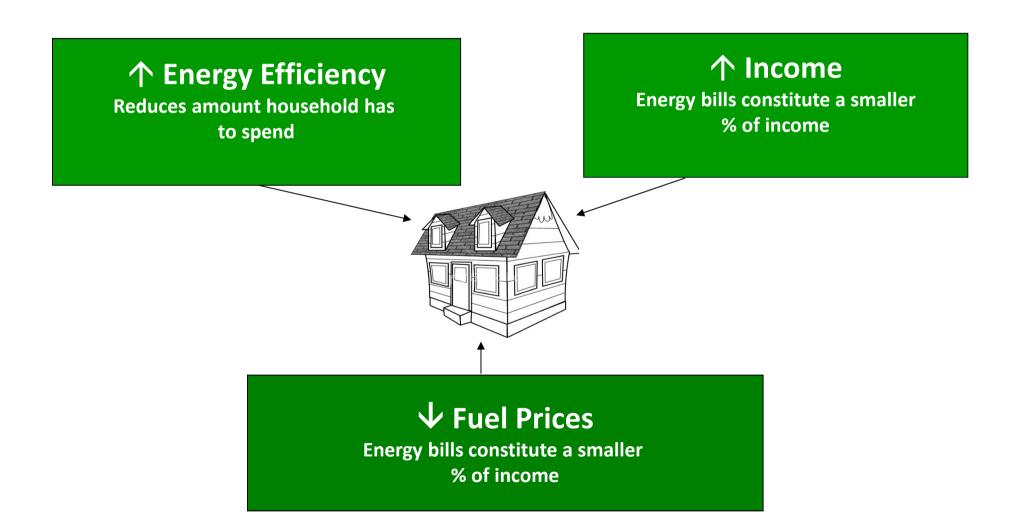
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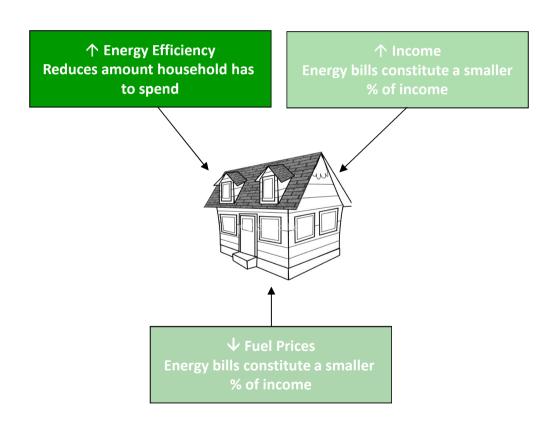
The key drivers of fuel poverty





Fuel poverty policies: energy efficiency



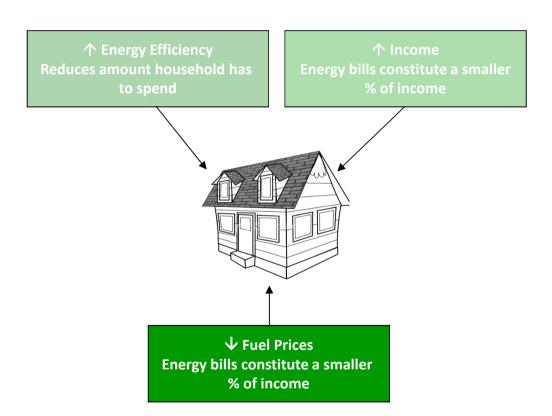


Green Deal: Energy Company Obligation

- Mostly provides insulation and heating systems to low income households
- Expected to deliver support to 230,000 low income and vulnerable households per year to 2015.
- -Expected to cost £540 million per year.
- -Funded by energy supply companies.

Fuel poverty policies: fuel prices



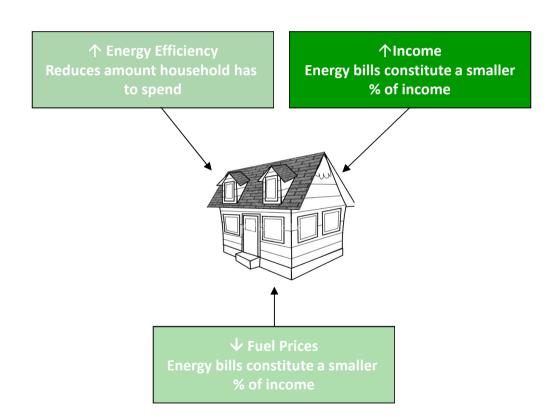


Warm Home Discount Scheme

- Discounts on energy bills for fuel poor households.
- Worth up to £1.1bn over 4 year period.
- Expected to benefit around 2 million per year
- Funded by energy supply companies

