

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

TITLE:	FUEL POVERTY
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SUBTITLE:	1.17 The percentage of households that experience fuel poverty based on the “Low income, high cost” methodology
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Domain:	Domain 1: Improving the wider determinants of health
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Frequency of Availability:	Annually
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Time Period Of Data Analysis:	2014
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AVAILABLE COMPARISONS

TYPE	AVAILABLE
National, Regional or Peer Group	Yes
Electoral Ward / NELCCG Practice	Yes
Socioeconomic Differences	Yes
Targets, Trends & Projections	Yes

KEY POINTS

- Figures for 2014 show that North East Lincolnshire has a higher proportion of fuel poor households than seen regionally and nationally.
- At electoral ward level, West Marsh, East Marsh and Sidney Sussex have the highest proportions of households living in fuel poverty, while Humberston & New Waltham, Haverstoe and Waltham have the fewest.
- Households living in a socio-economic deprived area are more likely to experience fuel poverty.
- Fuel poverty figures can be seen to vary locally and in the region with 2011 and 2014 being high points and 2012 and 2013 being considerably lower.
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DESCRIPTION

There is compelling evidence that the drivers of fuel poverty (low income, poor energy efficiency and energy prices) are strongly linked to living at low temperatures¹ and the Marmot Review Team² report showed that low temperatures are strongly linked to a range of negative health outcomes. Media coverage of independent Fuel Poverty Review interim report suggested that a conservative estimate of the number of excess winter deaths caused by fuel poverty would be 1 in 10; this equates to 2,700 people per year, more than die on the roads each year.

Under the “Low Income, High Cost” measure, households are considered to be fuel poor where:

1. They have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)
and
2. Were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

Although the emphasis in the definition is on heating the home, fuel costs in the definition of fuel poverty also include spending on heating water, lights and appliance usage and cooking costs.

The key elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor or not are:

- Income
- Fuel prices
- Fuel consumption (which is dependent on the dwelling characteristics and the lifestyle.³

This fuel poverty indicator is calculated as the number of households in an area defined as being fuel poor using the LIHC methodology divided by the total estimated number of households in each geographical area.

Indicator data is published by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

¹ Wilkinson, P, 2001, “Cold Comfort: the social and environmental determinants of excess winter deaths in England, 1986-1996”, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/cold-comfort-social-and-environmental-determinants-excess-winter-deaths-england-1986-1996>

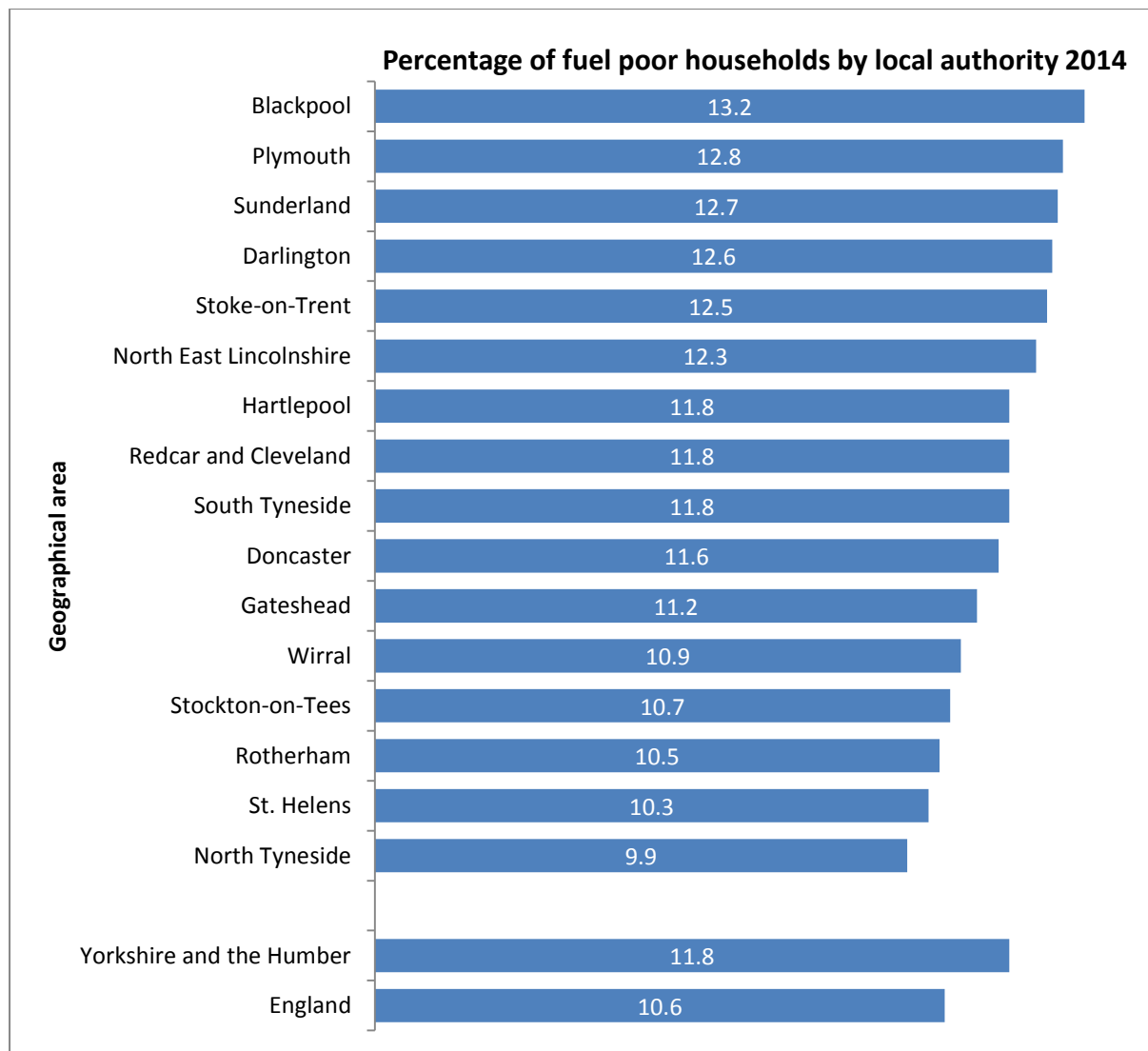
² Marmot Review report, 2010, “Fair Society, Healthy Lives”, <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review>

