



Fuel Poverty Indicators - excess winter deaths and cold related illness

Diane Bland

**Project Development Co-ordinator
NATIONAL ENERGY ACTION**



Action for Warm Homes

What is fuel poverty?

A household is fuel poor if:

- they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)

and

- were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line

What is fuel poverty?

Households in fuel poverty face both lower incomes and higher energy needs compared to typical households.



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change



Typical **English**
household



Typical **fuel poor**
household

Annual **income** after tax and housing costs



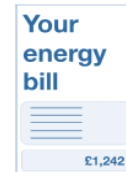
£19,707

less
than
half



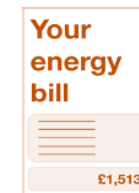
£9,330

Annual **energy needs**



£1,242

more
than
20%
higher



£1,513

Incomes are for 2012 and are adjusted to reflect spending power of households. Energy costs are also for 2012 and are those required to meet a standardised heating regime.

Low Income High Energy Costs Indicator

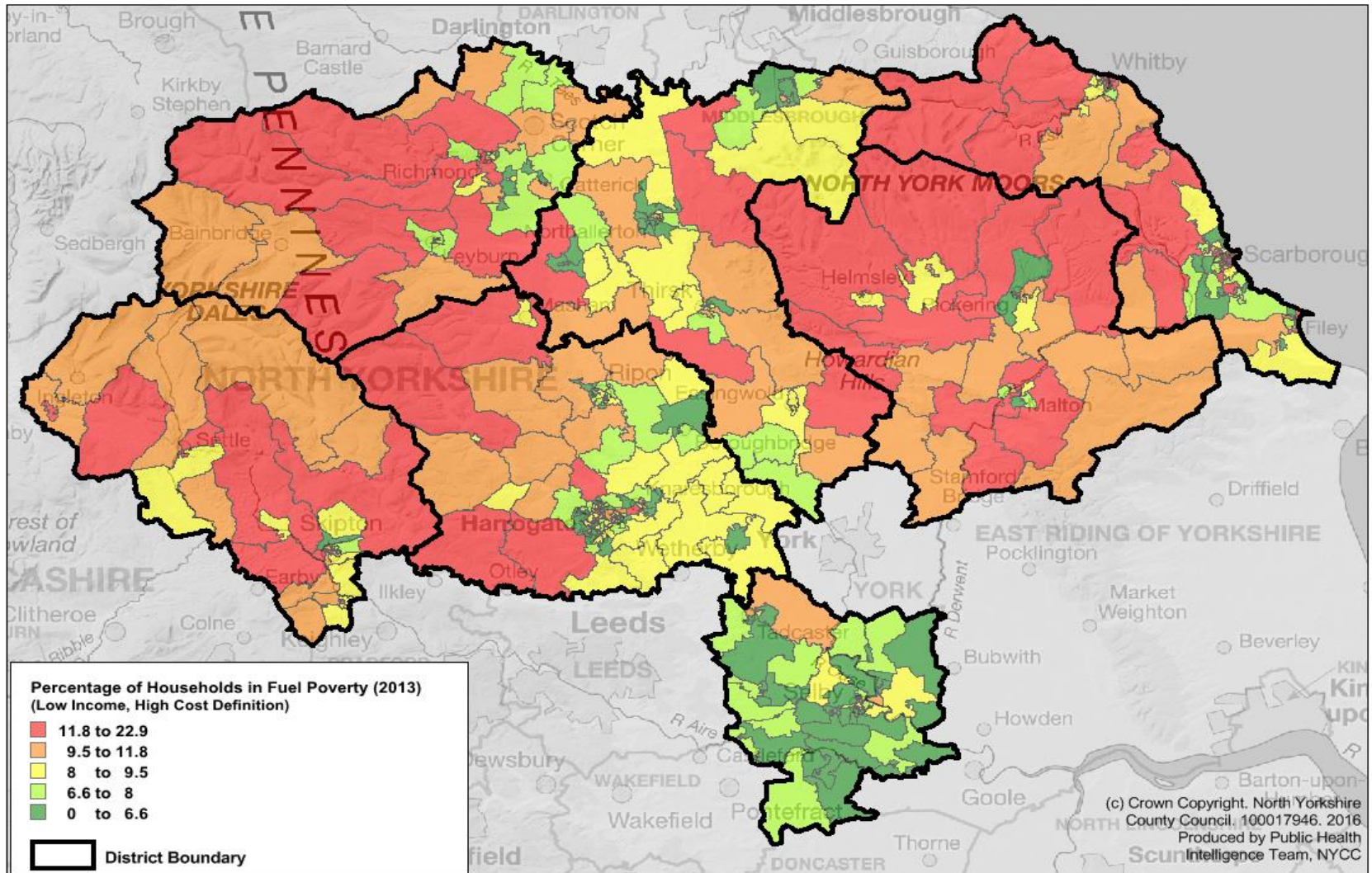


Action for Warm Homes

North Yorkshire Residents, Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty (2013)

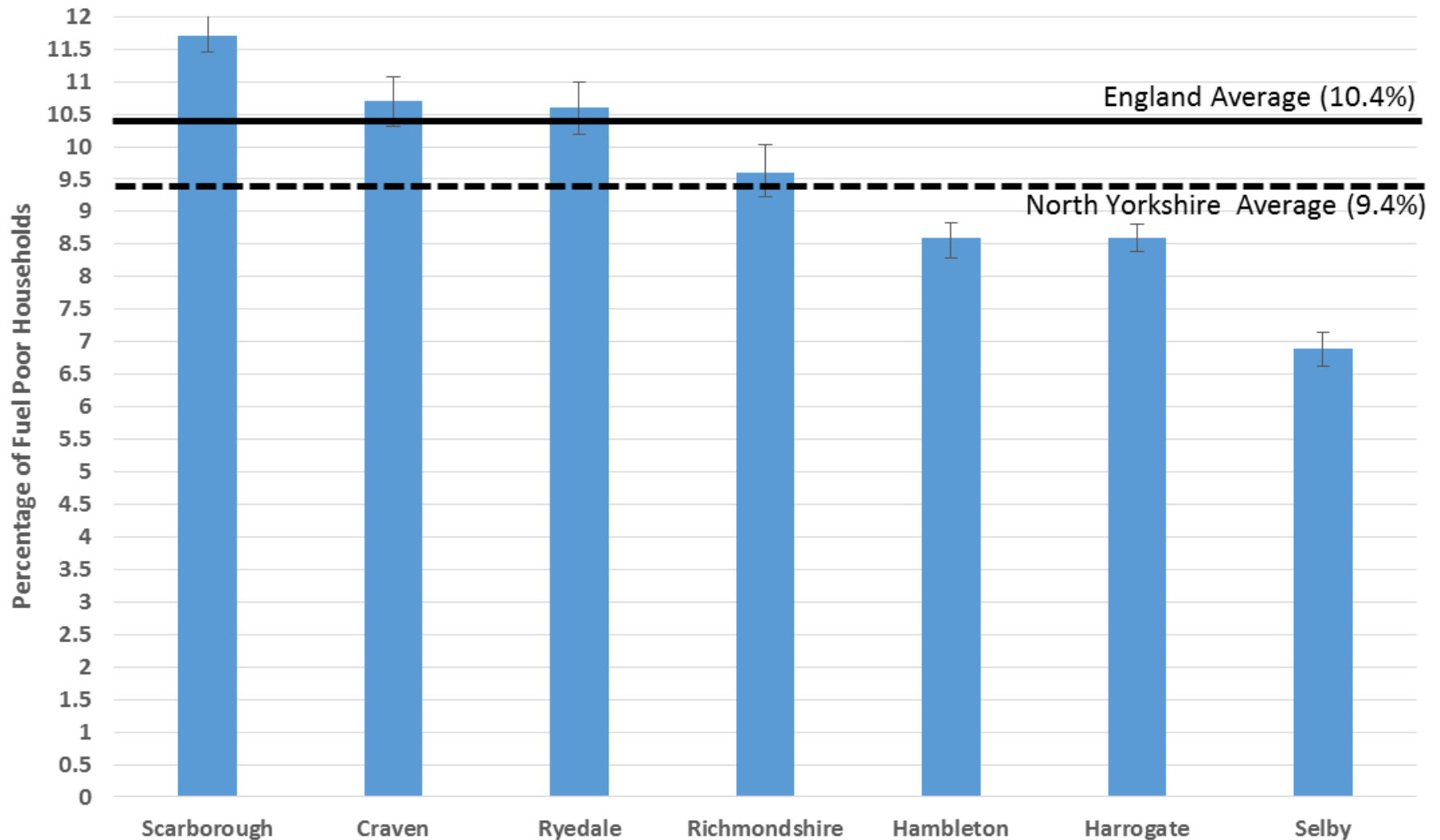
Low Income, High Costs Definition
DECC, May 2015

