

Table 39a Households experiencing fuel poverty in England by tenure

Percentages

Tenure	Low Income High Costs (LIHC)						Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE)												
	2003	2005	2010	2015	2017	2019	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Owner-occupied	8.2	8.5	8.9	7.4	8.0	8.6	14.1	13.2	12.1	10.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8
Private rented	24.2	21.5	20.6	20.9	19.4	16.5	36.7	38.4	36.4	33.3	33.4	31.5	30.1	31.1	29.7	26.8	25.0	24.7	24.1
Social rented	–	–	16.3	12.8	11.8	10.1	40.3	36.4	32.0	30.3	26.7	24.7	23.4	23.4	21.5	18.4	18.7	17.1	17.3
Local authority	21.9	18.4	14.6	14.0	12.5	10.3	44.9	40.2	33.9	32.0	28.7	27.8	27.0	27.6	25.3	22.6	22.5	18.9	21.9
Housing association	14.0	13.6	11.4	11.9	11.3	10.0	36.0	33.0	30.4	29.0	25.3	22.5	21.0	20.6	19.0	15.7	16.2	15.8	14.3
England	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.4	22.1	21.6	19.8	18.5	17.3	16.7	16.2	16.1	15.0	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.4

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics in England (detailed annual tables for LIHC and LILEE and fuel poverty trends data, 2022).

- Notes:
1. From 2021, Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) became the official fuel poverty measure. A household is judged to be fuel-poor if it occupies a dwelling with an energy-efficiency rating of band D or below and would have a disposable income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs below the poverty line (60% of median equivalised income). Income excludes disability benefits.
 2. The former Low Income High Costs (LIHC) measure judged a household to be fuel-poor if their required fuel costs were above the national median level for their household group and if they were to spend this amount, they would have an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national median. From 2020, LIHC figures are no longer produced.
 3. Fuel poverty statistics are derived from English Housing Survey data. Historic data for the LIHC from 2003 to 2010 and the LILEE from 2010 to 2020 were backcast by the department to provide trends data.
 5. Lower response rates and changes in respondent composition due to Covid-19 enforced methodological changes to government surveys mean statistics for 2021 and 2022 are subject to more uncertainty than previous years and should be treated with caution.
 6. Estimates allows for the rise in energy prices in 2022 and the UK Government Energy Bill Support. It is estimated that without the energy bill support given in 2022/23 an additional 350,000 households in England would have been in fuel poverty in 2022.

Table 39b Levels of fuel poverty in English regions

Percentages of households

Region	Low Income High Costs (LIHC)							Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE)												
	2003	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2019	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
North East	18.3	17.3	15.4	15.2	13.8	11.8	12.0	27.0	26.2	21.5	21.6	22.9	20.9	20.2	19.3	16.0	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.1
North West	12.9	13.6	12.8	11.8	12.8	13.1	10.8	24.5	23.9	20.1	18.9	17.7	16.5	17.2	18.3	16.7	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.6
Yorkshire & The Humber	17.6	12.3	12.1	12.5	12.1	10.6	12.3	22.8	23.0	19.9	18.1	18.9	19.1	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.5	16.5	15.9
East Midlands	11.5	11.8	13.4	11.2	11.7	9.3	10.4	23.3	22.5	21.0	17.7	15.4	17.9	17.2	14.1	14.6	13.9	14.2	13.6	13.9
West Midlands	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.7	12.6	14.4	25.1	25.5	26.3	21.9	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.2	17.4	17.5	17.8	18.5	19.2
East England	8.0	9.7	10.5	7.7	9.4	9.8	11.5	18.8	18.1	16.8	15.2	13.6	14.4	14.7	13.8	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.3	11.2
London	8.5	9.1	10.4	9.7	10.0	11.8	10.1	25.7	23.4	22.0	22.5	20.8	17.7	18.4	20.1	18.7	15.2	11.5	11.9	13.2
South East	7.7	7.3	7.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	6.5	16.1	16.2	16.3	14.9	13.6	14.1	12.8	12.3	10.3	7.5	8.6	8.4	8.6
South West	13.7	12.7	11.3	11.3	10.2	10.8	8.3	19.9	19.6	16.9	18.0	18.2	15.3	14.4	13.7	12.0	10.6	11.4	11.9	13.1
England	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.4	22.1	21.6	19.8	18.5	17.3	16.7	16.2	16.1	15.0	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.4

Source and notes: See Table 39a.

Table 39c Households in fuel poverty in Wales by tenure

Percentages

	2008	2017/18	2021
Number of households in fuel poverty	332,000	155,000	196,000
Percentage of households in fuel poverty			
Owner-occupied	25.0	11.0	13.0
Private rent	36.0	20.0	23.0
Social rent	26.0	9.0	13.0
All households	26.0	12.0	14.0
Number of households in extreme fuel poverty	60,000	32,000	38,000
Percentage of households in severe fuel poverty	4.7	2.4	3.0

Sources: Welsh Government, Living in Wales Property Survey 2008; Welsh Housing Conditions Survey 2017-18; Fuel poverty modelled estimates for Wales: October 2021.