³ Public Health Outcome Framework, Part 2: Summary technical specifications of public health indicators

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NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR PEER GROUP

Figure 1 Proportion of households deemed to be living in fuel poverty, by CIPFA nearest neighbours: 2014



Source: DECC 2016

Figure 1 compares the proportion of households in fuel poverty within North East Lincolnshire against its CIPFA statistical neighbour authorities. 12.3% of households were estimated as in fuel poverty during 2014, this is 6th highest amongst the statistical neighbour group and higher than national and regional averages.

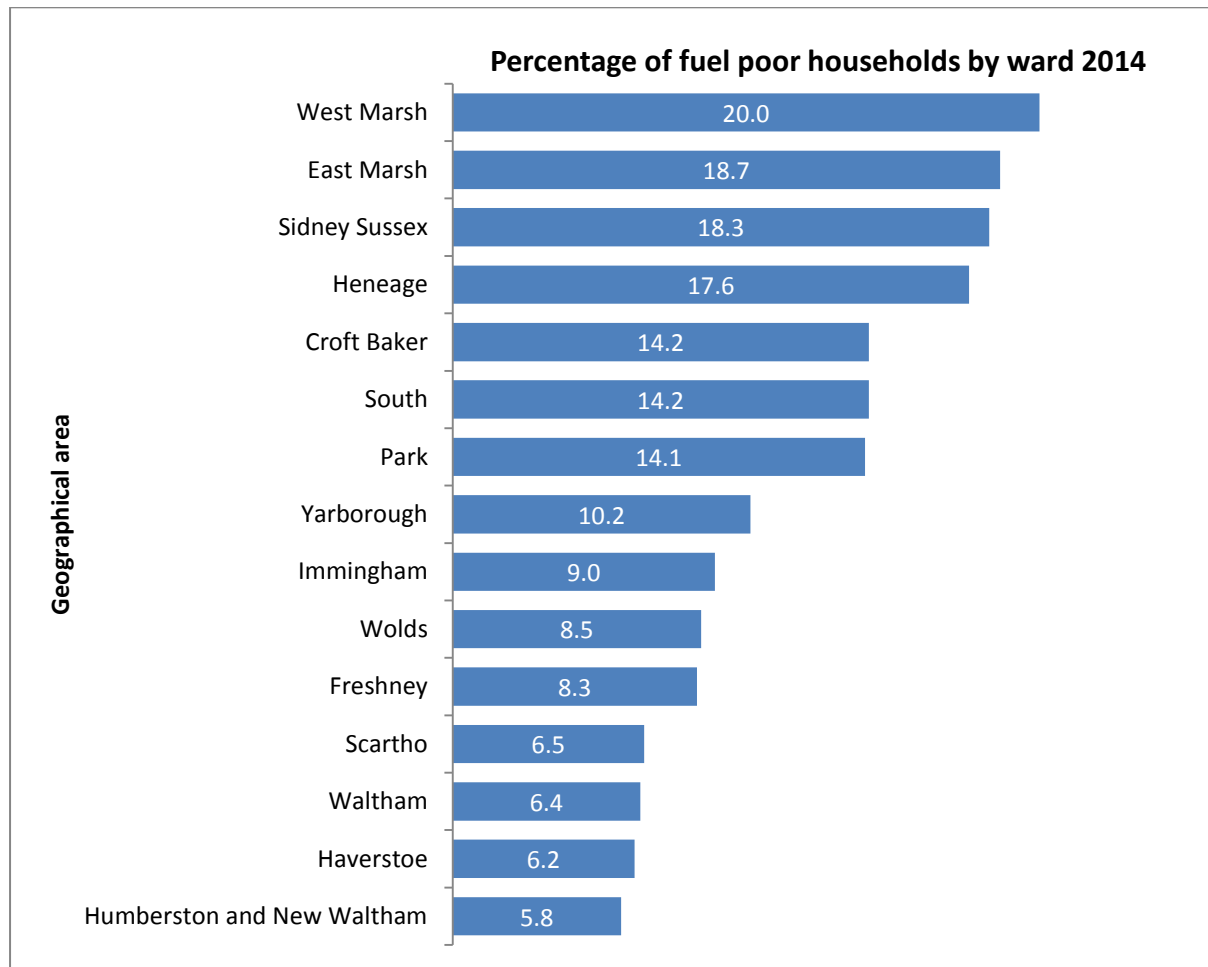
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NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE

ELECTORAL WARD

Local authority denominator data is aggregated from LSOA (Lower Super Output Area) level analysis.

Figure 2 Proportion of households deemed to be living in fuel poverty, by electoral ward: 2014



Source: DECC 2016

In Figure 2, the proportion of households classified as living in fuel poverty is shown by electoral ward and we can see that the wards where fuel poverty is most prominent are West Marsh (20.0%), East Marsh (18.7%) and Sidney Sussex (18.3%); while Humberston & New Waltham (5.8%), Haverstoe (6.2%) and Waltham (6.4%) are showing the lowest proportions of households affected by fuel poverty.

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Trends

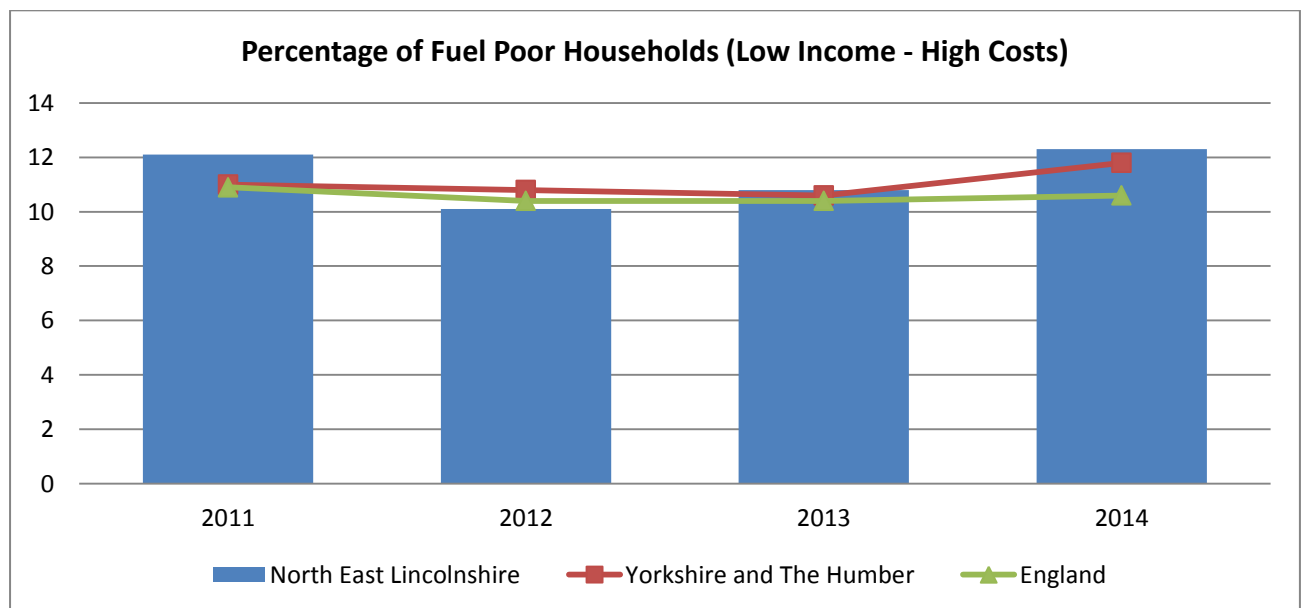
Table 1 and figure3 show the trend in the low income – high cost indicator for North East Lincolnshire, the region and England as a whole.