Source: Sub-regional Fuel Poverty Statistics,

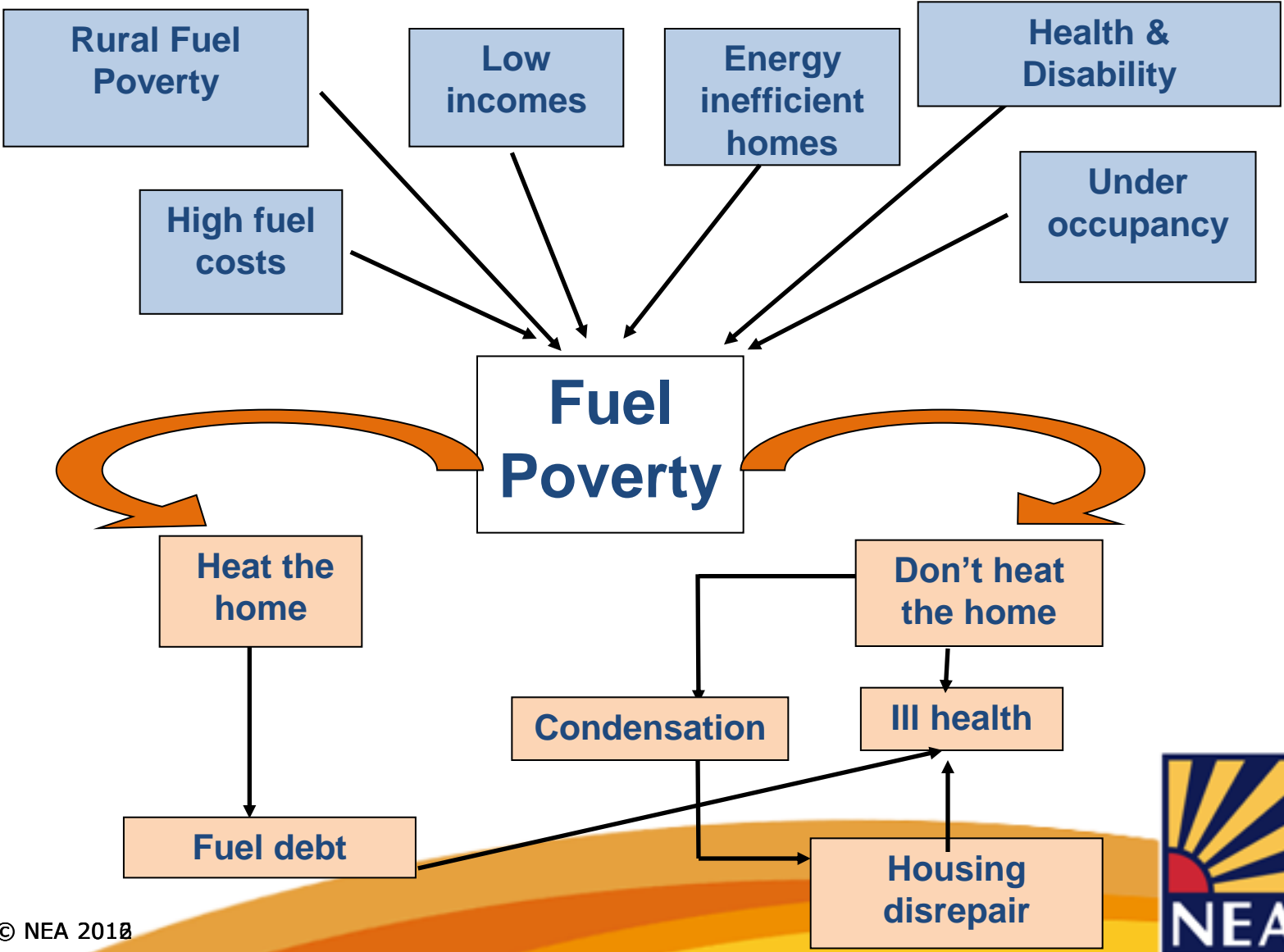


Fuel Poverty in North Yorkshire

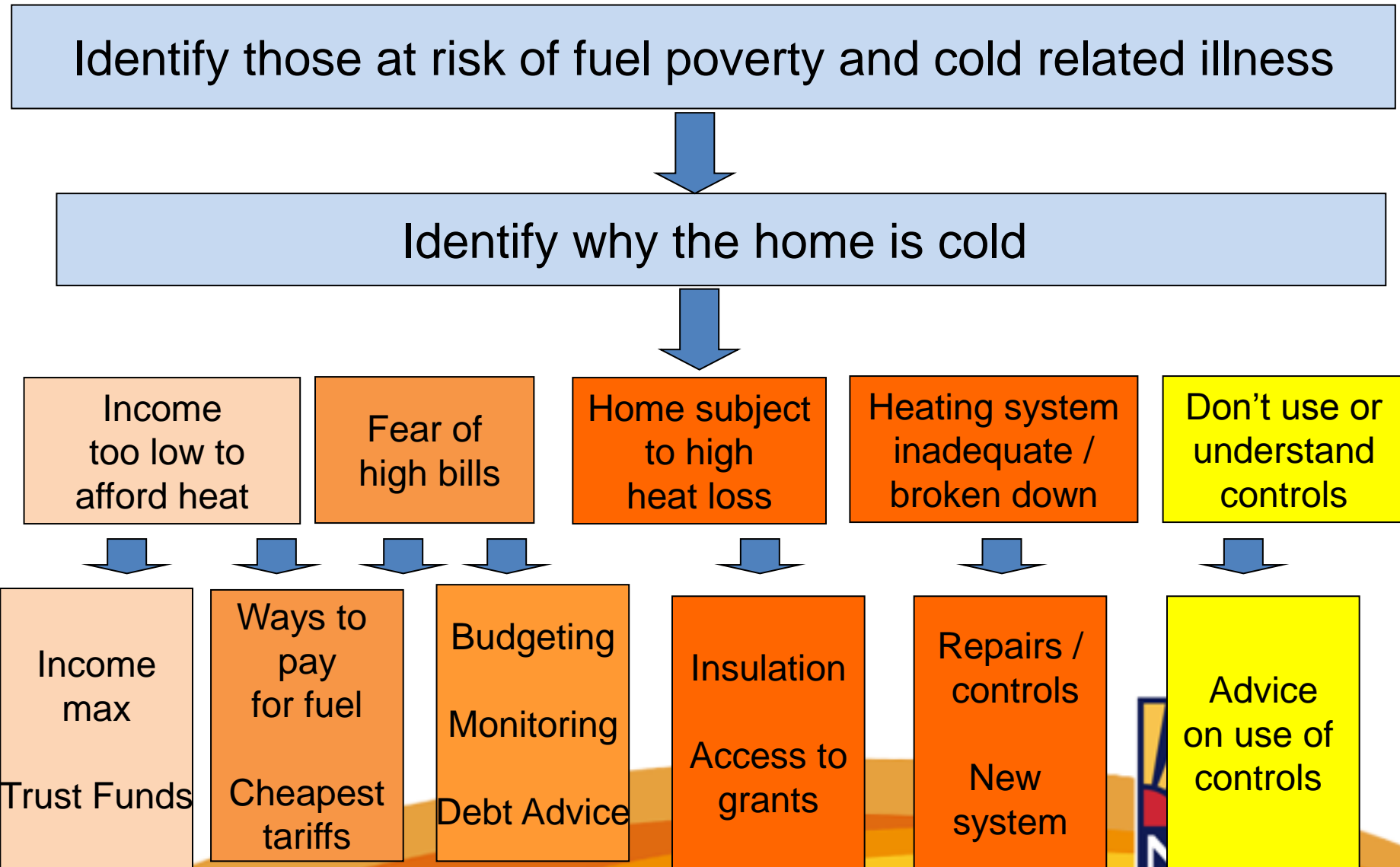
Fuel Poor Households by District (2013)
Source: Sub-regional Fuel Poverty Statistics 2013, DECC



Causes and Consequences of Fuel Poverty



Solutions to Fuel Poverty – Multi Agency Response



Why we can't afford to wait.....