Fuel poverty policies: incomes





Benefit payments

Cold Weather Payments

 Payments provided to low income and vulnerable households in periods of cold weather

Winter Fuel Payments

 Universal annual payment to pensioners

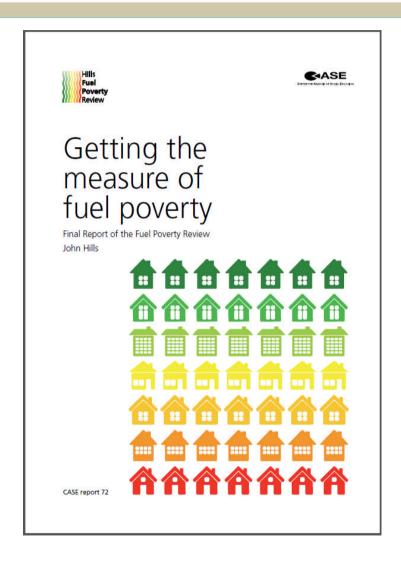


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Measuring the fuel poverty problem: The Hills Review



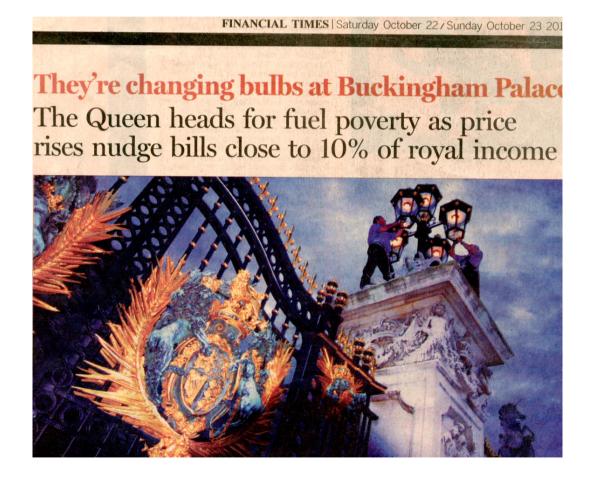
- Independent review commissioned in March 2011 from Professor John Hills of the London School of Economics
- Key questions considered:
 - Whether the current definition is correct?
 - How fuel poverty should be measured?
- Final report to Government to March 2012



Key recommendations of the Hills Review: move away from the 10% definition



- Hills argued that the current 10% definition does not accurately capture the problem.
- Measure is based on arbitrary assumptions (and is highly sensitive to those assumptions). This means that it:
 - 1. Misrepresents the scale of the problem;
 - Captures many relatively high-income households with high energy costs



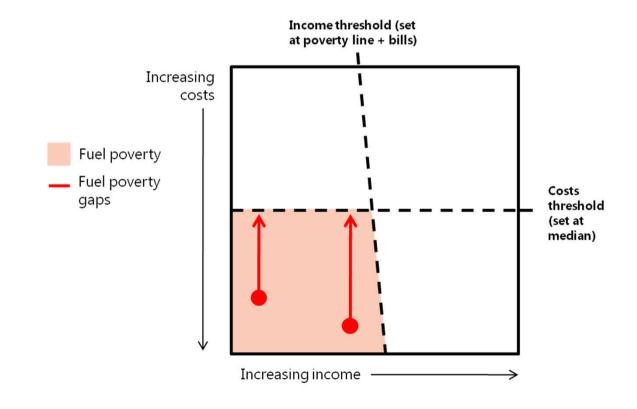
Key recommendations of the Hills Review: the low income high cost indicator



Low Income and High Costs indicator and the fuel poverty gap

A dual indicator that shows both the extent and depth of fuel poverty:

- A fuel poor household is one that has both high modelled costs and low income.
- The fuel poverty gap is the required reduction in modelled costs to take a household out of fuel poverty.



Responding to the Hills Review



- Consultation document: 'Fuel Poverty: Changing the Framework for measurement' published in September 2012.
- The document sets out how the Government will respond to the recommendations of the Hills Review:
 - Proposes adopting a definition based on the Low income High Cost indicator
 - 2. Opens the discussion around what the change in definition means for the fuel poverty target
 - 3. Announces a revised Fuel Poverty Strategy will be published in 2013



Any questions?

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