Table 1 Trend in fuel poverty – numbers and percentage

	Estimated number of households in fuel poverty				% of Fuel Poor Households (Low Income High Costs Measure)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
North East Lincolnshire	8518	7164	7678	8664	12.1	10.1	10.8	12.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	249518	244850	239661	265844	11	10.8	10.6	11.8
England	2390000	2282579	2346715	2379357	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.6

Source: DECC 2016

Figure 3 Percentage of Fuel Poor Households



Source: DECC 2016

The number and percentage of households in fuel poverty increased by 1.5 percentage points from 2013 to 2014 however this is only 0.2 percentage points above the position in 2011. Fuel poverty figures can be seen to vary locally and in the region with 2011 and 2014 being high points and 2012 and 2013 being considerably lower.

Fuel poor households may move out of fuel poverty, either due to a reduction in required energy costs, an increase in income or by a combination of both. However, due to the relative nature of the LIHC measure (comparing with national income thresholds and

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national median energy costs); it is difficult to isolate accurately an absolute reason for change. ⁴

A government analysis of average energy bills, based on actual consumption indicates that costs fell between 2013 and 2015 with a 2.1% decrease between 2014 and 2015. ⁵

Alongside this Gross Disposable Income per head has been increasing. ⁶ A slower rate of income increase in North East Lincolnshire is likely to be contributory in placing more households in a position of relative fuel poverty.

Table 2 shows the trend in fuel poverty by ward, those wards that are above the local authority average are highlighted in red.

Table 2 Trend in fuel poverty by ward

Ward	2013	2014	% point change
Haverstoe	5.87	6.2	0.34
Scartho	6.11	6.5	0.43
Waltham	5.94	6.4	0.47
Humberston and New Waltham	5.23	5.8	0.53
Freshney	7.32	8.3	1.02
Yarborough	9.04	10.2	1.14
Immingham	7.46	9.0	1.49
West Marsh	18.33	20.0	1.72
East Marsh	16.95	18.7	1.75
Heneage	15.78	17.6	1.87
Croft Baker	12.19	14.2	2.02
Park	12.03	14.1	2.05
Sidney Sussex	16.24	18.3	2.09
Wolds	6.38	8.5	2.11
South	11.91	14.2	2.30
North East Lincolnshire	10.8	12.30	1.50
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	11.80	1.20
England	10.40	10.60	0.20

Source: DECC 2016

⁴ DECC, 2016, Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics Report, 2016, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics>

⁵ DECC, 2016, Domestic energy bills in 2015: The impact of variable consumption, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/524704/Domestic_energy_bills_in_2015_-_The_impact_of_variable_consumption.pdf

⁶ For more information on income please see the income profile available at from the North East Lincolnshire Informed website.

<http://www.nelincsdata.net/profiles/profile?profileId=161&geoTypeId=4&geoids=00FC>