- Notes:
1. A household required to spend more than 10% of their income on maintaining a satisfactory heating regime is defined as fuel poor. A household required to spend more than 20% is defined as being in severe fuel poverty. For a definition of a 'satisfactory heating regime' see note 3 of table 39d for Scotland.
 2. The 2021 modelled estimates were produced by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) and are not directly comparable to the earlier figures.

Table 39d Households in fuel poverty in Scotland by tenure

Percentages

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Households in fuel poverty																				
Owned	15.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	33.4	31.2	31.5	33.9	34.1	32.5	29.2	24.8	23.3	24.8	23.3	17.2	17.3	-	13.0
Owned outright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0
Buying with mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0
Private rent	22.0	20.0	23.0	27.0	29.0	25.2	34.5	28.9	27.6	33.3	37.3	32.8	23.1	27.9	23.1	27.9	36.0	36.0	-	30.0
Social rent	-	15.0	20.0	26.0	29.0	33.9	41.6	36.3	37.4	39.3	39.3	33.4	32.1	27.1	32.1	27.1	40.5	37.1	-	34.0
Local authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.0
Housing association	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0
All households	15.4	18.2	23.5	25.3	26.5	32.7	34.7	32.9	34.5	35.8	34.9	30.7	26.5	24.9	26.5	24.9	25.0	24.6	-	20.0
Households in extreme fuel poverty																				
Owned	5.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	12.2	10.7	9.6	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.2	8.7	7.5	8.7	7.5	9.0	9.8	-	7.1
Owned outright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0
Buying with mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
Private rent	6.0	6.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	10.7	10.5	9.1	6.8	10.5	11.3	9.0	5.9	7.6	5.9	7.6	19.0	22.0	-	15.0
Social rent	-	1.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.9	7.4	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	13.9	14.5	-	15.0
Local authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0
Housing association	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0
All households	4.9	5.2	7.5	7.4	7.8	10.3	9.6	8.8	9.3	9.8	9.5	8.3	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	11.3	12.4	-	9.5

Source: Scottish Government, Scottish House Condition Survey.

- Notes:
- Up to 2017, a household was defined as fuel-poor if it was required to spend more than 10% of its household income on fuel use to maintain a satisfactory heating regime. A household required to spend 2% or more was defined as being in extreme fuel poverty.
 - From 2018, a household is fuel-poor if more than 10% of its 'after housing cost' (AHC) income is required to heat their home AND if after deducting fuel costs, childcare costs, and specific disability and care related benefits, remaining after housing cost (AHC) income is below 90% of the applicable UK Minimum Income Standard (MIS), including a remote rural and island area uplift. Those required to spend over 20% of AHC income on fuel are in extreme fuel poverty.
 - A satisfactory heating regime is defined as 21°C in the living room and 18°C in other rooms for 9 hours a day during the week and 16 hours a day at weekends. For older and other vulnerable households it is defined as 23°C in the living room and 18°C and 18°C (rising to 20°C from 2018) in other rooms for 16 hours per day.
 - The data should be treated with caution due to methodological discontinuities. Apart from the definitional change from 2018, the energy demand model was updated in 2010 and 2014, the fuel-cost model was revised in 2013 and 2014, and adjustments for the Warm Home Discount and pre-payment metered prices were applied from 2011 and 2016 respectively. Data for 2018 and 2019 are partial best estimates of the revised legal definition as not all variables were available at the time.
 - The SHCS 2020 was not completed due to Covid-19 restrictions while the SHCS 2021 was based on a comparatively small sample of external inspections. The 2021 estimates are best estimates and are largely extrapolated from SHCS 2019 data and are therefore not comparable with figures for earlier years. They are likely to underestimate fuel poverty due to over-representation of higher-income households. Estimates also pre-date the increase in energy prices in 2022.

Table 39e **Households in fuel poverty in Northern Ireland**

Percentages

	2001	2006	2009	2011	2016	2017	2018
Households in fuel poverty							
Owner-occupied	22.8	31.8	38.9	40.6	23.0	–	–
Private rent	44.0	44.1	54.9	49.1	26.3	–	–
Social rent	36.1	37.1	51.4	39.7	9.9	–	–
NIHE	40.1	40.8	57.3	–	–	–	–
Housing association	10.1	21.1	–	–	–	–	–
All households	27.4	34.2	43.7	42.0	21.5	17.0	18.0
Households in severe fuel poverty	–	6.2	–	5.9	1.8	–	–

Sources: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland Housing Condition Survey.

- Notes:
1. A household is considered to be fuel poor if it would be required to spend more than 10% of its total household income from all sources (i.e. full income) on fuel use to maintain a satisfactory heating regime, which is defined as 21°C in living rooms and 18°C for other rooms.
 2. A household is considered to be in severe fuel poverty if it would be required to spend 20% or more of its total income from all sources to maintain a satisfactory heating regime.
 3. Figures for 2017 and 2018 are Building Research Establishment modelled estimates derived from the NIHCS 2016 adjusted to allow for the installation of energy-efficiency improvement measures as well as incomes and fuel prices.