THE COLD HOME CRISIS

CAN WE AFFORD TO WAIT?

WE ESTIMATE THAT OVER THE NEXT 15 YEARS...

FUEL DEBT

£950
MILLION

Fuel debt: £950m of public indebtedness will not be spent in local economies.

COST TO NHS

£22
BILLION

Health: £22bn spent on the NHS treating cold related admissions.

EXTRA DEATHS

100,000
EXPECTED

EWM: 100,000 premature deaths as a result of living in cold homes.

RESOURCES THAT COULD BE DEPLOYED TO END FUEL POVERTY

Over the two parliaments the UK Government will have sufficient resources to solve this problem

GOVERNMENT RESOURCES:

TAXES ON
DOMESTIC ENERGY

£28
BILLION

PUBLIC
INFRASTRUCTURE
BUDGET

£100
BILLION

TOTAL
GOVERNMENT
BUDGET

£128
BILLION

20% of the Government's current accumulated infrastructure resources & domestic energy tax receipts are needed over the next 10 years to end the cold homes crisis.

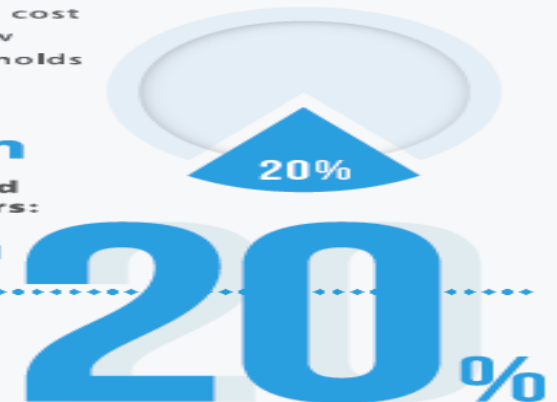
SOLVING THE PROBLEM:

Annual capital cost to bring all low income households to EPC band C by 2025:

£2.6bn

Total needed over 10 years:

£26bn



NEA is the national fuel poverty charity.
Registration No. 290511. www.nea.org.uk. © NEA 2015

Design by DLW Design.
www.dlwdesign.co.uk

Action for Warm Homes

Fuel Poverty and Health - Key Facts

40%

of vulnerable households are faced with the stark choice of heating or eating, and 20% of parents regularly go without food so that children can eat (Cooper et al. 2014).



The risk of experiencing severe ill health or disability during childhood and early adulthood is increased by 25% if an individual lives in poor housing (Harker, 2006).



Children living in inadequately heated households are more than twice as likely to suffer from conditions such as asthma and bronchitis as those living in appropriate temperatures (Friends of the Earth and Marmot, 2011).

50 PERCENT

Individuals living in homes with bedroom temperatures of 15°C are 50% more likely to suffer from mental health problems than those living with temperatures of 21°C (Friends of the Earth and Marmot, 2011).



GP consultations for respiratory tract infections can increase by up to 19% for every one degree drop in temperature below 5°C (Friends of the Earth and Marmot, 2011).



Cold homes are currently a bigger killer across the UK than road accidents, alcohol or drug abuse (ACE, 2013)



Action for Warm Homes

© NEA 2015 NEA is the national fuel poverty charity.
Registration No. 290511. www.nea.org.uk

NEA's Role – NY Winter Health Strategy

Key objective:

- *Reduce fuel poverty*

Key priority

- *Increase understanding of the impact of cold homes on health among frontline workers in all sectors*
- *identify those at risk / signpost to sources of help*

NEA's role is to support:

- *Training sub-group*
- *Development of a training needs assessment*
- *Development of a training action plan*



Your suggestions please..

Training Sub-group

- *Key members – who are they?*

Training needs assessment

- *Key questions*
 - *What needs to be included?*
 - *How long should it be?*
 - *How? – e-learning, face to face*
 - *When? – induction, part of CPD*
 - *Where? – team meetings, multi agency sessions*
 - *Who can deliver it?*



Comments and Suggestions Welcome

Thank You

Diane Bland
NEA Project Development Co-ordinator
NATIONAL ENERGY ACTION
diane.bland@nea.org.uk



Action for Warm Homes