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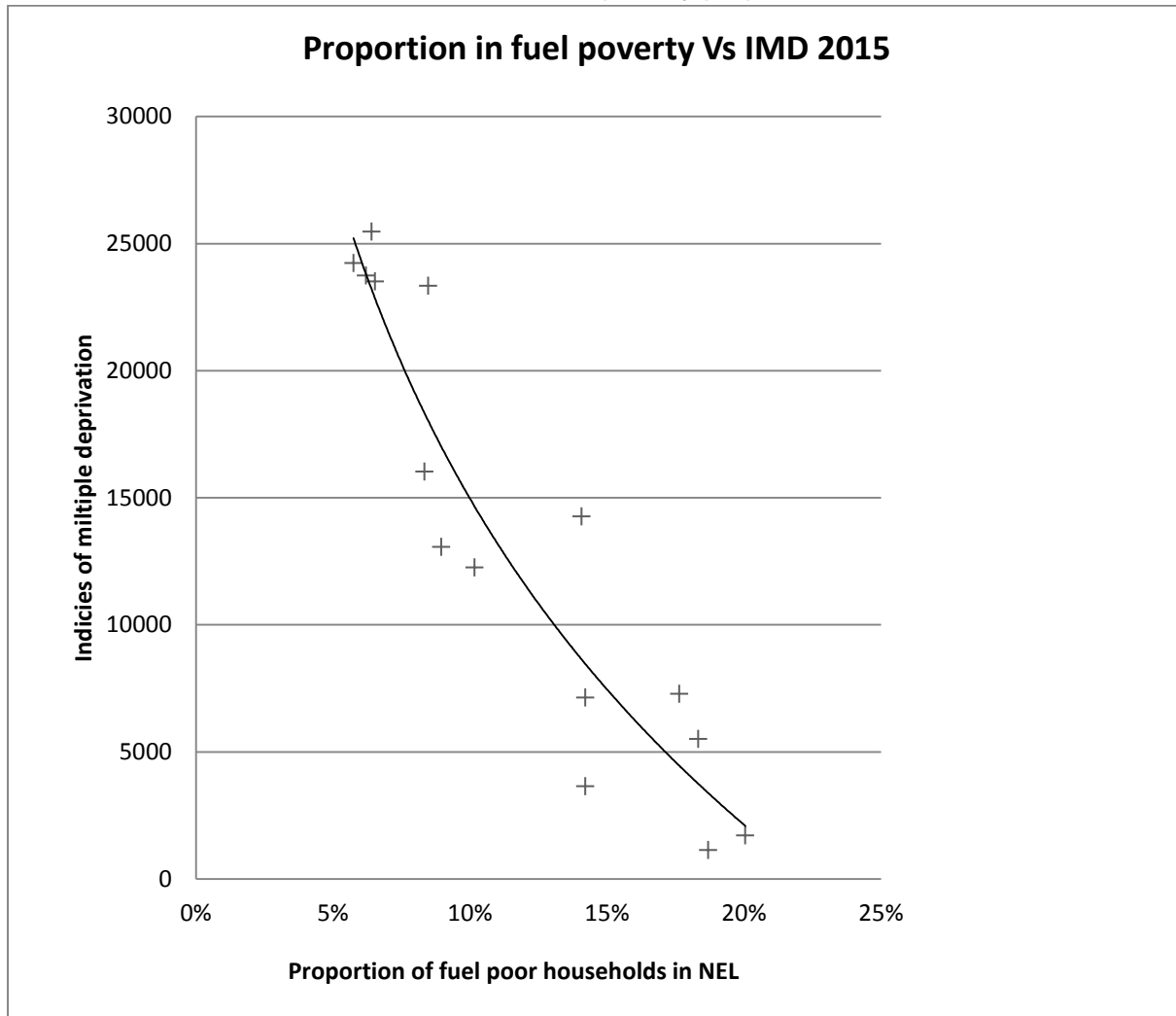
All wards show an increase in fuel poverty from 2013 to 2014 with the highest increase being in the South Ward. Although the Wolds ward has the second highest increase it remains below the local authority average.

The wards with fuel poverty higher than the national average remain consistent across 2013 and 2014.

SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

The fuel poverty data provided by DECC does not include measures of deprivation, however as this data is produced to LSOA level⁷, we are able to correlate the findings against the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) to identify levels of deprivation and fuel poverty within the electoral wards in North East Lincolnshire.

Figure 4 Indices of Multiple Deprivation average scores for North East Lincolnshire, by electoral ward: 2015 Vs the fuel poverty proportions 2014



Source: DECC 2016 and Indices of Deprivation 2015, Communities and Local Government, 2016.

⁷ Ward level deprivation is presented as an average of the IMD ranking at LSOA level for each ward

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The findings in figure 4 highlights identifiable correlation between the LSOA's socio-economic deprivation and the proportion of households in that area which are living in fuel poverty. Households living in a socio-economic deprived area (an IMD of 1 is the highest level of deprivation) are more likely to experience fuel poverty. As a general rule fuel poverty increases with deprivation.

Table 3 below contains the data figure 4 is based on

Table 3 Indices of Multiple Deprivation average scores for North East Lincolnshire, by electoral ward: 2015 Vs the fuel poverty proportions 2014

Ward	Percent Fuel Poor	IMD 2015 (average ranking of LSOAs within the ward)
West Marsh	20.0%	1706
East Marsh	18.7%	1141
Sidney Sussex	18.3%	5510
Heneage	17.6%	7284
Croft Baker	14.2%	7132
South	14.2%	3646
Park	14.1%	14264
Yarborough	10.2%	12248
Immingham	9.0%	13058
Wolds	8.5%	23331
Freshney	8.3%	16023
Scartho	6.5%	23509
Waltham	6.4%	25463
Haverstoe	6.2%	23736
Humberston and New Waltham	5.8%	24227

Public Data Sources:	Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics Department of Communities and Local Government http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010
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